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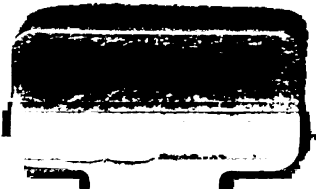
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

Register of Intelligence

FOR

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND

ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

VOL. VI.

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 290
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 3oomsoor, 2
 547
 Governor-G

Actions agai
 Affray with
 Agra, 34
 Agra Bank,
 Agra, suicid
 American c
 Anderson (
 Archaeologi
 Army of the
 Asiatic Soc
 Assam Con
 Assistant-s
 Atlas Insur
 Attack on a
 Aylwin & (
 Aubert, Li
 Baba Apte
 Bagshaw &
 Bank of B

ANALYTICAL INDEX TO CONTENTS OF VOL. VI.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Abbott, Capt., attack upon, 611
 Afghanistan, 258, 450, 482, 515, 578, 610, 676
 Agnew, Vans, 354, 386
 Anderson, Lieut., 354, 386
 Bank of Bombay, run upon the, 739
 Bhawalpore, Khan of, 354, 513
 Bokhara, famine at, 578
 Borneo, 258
 Bunnoo, 675
 Ceylon, 354, 419, 547, 578, 612, 644, 676
 Chandernagore, representatives from, 579
 Cochin China, 419
 Commercial, 2, 34, 66, 98, 130, 194, 226, 544, 386, 451, 612
 Copeny, Dr., trial of, 611, 676, 738
 Dughur Singh, capture of, 1
 Fat Mahomed, 194, 547, 578, 610
 Fawardes, Lieut. H. B., 449, 482, 546, 642
 Flures, 2, 34, 66, 98, 130, 162, 194, 258, 290
 Falkland, Lord, 322, 386
 Fere, Mrs., suspicious death of, 611, 738
 Foomsoor, 2, 65, 98, 322, 355, 386, 482, 547
 Governor-General, 130</p> | <p>Grant, W. P., 451, 483
 Gwalior, 226, 256, 451
 Hardcastle, Lieut. E. J., 1
 Hardinge, Lord, 66
 Hazarah, 577, 610, 643, 675, 706
 Khetree, disturbance at, 515
 Kotagherry tragedy, 611
 Labuan, 547
 Lahore, 386, 418, 449, 482, 514, 706, 738
 Laudable Society, 193
 Macpherson, Capt., 739
 Maharaj Sing, 449, 481
 Mail, detention of, 1
 Mareeseethul, engagement at camp, 610
 Military preparations, 706
 Monsoon, the, 451
 Moolraj, Dewan, 354, 386, 419, 482, 513, 578, 610, 706, 738
 Mooltan, 354, 386, 418, 419, 449, 481, 482, 513, 546, 577, 610, 642, 673, 706, 738
 Mouat, Dr., trial of, 707
 Murder of six Englishmen in China, 98
 Nepaul, 194, 482, 738
 Nizam's dominions, 2, 34, 65, 98, 451, 515, 517, 611, 738
 Noorpore, 643
 Opium time-bargain case, 386</p> | <p>Oriental Bank, 644
 Oude, 33, 226, 387, 451
 Peshawur, 643, 675, 738
 Punjab, the, 33, 65, 162, 322, 354, 386, 418, 450, 482, 546, 597, 610, 642, 673, 706, 758, 706, 707
 Puthan Kote, 643
 Ragojee Bangria, 98
 Sattara, death of the Rajah of, 290
 Scinde, 1, 190, 162, 290, 322, 386, 419, 450, 515
 Shere Singh, 706, 738
 Shorapore, Rajah of, 194
 Siam, 483
 Supreme Court, speculation in the, 644
 Suttee, 387
 Tea plant, 65
 Turton, Sir Thos., 225
 Tweeddale, Marquis of, 193
 Ungool, Rajah, 161
 Union Bank, 130, 193, 256, 289, 290, 322, 386, 419, 483, 547, 611, 644, 738
 Ventura, General, 418
 Whish, General, 674, 706, 737
 Wyburg, Mr., 578
 Yar Mahomed Khan, 226, 354, 578</p> |
|--|---|---|

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE EAST.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>AFGHANISTAN, 338
 BENGAL
 Actions against officers of Government, 455
 Affray with medical students, 261
 Agra, 34
 Agra Bank, 137, 197, 652
 Agra, suicide at, 522
 American consul, 136
 Anderson (W.), in the matter of, 355
 Archaeological Society of Delhi, 520
 Army of the Punjab, 742
 Asiatic Society, 137
 Assam Company, 99
 Assistant-surgeons, promotion of, 551
 Atlas Insurance Office, 162, 462
 Attack on a magistrate, 231
 Aylwin & Co., Messrs., 297
 Aubert, Lieut., accident to, 298
 Baba Apteah, 652
 Bagshaw & Co., Messrs., 520
 Bank of Bengal, 70, 196, 550</p> | <p>Barrackpore, ball at, 615
 <i>Belleisle</i>, wreck of the, 651
 Benares, 3
 Benares Magazine, 461
 Benares, unposted ensigns at, 614
 Bengal Coal Company, 323, 492
 Bengal Indigo Company, 679
 Bengal secretariat, 461
 Bengalee newspaper, 492
 Benson, Col., 324
 Bethune, Hon. J. E. D., 421
 Bhaugulpore, accident at, 551
 Bills of exchange, 652
 Birley, Corrie, & Co., Messrs., 518
 Blacquiore, W. C., 137
 Bombay Bar and Small Cause Court, 488
 Bonded warehouse, 421
 Botanic Garden and the late W. Griffith, 66
 Brown, the late Capt. J. E., 742
 Bruce, Shand, & Co., Messrs., 459
 Calcutta Free School, 137
 Calcutta Lloyds, 324, 462</p> | <p>Calcutta Steam Tug Association, 421
 Calcutta, trade of, 548
 Cameron, Hon. C. H., 261
 Cantor & Co., Messrs., 262
 Caragolla Slavery, 359
 Carr, Tagore, & Co., Messrs., 137, 295, 518
 Cawnpore Bank, 585
 Census of Lahore, 163
 Cholera at Benares, 462
 Church, Lake, & Co., Messrs., 518
 Civil Service Annuity Fund, 197
 Civil Service Bonus Fund, 461, 518
 Civil Service Retiring Fund, 297
 Chloroform a cure for scorpion-bites, 459
 Coach between Lucknow and Cawnpore, 198
 Coal, 491
 Cockbhrn, G. F., 460
 Cockerell & Co., Messrs., 67, 99, 229, 518
 College of Fort William, report of, 583
 Colville, Gilmore, & Co., 66, 99, 518
 Commercial morality, 422</p> |
|---|--|---|

- Confirmation (native), 740
 Conolly and Stoddard, 550
 Copyright Act, 99
 Cotton, 421, 490
 Cotton-cleaning machine, 615
 Crooke, H. & J., Messrs., 518
 Dacca Bank, 585
 Dacca, case of libel, 298
 Davidson, F. R., fatal accident to, 550
 Decision in the Court of Requests, 391
 Decisions of Mofussil magistrates, 389
 Defalcations in Government offices, 261
 Delhi Bank, 100, 388, 461, 585
 Dhoonghur Singh, 71, 651
 Distribution of books to natives, 491
 Dost Mahomed Khan, 492
 Draper, Ens., H.M.'s 29th foot, 585
 Drunkenness in the army, 520
 Durbar, 71
 Earthquake, 100, 197, 230, 231, 299, 460, 522
 East Indian Railway, 652
 East-India U. S. Club, 359, 388, 390, 521
 Eed, festival of, 651
 Embezzlement, charge of, 491, 651
 English barristers in Company's courts, 711
 Etawah, doings at, 522
 Ewing & Co., Messrs., 324, 391, 518
 Explosion, 491
 Failures in Calcutta, 518
 Fatal accidents, 324
 Ferozepore monumental church, 262
 Fever hospital, 661
 Fire in the lines of the 65th N.I., 391
 Ford, T. B. & Co., Messrs., 518
 Forgers, capture of, 550
 Free church, 653
 Furlough memorial, 681, 711
 Geographical investigation, 198
 Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Messrs., 741
 Gilmore & Co., Messrs., 229
 Godfrey, A. P., 422
 Goomsur, 162
 Government houses at Calcutta and Barrackpore, 519
 Government offices, 136
 Government steamers, 359
 Government schools, education in, 492
 Governor-General, the, 136, 261
 Grant, W. P., 456, 460, 490
 Great failures, 256
 Great Trunk Road, 422
 Gubbins, Charles, fire at the house of, 521
 Gwallior, 262
 Haddington, fire on board the, 652
 Hannyngton's (Capt.) Pension Fund, 259, 391
 Hardinge, Lord, 70, 98, 137
 Haworth, Hardman, & Co., Messrs., 261, 518
 Hayley, Ens. H., accident to, 585
 Herbert, accident to Capt., 325
 Hickey, Bailey, & Co., Messrs., 197, 518
 Higgins, the late Mr. G., 261
 Hill, Sir D., 324
 Himalaya mountains, scientific examination of, 742
 Hindu female education, 261
 Hindu College, 34
 Hogg, Charles, 520
 Hops, wreck of the, 741
 Hughesdon, Brothers, Messrs., 67, 229
 Hurricanes in the Indian Ocean, 489
 Hussar saddles, 549
 Hypothecation of goods, 680
 India Steam Navigation Company, 549
 Indigo, 391
 Infanticide, abolition of, 71
 Infantry, extra companies in the, 549
 Ingonville, loss of the, 421
 Inland Steam Navigation Company, 298
 Insolvent members of Bengal Club, 230
 Intestate estates, 421
 Investiture of Sir J. Littler and Sir D. Hill, 690
 Islam Khan, 3
 Jellinghee, loss of the, 162
 Jeremie's upate, 521
 Jubbulpore, 522
 Judges of the Sudder courts, 461
 Kandian, wreck of the, 614
 Kashmerian architecture, 551
 Key, W. J., dividend on estate of, 520
 Khyouk Phyou, 460
 Kishnaghur, 490
 Kishnaghur College, 198
 Lackersteem, Brothers, Messrs., 518
 Lahore, 462
 Lake, Hammill, & Co., Messrs., 66, 518
 Laudable Society, 195, 197, 231
 Laurence Asylum, 35
 Liability of agents signing bills of lading, 197
 Liability of an assignee, 261
 Littler, Sir J., 197
 Livingstone & Co., Messrs., 99, 422, 518
 Loans to the military service, 259
 Loodceanah, 462
 Loveday, the late Rev. H. A., 137
 Lucknow, 522
 Lushkur Gwalior, 742
 Lyall, Matheson, & Co., Messrs., 67, 518
 Mackenzie v. Hume, 2
 Mackenzie v. Parker, 492
 Maddock, Sir T., 490
 Maharaj Singh, 521, 551
 Mahmud Meer Khan, 162
 Malcolm v. Smith, Cowell, & Co., 197
 Map of Calcutta (new), 34
 Mary Louisa, loss of the, 651
 Medical Retiring Fund, 137
 Meerut, 35
 Mekara Mien, death of, 681
 Melville, A. L., 491
 Merit rewarded, 162
 Methold v. Massey, 390
 Military messes, 259
 Military movements, 564
 Military prisons, 422
 Military statistics, 518
 Militia cavalry at Tirhoot, 741
 Mirzapore, 522
 Mission to Thibet, 100
 Monckton, H., 34
 Moolraj, property of, 551
 Mooltan, army of, 550
 Monghyr, storm at, 711
 Moradabad church, 138
 Movements of the Mooltan force, 612
 Mymensing charitable institution, 360
 Mynpoorie, church at, 163
 Nainee Tal, 521
 Nassar, the ship, 552
 Native army, augmentation of, 653
 Native credulity, 491
 Natmoo steam saw-mills, 551
 Naval store-keeper, 585
 Navigation laws, 261
 Nepal, visit from, 461
 North-west Bank of India, 585
 Nosibehye indigo concern, 490
 O'Dowda, R., suspension of, 99
 Officers employed by the Company, 523
 Officers required to officiate, 710
 Official assignees' office, 520
 Operations before Mooltan, 644, 676, 709, 739
 Opium, 162, 197, 324, 421, 490, 549, 551, 585, 614, 615, 710
 Opium question, the, 740
 Oriental Life Assurance Company, 421
 Orissa agency, 741
 Oswald, Seal, and Co., Messrs., 421
 Oude, 71, 613, 649
 Owen, Allhusen, and Co., Messrs., 518
 Palmer, Capt., 70
 Palmer and Co., assignees of Messrs., 324
 Palmer, John, and Co., *In re*, 260
 Pecuniary state of the army of India, 648
 Pensions, exemption of from seizure, 653
 Peshawur, 521
 Pleaders in the courts of the East-India Company, 548
 Pleading, 658
 Post-office, the, 68, 71
 Post-office fraud, 35
 Printed memorials, 651
 Prohibition of trading by officers of the Supreme Court, 489
 Public works, 710
 Pubna, 550
 Punkahs in barracks, 230
 Purchasing out senior civilians, 391
 Puseyism rebuked, 3
 Ragoje Bangriah, 491
 Railway, Great North of India, 137
 Rajah Jheend, the, 741
 Rajshahi, school at, 521
 Rancee Chunder, the, 421, 422, 490, 585, 614
 Receiver-generalship, 137
 Registrarship, 230
 Reliance Insurance Office, 462
 Resources for the second conquest of Punjab, 679
 Robbery of gunpowder, 230, 231
 Runjoor Singh, arrest of, 651
 Salsamudeah factory, 549
 Sans Souci Theatre, 522
 Saunders, May, and Co., Messrs., 490
 Seaton, Sir H., 460
 Seepore sugar-works, 490
 Shearman, Mullens, and Co., Messrs., 518
 Sikh proclamation, 743
 Sindh prize property, 390
 Sleeman, Col., 652
 Smith, Cowell, and Co., Messrs., 229, 518
 Sombre, Dyce, 613
 Some of the chief personages in the Punjab, 707
 Stacey, Brig. L. R., 548
 Statistics of Mooltan, 489
 Steam navigation to Mirzapore, 652
 Steam Tug Association, 297
 Stewart, J. C., 135, 490
 Stewart, Mr., murder of, 71
 Storms in the southern tropical seas, 492
 Sudder Adawlut, scene in, 461
 Supreme Court at Madras and Madras Government, 387
 Supreme Court and Mofussil magistrates, 196
 Suttee, 262
 Tangon Poney, the, 34
 Tara Bai, 681
 Tenasserim provinces, 681
 Thackwell Sir J., 198
 Thompson, G., and the king of Delhi, 711
 Thug families, 613
 Thuggee, 263, 298
 Tippoo Sultan, memoir of, 521

transfer of stations, 552
 trunk, loss of the, 651
 trunk Road, the, 565
 Burton, Sir Thomas, 230, 297, 324, 422
 Bmballah Bank, 585
 Incovenanted servants, 491
 Union Bank, 66, 99, 130, 133, 161, 194,
 196, 226, 262, 290, 294, 322, 355, 359,
 390, 391, 420, 421, 422, 451, 453, 455,
 460, 484, 488, 491, 520, 549, 579, 613,
 614, 650, 740
 Janrenen, Lieut. D., 520
 Ventura, Gen., 711
 Vernacular education, 389
 Wars in India, 742
 Whitewashing, 99
 Weinhold and Co., Messrs., 518
 Wilcox, the late Lieut.-Gen., 743
 Wrecks, 459
 Young officers joining regiments, 550

BOMBAY.

Abandonment of Southampton route for
 Bombay letters, 398
 Addiscombe cadets, 530
 Address to the governor, 270
 Agitation, how to get up an, 79
 Agra U. S. Bank, 530
 Ahmedabad, consecration of church at, 108
 Anhydrous compact gypsum, 397
 Annexation of Scinde to Bombay, 659
 Ardaseer Dhunjeesha v. M'Kenna, 659
 Arrest of an armed party, 169
 Bangria Bund, the, 429
 Bank of Bombay, 108, 530, 751
 Bappoo Sahib Shanaputtee, 45
 Barrack room, 240
 Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 429
 Bonham, Mr., 78
 Boulderson, the late Com. H. C., 660
 Bycullah schools, 659
 Calcutta commercial morality, 332
 Cambrian, the, 169
 Christopher, the late Lieut. W., I. N., 719
 Coal, 79, 275, 333, 396, 398, 429
 Colabah, new church at, 43
 Commercial Bank of India, 108, 530
 Conyngham, death of Col. C. J., 275
 Conversion, 699
 Convicts to Singapore, 502
 Cotton, 9, 146, 429
 Cotton-cleaning machine, 592
 Courts (the) railway guarantee, 719
 Crookshank, death of Ens. F. W., 275
 Curreetjee Cowasjee, death of, 44
 De Faria, death of Sir R., 274
 Edwardes, Lieut. H. B., movements of,
 515
 Elphinstone Institution, 333
 Embankment, 333
 Embarkation of troops, 108, 508
 Escombe, W., the late, 79
 Exportation of wheat to England, 502
 Falkland, Lord, 333, 429
 Feroze, the, 240, 397
 Fire, 365
 Fitzsimmons, Local Lieut., 108
 Forbes, the late Mr. C., 529
 Geographical Society, 169
 Grant Buildings, 365, 467, 530
 Grant, Gregor, 530
 Guzerat wheat, 468
 Harris, the late Sir W. C., 686
 Harrison, inquest on Mr., 365
 Herrick, H. B., the late, 44
 Hewett, Lieut., 1st N.I., 591
 Hughes, Brig.-Gen. S., 240
 Hurricane, 306
 Indian navy, 531
 Indigo, 45
 Indus flotilla, 398
 Indus, wreck of the, 9
 Inglesfield, Rear-Admiral S. H., 207
 Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, 467
 Jubilee of the Church Missionary Society,
 752
 Jumna, the, 240, 466
 Keane, Dr., 274
 Lawrence, R. P., 531
 Libel case, the, 530
 Liberality to clerks, 538
 Lock, Lieut., murder of, 207
 Lusus naturæ, 562
 Mahratta Translation Society, 660
 Mails, the, 623
 Marine stores, 366
 Mayfield, the, wreck of, 207
 Mazagon, fire at, 45
 M'Lennan, Dr., 145
 Medical and Physical Society, 689
 Meer Shadad, 397
 Minerva, the barque, 562
 Movements of troops, 623
 Nagpore conversion case, 751
 Native convent, 593
 Nawaubship of Surat, 660
 Nerbudda, launch of the, 170
 Officers' dresses, 206
 Oliver, the late Sir R., 623, 659
 Oriental Bank, 660
 Oriental and E. I. U. S. Clubs, junction
 of, 719
 Overland communication, 529
 Overland Mail, the, 752
 Penny postage in the Punjab, 396
 Perry's, Sir E., petty case court, 206, 207
 Persian Gulf, 659
 Porebunder, extraordinary affair at, 592
 Pottinger, the, 467
 Professorship of engineering, 274
 Raghojee Bangriah, 331, 365
 Railway prospects, 592
 Rajpootana, 530
 Regatta, the, 169, 170, 240
 Regimental workshop, 240
 Return of confidence, 530
 Reward for attainment in native languages,
 429
 Richmond & Co., Messrs., 467
 Sandys, death of the Rev. Mr., 530
 Sanitary condition of Bombay, 466
 Scinde, 467, 531, 659
 Scinde salt, 332
 Sculptures from the Persian Gulf, 659
 Sheriff and police magistrate, 207
 Sherry, seizure of, 530
 Simpson, the late Capt. W., 170
 Small causes, 502
 Stacey, the late Brig. L. R., 592
 Steam Navigation Company, 659
 Steamers to the Persian Gulf, 592
 St. Thomas's Cathedral, 502
 Sukkur, 530
 Sutherland, the late Lieut.-Col. J., 528, 659
 Suttee in Bombay, 145
 Terry, S., the late, 79
 Thackwell, Sir J., 274
 Trade, the, of Bombay, 659
 Von Geyt, Lieut. J. T., 531
 Watson, Ens. J. H., inquest on the late,
 591
 Woosman, Dr., 91, 332
 Yar Mahomed, 591
 Young Bombay, 429

BORNEO, 83

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 244, 336,
 597, 626, 683, 724, 755

CEYLON, 13, 49, 82, 172, 210, 242, 278,
 336, 368, 400, 471, 534, 563, 596, 625,
 663, 698, 723, 754

CHINA, 13, 49, 110, 172, 211, 242, 309,
 368, 403, 431, 503, 564, 625, 663, 693,
 724, 755

EGYPT, 15, 725

JAVA, 502

JULLUNDUR DOAB, 402

LABUAN, 663,

LACCADIVES, 725

LA REUNION (late Bourbon), 694

MADAGASCAR, 564

MADRAS.

Aitchison, Gen., 426
 Aristolachia Indica, 395
 Atlas Marine Insurance Office, 498
 Bank of Madras, 77
 Berkeley, Sir George, 236
 Binny & Co., Messrs., 39
 Bishop, the late Lieut.-Gen., 426
 Bungalows, 362
 Caste quarrels, 657
 Civil Fund, 142
 Civil service, the, 76
 Clarifying sugar, 748
 Cong Vencataroyaloo, 657
 Coolies, emigration of, 167
 Dalhousie, Lord, 104, 105
 Daubigny, Dr., 685
 Death from chloroform, 395
 East Indian Railway, 657
 East-India U. S. Club, 526
 Freemasonry, 407
 Frere, Mrs., 498
 Goomsoor, 395
 Greenland, loss of the, 559
 Gutta percha, 303
 Hardinge, Lord, 166
 H.M.'s 94th Foot, dinner to, 104
 Hospital at Bangalore, 236
 Hyderabad residency post-office, 466
 Inglesfield, Rear-Adm., 104, 105
 James, Rev. Mr., 527
 Johnstone, the late Dr. J. W. T., 619
 Kotagherry tragedy, the, 498, 558, 619, 685
 Laborieux, wreck of the, 236
 Leslie, Gen., 41
 Maclean, A., 498, 527, 558, 589, 685
 Madras Bank, 236
 Manufacture of pottery, 748
 Medical officers on sick leave, 426
 Medura, 426
 Meriahs, 619
 Military Fund, 685
 Mouat, Dr., 527, 620
 Muddoor bridge, 426
 Munro, Sir T., 203
 Nizam's dominions, 167, 426, 717
 New-year's ball, 104
 Ootacamund, 105, 142, 236
 Police court, 7
 Polytechnic Institution, 362
 Pondicherry, emeute at, 619
 Portrait of Marquis Tweeddale, 105
 Pottinger, Sir Henry, 303
 Regimental lodgings, 236

Ryves, Capt. T. J., 7
 Sale of Indian offices, 657
 Secunderabad, affray at, 558, 657
 Slave electors, 748
 Steel, Col., 426
 Strahan, Col. W., 203
 Suppression of Meriah sacrifices, 303
 Tortures, 657
 Tragedy on board the *General Wood*, 268
 Triumph, loss of the, 685
 Tweeddale, Marquis of, 235
 Ungool, 748
 Vinay & Co., Messrs., 104
 Wreck of the *John Fleming*, 465
 Wrestling match, 718

MANILLA, 50, 311, 369, 432, 503, 597
 MAULMAIN, 430, 503, 504, 535
 NEPAUL, 84, 597, 755
 NETHERLANDS INDIA, 561, 755
 NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, 402
 OUDE, 462
 PENANG, 398

PERSIA, 83, 535, 626
 PESHAWUR, 211, 338
 PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, 725
 SCINDE, 82, 242, 278, 309, 337, 401, 723
 SIAM, 401, 534
 SINGAPORE, 49, 148, 278, 336, 431, 471, 693, 723
 STRAITS (the), 597

REGISTER.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BENGAL.

Absentee regulations, 231
 Advancement on goods, 138
 Advances upon goods to England, 299
 Allowance to officers in charge of cavalry, 198
 Annual inspection of irregular cavalry, 463
 Applications for furlough, 713
 Army of the Punjab, 712
 Augmentation of Bengal army, 682
 Available furloughs, 743
 Civil absentee regulations, 198
 Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, 35
 Committees for reporting state of barracks, &c., 464
 Convalescent dépôt at Darjeeling, 198
 Cotton wool, 100
 Dress, 3
 Estates of deceased officers, 463
 European artillery at Subathoo, 198
 Field service in Mooltan, 586
 Furlough to Europe, &c., 360
 Importation of foreign sugar into the Te-nasserim provinces, 743
 Medical duties at Simla, 3
 Medical returns, 392
 Medical service, 523
 Movements of troops, 653, 681
 Pay circles, 392
 Pay of officers in H.M.'s service, 71
 Powers of collectors and deputy collectors, 711
 Proceedings at courts-martial, 299
 Prohibition of officers to visit Cashmere without sanction of Government, 198
 Scinde prize-money, 100
 Staff officers, 199
 Stores and equipments, 325

BOMBAY.

Application for leave, 623
 Available furloughs, 10
 Batta, 593
 Brigade allowance, 531
 Change in the facings of 4th N.I., 752
 Examination in native languages, 208
 Facings of the 4th N.I., 752
 Field force to be assembled at Roree, 689
 Horse allowance, 398
 Leave of absence, 9, 146
 Medical, 593
 Medical Departments of Indian navy, 531

Officers of the Indian navy, 429
 Officers' rent, 660
 Off-reckonings, 146
 Oliver, Com. Sir R., 623
 Selected chargers, price of, 562
 Superintending surgeons, 208

MADRAS.

Allowance to adjutants, 528
 Army, 558
 Artillery, 143
 Available furloughs, 685, 748
 Brigade command, 237
 Commissariat department, 330
 Courts-martial, 143
 Deductions for passage-money, 498
 Distribution of the Madras army, 469
 Examination of arms, 559
 Movement of troops, 41, 105, 167, 204, 268, 303, 528, 559, 620, 657, 685
 Officers' horses, &c., 718
 Off-reckonings, 204, 498
 Outrage at Secunderabad, 717
 Scinde booty, 203
 Servants allowed to officers, 528
 Unauthorized appointments and articles of dress, 685

COURTS MARTIAL.

BENGAL.

Allen, Lieut. A. S., 314th N.I., 492
 Angelo, Ens. F. C., 17th N.I., 71
 Blackburn, Lieut. H.L., 41st N.I., 232
 Campbell, Lieut. W.W., H.M.'s 94th Foot, 36
 Conroy, Lieut. J.A., 58th N.I., 586
 Ellison, Lieut. W. H., H.M.'s 86th Foot, 552
 Farnden, Second Lieut. H.R., 552
 Fitzgerald, Lieut. J. F., H.M.'s 14th Dragoons, 392
 Forbes, Lieut. E., 9th N.I., 138
 Lowther, Lieut. W. H., 52nd N.I., 392
 Mathias, Ens. E. J., H.M.'s 80th Foot, 653
 Mout, Surg. J., H.M.'s 15th Hussars, 712
 Pack, Ens. R., 13th N.I., 231, 299
 Ploverden, Lieut. E. W., 5th L.C., 263
 Pollock, Ens. H. T., 35th N.I., 263
 Ripley, Ens. J. W., 41st N.I., 493
 Shand, Lieut. W., 69th N.I., 552
 Vaughan, Second Lieut. H. H., H.M.'s 60th Rifles, 552
 Viret, Assist.-Surg. B., 592
 Waring, Capt. E. S. S., 6th L.C., 325

BOMBAY.

Cabusac, Lieut. W. L., 11th N.I., 593
 Fitzsimons, Local Lieut. R., 46
 Hewitt, Lieut. P. W., 1st Gren. N.I., 720
 Hunt, N. F., Indian navy, 468
 Lawrence, Lieut. R. P., 531
 Lowry, Lieut. S. L., 14th N.I., 10
 Walton, Lieut. W. H., 29th N.I., 275

MADRAS.

Aldred, Assist.-Surg. G. E., m. n., 589
 Bayly, Lieut. E., 1st Fus., 237, 590
 Brown, Ens. J., 2nd N.I., 77
 Collins, Lieut. G., H.M.'s 4th Foot, 41
 Crisp, Lieut. H. T. P., 52nd N.I., 41
 Denton, Lieut. J., 4th N.I., 77
 Lateward, Ens. E. W. H., 52nd N.I., 590
 Mout, Assist.-Surg. J., H.M.'s 4th Foot, at of 396
 Rybot, Lieut. F. G., 1st Fus., 205

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BENGAL, 3, 4, 5, 36, 37, 38, 72, 74, 100, 190
 102, 138, 139, 140, 163, 164, 199, 200,
 232, 233, 234, 264, 265, 266, 299, 300,
 301, 326, 328, 360, 393, 394, 422, 423,
 424, 464, 493, 494, 523, 524, 552, 553,
 554, 586, 587, 615, 616, 617, 653, 654,
 655, 682, 683, 713, 714, 715, 743, 744,
 745
 BOMBAY, 10, 11, 12, 47, 48, 79, 80, 81,
 108, 109, 146, 147, 170, 171, 208, 209,
 241, 276, 277, 307, 308, 333, 334, 366,
 398, 399, 468, 469, 532, 562, 591, 593,
 594, 624, 660, 661, 690, 691, 720, 721,
 752, 753
 MADRAS, 7, 8, 42, 43, 77, 78, 105, 106,
 143, 144, 167, 205, 237, 239, 268, 269,
 303, 304, 330, 362, 363, 426, 427, 499,
 500, 559, 560, 620, 621, 657, 658, 685,
 686, 687, 718, 749

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

BENGAL, 3, 4, 37, 72, 73, 74, 102, 138,
 139, 140, 147, 163, 164, 199, 200, 201,
 265, 266, 326, 422, 423, 424, 493, 494,
 495, 554, 587, 615, 616, 617, 654, 655,
 683, 715, 716, 744, 745, 746
 BOMBAY, 12, 80, 109, 170, 171, 209, 241,
 277, 334, 335, 399, 469, 532, 533, 591,
 594, 624, 661, 691, 753
 MADRAS, 8, 43, 105, 106, 144, 168,
 237, 238, 239, 269, 303, 304, 305, 363,
 426, 427, 500, 560, 561, 621, 685, 686, 687

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BENGAL, 3, 4, 5, 37, 38, 72, 73, 74, 100, 102, 138, 139, 140, 163, 164, 199, 200, 201, 232, 233, 234, 265, 266, 300, 301, 326, 328, 360, 361, 393, 394, 422, 423, 424, 426, 427, 464, 493, 494, 495, 501, 524, 553, 554, 555, 586, 587, 588, 615, 616, 617, 654, 655, 682, 683, 714, 715, 716, 744, 745, 746

BOMBAY, 10, 11, 47, 48, 79, 80, 108, 109, 147, 170, 171, 208, 209, 241, 276, 307, 308, 334, 335, 366, 399, 468, 469, 532, 533, 562, 563, 593, 594, 595, 624, 660, 661, 691, 720, 721, 752

MADRAS, 7, 8, 42, 43, 77, 78, 105, 106, 143, 167, 168, 205, 237, 238, 239, 269, 303, 304, 306, 330, 362, 363, 364, 499, 500, 559, 560, 561, 620, 621, 657, 658, 685, 686, 687, 718, 749

SHIPPING.

BENGAL, 6, 39, 75, 141, 166, 202, 235,

266, 302, 329, 361, 394, 424, 465, 496, 525, 556, 588, 618, 656, 684, 707, 747

BOMBAY, 12, 48, 81, 103, 109, 147, 171, 210, 241, 277, 308, 335, 367, 399, 430, 470, 533, 563, 591, 595, 624, 661, 692, 722, 753

MADRAS, 8, 44, 78, 107, 144, 169, 206, 239, 269, 305, 330, 364, 428, 501, 502, 561, 622, 658, 687, 719, 750

DOMESTIC.

BENGAL, 5, 6, 39, 74, 81, 102, 141, 163, 201, 234, 266, 301, 328, 361, 394, 424, 465, 495, 524, 528, 555, 586, 617, 655, 684, 716, 746

BOMBAY, 12, 48, 109, 148, 171, 209, 241, 277, 308, 335, 367, 430, 469, 533, 563, 591, 595, 624, 661, 691, 722, 753

MADRAS, 8, 43, 78, 106, 144, 168, 205, 239, 269, 305, 330, 364, 396, 428, 466, 501, 561, 621, 658, 687, 718, 750

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST, 5, 38, 74, 102, 140, 201, 234, 266, 301, 328, 361, 394, 424, 465, 495, 524, 533, 555, 588, 655, 683, 716, 746

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES, 86, 140, 201, 301, 394, 465, 495, 555, 617, 655, 746

COMMERCIAL.

BENGAL, 6, 40, 75, 142, 166, 202, 235, 267, 302, 329, 361, 425, 465, 496, 525, 557, 588, 619, 656, 685, 717, 747

BOMBAY, 13, 48, 81, 104, 110, 148, 172, 210, 241, 277, 308, 335, 367, 395, 400, 428, 470, 534, 563, 596, 624, 662, 692, 722, 754

MADRAS, 8, 44, 78, 107, 145, 169, 206, 239, 305, 364, 501, 562, 622, 688, 719, 750

HOME.**CORRESPONDENCE.**

Indian law of bankruptcy, 148
Population and mortality of Calcutta, 213, 435, 472

DEBATES AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

By-laws, 375
Courts of justice in India, 602
Dividends, 375
Edwardes, Maj. H. B., 600
Fees collected at temples in India, 601
Idoltry in India, 375
Indian railways, 375
Juggernaut, temple of, 17
Mill's India by Wilson, 601
Mutineers in the 6th Madras N.I., 603
Privilege, question of, 118
Returns, 17, 176, 375
Sattara, 18, 118, 176, 183, 375, 438, 603
Scinde, 184
Special business, 118, 176
Sugar, 17, 372, 375
Waghorn, Lieut., 603

INTELLIGENCE.

Abbe Dubois, the, 632
Accident to a cadet, 538
Amphibology, 633
Annexation of the Punjab, 729
Arrival of specie, 377
Arrival of the *Nerbudda*, 377
Australian produce, 377
Baptism of a native of China, 631
Barclay, Brothers, Messrs., 377
Birley, Corrie, & Co., Messrs., 249
Braine, G. T., 441, 729
Burford's Panorama, 184
Caldwell, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J., 538
Campbell, Lieut. W. W., 344
Candidates for the Direction, 85, 117, 249
Cargill, Headlam, & Co., 55
Ceylon Railway, 441
China mails, 568
Chinese language, 88
Cholera morbus, 668, 631
Church in China, the, 55

Cockerell & Co., Messrs., 130, 313
Coimbatore cotton, 55
Commander-in-Chief of Bengal, 440
Conveyance of Bombay mails, 377
Coolies, treatment of in colonies, 87
Coolies at Demarara, 441
Cost of remittance of specie from India, 377
Country horses in India, 668
Crown lands at Hong Kong, 476
Diamond harbour, docks, &c., 55
Dick, the late Sir R., 376
Dinner to Lord Falkland, 176
Directors of the E. I. Company, 250
Dutch E. I. Society, 440
East-India College, Haileybury, 405, 440, 758
East Indian Railway, 441, 568
Edwardes, Lieut. H. B., 568, 632
Election of Directors of E. I. Co., 249
Ellenborough, Lord, 121
Engagement of ships, 22, 121, 150, 218, 249, 504, 568, 632, 668
Europeans in service of Native powers, 117
Examination of the Dead Sea, 762
Fate of genius, 88
Fraser, W. T., 441
Galloway, Maj.-Gen. A., 538
Gouger & Stewart, Messrs., 344, 729
Great Indian Peninsular Railway, 440, 729
Great sea serpent, the, 631
Hardinge, Viscount, 247, 248, 407, 697
Indian appointments, 344
Indian mails, delay of, 55
India useless to us, 568
Infant Lama of Tibet, an, 633
Insects from China, 441
Iron from China, 440
Johnson & Cole, Messrs., 441
Kelat and Napanee prize-money, 407
Kelsalls & Co., Messrs., 376, 441
Lackersteen & Co., Messrs., 441
Lady Kennaway, abandonment of, 16
Launch of the *Trafalgar*, 440
La Bas prize, the, 697, 729, 762
Loss of the *Ariel*, 376
Low & Westernman, Messrs., 506
Manchester men in India, 377
Military memorials, 376

Military seminary, Addiscombe, 370, 760
Monument to the Marquis of Hastings, 377
Nabob, loss of the, 249
Napier, W., 22
Napier, Sir C., 313, 377, 631, 668
N. W. Bank of India, 55
Opium case at Bombay, 150
Pair of paradoxes, 376
Pollock, Sir G., 22
Pyramids of Gizeh, 668
Railways, 249, 697
Royal Naval School, 440
Scott, Bell, & Co., Messrs., 441, 729
Shipping assurance at Calcutta, 150
Sombre, D. O. Dyce, 506
Sortes Hafizianæ, 632
Speir & Co., Messrs., 376
Steam across the Desert, 22
Steamer between Hong-Kong and Canton, 377
Steamers for the Indian station, 185, 344
Superintendent of the Indian navy, 697
Tibetan language, the, 633
Transfer-books, 377
Trieste route, the, 698
Troops from China, 313
Troops from India, 313, 408
Trueman and Cook, Messrs., 55
Wade, the *Missee*, 55
Waghorn, Lieut., pension to, 440
Wallachian women, the, 668
Weber & Co., Messrs., 313
Wreck of the *Sutlej*, 377
Young, the late Sir W., 184

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

Attorney-General v. Robson, 249
Deane v. Deane, 52
Douglass v. Regina in error, 405
Hugheston and Mackay, 344
Impey v. Impey, 729
Jervis's divorce case, 344
Johnson, John, re, 405
Lackersteen & Co., Messrs., 404
Mitford v. Reynolds, 216
Preston, in re, 51
Regina v. Charitie, &c., 20, 52, 88, 727
The *Ripon* collision, 344

Robson, &c. v. the Queen, 52
 Smith v. E. I. Co., 121
 Stewart v. Forbes, 249
 Venables v. E. I. Co., 54

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

Ancient geography of India, 535
 Ancient history of India, 627
 Ancient inscription at Singapore, 756
 Ancient temples, 627
 Annamite language, 598
 Arabian poetry, 665
 Archaeological Society of Delhi, 627
 Aristolochia Indica, 598
 Box constrictor, 627
 Bolor, 433
 Bombay Asiatic Society, 627
 Cashmere, ancient capital of, 433
 Cashmere, ancient temples of, 433
 Cataclysm of the Indus, 504
 Coins discovered by Capt. Christopher, 536
 Dardee language, 433
 Discovery of Sanskrit dramas, 433
 Fisk's travels in the East, 756
 Geology of India, 565
 Gutta percha, 504
 Hindu literature, 726
 Hot wind at Purneah, 433
 Indo-Scythic coins, 535
 Inscriptions discovered by Capt. Kittoe, 665
 Itinerary of Heuen-tsang, 756
 Library of Alexandria, burning of the, 665
 Lithographic limestone, discovery of, 536
 Marathi works composed by the Portuguese, 756
 New Zealand, climate of, 599
 Nimroud obelisk, 471
 Nomad Tartars, 504
 Oriental literature in Europe, 695
 Sattapanni cave, 756
 Suttee at Lombok, 536
 Tibetan country, 433

LITERARY NOTICES.

Adrian, 444
 A Word on Port Wine, 346
 Bourne (J.) on Railways in India, 635
 Cowper's (W.) Works, 25
 Dick's Philosophy, 345
 Facts, &c. relating to the Union Bank, 635
 Forbes's Hindustani Dictionary, 731
 Girl's Own Book, 25
 Griffin's Munster Conspiracy, 346
 Hae-kw6-too-che, 604
 Henderson on Steam Navigation, 153
 Hoffmeister's Travels in Ceylon, 346
 Indian Railways, 153, 669
 Journal of Indian Archipelago, 506
 Letter to Shareholders of E. I. Railway, 345
 Meadow's French Grammar, 58

Milton's Poetical Works, 163
 Our Indian Empire, 151
 Parley's Tales about the Sun, &c., 153, 218
 Parlour Library, 58, 124, 444
 Plea for Peasant Proprietors, 123
 Poems and Songs by E. H. B., 345
 Rose's Chemical Analysis, 89, 700
 Rose's Chemical Analysis, Introduction to, 700
 Savindroog, 57
 Shahamet Ali's History of Bahawalpur, 732
 Sketches of Protestantism in Italy, 58
 Smyth's Reigning Family of Lahore, 731
 Stacey's Services in Beloochistan, &c., 410
 State of W. Indian Colonies, 90
 Sutherland's Memoir on the Kaffirs, &c., 89
 Tegg's Present for an Apprentice, 346
 Walker's Dictionary, by Davenport, 25
 Willmott's (R. A.) Poems, 571

ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

Abuse of prerogative of mercy, 173
 Anglo-Indian College at Calcutta, 666
 Annexation of Mooltan, 628
 Annexation of the Punjab, 696, 757
 Aspect of European policy, 149
 Barnewall, the late Col., 173
 Bengal Indigo Company, 728
 Case of Mr. Barber, 245
 Changes in Supreme Court of Bombay, 211
 Chief-Justice of Hong Kong, 173
 Choice of a profession, 341
 D'Aguilar, Gen., 244
 Defeat of Chief-Justice on small cause question, 245
 Destructionists, the, 174
 Dhoonghur Singh, capture of, 13
 Discontinuance of a mail, 566
 East-India Company's general courts, 51
 East Indian Railway Company, 505
 Emigration, 505
 Glorious 10th of April, 245
 Great Peninsular Railway, 629
 Great sugar question, 369
 How the Earl of Dalhousie looks, 149
 Important meeting in the city of London, 339
 Increase of military delinquency, 50
 Increase of the Bengal army, 727
 Indian railways, 667
 Khonds and human sacrifices, 245
 Labuan, 536
 Loss of the *Lady Kennaway*, 14
 Merit of Mechanics' Institutions, 340
 Mesmerism in the ascendant, 281
 Murders in China, 116
 Napier, Sir Charles, 668
 New Governor of Bombay, 84
 Overflowings of universal benevolence, 342
 Pension to Lieut. Wagborn, 474
 Political convulsions in Europe, 569

Post-office delay, 84
 Post-office freaks in China, 14
 Post-office thefts, 85
 Post-office trickery, 149
 Re-appointment of dismissed Indian judges, 473
 Return of Viscount Hardinge, 172
 Sattara affair, 404, 433
 Sattara case, the, 50
 Slavery and slave-raised sugar, 84
 State of Europe, 727
 State of the demand for education in India, 281
 Sugar-duties, 116
 Sugar question, 408
 Supreme Court, Madras, 629
 Tea-duties, 15
 Teetotalism v. Truth, 282
 Union Bank disclosures, 599
 Veracity of Hindus and Irish, 666
 Will free trade produce peace? 311

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Claridge, Sir J. T., 475
 Conveyance of Indian mails, 343
 Defalcations of Sir T. Turton, 370
 Discontinuance of Indian Southampton mail, 344
 Labuan, 537
 Murder in China, 150
 Ovens, Col., 437
 Sattara, ex-rajah of, 248
 Scinde prize-money, 150
 Sea custom-duties in India, 343
 Spasmodic cholera, 150
 Sugar-duties, 404
 Supreme Court, 343

REGISTER.

DOMESTIC, 22, 56, 89, 122, 151, 186, 217, 250, 283, 314, 345, 378, 408, 442, 476, 507, 538, 569, 603, 632, 669, 696, 730, 763

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, 23, 56, 89, 122, 151, 186, 217, 250, 284, 314, 345, 378, 409, 442, 476, 507, 538, 570, 603, 634, 669, 699, 730, 763

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS, 186, 251, 379, 410, 444, 508, 604, 635.

H. M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA, 25, 56, 89, 122, 151, 186, 218, 251, 284, 315, 345, 379, 444, 476, 508, 571, 634, 669, 699, 731, 763

SHIPPING, 22, 55, 88, 121, 150, 185, 216, 249, 283, 313, 344, 377, 408, 441, 476, 506, 538, 568, 603, 632, 669, 698, 730, 762

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	1	Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	12
BENGAL:—		CEYLON	13
Miscellaneous Intelligence	2	CHINA	13
Government General Orders	3	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	3	The Capture of Doonghur Singh by Lieut. Harcastle	13
H.M. Forces in the East	5	More Post-Office Freaks in China	14
Domestic Intelligence	5	Loss of the "Lady Kennaway"	14
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	6	The Tea Duties	15
MADRAS:—		HOME INTELLIGENCE:—	
Legal Proceedings	7	Egypt	15
Miscellaneous Intelligence	7	Abandonment and Recovery of the "Lady Kennaway"	17
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	8	Debate at the East-India House	18
Domestic Intelligence	8	Legal Proceedings	20
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	9	Miscellaneous Intelligence	22
BOMBAY:—		Shipping Intelligence	22
Miscellaneous Intelligence	8	Domestic Intelligence	23
Government General Orders	9	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	23
Court-Martial	10	List of Rank of Cadets; &c.	23
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	10	Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India	25
Marine Department	12	LITERARY NOTICES	25
Domestic Intelligence	12		

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The present mail was brought from Bombay by the *Victoria*, which left on the 1st of December, arriving at Aden on the 9th; and leaving that place on the following day, she reached Suez on the 16th, and Alexandria on the 19th. There the mails were detained till the 26th, in consequence of there being no steamer ready to bring them. The *Ariel*, which should have been at Alexandria on the 17th, was detained at Malta in consequence of the delay in forwarding the Southampton mail of December 3, occasioned by the accident to the *Erin*. Had the letters been forwarded by the French steamer *Alexandre*, they would have arrived in England in time to be answered by the mail which left on the 7th. By the postal convention between England and France such an arrangement is allowable.

The *Ariel*, bringing the mails, left Alexandria on the 26th ult. and reached Malta on the 30th. The Marseilles portion was forwarded by the *Hamer*, and reached that place on the 4th of January. The *Sultan*, with the Southampton portion of the mails, was to leave Malta Dec. 31st, and may be expected at Southampton about the 11th inst.

The *Queen*, with the London mail of Oct. 25, arrived at Bombay Nov. 29.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, will leave Southampton on the morning of Thursday, January 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Monday, January 24.

The next mail for Bombay will leave Southampton on the morning of Thursday, February 3. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening; or, if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Monday, February 7.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal Nov. 22 | Bombay Dec. 1
Madras Nov. 24

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

THE Mail just arrived is considerably later than, according to ordinary experience, was to be looked for. The cause was its detention at Alexandria from the 19th of

December to the 26th, from the want of an English steamer to forward it to Malta. This deficiency was occasioned by the *Ariel*, which conveyed the London mails of December 3rd and 7th, having waited at Malta from the 15th of that month, on which day the portion of the mails conveyed through France arrived, till the Southampton portion should be received,—an event which, in consequence of an accident to the steamer designed to convey it, did not take place till the 22nd. Such are the particulars of this little incident in the history of steam communication between England and India. It is worthy of notice, that although the *Ariel* was lying at Malta during the whole period of waiting, the Government agent there did not think it worth while to forward the Marseilles mail by it, though that from Southampton was so long overdue. It would be a matter of curious inquiry when, had the delay continued, he would have thought it fitting to send on the letters in his possession. Supposing that from any cause the Southampton mail had never arrived, would that despatched by Marseilles have been delayed till the end of the world, in hopes that the former might turn up some day or other?

From the PUNJAR the mail brings nothing but intelligence of perfect tranquillity. The most exciting question now agitated there seems to be, whether or not windmills are well adapted to raise water in that country for the purpose of irrigation.

SCINDE is not more prolific of stirring news. It is pronounced in the *Bombay Times* "a land of utter barrenness" in matters of intelligence. It was not so formerly. There was almost always some little or great flights of eccentricity to chronicle; if there were nothing else. But SCINDE has got a new governing authority, and the old proverb, "new lords new laws," or, at least, new habits, has received a fresh illustration. Mr. PRINGLE works with but little of noise or friction. It is remarked that "the quiet, gentlemanly, unobtrusive way in which every thing has been set about by him is a subject of general eulogium." We do not recollect that this was ever said of his predecessor. The visit of the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY to Scinde was not to take place so early as was expected, but was deferred till the present month.

Nothing had transpired as to the results of the meeting of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and the KING of OUDH. For information on this subject we have yet to wait.

Somewhat remarkably, DOONGHUR SINGH has been captured almost simultaneously with ABD-UL-KADER. The following is the account of the affair:—

"Doonghur Singh was taken about three days ago by Lieut. Harcastle, with part of the Marwar force, at Patoda, his paternal estate in Shekawatee. He appears to have been tracked to the

village, and was found in a room at the top of the fort. He fired through the loopholes on the party approaching, and killed two men. When Lieutenant Hardecastle and party entered the room where he was, he had a sword and a knife in his hands, declaring that he would kill himself and not be taken alive. After a long parley, however, he was induced to give himself up, but not before he had stabbed himself in the belly without fatal effect. Lieutenant Hardecastle appears to have had a long tour before coming upon his game, and well deserves the success which has crowned it. Bhopal Singh now alone remains of the principal chiefs; for Mán Singh, Deonghur Singh's brother, and who had the principal hand in getting him out of the Agra jail, was discovered long ago, it appears, to be amongst the prisoners taken by Captain Showers with Juwahir Singh, under an assumed name. Most of the subordinate actors in that affair are also now known, and cannot long hope to escape apprehension."

The NIZAM's dominions were left in as comfortable a state as usual, and the NIZAM himself was suffering under a disease almost as common with weak persons as the *influenza*, but not so fatal—the *sulks*. Thus are the particulars of the attack related in the *Madras Athencum*, together with some other points of intelligence from the same quarter:—

"The Nizam has left the city and pitched his tent at some little distance, by way of expressing his dissatisfaction at the mode in which things are managed between his Wuzer and the Resident. It is said he does not purpose returning until made aware of the view taken of his affairs by the Governor-General; but his manoeuvre of quitting his capital and taking to canvass is altogether too childish a proceeding to be of much service to him. His Highness's present position is just that of a sulky boy, who, because his wishes are not complied with, tries to make an impression on mamma by refusing to eat his dinner; but that a move of this kind will succeed with the Governor-General is generally considered to be something less than doubtful. Another item to which we may point as indicative of the present state of things at Hyderabad, is the stoppage of General Fraser's carriage by a party of Rohillas, who, prostrating themselves at full length in the road, besought his intervention to obtain a settlement of their demands. It may be remembered that one of the earliest measures of Suraj-ool-Moolk, on his accession to the wuzerut, was a proclamation to the effect that all Arabs, Rohillas, Affghans, and Sikhs should settle their several accounts, bring their existing engagements to an end, and quit Hyderabad within two months. The proclamation was condemned at the time as unjust and impolitic, and the occurrence under notice shews that no incorrect estimate was formed of it. Debtors are not always to be prevailed upon to clear accounts within two months, and Suraj-ool-Moolk's proclamation unfortunately afforded no information to the Rohillas on the mode of realizing their outstandings. The result is this appeal to General Fraser, who is reported to have written to the Wuzer on the subject, and to have obtained his promise for the early satisfaction of these men's claims. What they obtain over and above this must be put down to the credit of unusual good fortune."

What is the state of GOOMSOOR seems doubtful. Some reports represent it as still greatly disturbed,—others, as remarkably quiet. As it would be presumptuous in us to undertake the settlement of a question which is fiercely disputed almost on the spot where the alleged disturbances either do or do not take place, we must leave our readers to adopt whichever side they may happen to prefer.

The commercial atmosphere of India, it need scarcely be said, is gloomy in the extreme. The receipt of the disastrous intelligence of the enormous failures in this country seems to have convulsed the mercantile community both at CALCUTTA and BOMBAY. The effect at the former place is thus described in a local paper:—

"The arrival of the Express Mail of 7th October was looked for with the greatest anxiety by the mercantile community, and the news brought by its *avant courier*, the *Bombay Express*, which arrived yesterday morning, has confirmed the worst fears that were entertained. The long list of failures at home has heightened the dismay and confusion, which previous intelligence had excited, and all is perplexity and alarm."

In the *Englishman* we find the following:—

"Our local affairs are hardly worth reporting, with the single exception of the general commercial panic occasioned by the disastrous news which the two last mails have brought. On the arrival of the express news to the 7th ultimo, several houses immediately suspended payment, and others are reported to contemplate the same step; but as several of these may perhaps resume business, we forbear mentioning any names, except of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. who have issued the following circular:—

"SIR,—It is with deep regret we announce to you that we have been obliged to suspend our payments, in consequence of a similar step having been taken by our London correspondents, Messrs. Cockerell, Larpent, and Co. on the 25th of September.

"The creditors of the London house were to meet some time between the 7th and 20th of October, and we have been strongly urged by bill-holders, and other creditors to a large amount in England, to suspend any permanent arrangement for the management of our estate until the result of such meeting shall be known in Calcutta.

"Under these circumstances, and acting under the advice of the Advocate-General, we propose as a temporary measure to assign over to J. J. Mackenzie, W. Martin, and Gilbert Farie, Esquires, all our property in trust for the creditors, in order that the rights of all parties may be maintained in the exact position in which they stood when the London mail reached India, and we request your acquiescence in this arrangement, and forbearance until we can lay before you the statements of the London house, and those which we are preparing, when the creditors will be called together, and have an opportunity of determining on the course to be adopted.

"We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
"COCKERELL and Co."

The *Eastern Star* reports that "the immediate effect here of the London failures has been the stoppage of Messrs. COCKERELL and Co.; LYALL, MATHSON and Co.; CHURCH, LAKE, and Co.; SHEARMAN, MULLEN, and Co.; and SMITH, COWELL, and Co. Another journal denies the above in regard to one of the houses named—SMITH, COWELL, and Co., alleging that the report is at least premature, and affirming that, though like many other firms it is involved in difficulty, it had continued to meet its liabilities.

At BOMBAY the state of feeling seems to have been much the same as at Calcutta. We copy from the *Telegraph*:—

"It is long since Bombay was in such a state of excitement as it was yesterday morning, when it became known that the English mail was coming in. Besides the excitement visibly depicted on every face, about nine o'clock merchants might be seen dashing into the Fort, hours before their usual time, at a pace which reminded an observer of the race for the Derby. The bunders were crowded with people, and the instant the mail steamer dropped her anchor, she was surrounded by boats of all kinds, containing more inmates desirous of hearing the commercial news than those who went to meet relations or friends. An hour or two afterwards, the Post-office became the arena of a struggle for priority of information which had well nigh ended in broken heads or contusions. It is needless to add, that when the intelligence was obtained, the excitement became more intense, although more private. The panic felt in many parts of Bombay is immense."

Notwithstanding this excitement, the only establishment which had given way, according to the *Bombay Times*, was the local branch of the house of LIVINGSTON and Co. of Liverpool.

Great anxiety will naturally be felt in regard to the tidings to be brought by the next mail. Let us hope that they may be more favourable than at present we can venture to anticipate.

BENGAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

THE LATE CASE OF LIBEL.—The libel case of Mackenzie *versus* Hume, for the publication of a letter in the *Star*, charging him with mismanagement, which we supposed had been finally disposed of by the fact that Mr. Mackenzie had been removed from his office by the shareholders of the India Steam Navigation Company because they were dissatisfied with his conduct, has actually been brought to an issue. The damages were laid at Rs. 10,000. The Court said that a better discretion would have been exercised if the action had never been brought at all, and gave a verdict for the defendant on one ground, and on another for the plaintiff, who will be entitled to Rs. 50 damages, if he can substantiate his case. He is more than half-way to England by this time.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 18.

COL. FORBES.—It is said that Lieut.-col. Forbes proceeds home this cold season, to act as member of a commission of

inquiry into the conduct of the Royal Mint. It is said, permission for this purpose has been granted by the home authorities at the direct request of the Treasury.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 19.

MOFUSSIL.

BENARES.—*The late Rajah of Sattara and his Heir.*—The *Benares Recorder* states that the adopted son of the late Rajah of Sattara has been duly selected heir, and installed as the next ruler by its dependants. The ceremony is a very harmless one: it seems to have been performed in private, and probably may be considered beneath notice. The late rajah declined to accept our sanction for the adoption of a son until his own rights were conceded to him. His brother now rules at Sattara by undisputed right of inheritance. The *Recorder* alleges that the paper purporting to be a Minute of Conversation betwixt Major Carpenter and Pertaub Singh was the compilation of Mr. George Thompson from notes supplied from time to time from Benares.

—*Weather.*—The weather since our last issue has been continuously rainy: the thermometer standing at 66 degrees in the mornings.

—*Military.*—The Shekawatee regiment marched into cantonments this morning. The 66th Native Infantry arrived at this station on Saturday, the 6th. en route to Lucknow, halted on Sunday, and yesterday (Monday, the 8th), in consequence of the rain. The detachment of the 9th Native Infantry marched into cantonments on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., on their return from Ghazeeপুর.

—*Court of Inquiry.*—We understand that a Court of Inquiry is sitting at this station, to investigate circumstances connected with an extraordinary occurrence, which took place a few evenings ago, and which had well-nigh proved fatal to some of the parties concerned. We refrain entering into the particulars, which have been bruited about, as it is possible the matter may form the subject for judicial inquiry.—*Recorder*, Nov. 9.

HOWRAH.—*Puseyism rebuked.*—We have heard of clergymen rebuking their congregation from the pulpit, but do not recollect to have heard of any member of a congregation deliberately rising in church to rebuke the clergyman. But such was the case on Sunday last, at Howrah, where, immediately after forenoon service, Mr. S— rose, and in an audible voice addressed the clergyman before the whole congregation, and requested that when he again preached there he would do so in his own gown, and not in his surplice, as he had just done. The clergyman seemed disposed to reply but failed, apparently from surprise at so unexpected an address.—*Englishman*.

SHIKARPOOR.—*Surrender of Islam Khan.*—Islam Khan, the chief of the Boogtee tribe, surrendered to Major Goldney, collector and magistrate of Shikarpoor, on the 29th ultimo, having presented himself at the police out-post at Kusmore, two days before. He was escorted by Major G. to Shikarpoor. It is not known on what conditions he will be received, these being understood to depend entirely on the commissioner of Kurrachee.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 9.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DATES.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Nov. 2, 1847.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, is pleased to direct, that in future, when caps are required for regiments of light cavalry, they shall be made up in accordance with the pattern in use with the 11th regt., including the European officers.

Cap.—busby of regimental fur, nine inches deep, and the same size at top and bottom, scarlet fly and plaited top (sunk an inch and a half within the edge of the fur); silver chain fastening to lions' heads at the sides; silver line with olives.

Plume.—white egret with scarlet bottom, ten inches high; silver socket and ring.

The cap-lines and ornaments on the head-dress of the cavalry are to be white, in assimilation with the lace on the uniform.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Salter will be so good as to have ten caps of the description now described made up, under instructions which will be communicated from army head-quarters, and he will forward one to each of the regiments of light cavalry, and one to the adjutant-general of the army, as musters for future guidance.

The cost of these muster-caps is to be drawn for in a contingent bill, duly vouched.

The head dress for the native infantry of the line is henceforward to be a dark blue Kilmarnock cap, encircled by a white band (woven in the cap), with the number of the regiment in front; the numbers to be one inch and a half long. Grenadier regiments will wear a red band, and a grenade above the number of the regiment. Light infantry regiments and rifle companies

will wear a dark green band, and a bugle number of the regiment.

Regiments having a badge are to wear the badge instead of the number.

The cap is to be stiffened round the top and at the sides by a piece of wire or cane to preserve its shape.

Each soldier of cavalry and infantry is to provide himself, as articles of half-mounting, with two white cotton cap covers. When the white cap cover is worn by the native infantry, the number of the regiment is to be placed outside it, so as to be visible.

The European officers of native infantry will continue to wear the chaco and forage cap as formerly prescribed.

APPOINTMENT OF A SURGEON TO PERFORM MEDICAL DUTIES AT SIMLA.—*Head-Quarters, Simla, Nov. 3, 1847.*—With reference to general orders of the 5th ultimo, announcing the appointment of a surgeon to the medical duties of Simla, in addition to the assistant-surgeon previously allowed for that station, his Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to notify that, under the authority of the Right Honorable the Governor-General, a consolidated salary of Company's rupees (900) nine hundred has been fixed for the officer holding the appointment.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINSLIE, W. rec. ch. of off. civ. and ses. judge of Cuttack fr. Deedes, Nov. 8.

BEAUFORT, W. N. to office as mag. of Patna, Nov. 3.

BREWSTER, J. to office as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Meerut, dur. abs. of Ravenshaw, Nov. 6.

CARNAC, C. R. rec. ch. of off. coll. of Tipperah fr. Metcalfe, Nov. 6.

CRAIGIE, J. A. to office as mag. and coll. of Etawah, dur. abs. of Mr. Alexander, or until further orders.

CRAWFORD, J. H. to office as controller of govt. Salt Chokies until further orders, Nov. 10, assum. ch. of off. fr. Hamilton

Nov. 17.

DREDES, E. civ. and ses. judge of Cuttack, made ov. ch. of off. to

W. Ainslie, Nov. 8.

EDWARDS, W. rec. ch. fr. the Hon. J. C. Erskine of the superintendency of the protected Hill States, Nov. 1; also, on the same date, fr. Mr. B. Hodgson ch. of the off. of mag. and coll. of Simla.

FARQUHARSON, R. N. coll. of Shahabad, made ov. ch. of off. to E. F. Radcliffe, Nov. 8.

FRANCO, G. F. returned to duty Nov. 8; re-attached to N.W. provinces, Nov. 12.

GALLOWAY, W. to office as mag. and dep. coll. of Allyghur till further orders, Nov. 4.

HAMILTON, H. C. to office as coll. of 24 pergunnabs until further orders, Nov. 10; assum. ch. of off. fr. J. H. Young, Nov. 12.

HUTCHINSON, J. R. to office as mag. and coll. of Allyghur dur. abs. of E. F. Tyler, Nov. 4.

LUSHINGTON, H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Moradabad, vested with special powers, Nov. 4.

MACILLLOP, C. W. asst. to mag. of Sylhet, vested with special powers, Nov. 17.

METCALFE, H. C. coll. of Tipperah, made ov. ch. of office to Carnac, Nov. 6.

MORAN, W. to be dep. postmaster at Motrehan, Nov. 3.

RADCLIFFE, E. F. rec. ch. of off. coll. of Shahabad fr. R. N. Farquharson, Nov. 8.

SAGE, R. P. to be a mem. of the Rungpore ferry fund com. Nov. 10.

SANDEMAN, H. D. to office as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Paneeput, dur. abs. of Ogilvy, Nov. 6.

SMITH, M. returned to duty Nov. 8, reattached to N. W. provinces, Nov. 12.

STAUNTON, R. to be post mr. at Mirzapore, Nov. 4.

STOKES, J. M. to be a mem. of the Tirhoot ferry fund, com. Nov. 10.

SWETENHAM, H. civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, resumed ch. of his off. Nov. 2.

TOTTENHAM, C. coll. of Dacca, made over ch. of office to R. J. Richardson, Nov. 12.

VOLK, P. to be an exec. off. on the Ganges canal, Nov. 6.

WADSWORTH, J. to be a mem. of the Rungpore ferry fund, com. Nov. 10.

YOUNG, J. H. to be superint. of Abkarry and coll. of stamps for the town of Calcutta, Nov. 10; rec. ch. of off. coll. 24 pergunnabs, fr. H. C. Hamilton, Nov. 17.

YOUNG, W. G. to be asst. to mag. and coll. Hoogly, and jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district, Nov. 16.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

NASMYTH, J. Nov. 4.

PRINSEP, E. A. Nov. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, W. S. civ. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore to Dec. 10, in ext. Nov. 17.

BROWN, J. C. civ. and sess. judge of Nuddea, 1 mo.

CARNAC, W. J. R. 1 mo. in ext.

CAMPBELL, C. H. 1 mo.

EDMONDSTONE, G. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bootundshuhur, 3 mo. fr. date leaving stat. Nov. 6.
 MONEY, D. I. coll. of Nuddea, 2 wks. in ext. Nov. 13.
 OGILVY, D. offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Panceput, 1 mo. on m. c.
 PRINGLE, D. 1 mo.
 REID, A. coll. of Hooghly, to Jan. 1, in ext. Nov. 20.
 RICHARDSON, E. J. C. 1 mo. in ext. Nov. 8.
 RUSSELL, R. H. mag. at Patna, 1 mo.
 TYLER, E. F. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

DAWSON, Rev. F. A. M.A. to perf. dut. of Darjeeling, Nov. 3.
 ELLIS, Rev. F. W. to be chap. at Meerut, Nov. 11.
 GAWEN, Rev. J. to be a chaplain, arrived Nov. 4; to offic. as chap. St. James's Church till. arr. of Coley, Nov. 13.
 MEIKLEJOHN, Rev. W. H. ret. to duty Nov. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAWSON, Rev. F. A. 1 mo. on m. c.
 FISHER, Rev. H. S. A.B. pres. 2 mo. fr. date of dep. fr. Calcutta.
 LOVEDAY, Rev. H. A. B.A. chap. of Delhi, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 18.
 WHITING, Rev. Mr. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITKEN, Ens. R. P. M. to rank fr. Sept. 2.
 ALEXANDER, 2nd Lieut. D. C. art. posted to 4th co. 2nd batt.
 ALLGOOD, Ens. G. fr. 48th, to do duty with 49th N.I. at Ferozepore, Oct. 30.
 BACON, Lieut. B. E. 50th N.I. offic. interp. to H.M.'s 98th foot, to do duty with 4th comp. of pioneers, to join head qrs. of sappers and pioneers on its arrival at Loodianah.
 BARR, Capt. W. fr. 3rd co. 6th batt. at Loodianah to 1st co. 5th batt. of art. and com. of No. 11 l. f. batt.
 BENNET, Lieut. J. P. 41st N.I. passed colloq. exam. on Oct. 22.
 BONTEIN, Capt. J. 37th N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 15.
 BRUCE, Ens. A. H. B. fr. 49th to 20th N.I. at Barrackpore, under orders to Allahabad, Oct. 30.
 CAFE, Lieut. W. M. 56th N.I. to do duty with 6th comp. of pioneers, to join head qrs. of sappers and pioneers on its arrival at Loodianah.
 CARNegie, Lieut. G. F. 44th N.I. to do duty with 1st comp. of pioneers, to join head qrs. of sappers and pioneers on its arrival at Loodianah.
 CARTER, Lieut. C. 58th N.I. to do duty with 7th comp. of pioneers, to join head qrs. of sappers and pioneers on its arrival at Loodianah.
 CLARKE, Ens. C. D. S. to rank fr. Sept. 2.
 CORDNER, 2nd Lieut. J. E. art. fr. 1st co. 3rd to 2nd co. 1st batt.
 CROSS, Ens. R. C. 17th N.I. passed colloq. exam. on Oct. 15.
 CONOLLY, Ens. W. P. to rank fr. Aug. 11.
 CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. W. R. 6th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 12th ir. cav. v. Hicks, Oct. 30.
 DANIEL, Capt. J. H. fr. 1st co. 5th batt. of art. and com. of No. 11 l. f. battery, to 3rd co. 6th batt. at Loodianah, Nov. 6.
 DAWSON, Ens. J. 43rd L.I. to be act. interp. to H.M.'s 98th ft. under orders to Dugshai, Nov. 11.
 DAY, 2nd Lieut. E. W. art. posted to 3rd co. 2nd batt. Nov. 8.
 DOWELL, 2nd Lieut. W. art. fr. 4th co. 2nd to 1st co. 8th batt.
 ECKFORD, Lieut. col. J. fr. 71st to 7th N.I. Nov. 1.
 FAGAN, Ens. W. T. to rank fr. July 28.
 FANSHAW, Lieut. R. F. inv. estab. to be adj. and gr. mr. of inv. to take ch. of vet. comp. at Chunar, v. Swinton, dec.
 FRITH, Lieut. J. H. 5th N.I. ret. to do duty, Nov. 10.
 GAMMELL, 2nd Lieut. F. E. art. posted to 1st co. 3rd batt. Nov. 8.
 GARDNER, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. passed colloq. exam. on Oct. 15.
 GORDON, Lieut. W. 49th N.I. to do duty with 2nd comp. of pioneers, to join head qrs. of sappers and pioneers on its arrival at Loodianah.
 GRAHAM, Ens. F. W. to rank fr. July 26.
 GRINDALL, 2nd Lieut. F. eng. passed coll. exam. on Oct. 15.
 HARDINGE, Ens. G. N. 45th N.I. to be adj. Nusseree batt.
 HEBBERT, 2nd Lieut. F. H. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 8, v. Gilmore, dec.
 HICKS, Capt. R. H. 1st Eur. Ben. fus. to offic. as 2nd in com. 16th irreg. cav. fr. Oct. 24, v. Capt. Prendergast, Oct. 28.
 HUTCHINSON, Lieut. C. W. eng. app. exec. officer on the Ganges canal, Nov. 5.
 KEMPLAND, Ens. G. to rank fr. Aug. 20.
 LENOX, Ens. C. W. rank assigned to him in gen. orders March 12, is cancelled.
 LOCKETT, Lieut. W. C. 58th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 10, in succ. to Perreau, dec.
 LUNN, Lieut. J. H. H. 14th N.I. to act as adjt. to left wing dur. its separation fr. head qrs. Nov. 1.
 MACNOCH, Lieut. W. M. G. 11th L.C. returned to duty, Nov. 4.
 MALLOCK, 2nd Lieut. R. J. art. fr. 3rd co. 2nd to 5th co. 8th batt. Nov. 8.
 MARTIN, Lieut. F. M. 52nd N.I. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 16.
 MAXWELL, Ens. R. 35th N.I. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 8, v. Boileau, deceased.

MAYNE, 2nd Lieut. A. O. art. fr. 1st co. 3rd to 1st co. 6th batt.
 MCCAUSLAND, Maj. J. K. 70th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 15.
 McMULLIN, Lieut. J. R. 50th N.I. to do duty with 3rd comp. of pioneers, to join head qrs. of sappers and pioneers on its arrival at Loodianah.
 MOXON, Lieut. G. G. 52nd N.I. to do duty with 5th comp. of Pioneers, to join head qrs. of Sappers and Pioneers on its arrival at Loodianah.
 MULCASTER, Lieut. W. E. 6th N.I. to act as 2nd in com. 7th irr. cav. in succ. to Salter, Oct. 30.
 NICOLSON, Lieut. C. A. 25th N.I. to offic. as fort adj. to Allaha-bad gar. and cantonment, v. Coombs proc. to Pres. Nov. 4.
 PENNINGTON, Brev. capt. R. C. 13th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 10 in succ. to Thomas, retired, ret. to duty, Nov. 10.
 PULMAN, 1st Lieut. T. W. art. fr. 2nd co. 2nd to 3rd co. 1st batt. at Umballah, Oct. 30.
 REPTON, Lieut. W. W. Nusseree batt. serv. plac. at disp. of for dept. Oct. 28.
 ROSS, Lieut. col. R. fr. 7th to 71st N.I. Nov. 1.
 RYALL, Ens. B. W. fr. 33rd to 63rd N.I. at Neemuch, Oct. 30.
 SAGE, Ens. F. A. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 10, in succ. to Thomas, retired.
 SCOTT, Ens. E. H. to rank fr. Sept. 2.
 SELLON, 2nd Lieut. P. art. posted to 1st. co. 2nd batt. Nov. 8.
 SIMONS, 2nd Lieut. F. C. art. fr. 3rd co. 2nd to 4th co. 3rd batt.
 SIMEON, 2nd Lieut. E. art. fr. 1st co. 3rd to 2nd co. 8th batt.
 STAPLES, Ens. T. 58th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 10, in succ. to Perreau, dec.
 SWINTON, Lieut. J. M. 53rd N.I. adj. and gr. mr. of Eur. invalids to be fort adj. at Chunar, in succ. to Lieut. Mulcaster, transferred.
 TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. A. F. art. passed colloq. exam. on Oct. 22.
 THOMSON, 2nd Lieut. D. art. fr. 4th co. 2nd, to 1st co. 3rd batt.
 TOULMIN, Ens. T. H. to rank fr. July 24.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. A. D. engs. to be sup. of canals west of the Jumna, in sub. to sup. of canals, v. Siddons, transferred, Dec. 5.
 WALLACE, Lieut. loc. Sikh inf. 2nd in com. to be adj. v. Edwardes.
 WATSON, Ens. H. A. to rank fr. Aug. 20.
 WELD, Ens. G. 14th N.I. to offic. as adj. and gr. mr. of Eur. invalids, and to take ch. of vet. comp. at Chunar.
 WHEELER, Ens. H. B. U. G. to rank fr. July 20.
 WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. G. D. art. posted to 4th comp. 2nd batt. Nov. 8.
 WORTHINGTON, 2nd Lieut. J. Y. art. posted to 1st comp. 2nd batt. Nov. 8.
 YOUNG, 1st Lieut. J. art. fr. 4th comp. 9th to 1st comp. 7th batt. Nov. 8.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CHALMERS, H. B. Nov. 4. SIMONDS, R. S. Nov. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. C. 60th N.I. to Europe on furl.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. J. 8th N.I. 10 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c. Oct. 30.
 BEADNELL, Lieut. G. 37th N.I. two mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for perm. to resign.
 BIRRELL, Brev. lieut. col. 1st Eur. fus. Dec. 8 to Mar. 20, to Calcutta, prep. to appl. for furl. on m.c. Nov. 9.
 BUSH, Capt. R. Y. B. 65th N.I. four mo. fr. Dec. 1, Nov. 1.
 CAUTLEY, Capt. G. 8th L.C. fr. Nov. 1 to April 30, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. Nov. 6.
 CAUTLEY, Brev. maj. R. 10th L.C. fr. Nov. 3 to May 1, 1848, to proc. tow. Kurtarpore, Oct. 30.
 CHAMBERS, Ens. R. Y. 65th N.I. fr. Sept. 28, to await arrival of regt. at Benares.
 COLYEAR, Capt. T. D. 7th L.C. six mo. from Nov. 10, to Simla, and pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Eur. Nov. 9.
 COOK, Capt. L. A. 26th N.I. three mo. fr. Oct. 1, instead of former date, to pres.
 COOPER, Capt. C. 23rd N.I. one year, fr. Oct. 29, to Mussoorie, on m.c. Nov. 8.
 COX, Lieut. col. H. C. M. leave canc. fr. Nov. 4.
 CUMBERLEGE, Maj. E. A. 73rd N.I. Sept. 30 to Oct. 31.
 DAVIDSON, Capt. J. S. inv. est. four mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Umballah and Scharunpore.
 DRUMMOND, Lieut. J. W. 70th N.I. to Feb. 21, 1848, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 ECKFORD, Lieut. col. J. 7th N.I. fr. Nov. 1, to await arr. of regt. at Loodianah, Nov. 1.
 EDMONSTONE, Lieut. F. N. 2nd in com. 5th irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Agra and Calcutta; this cancels former leave.
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. W. R. dep. comm. 3rd class, in Saugor and Ner-budda territories, 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15.
 GOTT, Lieut. W. C. 56th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to remain in the hills on m. c.
 GRIFFIN, Brev. mai. C. 51st N.I. to Nov. 1, 1849, in ext. to remain at Landour on m. c. Nov. 8.
 GRISSELL, Cap. C. 61st N.I. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.
 IRWIN, Ens. R. B. 10th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Benares.
 JERRIS, Capt. T. S. inval. estab. perm. to reside in hills N. of Deyrah, Nov. 6.
 LIND, Ens. J. B. 24th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 9, to proc. on river on m. c.

LOW, Capt. J. H. div. staff dep. judge adv. gen. Cawnpore div. fr. Oct. 3 to Nov. 30, in ext. to remain at Deyrah, Oct. 30.
MACKENZIE, Ens. C. F. 28th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Benares.
McBARNETT, Lieut. G. 55th N.I. to Nov. 20, in ext. to await arr. of regt. at Umballah.
MOORE, Brig. G. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to pres. on m. c. prep. to appl. for leave to sea, Nov. 9.
NISSBETT, Lieut. J. 69th N.I. to Nov. 30, to remain at Agra on m. c. Nov. 8.
PERREAU, Capt. C. J. H. 58th N.I. fr. Sept. 28 to Jan. 31, 1848, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. on m. c. Oct. 30.
REES, Capt. C. M. 56th N.I. Dec. 1 to Mar. 15, 1848, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Eur. Nov. 3.
ROSS, Brev. capt. A. H. 42nd L.I. 1 yr. fr. Oct. 26, to hills N. of Deyrah and Simla, on m. c. Nov. 2.
SALTER, Capt. G. 7th irr. cav. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Mussoorie and Calcutta, prep. to app. for perm. to retire fr. serv. Oct. 30.
SHAW, Col. S. art. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 10 to pres.
SHOWERS, Maj. St. G. D. 72nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 20, to Calcutta, and to enable him to rejoin.
SMITH, Capt. J. 2nd co. 4th batt. art. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 5, to pres. prep. to apply for perm. to retire fr. serv. Oct. 30.
SMITH, Capt. J. 49th N.I. to Nov. 20, in ext. to rem. at Calcutta, prep. to proc. on furl. on m. c. Nov. 2.
SPREAD, Capt. C. H. D. 72nd N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Feb. 1, 1848, to Mussoorie.
STALLARD, 1st Lieut. T. art. 5 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe on m. c. Nov. 2.
STAPLES, 1st Lieut. T. 1st Eur. fus. to Nov. 10, in ext.
TEMPLER, Brev. maj. G. 22nd N.I. Sept. 29 to Nov. 5, to Kusowile on m. c.
THOMSON, Lieut. J. E. 62nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Calcutta.
WARING, Capt. E. S. S. 6th L. C. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Eur.
WAITE, Lieut. E. J. 2nd Eur. regt. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to pres. on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
WIGGINS, Capt. E. 52nd N.I. fr. Oct. 9 to Jan. 15, 1848, to rem. at Jullundur.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. to proceed to Kurnaul and perf. med. duties at that station, dur. illness of Surg. Tucker, or until further orders, Oct. 30.
BADDELEY, Surg. P. F. H. to med. ch. of foot art. at Lahore.
BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. to relieve Surg. Duncan, M.D. fr. med. ch. of 5th batt. of art. as a temp. arrangement, Oct. 28.
BRUCE, Surg. H. A. M.D. to rank fr. June 5, v. Macleod, retired.
BUCKLE, Dr. H. B. to be postmaster of Muttra, Nov. 11.
CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. posted to 6th L.C. Nov. 3.
CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. rejoined from Sarun, to res. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art. at Dinapore, Nov. 4.
FAITHFULL, Asst. surg. R. W. 9th irr. cav. to med. ch. of station staff, Bareilly, Nov. 3.
GREIG, Surg. J. fr. 39th N.I. to 38th lt. inf. under orders to proc. to Lucknow, to accompany 39th to Dinapore, and thence proc. to join 38th.
KEIR, Surg. A. M.D. to rank fr. June 5, v. Hope retired.
KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 36th N.I. Nov. 3.
KERR, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to be surg. fr. Oct. 31, v. Macintosh, dec.
McEGAN, Asst. surg. W. B. M.D. art. passed colloq. exam. on Oct. 15.
MAC MINTO, Surg. A. M. to rank fr. March 30, v. Steart, retired.
MORISON, Asst. surg. A. C. fr. 3rd to 13th N.I. Nov. 5.
MOTTLEY, Surg. C. 9th L. C. to med. aid to Eur. and nat. art. at Cawnpore, dur. illness of Ranford, Nov. 6.
OLDFIELD, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. 11th L. C. passed colloq. exam. on Oct. 15.
RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. M.D. at Cawnpore, to med. aid volunteers H. M.'s 98th regt. Nov. 6.
REID, Asst. surg. A. 4th N.I. to temp. med. ch. of 42nd lt. inf. at Delhi.
ROSS, Asst. surg. J. T. C. posted to 71st N.I. under orders to Boodee Pind, and to join, Nov. 10.
SHILLITO, Asst. surg. W. fr. 42nd L. I. to 3rd N.I. in progress to Hoshernapore, Nov. 5.
SISSMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. 67th N.I. to relieve Asst. surg. Smith fr. med. ch. of 31st N.I.
SMALL, Asst. surg. D. H. Mhairwarrah batt. passed colloq. exam. on Oct. 18.
SMITH, Asst. surg. N. S. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 3rd N.I. Nov. 10.
STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to rank fr. July 22.
STOTT, Asst. surg. T. to be surg. v. Steart, ret. with rank fr. Oct. 31, v. Macintosh, dec.
THORP, Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. arrived at Cawnpore, to join Punjab div. to aff. med. aid to 23rd N.I. v. Murray, proc. on leave.
TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. fr. 3rd N.I. to 1st Eur. fus.
WETHERED, Asst. surg. T. A. to off. as garrison surg. Chunar.
WIMBOLT, Surg. S. to rank fr. Aug. 10, v. Atkinson, ret.
WOODBURN, Surg. D. M.D. 69th N.I. to med. ch. of right wing 2nd Oude local inf. and art. detach. at Bareilly, Nov. 3.
WRIGHT, Asst. surg. T. B. passed colloq. exam. on Oct. 18.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

STEWART, H. arrived Nov. 10.

WILLIAMS, J. arrived Nov. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLLYER, Asst. surg. N. Mhairwarrah loc. batt. fr. Nov. 15 to Jan. 1, to Erinpore, prep. to app. for furl. to Eur. *via* Bombay, on m. c.
CUMBERLAND, Surg. R. B. four mo. fr. Oct. 18, to remain at pres.
DUNCAN, Surg. J. M.D. to Cape and Australia, on m. c. for two years.
HART, Surg. T. B. fr. Nov. 1 to March 1, 1848, to Ferozepore and Bombay, prep. to app. for perm. to retire fr. the service.
ROSS, Civ. asst. surg. W. H. B. Jessore, leave can. Nov. 16.
THRING, Asst. surg. E. B. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
TURNER, Asst. surg. G. three mo. fr. Oct. 25, to Calcutta, Nov. 9.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

DRAGOONS.—3rd regt. Lieut. Cookes proc. to Calcutta in charge of invalids.—9th lancers. Lieuts. Clifton and Richards have leave to England for one year.—10th. Leave of abs. to Lieut. C. McMahon, to Nov. 30, to Bombay.

INFANTRY.—4th regt. Lieut. G. Collins has been sentenced by a General Court Martial assembled at Kamptee to be placed at the bottom of the list of lieuts. and to be severely and publicly reprimanded; Capt. Wilby, Lieuts. McKelvey and Collins, to precede the regt. to England by overland route; leave of abs. to Surg. Logan, M.D. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 11, to join.—8th. Lieuts. R. S. Baynes and McK. Rynd have qualified as interpreters in the Hindustani language; Lieut. col. Hartley has sick leave to Europe, 2 years; leave of abs. to Capt. A. C. Robertson, in ext. to Dec. 31.—10th. Capt. MacGregor to com. div. detach. of volunteers 98th, to remain at Cawnpore.—14th. Capt. Travers, leave of abs. fr. Nov. 13 to May 15, to Bhopal.—21st. Lieut. col. Deare, Major Sutherland, and Lieut. Deare to proceed to England by the overland route.—22nd. Lieut. A. G. Walch has qualified as interpreter in the Mahratta language; Lieut. col. Boileau appointed temporarily to command a 2nd class brigade at Poona.—24th. Asst. surg. Donald, leave of abs. to Meerut, to Nov. 24; Lieuts. Graham and Woodington to com. detach. vet. 98th, to rem. at Cawnpore.—25th. Brev. maj. J. Impett to be dep. paymaster and staff officer at Poonamallee fr. Dec. 1; leave of abs. to Brev. maj. W. O. Connor, six weeks fr. date of embarka.; Lieut. Barclay, leave can.—28th. Leave of abs. to Lieut. Usher, to remain at Bombay.—29th. Lieut. Lyle proceeds on duty to Calcutta with invalids, thence on leave to England; Lieut. col. Hemphill also has a furlough to England.—32nd. Asst. surg. Dunlop proceeds on duty with invalids to Calcutta; Lieut. col. Pattoun, leave of abs. fr. Sept. 24 to Oct. 26, to join.—50th. Ens. Hibbert has sick leave to Mussoorie.—53rd. Lieuts. Steward and Sutherland have leave to England for 2 years.—60th (rifles). Lieuts. J. S. Baynes and T. Cowan are on leave at Bombay.—61st. Lieut. Dudgeon has 2 years leave to Europe.—Lieut. T. P. H. Fitzmayer to be capt. v. Bligh, dec.; Ens. R. Greig to be lieut.; Capt. Otter to rem. at Calcutta.—78th (Highlanders). Lieut. McMurdo has obtained furl. to Europe for 2 years; Lieuts. Macpherson and Anderson have qualified as interpreters in Mahratta; leave of abs. to Lieut. McAndrew to Eng. for 2 years; leave of abs. to Brev. maj. T. J. Taylor to Dec. 14, to Lieut. Keagh 2 mo. fr. Nov. 7.—80th. Lieut. Gordon has leave to England, preparatory to retiring from the service; Lieut. Hickson to do duty at the Landour depot; Lieut. Duperior has leave to England on private affairs, and Surg. Macdonnell the same on m. c.—86th. Lieut. A. S. J. Mildmay passed exam. in Hindustani; leave of abs. to Lieut. col. Wood, C.B. mil. sec. to Gov. gen. 3 years to England.—94th. Lieut. W. W. Campbell, tried by court martial at Fort St. George, and sentenced to be dismissed the service.—98th. Lieut. J. A. Street to be capt. v. Grimes, dec.; Ens. J. Stewart to be lieut. v. Street; Maj. H. Grimes, dec. at Cawnpore, Oct. 29; Paymaster Hunter has 2 years furl. to Europe, Qr. mr. Fagan performing his duties; Ens. Maddock to com. div. detach. vol. 98th, to rem. at Cawnpore.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ASHTON, the wife of P. s. at Baboo Ghur, Nov. 10.
BRADON, the wife of C. s. at Chowringhee, Nov. 16.
BROOKS, the lady of A. H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 14.
BROUGHAM, the lady of Asst. surg. James P. M.D. Ramghur L.I. d. at Dorundah, Nov. 7.
BRUCE, the wife of Lieut. Robert R. art. d. at Meerut, Nov. 4.
BURRELL, Mrs. B. s. at Akayab, Nov. 8.
CAMPBELL, Mrs. N. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 17.
CHANNER, the lady of Capt. George G. com. of ord. d. at Allahabad, Nov. 14.
CLARK, the wife of J. A. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 14.
COSEK, Mrs. E. R. s. (still-born) at Bansbariah, Nov. 12.
DOWNING, the lady of Lieut. col. David, 4th N.I. s. at Delhi, Nov. 7.
DOWSON, the lady of Lieut. H. M.'s 29th, s. at Kusowile, Nov. 12.
D'SILVA, the lady of Anthony M. d. at Sibpoor, Oct. 30.
DUNBAR, the lady of John, C.S. s. at Dacca, Nov. 18.
GORDON, the wife of Hugh, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 6.
GRAHAM, the wife of John, Asst. surg. s. (still-born) at Calcutta, Oct. 17.

HARRIS, the lady of Maj. Philip, com. 5th regt. Gwalior cont. d. at Mehonah, Nov. 1.
 HEBERLET, Mrs. J. A. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.
 HORSFORD, the lady of Major Richard, art. s. at Umballah, Nov. 8.
 HOWE, the wife of H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 10.
 KING, Mrs. Jeremiah, d. at Calcutta, Nov. 12.
 KINLESIDE, the lady of Capt. Robert R. art. d. at Delhi, Nov. 8.
 LAWS, the wife of W. W. H.C.M. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 15.
 LUDLAM, the wife of H. R. d. at Meerut, Nov. 10.
 MAHER, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 12.
 MURRY, the lady of Charles, d. at Calcutta, Nov. 8.
 POOLE, Mrs. W. d. (still-born) at Howrah, Nov. 12.
 SEYMOUR, Mrs. C. C. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 15.
 SHILLINGFORD, the wife of C. A. d. at Purneah, Nov. 12.
 SIDDALL, the lady of Vet. surg. John, 11th L. C. d. (still-born) at Ferozepore, Oct. 27.
 UNDERWOOD, the wife of S. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 10.
 WATSON, the wife of George, d. at Dum Dum, Nov. 12.
 WEITBRECHT, the lady of the Rev. J. s. at Burdwan, Nov. 12.
 WYLL, the lady of Lieut. Aylmer W. M. adjt. 13th Ir. cav. d. at Loodianah, Nov. 14.

MARRIAGES.

BOYCE, Edwin, to Amelia Ann, d. of the late John Forsyth, H.C.M. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.
 COLUMBO, Frederick, to Mary Nine, at Fort William.
 HUNTER, Wm. to Hannah, relict of the late C. J. Orr, at Calcutta, Nov. 11.
 JACK, W. to Mrs. Micacella Moreino, at Sibpoor, Nov. 8.
 RODRIGUES, Joseph, jun. to Virginia Grief, at Calcutta, Nov. 13.
 WALKER, Staff-serjt. art. to Mary Augusta Perry, at Jullundur, Oct. 19.

DEATHS.

AIKEN, Ens. Charles, 9th N.I. at Benares, Nov. 1.
 BLIGH, Capt. J. Thomas, H. M.'s 61st, at Umballah, Oct. 22.
 BOILEAU, Lieut. and Adjt. Edward John, 35th L.I. at Jehanabad, Nov. 8.
 BROWNE, J. P. s. of W. E. at Calcutta, aged 22, Nov. 18.
 BUROT, Claire Nathalie, wife of F. at Chandernagore, Nov. 8.
 CARDOZO, at Tezpoor, aged 30, Nov. 2.
 CHRISTIE, Farquhar F. s. of Capt. S. T., H. M.'s 80th, at Etah, aged 2 months Oct. 13.
 CLEEVE, Maria C. wife Thomas G. at Berhampore, aged 26, Nov. 10.
 DIXIE, Mrs. S. A. G. E. at Calcutta, aged 34, Nov. 16.
 D'MELLO, Sarah, wife of M. H. at Calcutta, aged 17, Nov. 12.
 FRUSHARD, Col. James, comg. 1st. Eur. Fus. at Umballah, aged 59, Nov. 11.
 GILL, Guilherme, at Calcutta, aged 60, Nov. 8.
 GILMORE, Lieut. James F. art. at Jhansee, Nov. 8.
 GRAHAM, Caroline, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 33, Nov. 6.
 GRIMES, Major Henry, H. M.'s 98th foot, at Cawnpore, Oct. 29.
 HAYES, John T. s. of J. R. at Calcutta, aged 13, Nov. 21.
 JONES, Anne, wife of T. at Ballygunge, Nov. 15.
 LETHBRIDGE, W. F. on board the *Cavery*, aged 61, Nov. 8.
 MARTIN, W. H. at Calcutta, aged 35, Nov. 16.
 MILLET, John W. at Howrah, aged 58, Nov. 9.
 MUNDY, Edith C. d. of Lieut. C. F. M. 34th N.I. at Agra, aged 2, Nov. 5.
 NAKHODA, M. J. late of the *Ooswanee*, Nov. 13.
 NOLAN, E. at Mhow, Oct. 28.
 PERREAU, Capt. Chas. J. H. 58th N.I. at Calcutta, Nov. 10.
 PITT, Anne, wife of W. E. at Howrah, aged 36, Nov. 17.
 RANKIN, Tom Harry, at Sulkea, aged 23, Nov. 6.
 RATHERDON, Geo. S. H.C.M. drowned near the "Spit Baoy," aged 23, Nov. 9.
 READ, Penelope S. d. of the late Stephen, at Calcutta, aged 21, Nov. 19.
 SAKES, John B. at Calcutta, aged 54, Nov. 10.
 SHERLOCK, Mrs. James, at Calcutta, aged 23, Nov. 15.
 VON DEHN, Sarah E. at Calcutta, aged 7, Nov. 19.
 WALKER, Catherine, wife of James, sen. at Calcutta, aged 48, Nov. 6.
 WATSON, Thos. Edward, at Calcutta, aged 32, Nov. 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9. *Geelong*, Wyse, Glasgow; *Mary Imrie*, Boyd, Liverpool; *Orleana*, Johnstone, Liverpool; *Isabella Blyth*, Baylis, London; *Ernaad*, Younghusband, Mauritius; *Juliana*, Woodhouse, Mauritius. — 10. *Aurora*, Ryan, London. — 11. *Sir Henry Pottinger*, McWean, Liverpool; *Viscount Sandon*, March, London; *Sirene*, Audoir, Bordeaux; *Duchess Anne*, Carnissin, Bourbon; *Sidney*, Scholefield, Singapore; *Georgiana*, Nacoda, Muscat. — 12. *Mischief*, White, China; *Covasjee Family*, Durham, Macoa; *Ayrshire*, Miller, Rangoon; *Nile*, McFerlane, Newcastle; *Napoleon*, Garouche, Bourbon; *Southampton*, Brown, London; *Defiance*, Sergeant, Mauritius; *Albatross*, Coffin, Boston. — 17. *Augusta Jessie*, Kincaid, Mauritius; *Amelia*, Crighton, Singapore. — 21. *Monarch*, Weller, London; *Albert and Clarence*, Morge, Bourbon; *Sartelle*, Pierce, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Isabella Blyth*.—Capt. R. C. Pennington, 11th B.N.I.; Lieut. J. H. Frith, 5th B.N.I.; Asst. surg. H. Stewart, B.I.C.; Miss M. Baylis, Mr. Magrath, Mrs. Magrath, Mrs. Barbar, and 117 men, recruits for H. C.'s service.
 Per *Ernaad*.—Rev. Dr. Withers.
 Per *Juliana*.—Mr. Camil.
 Per *Covasjee Family*.—Mr. C. Clark.
 Per *Duchess Anne*.—Mr. T. Playel and Mrs. A. Lamarch.
 Per *Southampton*.—Mrs. Evelin, Mrs. McCausland and child, Mrs. Parker and family, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Bonteen and child; Misses Thornton, Fell, M. A. Fell, Parker, and Parsons; Major McCausland, B.N.I.; Capt. Bonteen; Hon. R. Chilwynd, H.M.'s 14th light dragons; A. J. Parker, J. Wilson, and J. Mylne, Esqrs.; H. Sherman, E. Hoole, and R. S. Samonds, Esqrs. cadets.
 Per *Defiance*.—Mr. Montgomery.
 Per *Albatross*.—Adams Barley, jun. J. D. Allan, J. Atkinson, jun. and M. J. Wilson.
 Per *Amelia*.—Mrs. G. M. Swing, Miss E. Gill, Mr. W. Gill, and M. Van Gelder.
 Per *Monarch*.—Mr. and Mrs. Leicester, B.C.S.; Capt. and Mrs. Matheson, 6th B.N.I.; Capt. and Mrs. Chambers, 21st B.N.I.; Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Seller, 21st B.N.I.; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hasell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fouches; M. and Mme. Lafon, Mr. Homan; Messrs. Fagan, Cox, and Baker, cadets; Mr. Leicester, Mr. Smith, Mr. Horsford, Mr. Clarke; Capt. Miller, H.M.'s 10th regt.; Lieuts. Grant and Macpherson, and Ensign Hinde, H.M.'s 24th regt.; Asst. surg. Webb, H.M.'s 19th regt.; Ensign Lalzell, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Ensign Berry, H.M.'s 61st regt.; Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Brightman, Mrs. Weller, Misses Hagan, Hawkins, Kennedy, Alexander, Tritton, and E. Tritton; and Mr. Pitar.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9. *Agricola*, Bell, London; *Palatine*, Stubbs, Liverpool. — 10. *Barbara*, Baker, Bristol. — 11. *Frederick Warren*, Lefevour, Boston; *Glammas Castle*, Duncan, Liverpool; *Emerald*, Turnbull, Colombo; *Steamer Fire Queen*, Dicey, Arracan; *Arratoon Apcar*, Durham, Singapore; *Victoria*, Carphin, Liverpool; *John Farnworth*, Christie, London. — 12. *Akbar*, Gerry, Boston; *Rambler*, Balland, Boston; *Hamoodi*, Nacoda, Muscat; *Pattie Rohoman*, Nacoda, Mauritius. — 15. *Robert Small*, Scott, London; *Myram Dydram*, Puddicombe, China; *Jacob Perkins*, Winsor, Boston; *Edmondabury*, Stuart, London; *James*, Weisbrod, — 16. *Diane*, Houttevert, — 17. *Salween*, Haslep, Van Diemen's Land; *Clarissa*, Leete, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Fire Queen*.—Capt. W. Purvis and son, Mr. E. L. Abbott, Mrs. Llewellyn, and Mr. A. Savigny.
 For MOULMEIN.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Dicey, Mr. and Mrs. Norris and children, and Mrs. Compton.
 Per *Seringapatam*.—Mrs. Col. Hewitt, Mrs. A. R. Young, Mrs. Capt. Conroy, Mrs. Capt. Grissell, Mrs. Capt. Hook, Mrs. R. H. Buckland, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Savigny, Mrs. Bedford, Miss Tissant, and 2 children of W. Maples, Esq.; Col. W. H. Hewitt, 40th B.N.I.; Capt. C. Grissell, 61st B.N.I.; Capt. C. C. Hook, 7th M.L.C.; J. Duncan, Esq. surg. H.C. serv. and W. Ivey, esq.
 Per *Berham*.—Mrs. Charles and child, Mrs. H. C. Watts, Mrs. G. U. Adam and 3 children, Mrs. Watson and 2 children, Misses Gilmore and Vos, the Rev. Dr. Charles, Mr. Smith, 2 Masters Fagan, Miss Palmer, and W. P. Palmer, Esq. civ. serv.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 22, 1847.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	7 0	to 8 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	3 0	.. 4 0
Old Sicca 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	3 0	.. 4 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 8	.. 1 0
Third 4 Sicca	do.	13 0	.. 14 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	12 0	.. 13 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2500	to 2550
Union Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)	dis.	550	.. 600
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	prem.	190	.. 200
Oriental Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)*	do.	140	.. 150
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	190	.. 190

Bank of Bengal.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	.. 10 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	.. 8 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	..	.. 8 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 0	a 104 10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 11	a 17 6	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	15 4	a 16 14	
Spanish Dollars	220 0	a 220 10	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 0	a 219 10	
Sovereigns	11 1	a 11 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	a 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 5	a 21 6	

* Rs. 500 paid up.

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 5l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.
To Mauritius: Rice, Co.'s Rs. 2.5 to 2.8 per bag; measurement
goods, Co.'s Rs. 40 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

MONEY MARKET.

The melancholy intelligence received on the 17th inst. has thrown the deepest gloom over the commercial community of this city, and caused a total suspension of business, which had received a check by the news of the previous mail, and been interrupted by numerous holidays. On Saturday the 6th of November, the date of the last Overland price current, no business of importance was transacted, and the 8th, 9th, 15th, 16th, and 17th were native holidays. The business done in exports has therefore been very limited. The shock, however, which credit has sustained will probably induce remitters to resort to produce as the only secure medium of remittance, which may give rise to greater activity in our Export Market than present circumstances, or the state of the market at home would warrant. It will, however, be some time before the mind of the mercantile community, greatly alarmed and disturbed by passing events, can regain its usual calmness, so as to admit of business proceeding with customary regularity and in the usual channels, and the immediate effect of the present unfortunate state of affairs will doubtless be a severe tightness of money and a general fall in prices.

MADRAS.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

POLICE COURT.—Trespass.—Before Major J. F. Clerk and T. G. Clarke, Esq., at the General Police, on Saturday last, L——n, Esq., appeared at the bar by virtue of a summons issued against him, to answer to a charge of trespass on the island, preferred by constable M. Toomey. The constable stated that about six in the morning of Friday he saw Mr. L——n leap the rails, forming the island near Munro's statue, on horseback, and ride across it, albeit notices prohibiting such entry into it were posted in all directions. It was a forbidden place, and although gentlemen were allowed to walk through it, riding was strictly disallowed.

Major Clerk to the constable.—Was Mr. L——n cautioned to enter it?

Constable.—No, Sir; Mr. L——n must have seen the notice; and when I saw him enter it I sent a peon to acquaint him with the circumstance, but Mr. L——n galloped off.

Major Clerk to Mr. L——n.—Now, Mr. L——n, what have you to say?

Mr. L——n.—Why is the esplanade a forbidden place? I would like to know.

Major Clerk.—I cannot answer that: you will discover the reason if you refer to the Government Gazette.

Mr. L——n.—Oh! these are new orders, I suppose. It's very extraordinary, however, I should be pulled up, and not the other gentlemen who keep riding over it at nights; and I think justice ought to be done at this court.

Major Clerk.—The magistrates have to look to that; answer the charge against you.

Mr. L——n.—But I should like to know who the instigator of that order is. I suppose I am brought up here by order of the Governor.

Major Clerk.—It does not signify at present by whose order you are before the magistrates, who are authorized to punish trespass. We fine you five rupees, Mr. L——n; in default of payment, a warrant of distress; and caution you not to trespass on the esplanade again; the fine will be heavier if you do.

Mr. L——n.—I intend going there again.

Major Clerk.—I warn you not to do so.

Mr. L——n left the court.—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 16.

INSOLVENT COURT.—*In re James Ryves.*—In the matter of Capt. Thomas James Ryves, late of the 1st Fusiliers, and at present connected with the Veterans, insolvent, whose debts amounted to about Rs. 52,000, the Court gave judgment yesterday (Friday), that the insolvent, because he gave fraudulent preference to certain other creditors, be imprisoned for one year, and at the expiration of such period, discharged. Counsel for the opposition submitted, that on his release, the insolvent should be made to pay at least Rs. 50 per month from his salary for the benefit of his creditors; but the Chief Justice observed, that he could not authorize such a measure, on the ground that as the insolvent had but the net pay of Rs. 270. 12s. 6g. to receive per month, and therewith to support his family, consisting of a wife and eight children, it would only tend to plunge him into difficulties anew, and reduce him to insolvency again.—*Ibid.* Nov. 30.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

THE TRESPASS CASE.—We observed in yesterday's *Athenaeum*, a report of some proceedings at the Madras police office, relative to a case of alleged trespass, committed by a gentleman at the presidency, who had leapt the rails which surround the island, and ridden across that inclosure, notwithstanding certain notices posted up by order of the Government, prohibiting persons on horseback from resorting thither. The party in question was summoned before the police court, to answer the charge preferred against him, and there fined five rupees for the offence, the magistrates telling him that they "are authorised to punish trespass." It is not our purpose to discuss the propriety or impropriety of the restrictive order of Government, nor shall we step aside to comment on the abstract justice or injustice of the penalty enforced, since those points are immaterial to what we have in view. Our object simply is, to notice the excess of magisterial jurisdiction which seems to have been committed, unconsciously no doubt, by the worthy occupants of the police bench. If what fell from them has been correctly reported, they are under a great misapprehension as to their powers. Magistrates may, indeed, take cognizance of "trespasses," but the things signified by that word in their commission, are something very different from intrusion into a paddock or riding across a lawn. Personal wrongs and open violence are the "trespasses" of which they should take account, and in respect of none other are they warranted to interfere. There is at home a statute, called "the Malicious Trespass Act," by virtue of which a magistrate is enabled to levy fines not exceeding 5l. for injuries done to fence, &c., but this Act does not apply to India, and even, although it did so, the case would not be altered as regards the party lately punished, because the justice of peace must have proved before him the malicious and wilful nature of the trespass, together with the amount of injury done, and his award ought not to involve a penalty more than commensurate with this. The only remedy for a trespass like that here charged, by riding or walking over private land, is to be found in an action at common law, and if the Governor wishes to mulct persons who intrude on the island, contrary to his pleasure, he must do it by means of that recourse. The magisterial decision above noted was *ultra vires*—that is illegal, and if Captain and Mr. Clarke entertain doubts on that subject, we shall be happy to furnish them with any amount of authorities that may suffice for their satisfaction. We recommend them, also, to return the five rupees, and at the same time suggest to the trespasser who paid the penalty, that he will show better taste and a more correct judgment than people are otherwise likely to give him credit for, if he abstains from repeating his intrusion on the ground. Government have a right to forbid its being ridden over, no matter from what motive, and if they choose to exercise their prerogative, it is the duty of the community to submit, even although the punitive powers of the magistracy cannot pursue disobedients.—*Spectator*, Nov. 17.

THE WEATHER.—We cannot say the weather was never so cold in Madras as it has been during the last week, because we have an indistinct recollection that it was pretty much the same last year; but it has been certainly quite cool enough to be agreeable, and blankets and glass windows have been quite at a premium, while punkahs and ice have been below par. The thermometer within doors has been often below seventy-four degrees, with a fresh breeze at times from the north and south-west. It is only when the wind blows from this direction, that it ever feels what may be termed cold along the Coromandel Coast. The barometer was very high at the beginning of the week, but it has been getting a little lower since; indicative probably of a change of wind. It looked very much like rain on Thursday morning, and was cloudy all day. The barometer at 10 A.M. yesterday was 30.10 inches.—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 20.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, F. civil and ses. jud. of Mangalore, del. over ch. of the court to H. D. Cook, Nov. 12.

BIRCH, S. D. to be spec. assist. to auct. gen. Nov. 16.

CHERRY, J. W. to be head assist. to auct. gen. Nov. 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

INNES, L. C. leave cancelled at his request.

MORRIS, H. 2 mo. fr. date of quitting station to Pont de Galle, Madras, and Calcutta.

OGILVIE, A. 2 years to Cape on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, Lieut. col. J. fr. 48th to 11th N.I. Nov. 13.

BRINE, Lieut. J. J. 4th N.I., having been reported fit for duty, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him, Sept. 4, is cancelled fr. date of his rejoining his regt.

BROWNING, Ens. A. 12th N.I. perm. to resign, Nov. 16.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. 43rd N.I. exam. in Mahratta at college, creditable progress; allow in Teloooor at college, qual. as int. Nov. 16, to rec. Moonshree allow.

DINSDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. to retain com. of Khoordah Paik Co.'s to office as asst. supt. tribut. mehals in Cuttack, Nov. 10.

FRENCH, Lieut. J. dep. assist. comm. of ord. posted to the Arsenal at Kamptee, Nov. 19.

GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 34th N.I. ret. to duty on Oct. 24.

HILLIARD, Lieut. G. T. 50th N.I. to be adj. Nov. 16.

HORNSBY, Brev. maj. H. A. 2nd Eur. L. I. to act as fort adj. Trichinopoly dur. abs. of brev. capt. Hay, or until further orders, Nov. 13.

HUNTER, Ens. A. 30th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 4, v. Gladstone, dec.

JOHNSTON, Ens. W. 31st L.I. will rem. at Trichinopoly and do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. until the march of his corps fr. Palam-Cottah, when the officer com. S. div. will direct him to join at the nearest point en route.

JONES, 1st Lieut. G. art. ret. to duty.

JUSTICE, Lieut. col. W. fr. 11th to 28th N.I. Nov. 13.

LANAUZE, A. act. dep. assist. comm. of ord. posted to Secunderabad, Nov. 19.

LANE, Ens. T. G. M. 40th N.I. to be adjt. Nov. 16.

MACKAY, Major A. W. perm. to res. app. of dep. paymr. and staff off. at Poonamallee fr. Dec. 1.

MADDEN, Capt. 51st N.I., to be a lay trustee to chap. of Ootacamund, Nov. 16.

MARSHALL, Ens. R. C. A. doing duty with 27th, posted to 12th N.I. as 5th ens. Nov. 17, to rank fr. Aug. 20.

M'MAHON, Ens. A. R. posted to 30th N.I. as 5th ens. Nov. 16; to rank fr. Aug. 20.

MONEY, Lieut. R. W. T. 41st N.I. ret. to duty on Oct. 24.

OTTLEY, Brev. maj. C. G. 39th N.I. having been reported fit for duty the unexpired portion of leave on m. c. granted him Sept. 18 is cancelled, fr. date of his resuming the duties of his appt.

PEARS, Brev. capt. A. C. art. ret. to duty on Oct. 24.

VIVIAN, Lieut. col. R. H. J. fr. 28th to 48th N.I. Nov. 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

HENDERSON, J. R. S. Nov. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CLERK, Capt. T. 34th L.I. 2 yrs. to sea on m. c. Nov. 16.

FRENCH, Lieut. J. dep. assist. com. of ord. to pres. prep. to appl. for leave to Europe on m. c. Nov. 16.

FRYE, Lieut. J. P. to Oct. 27, in ext.

GREENLAW, Lieut. A. J. 46th N.I. to Europe, on furl. to embark fr. Calcutta, Nov. 16.

HOOK, Lieut. C. C. 7th L. C. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

NORTON, Ens. E. N. 18th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut. J. R. J. art. fr. Oct. 20, to Madras, to apply for leave to Europe on m. c.

ROWLANDSON, Capt. G. 1 mo. to presidency.

SCOTT, Major F. C. 24th N.I. to Europe on furl. and embark fr. Bombay, Nov. 16.

STAPLETON, Lieut. G. I. 10th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to June 30, 1848, to Ellichpoor and Hyderabad, Oct. 30.

STRANGE, Capt. A. 7th L.C. fr. Nov. 30 to Dec. 31, in ext. to rem. at Simla, Nov. 6.

WATT, Capt. R. P. K. 43rd N.I. to Oct. 30, in ext.

WRIGHT, Ens. J. A. 39th N.I. Oct. 12 to May 31, 1848, to Coimbatore and Neilgherries, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROOKE, Asst. surg. S. art. to assume med. ch. of nat. art. details, and mag. establs. v. Surg. I. Forbes.

GAINES, Asst. surg. E. L. I. date of admission on the estab. to be reckoned fr. Jan. 5.

MACDONALD, Asst. surg. Jas. M.D. date of admission on the estab. to be reckoned fr. Oct. 5, 1846.

RAWES, Asst. surg. W. W. to do duty with 48th N.I. Nov. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MANLEY, Asst. surg. R. H. 48th N.I. Nov. 12 to Oct. 20, 1848, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BEATTY, the wife of George, d. at Fort St. George, Nov. 17.

COTTON, the wife of Lieut. George E. 50th N.I. d. at Waltair, Nov. 7.

HOWARD, the wife of Joseph, s. at Madras, Nov. 12.

JAMES, the wife of the Rev. M. W. W. s. (still born), at Madras, Nov. 9.

ORR, the lady of Capt. Sutherland, G. G. 23rd L.I. d. at Goolburgah, Nov. 15.

POLLETT, the wife of Thomas, s. at Trichinopoly, Nov. 9.

STEWART, Mrs. Alexander, s. at Tanampett, Nov. 18.

THOMPSON, the wife of James, 19th N.I. d. at Cuddapah, Nov. 11.

MARRIAGE.

EVANS, Charles, s. of Major C. 51st N.I. to Helen, d. of the late Capt. Honner, at Vepery, Nov. 11.

DEATHS.

BAXTER, William, at Calcutta, aged 54, Nov. 6.

GLADSTONE, Lieut. G. 30th N.I. at Vizianagram, Nov. 4.

HANDS, Mary Louisa, d. of Major Frederick W. 2nd Eur. L. I. at Madras, aged 11 mo. Nov. 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19. *Princess Helen*, Carruthers, Liverpool; *Isabella Hercules*, Houston, Mauritius.—22. *Robert Small*, Scott, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Robert Small*.—Lieut. Sage, Mrs. Sage, and two children; Capt. Fraser, Mrs. Fraser, and child; Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. King, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Mevunt, Lieut. Keppson, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Hamilton.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Nov. 24, 1847.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2 to 2½ per cent. dis.
1829-30	do. do.
1841	Par to ½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	12 to 14 do.
1835-36	do. do.
5 per cent. transferable	No transactions.
book debt	
Tanjore Bonds	15 to 16 do. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	15 do. prem.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras ..	250 to 260 Rs. do.
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.

Exchanges.

Bills on England..... 1s. 9½d. a ls. 10½d. according to sight.

H.M. Treasury Bills, none.

Bank of England Post Bills, do.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, 2 per cent. dis.

Calcutta.—Buy, par to 2 per cent. dis.

 " Sell, " to 2 " prem.

Bombay.—Buy, " to 2 " dis.

 " Sell, " to 2 " prem.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 11-4

Bank of England Notes 10-12 to 11

Spanish Dollars 35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 7 per Ct.

On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c. 8 "

On do. of Indigo 8 "

On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods 9 "

In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper 8 "

Discounts.

On Government Acceptances 4 per Ct.

On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 9 "

Ditto above 30 days 9½ "

FREIGHTS.

There is at present considerable quantity of merchandize for shipment, but for some time the roads have been empty of shipping; no rates of freight, therefore, can be quoted.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The right wing of the 6th N.I., under Capt. Farquhar, which left Sattara on the 1st instant, arrived in the harbour, from Panwell, yesterday morning, and proceeded on their voyage to Tankaria Bunder without delay. Baroda is the destination of the corps.—*Times*, Nov. 17.

Post-Office Statistics.—Memorandum of covers despatched by the steamer *Sesostri* on the 15th instant:—

	Letters.	Papers.	Boxes.
<i>Via</i> Southampton.....	4,703	756	5
<i>Via</i> Marseilles	1,496	854	6
Foreign	200	231	3
Total Letters....	6,399	1,841	14
Total Papers....	1,841		
Total Covers....	8,240		

—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN HASLEWOOD.—Captain Haslewood, Secretary of the Bombay Navigation Company, has been appointed to the command of the steamer *Dwaraka*, vacant by the retirement of Captain Tribe.—*Telegraph*, Nov. 30.

CASE OF QUARANTINE.—The hulk *Zenobia* was put in quarantine last week for three days, as it was thought that the small-pox had broken out on board, but as it was discovered that the disorder was an uncontagious one, the quarantine was removed.—*Ibid.*

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.—We understand that Mr. William Crawford, the barrister, leaves for Kurrachee by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer this day, for the purpose of defending the two local lieutenants, Messrs. Harvey and Lawrence, who are about to be tried by court-martial. We believe there is but one opinion here as to the excessive severity of the punishment inflicted upon Mr. Fitzsimons, and whatever may be the result of the trials, it is to be hoped the presence of Mr. Crawford will, at least, have the effect of preventing a repetition of such a scandal upon the character of British tribunals as the sentence of an officer, holding only a local commission, to transportation as a felon, for an offence precisely similar to those for which, within the last month or two, no fewer than three commissioned officers have been merely dismissed the service. Mr. Crawford, we hear, was retained as counsel in seven of the cases at the ensuing sessions; a fact from which we infer that his absence at this juncture will not be very deeply deplored by some of his learned professional brethren.—*Ibid.*

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO SCINDE.—The honourable the Governor does not, we believe, proceed to Scinde till the end of next month; there is, indeed, to be a party at Government House, on Christmas Day, so that there is no likelihood of his leaving us till after this at all events.—*Times*, Dec. 1.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—Capt. Baynes, 20th N.I., has been fixed on by the honourable the Governor to succeed Capt. Curtis, relieved from sickness, as superintendent of police. Capt. Baynes has for some time back been superintendent of police, at Hyderabad, in Scinde, and was much confided in by Sir C. Napier, as an able, active, and energetic man. Capt. Curtis's resignation is so recent, that Capt. Baynes will probably first hear of it along with the intimation of his own appointment. The Governor has, we believe, acted without any solicitation from any quarter, choosing the man that the general voice of those around him, to whom the circumstances of the army were best known, seemed to think best qualified for the appointment.—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER.—The weather is at this season of general certainty at present remarkable for its changeableness. The latter part of October and first few days of November were hotter than our usual hot season. Then we had winds and rain, as if the south-west monsoon had come back on us. The cold weather followed, with still a considerable irregularity in the land and sea-breezes—the latter having become of late so long of setting in that it blew from off shore till one, two, or sometimes three o'clock, almost every day for a fortnight till Saturday last, when, as if a further change had become requisite, it made its appearance sudden as it was complete. For the last four days it has blown half a breeze from north-east till nearly nine o'clock a.m., when, without the usual lull, or interval of calm, it has suddenly jerked round to west or north-west, and blown freshly till sun-set. The thermometer meanwhile ranges from 64 degrees to 80 degrees, and the feeling of the air is dry and bracing.—*Ibid.*

THE MAIL.—The steamer with the Overland Mail has made a bad voyage from Aden, and been three days behind her time.—*Ibid.*

MOFUSSIL.

BEAUM.—*Health.*—Letters of the 20th inst. from Beaum reached us on Wednesday. The European troops were very healthy, the Highlanders having only about ten per cent. on the sick list, the chief part of these being trivial cases. The native troops and inhabitants were also healthy.

—*Weather.*—There had been a decided change in the weather: the thermometer at sunrise stood at 64 degrees, never rising above ten degrees higher during the hottest part of the day. Under the eaves of a house, the mercury in a thermometer, which had been placed there in the evening of the 19th, was found the following morning to have fallen to 57 degrees, the wind having shifted during the night from north-east to north-west. No rain had fallen since the 6th inst.

—*New Magistrate.*—Dr. Doig, Civil and Staff Surgeon, had taken the oaths as an assistant magistrate on the 19th.

—*Theatricals.*—The amateurs of the corps were in training for further theatricals shortly to come off.

—*Cotton.*—After the above was in type, letters of the 22nd came to hand. They mention that the quantity of cotton produced in the district this season amounted to about 500 bales, and was superior to any ever grown there heretofore. The conveyance of this to Vingorla would occupy nearly a hundred carts, and the European superintendent of the district had reached Belgaum to see and provide them.

—*The Commander-in-Chief.*—The rumour of Sir W. Cotton being about to visit the station had died away; and we believe the Commander-in-Chief does not intend proceeding into the Southern Mahratta Country this season.—*Times*, Nov. 27.

DAMRAJ.—*The Wreck of the Indus.*—We have seen letters of the 25th ult. from Damraj, near the wreck of the steamer *Indus* on the Kattiwar coast, which state that one of the boilers of the ill-fated vessel had been landed in safety, but the other had been lost. It would appear to have been got out of the wreck, and was being hoisted into the Company's pattimar, when the tackle gave way or slipped, and it was precipitated into the sea in twelve fathoms water: all hope, therefore, of its recovery may be abandoned. Empty casks and iron tanks had been forced into the wreck to float her, but up to the date of the letters referred to this had not been effected. A further supply of casks had been sent for to Bombay. The crew were in tents on the beach, close by the wreck. We believe the remainder of the wreck will be shortly abandoned to its fate,—its actual value not covering the cost of recovery.

DHOOLIA.—*Civil Movements.*—Letters of the 26th ult. from Dhoolia mention the return to that station of Messrs. Bell and Woodcock, the collector and the senior assistant session judge: the former had been on leave to the Neilgherries, and the latter at Kunhur.

—*Captain Morris.*—Captain Morris, of the Bheel Corps, was at Dhoolia acting for Lieutenant Rose, who was absent on leave.

—*Weather.*—The weather was pleasant, and the troops healthy.—*Times*, Dec. 1.

POONA.—*Weather.*—Letters to the 25th instant have reached us from Poona, but contain nothing of importance. The weather was delightful, the thermometer ranging from 64 degrees in the morning to 70 degrees at noon.

—*Military Change.*—It was reported that an exchange was about being effected betwixt Colonels Pennefather of the 22nd and Cotton of the 28th; the former officer being desirous of returning to England.

—*New Barracks.*—The new barracks were progressing. They will be very substantial and roomy buildings, the verandahs being so wide, that the men will be able comfortably to mess in them. The front verandah of the barracks is to be inclosed with venetians, thus forming, in case of want of room inside, good quarters for about twenty men.

—*Grain.*—All descriptions of grain had become very cheap.

—*Supply of Water.*—The tanks and wells had been well filled with water by the late rains, so that no fears were entertained of a scarcity during the next hot season.

—*Health.*—The troops were in general healthy, and but few casualties had of late occurred amongst them.—*Times*, Nov. 27.

—*Brigadier Pennefather.*—Letters from Poona of the 28th instant inform us that Brigadier Pennefather, commanding the Poona division of the army, would proceed on his tour of inspection this day, accompanied of course by the officers of the staff.

—*Suicide of a Thief.*—The Mallie suspected to have been concerned in the robbery of the property belonging to conductor McDonald had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.—*Telegraph*, Nov. 30.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, in accordance with the rules obtaining under the other presidencies, that in future officers who have obtained permission in

General Orders to proceed on furlough or medical certificate to Europe, and who do not embark, from whatever cause, within one month after the expiration of their preparatory leave to the presidency or port of embarkation, must obtain an extension of leave from the Commander-in-Chief to entitle them to their allowances, and in no case will this indulgence be allowed beyond three months from the date of publication of their leave in General Orders, unless sanctioned by Government, on application explaining the cause of detention.

AVAILABLE FURLONGHS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 17, 1847.—The following disposition list of furloughs available is published for general information:—
Furloughs available on this date 8
Admitted, Mr. A. Remington.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. SAMUEL LINDSAY LOWRY, 14th N.I.

Head-Quarters, Poona, Oct. 28, 1847.—At a European General Court-Martial assembled at Poona, on Monday, October 11, 1847, and of which Lieut. Col. Boileau, H.M.'s 22nd reg. is president, Lieut. S. L. Lowry, 14th N.I., was tried on the following charges, viz.—

Lieut. S. L. Lowry, 14th N.I., placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Com.-in-Chief, on complaint of the officer commanding the reg., on the following charges, the judicial investigation of which has hitherto been prevented by Lieut. Lowry having left the head-quarters of the reg., on medical certificate, on December 2, 1845, and proceeded to Europe for the benefit of his health on 1st March, 1846, viz.—

First Charge.—For most disgraceful and fraudulent conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the capacities of secretary and treasurer to the mess of the regiment, in the following instances, viz.—

1st. In having, at different periods between April 1, 1843, and December 2, 1845, embezzled from and defrauded the other officers of the said mess of Rs. 6,000, or thereabouts, in monies and stores placed in his charge, by unauthorizedly appropriating the same to his own private use and purposes.

2nd. In having, between the dates specified in the preceding instance, ordered Havildar Arzoon Sawunt, and through him Havildar Atma Gudum, of the reg. (when they were respectively in charge of the mess stores), to deliver out for his (Lieut. Lowry's) private use, at various times, liquor belonging to the mess, and not to put the same down to his account, thereby defrauding the other officers of the mess of the same.

3rd. In having, between the dates before specified, ordered his own mess liquor accounts to be altered in the book in which they were kept, and erasures to be made therein, thereby defrauding the other officers of the same.

4th. In having, between the dates aforesaid, placed himself and the officers' mess under pecuniary obligations to Havildars Arzoon Sawunt and Atma Gudum, non-commissioned officers of the regiment, by borrowing from them (the havildars), at different times, various sums of money, without consulting the other officers or informing them of the same.

5th. In having, between the dates before specified, framed and delivered over, with other papers relating to the officers of the mess, two statements, bearing dates July 31, 1843, and May 28, 1844, purporting to be correct, but which he knew to be false, with intent to deceive the officers of the regt., and to conceal his fraudulent practices in respect to the mess-money and liquors.

6th. In having, between the before specified dates, laid before the officers of the mess a statement bearing date July 8, 1845, purporting to be correct, but which he knew to be false, with the intent of deceiving the said officers, that he might carry on his irregular and fraudulent practices in respect to the mess money and liquors.

7th. In having, between the dates aforesaid, received letters of the dates and from the person hereinafter specified, respecting the mess debts, tending to throw discredit on the officers of the regiment, without making known the same to them, thereby deceiving the said officers, with the view of concealing his own fraudulent and irregular practices with respect to the mess money and liquors, viz.—

Ruttonjee Cursetjee.

Letters dated Jan. 2, 1845; March 8, 1845; June 10, 1845; August 12, 1845.

8th. In having, between the dates before specified, received from the mess of the 20th reg. N.I. stores to the amount of Rs. 3,554, or thereabouts, and in not having entered the same into any of the mess books or statements under his (Lieut. Lowry's) charge, by which the officers of the 14th reg. N.I. were fraudulently kept in entire ignorance that a sum of Rs. 1,254 was still due on account of the said stores, till a demand of the above

account was made in a letter purporting to be signed by Capt. Shirt, president of the mess committee of the 20th N.I., dated April 15, 1847, on their account.

9th. In having, between the dates before specified, appropriated to his own use a wine cooler and bottle covers of the value of Rs. 76, ordered by him as a mess secretary from Messrs. Treacher and Co., of Kurrachee, in the name of the mess, and which have been paid for by the other officers of the mess.

Second Charge.—For conduct derogatory to the character of an officer and gentleman, and tending to affect his honesty and integrity, in not having replied, up to the present time, to a letter dated the Fort, Hyderabad, January 29, 1846, written to him by the adjutant of the regiment, by order of the commanding officer, calling for an explanation as to the appropriation of certain sums of money intrusted to him (Lieut. Lowry) as mess treasurer.

Third Charge.—For highly disgraceful and fraudulent conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in appropriating to his own use, and leaving the reg. without accounting for it, the sum of Rs. 180, subscribed by the officers of the regt. to procure flutes for the fifiers of the same, which was paid to him on November 9, 1844, or thereabouts.

(Sd.) C. S. STUART, Major-Comdg., 14th reg. N.I.

Camp, Kolapoor, June 3, 1847.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Oct. 4, 1847.

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Sd.) H. HAWCOCK, Lieut. Col., Actg. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—
Finding.—The Court, from the evidence before it, finds the prisoner guilty of the first charge in the first instance, to the extent of Rs. 4642. 10. 4., instead of Rs. 6,000.

Guilty of the first charge in the second instance.

Guilty of the first charge in the third instance.

Not guilty of the first charge in the fourth instance.

Guilty of the first charge in the fifth instance.

Guilty of the first charge in the sixth instance.

Guilty of this charge in the seventh instance.

Guilty of this charge in the eighth instance.

And guilty of this charge in the ninth instance.

Not guilty of the second charge.

Guilty of the third charge.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, which being in breach of the Articles of War, does adjudge him, Lieut. S. L. Lowry, 14th reg. N.I., to be dismissed the service of the Honourable Company.

(Sd.) P. K. SKINNER, Capt., Dep. Judge Adv. Gen.

S. B. BOILEAU, Lieut.-Col., and President.

Approved and confirmed.

(Sd.) WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut.-General,
Commander-in-Chief Bombay Army.

Head-Quarters, Poona, Oct. 28, 1847.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—From the proceedings on this trial, which I have most attentively perused, I regret to observe that great censurable carelessness, and want of control, in respect to the accounts of the mess of the 14th reg. N.I., existed on the part of the other officers belonging to it, during the period Lieut. Lowry was secretary and treasurer, by which the latter was enabled to practice the gross frauds and deceits of which he has been convicted.

(Sd.) WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut.-General,
Commander-in-Chief Bombay Army.

The name of Lieutenant Samuel Lindsay Lowry is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELLASIS, A. F. dep. reg. of Sadder Adawlut, resum. ch. on Nov. 10.

BROOKFIELD, W. to be commiss. of affidavits and clerk to Sir W. Yardley, Nov. 17.

COMPTON, T. A. rec. ch. of off. of coll. of Kaira fr. Webb on Oct. 25.

HARRISON, W. H. reg. of the Sadder Adawlut, resum. ch. on Nov. 10.

INVERARITY, J. D. act. coll. of Belgaum, proc. into his district on deputation on Nov. 11.

LIDDELL, H. coll. of Rutnagerry, to proc. into his districts on deputation fr. Dec. 1.

OGILVIE, T. returned to duty, Nov. 3.

SPOONER, R. coll. of Ahmednuggur, proc. into his districts on deputation, Nov. 10.

WEBB, J. coll. of Kaira, del. over ch. of off. to Compton on Oct. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GRAY, A. to Jan. 1, 1848, in ext.

RICHARDSON, A. St. John, to pres. Nov. 1 to 15, to be exam. in Arabic.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BADGER, Rev. G. P. Asst. chaplain of Aden, returned to duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BADGER, Rev. G. P. leave cancelled.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. D. G. art. fr. 1st co. 3rd batt. to 1st co. 4th batt. Nov. 17.
 ANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. W. A. 1st Eur. fus. pl. at disp. of gov. Nov. 24.
 BARTON, 2nd Lieut. C. J. art. fr. 2nd co. 3rd batt. to 4th co. 4th batt. Nov. 17.
 BELL, Lieut. H. eng. to be civ. eng. in Kandeish, v. Goodfellow.
 BERTHOE, Ens. J. F. 18th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 24.
 BLOOD, Brev. maj. R. 11th N.I. to be maj. fr. Aug. 18, 1847, v. Campbell, promoted.
 BOLTON, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 2nd gren. N.I. dur. abs. of Harding, on sick leave, Nov. 25.
 BOYD, Lieut. D. 11th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 19, 1847, in suc. to Parsons, dec.
 BRIST, Lieut. R. B. art. fr. 2nd co. 3rd batt. to 4th co. 4th batt. Nov. 17.
 BRIGGS, Lieut. P. M. 19th N. I. to act as fort adj. at Surat, fr. date of Lieut. Anderson's departure, Nov. 15.
 BROWN, Major L. pol. sup. of Pahlampoor, resumed ch. on Nov. 9.
 BRUCE, Capt. C. J. art. fr. 2nd bat. to 1st co. 3rd batt. to join the co. at Hyderabad, Nov. 17.
 BURKE, Lieut. J. H. assum. ch. of appt. as mint. eng. on Nov. 1.
 BURTON, Lieut. R. F. 18 N.I. qual. as interp. in Persian, Nov. 12.
 CAMPBELL, Maj. N. to be lieut. col. fr. Aug. 18, 1847, v. Saunders, retired.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. qual. as interp. in the Mahratta language, Nov. 12.
 COLBY, Lieut. to conduct duties of qr. mr. to 10th N.I. dur. abs. of Lodwick on leave, Nov. 25.
 COLYEAR, Lieut. E. T. A. 3rd N.I. to be acting qr. mr. v. Lieut. Neale, Nov. 15.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. on being rel. by Lieut. Bruce fr. com. of 1st co. 3rd bat. will proceed and join 1st co. 4th bat. at Shikarpore.
 DELAMAIN, Brev. maj. C. H. 3rd L.C. ret. to duty Nov. 8.
 DUNSTONVILLE, Lieut. J. B. 4th N.I. to be offic. dep. col. of Kurrachee until further orders, Nov. 15.
 ELLON, 2nd Lieut. C. E. fr. 3rd co. 2nd batt. to 1st co. 4th batt. to join at Shikarpore, Nov. 17.
 EVERARD, Ens. G. C. 25th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 FORTEATE, Ens. W. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 19, 1847, in suc. to Parsons, deceased.
 GRACE, Lieut. G. O. 13th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani.
 GELL, Lieut. J. S. 10th N.I. assum. ch. as adjt. Ghat L.I. on Oct. 30.
 GIBBARD, 2nd Lieut. T. B. art. fr. 1st co. 4th batt. to 1st co. 3rd batt. Nov. 17; to perform duties of commissariat and bazaar departments at Ahmedabad until further orders, Dec. 15.
 GRANT, Ens. G. 9th N.I. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, Nov. 12.
 GREEN, Ens. A. posted to 11th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 28, 1847, v. Forcath, promoted.
 HARDING, Lieut. G. W. 2nd N.I. to proc. and join, Nov. 13.
 HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. J. art. fr. 1st co. 1st bat. to 1st co. 3rd bat. to join the camp at Hyderabad, Nov. 17.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. H. 13th N.I. app. a sub-asst. comm. gen. v. Maj. Mignon, pro. Nov. 16.
 HOUGHTON, Lieut. line adjt. to rec. ch. of commiss. dept. at Kolapoor, Nov. 25.
 HUNTER, Lieut. F. E. 4th N.I. to be commt. of 2nd div. of Scinde baggage corps, v. Maude.
 JACKSON, Capt. to off. as interp. to 10th N.I. dur. abs. of Threshie on court-martial duty, Nov. 25.
 KANE, Lieut. F. A. C. 15th N.I. to proc. and join his station.
 LANGTON, Lieut. A. 17th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. Palin on m. c. Nov. 15.
 LECKIE, Capt. J. D. pl. at disp. of C. in C. to act as qr. mr. and pay mr. to 13th N.I. dur. abs. of Scott on leave, Nov. 20.
 LODWICK, Lieut. W. 12th N.I. to be 2nd class agent for commissariat duties at Kolapoor, Nov. 13.
 LYE, Lieut. to act as interp. to 13th N.I. Nov. 20, to perf. duties of adjt. dur. abs. of Holland, Nov. 25.
 MACDONELL, Ens. D. J. 2nd N.I. to proc. and join, Nov. 13.
 MELLERSH, 2nd Lieut. G. B. art. fr. 2nd co. 3rd batt. to 1st co. 3rd batt. Nov. 17.
 MOORE, Lieut. R. B. 3rd L. C. to act as qr. mr. to that regt. v. Buckle, Nov. 19.
 MORSE, 2nd Lieut. R. A. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. Nov. 17.
 NEALE, Lieut. W. A. 3rd N.I. to be staff officer at Shikarpore, on departure of 18th N.I. fr. that station, Nov. 15.
 NEWNHAM, Lieut. F. G. 23rd Lt. inf. qual. as interp. in Hindustani, Nov. 12.
 NICHOLSON, Ens. attached, to do duty with 63rd N.I. at Sattara, thence to do duty with 18th N.I. on dep. of 1. wing of former regt. from that station.

O'NEILL, Lieut. to act as adjt. 2nd Gren. N.I. dur. abs. of Jermy, Nov. 25.
 POLLEXFEN, Lieut. J. J. 15th N.I. qual. as interp. in the Mahratta language, Nov. 12.
 RICHARDSON, Ens. C. J. 7th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 RIGBY, Lieut. C. P. 16th N.I. ret'd. to duty, Nov. 8.
 SAUNDERS, Lieut. col. J. permitted to retire fr. the service fr. Aug. 18, 1847.
 SCOTT, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. qual. as interp. in the Mahratta language, Nov. 12.
 SCOTT, Lieut. G. B. to act as int. to 26th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Gray.
 SEALY, Brev. capt. art. to proceed forthwith to Baroda, to assume com. of 3rd co. 3rd bat. fr. Lieut. Worgan, the latter officer on being rel. to join his regt. at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 17.
 SHIRT, Capt. C. 20th N.I. to act as paymaster to Poona div. of the army, dur. abs. of Capt. Heath, on m. c.
 STRETTELL, Lieut. C. C. 11th N.I. to take rank fr. Aug. 18, 1847, in suc. to Blood, promoted.
 THRESHIE, Capt. to act as interp. to 10th N.I. dur. abs. of Lodwick, on leave, Nov. 25.
 TREASURE, Capt. C. N. 11th N.I. to take rank fr. Aug. 18, 1847, in suc. to Blood, promoted.
 TURNBULL, Capt. S. art. fr. 1st co. 3rd to 1st co. 4th bat. Nov. 17.
 WILKINSON, Lieut. 21st N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Rajcote dur. abs. of Morse on leave, Nov. 25.
 WOODHOUSE, Ens. H. A. to do duty with 7th N.I. on departure of left wing of 15th N.I. fr. Ahmednuggur, Nov. 13.
 WOOSMAN, Brev. capt. J. B. art. ret. to duty, Nov. 8; fr. 4th batt. to 1st co. 1st batt. Nov. 17; attached to 3rd batt. until further orders to join it, Nov. 9.
 WRAY, Lieut. art. to rec. vet. ch. of head quarters of h. art. dur. abs. of Vet. surg. F. McDowell.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRUERE, Ens. W. S. 22nd N.I. fr. Oct. 25 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
 CAMERON, Lieut. 1st Eur. inf. announced in G. O. Oct. 15 to have effect from that date.
 CHITTY, Ens. W. T. 13th N.I. to Nov. 24, in ext.
 CONYNGHAM, Lieut. col. C. J. 2nd L.C. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries for health, Nov. 20.
 CRISPIN, Brev. maj. B. 16th N.I. fr. Nov. 17 to Dec. 31, to rem. at Bombay.
 DAUN, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. fr. Nov. 29 to Dec. 31, to Bombay.
 FORBES, Lieut. col. D. 3rd N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe on m. c.
 GRANT, Lieut. col. C. W. eng. 2 years to Neilgherries for health.
 HALKETT, Lieut. C. 9th N.I. 2 mo. in Egypt on m. c. Nov. 29.
 HAVELOCK, W. H. to pres. for exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 17.
 HAWKINS, Major A. S. 8th N.I. to Nov. 30, to rem. at Bombay on m. c. to proceed to Persian Gulf with leave for 6 mo. on m. c.
 HODGKINSON, Lieut. C. 28th N.I. fr. Nov. 19 to Dec. 31, to pres. on m. c.
 HOSSACK, Lieut. G. art. Oct. 23, to Nov. 30, to Bombay on m. c.
 JACOB, Capt. eng. to Nov. 30, to rem. in the Deccan on m. c.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. 1st gren. to Europe for 3 years on m. c.
 JONES, Lieut. col. W. E. 13th N.I. fr. Nov. 17 to Dec. 17 in ext. to rem. at Vingoria on m. c.
 KENNETT, Maj. gen. B. leave cancelled, Nov. 12.
 McNEIL, Ens. J. 8th N.I. Oct. 23 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
 MOYLE, Lieut. H. R. C. 2nd gren. N.I. fr. Oct. 25 to Nov. 26, to Bombay.
 PALGRAVE, Ens. 8th N.I. Oct. 23 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
 PEACOCK, Capt. E. T. 1st gren. N.I. fr. Nov. 25 to Jan. 1, 1848, in ext. to Bombay.
 REID, Lieut. col. A. F. c.b. fr. Dec. 5 to Jan. 4, 1848, to Poona.
 ROBERTSON, Brig. W. D. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 6, to pres.
 ROSE, Lieut. J. western wheel agent, 1 mo. to pres.
 SCHNIEDER, Capt. J. W. 2nd gren. N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 1, in ext. to rem. at Nassick, on m. c.
 STANTON, Maj. E. art. to Nov. 30, 1847, in ext.
 STRETTELL, Lieut. A. B. 29th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 2, to Neilgherries.
 WILSON, Brev. maj. A. R. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 31, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNE, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 1. wing of 2nd N.I. on dep. of r. wing, and h. q. of that regt. fr. Baroda.
 BIRD, J. Physician general, perm. to retire fr. Dec. 1, on pension of rank, Nov. 22.
 BLACK, Asst. surg. C., M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 29th N.I. on departure of wing of 9th N.I. fr. Tanna, Nov. 13; placed in ch. of the subsidiary Jail on Salsette, Nov. 18.
 BOWIE, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of the supt. of the Indian navy for duty in that service, Nov. 25.
 BROUGHTON, Asst. surg. F. passed exam. in Mahratta, Nov. 12; resumed ch. of duties of Kolapoor on Nov. 1.
 CROMOND, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Dec. 8, 1847, v. Bird, retired.
 DAVEY, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of Nat. Gen. Hosp. at Aden.

DE CRISPIGNY, Asst. surg. E. pl. at disp. of superint. of Indian navy, Nov. 16.
 FRASER, Asst. surg. A. R. pl. at disp. of superint. of Indian navy, Nov. 16.
 GIBB, Surg. H. ret. to duty, Nov. 8, med. ch. of 7th N.I. Nov. 20.
 GLEN, Surg. gen. J. to be physician gen. fr. Dec. 1, 1847, v. Bird, retired.
 KANE, Inspector gen. of Hospitals, C. to be surg. gen. fr. Dec. 1, 1847, v. Bird, retired.
 KEITH, Asst. surg. J. placed at disp. of supt. of the Indian Navy.
 KNAPP, Asst. surg. to rem. at Dhoolia, and rec. med. ch. of right wing of 25th N.I. on its arrival at that station.
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. to temp. med. ch. of 23rd L.I.
 MURRAY, Surg. J. to afford med. aid to left wing 6th N.I. and detach. of Golundauze, at Sattara.
 NUTTALL, Asst. surg. attached to 22nd N.I. Nov. 20.
 PEACH, Asst. surg. to proceed to Hyderabad and rec. med. ch. of 1st co. 3rd batt. art.
 SEAWARD, Asst. surg. G. M. passed exam. in Mahratta, Nov. 12.
 SINCLAIR, Senior surg. J. A. to be supt. surg. fr. Dec. 1, 1847, v. Bird retired.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. J. Y. to med. ch. of Scinde camel baggage corps, Nov. 20.
 WICHE, Asst. surg. to accomp. the Bishop of Bombay on his tour of visitation to the northward, Nov. 16.
 WIGHT, Supt. surg. R. to be inspector gen. of hospitals, fr. Dec. 1, 1847, v. Bird retired.

MEDICAL.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

BOWIE, J. M. Nov. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LARKINS, Asst. surg. to Dec. 12, 1847, in ext. to rem. at pres.
 McDOWELL, Vet. surg. F. to Nov. 1 to 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
 SINCLAIR, Surg. J. A. fr. Dec. 1 to 30, to pres.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. J. Y. M.D. to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.; 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c. Nov. 24.
 SPENCER, Asst. surg. 2 mo. to pres.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. *Acbar*, perm. to res. on shore.
 BALFOUR, Lieut. W. to be sen. lieut. fr. Sept. 13, v. F. Jones.
 BEYTS, N. to be acting clerk on the *Moozuffer*, fr. Sept. 9.
 BODE, Mr. E. mate, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 13, v. J. W. Young.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. D. to be commr. fr. Sept. 13; to temp. ch. of brig *Euphrates*, Nov. 15.
 CHITTY, Mr. A. mate, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 13, v. A. H. Gordon.
 CONNOR, Mr. Mids. C. E., I.N. perm. to resign the Hon. Co.'s service, Nov. 15.
 CONSTABLE, Lieut. *Moozuffer*, perm. to res. on shore, Nov. 11.
 CRUTTENDEN, Lieut. C. J. asst. pol. agent at Aden, on the *Auckland*, to be sen. lieut. fr. Sept. 13.
 DANIELL, Lieut. E. W. S. to be commr. fr. Sept. 13.
 DAVIS, Mr. Mids. *Clive*, perm. to res. on shore, Nov. 11.
 DRAPER, Lieut. J. S. to be sen. lieut. fr. Sept. 13, v. J. G. Johnstone.
 ETHERIDGE, Lieut. *Moozuffer*, perm. to res. on shore, Nov. 11.
 FERGUSON, Mr. E. F. T. mate to the lieut. fr. Sept. 13, v. E. W. S. Daniell.
 GALBRAITH, Mr. to charge of *Indus* fr. Sept. 1.
 GIBBON, J. purser, *Clive*, perf. duties of clerk in add. to his own.
 GILES, Mr. E. mate to be lieut. fr. Sept. 13, v. C. D. Campbell.
 GORDON, Lieut. A. H. comm. fr. Sept. 13.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. fr. *Auckland* to temp. charge of *Acbar* fr. Aug. 17; to be sen. lieut. fr. Sept. 13, v. A. H. Gordon.
 HILL, Mr. Mids. *Tigris*, perm. to res. on shore, Nov. 11.
 JERMYN, Mr. Mate, *Semiramis*, to the *Moozuffer* as acting master, fr. Sept. 4.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. J. G. to be comm. fr. Sept. 13, v. Lynch.
 JONES, Lieut. J. F. to be comm. fr. Sept. 13.
 KEITH, Asst. surg. J. serv. plac. at disp. of supt. I. N. for duty.
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. to relieve Asst. surg. Brown, of the *Euphrates*, at Aden, Nov. 11.
 LYNCH, Comm. H. B. to be capt. fr. Sept. 13.
 MIGNON, E. A. S. to be acting clerk on the *Queen*, fr. Sept. 9.
 PENGELLEY, Mr. Mids. fr. sch. *Constance* to *Moozuffer*, as store accountant, to Aden, on board the *Acbar*, Nov. 11.
 PRICE, Mr. Mids. *Moozuffer*, perm. to res. on shore, Nov. 11.
 RENNIE, Lieut. ret. to pres. and res. ch. of sch. *Constance*, on the *Semiramis* fr. Sept. 7.
 RENNIE, Lieut. J. to be sen. lieut. fr. Sept. 13, v. J. W. Young.
 SANDERS, Commr. J. P. to be capt. fr. Sept. 13.
 SELBY, Lieut. W. B. to be sen. lieut. fr. Sept. 13, v. E. W. S. Daniell.
 STROYAN, Mr. Mids. *Hastings*, perm. to res. on shore, fr. Nov. 11.
 WALLER, Mr. proc. to Aden to assume duties of harbour master, coal depot at that station, on board the *Acbar*, Nov. 11.
 WARD, C. Y. acting master, *Palinurus*, to duties of asst. surveyor, v. Nixon, Nov. 11.
 YEATES, Mr. acting master, *Moozuffer*, proc. to *Palinurus* on board the *Acbar*, Nov. 11.

YOUNG, Lieut. J. W. fr. the *Acbar*, to command of the *Auckland*; to be commr. fr. Sept. 13, v. J. P. Sanders.
 YOUNG, H. mids. *Euphrates*, perm. to res. on shore, Nov. 11.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDING, the wife of C. s. at Poonah, Nov. 15.
 BEHAN, the lady of Richard James, surg. 20th N.I. s. at Asseerghur, Nov. 15.
 IMPEY, the lady of E. s. at Bombay, Nov. 27.
 MOYLE, the lady of Lieut. John G. 10th N.I. s. at Bhoj, Nov. 14.
 PAYNE, the lady of W. H. d. at Vingoria, Nov. 17.
 PEART, the lady of John Hobbs, Staff. surg. d. at Poonah, Nov. 19.
 PURVES, the wife of Capt. William, 9th N.I. d. at Tannah, Nov. 25.
 RAITT, the wife of Lieut. Alexander, 16th N.I. s. at Sholapore, Nov. 26.
 ROBINSON, the wife of Capt. George, I.N. s. at Byculia, Nov. 23.
 ST. JOHN, the lady of Major, s. at Belvidere, Nov. 15.
 VINCENT, Mrs. Henry, d. at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 15.
 YOUNG, Mrs. James, d. at Parell, Nov. 12.

MARRIAGES.

AGAR, Capt. Edward Walter, 3rd N.I. to Eliza Cordelia, d. of the late William Thomas, at Ahmedabad, Nov. 4.
 BOCARRO, Joseph, to Maria Theresa, d. of the late Francisco De Cruz, at Cavel, Nov. 22.
 CORK, W. G. inspector of the Dock Yard, to Maria, d. of Henry Collins, at Colaba, Nov. 22.
 D'SILVA, G. P. to Miss M. A. Rodrigues, at Mahabuleswar, Nov. 1.
 REMINGTON, Ashness, C. S. to Madeline Laura, d. of Brig. Matthew Soppitt, cong. at Baroda, at Baroda, Nov. 16.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. Percy, 10th Royal Hussars, to Frederica, d. of Major Deacon, H. M. 28th, at Colaba, Nov. 15.
 THOMPSON, P. to Jane, d. of J. Irvine, at Bombay, Nov. 15.
 YONGE, Capt. W. James, H.M. 60th, to Martha Ann, d. of Major Deacon, H. M. 28th, at Colaba, Nov. 1.

DEATHS.

COLYEAR, Lieut. E. T. A. 3rd N.I. at Sukkur, Nov. 12.
 GLENNIE, Lieut. and adj. Edgar, 25th N.I. at Malligaum, Nov. 14.
 LLOYD, the wife of D. at Mahi.
 MOSGROVE, Helen E. d. of Frederick J. asst. surg. 1st lanc. at Bombay, aged 7, Nov. 7.
 WEAVERS, Ann Matilda, d. of J. at Bombay, aged 4, Nov. 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16. *Tigris*, Leeds, Kattiwar.—19. Steamer *Surat*, Collier. Kurrachee.—22. Steamer *Victoria*, Barker, Viziadroog.—24. Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Evans, Hong-Kong; steamer *Medusa*, Kingcombe, Viziadroog.—25. Steamer *Akbar*, Ball, Kurrachee; *Pantaloon*, Stone, Calcutta.—26. Steamer *Surat*, Collier, *Surat*; *Anna Eliza*, Evans, China.—28. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee.—29. Steamer *Queen*, Careless, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Victoria*, Lieuts. Chamberlain, McMahon, and Marriott; the hon. the gov. capt. Del Hoste, French, and D'Arcy.
 Per *Lady Mary Wood*, Mrs. C. Evans and two children; Mr. Begue; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Phillips and Mr. Coles; Maj. Taylor, 78th Ben. N.I. and Lieut. Pelly, 17th Bom. N.I.
 Per steamer *Medusa*, Sup. surg. J. McLennan.
 Per steamer *Acbar*, Mrs. St. Clair and Capt. St. Clair; Lieuts. Lightfoot, Douglas, and Conybeare; Asst. surg. Russell and Stocks, and two commissioned officers, 2nd co. 3rd batt. art.
 Per *Pantaloon*, Mr. J. Rigby.
 Per steamer *Surat*, Mesdames Barr, Kenyon, Briggs, and Barrow; Capt. Barr and Kenyon; Messrs. Hunter and Thompson.
 Per steamer *Victoria*, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay; A. W. Ravenscroft, Esq.; H. Mansell, Esq.; Dr. O'Brien, 60th rifles; Mrs. Hutchinson.
 Per steamer *Queen*, Capt. and Mrs. Wells; Mrs. Leith; Lieut. col. Crawley; Maj. James; Lieut. Stuart; Mr. Murray; Dr. Eaton; Mr. Paul, cadet; Mr. Chapman, ditto; Mr. Dobree, ditto; Lieut. Nesbit, I.N.; Lieut. Whittaker, in charge of a detachment of the 2nd Europeans.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15. Steamer *Seastria*, Frushard, Aden; steamer *Victoria*, Banks, *Surat*.—16. Steamer *Acbar*, —, Kurrachee.—17. Steamer *Medusa*, Kingcombe, Bancote.—19. Steamer *Victoria*, Barker, Bancote; steamer *Pekin*, Tronson, Malabar Coast; steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee.—20. *Felth*, —, Mauritius.—21. *Tapter*, Selby, to the Coast.—22. Steamer *Surat*, Collier, *Surat*.—24. *Fathel*, Wahab, Mauritius.—25. *Heperus*, Kelley, Liverpool.—26. *Tax*, —, Muscat.—27. *Clive*, Hawkins, Persian Gulf; *Eliza Penelope*, Shilstone, Calcutta.—29. Steamer *Surat*, Collier, *Surat*.—30. Steamer *Doverha*, Haslewood, Kurrachee.—DEC. 1. *Malacca*, Consitt, London; steamer, *Victoria*, Banks, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sesostris*.—Capt. H. Lavie, 13th Bom. N.I. and Mr. H. Winterbottom.
 Per *Pekin*.—Lieut. W. Chitty, 13th N.I.; Mrs. Lugin, Miss Young, Capt. Lugin. To CALCUTTA.—Mr. Jarvie and Capt. Ramsay. To HONG-KONG.—Capt. Mayne and Mrs. Kemp.
 Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. J. Bird, 2 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. Turquand, child, and servant; Physician-general J. Bird, Bom. army; Lieut. col. Hartley, 8th King's regt. of foot; Lieut. col. Forbes, 78th Highlanders; Dr. J. Smith, Bom. army; and Mr. J. Mansel.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Dec. 1, 1847.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 109 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1825-26	Rs. 102½ do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30	Rs. 103½ do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 89 do.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 86 do.Co.'s.
5 Do. do. 1841-42	Rs. 99½ do.
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 86½ do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 36 per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	20 do.
Commercial do.	5½ do.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	39 do.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	15 do.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per rupee.
3 months'	1s. 9½d.
On China at 60 days'	Rs. 212 per 100 Sp. drs.
On Madras at 30 days'	98
On Calcutta at 60 days'	98½ per 100 rupees.
Do. 30 days'	99½ do.
Do. at sight	Par.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 ½
Do. (dragons)	11 2
Bank of England Notes, per £.	10 14
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222½
German Crowns, "	216
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½ to 104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½ to 17½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Discount.

On Government bills	5 per cent.
On private do. at or within 2 months	7 ditto.
Do. do. at or within 3 months	8 ditto.

Interest.

On fixed loans on Government notes	6 ditto.
On cash credit accounts on do.	7 ditto.

The rate of advance on deposit of 5 per cent. Government notes is 95 per cent., and on 4 per cent. Government notes 80 per cent.

ORIENTAL BANK.

Rates of Exchange.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight, above £50	1s. 10d.
Do. at 3 months' sight, above £20	1s. 9½d.
Do. at 1 month's sight, do.	1s. 8½d.
Do. at 1 day's sight, above £5	1s. 8½d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, and Drafts on Ireland and Scotland at one day's sight.	1s. 8½d.

Rates of Interest Allowed.

On Current accounts subject to a Commission of ½ per ct. 5 per cent.	
Ditto without Commission	2½ "
Deposit Notes repayable on 1 month's notice	3 "
Do. do. 3 months' do.	4 "
Do. do. 2 months' do. after 6 months	5 "
Do. do. 3 months' do. after 12 do.	6 "

Rates of Interest and Discount Charged.

On Cash Credits on Company's Paper	8 per cent.
Do. do. Other Securities	10 "
On Fixed Loans on Government Security	7 "
On Private Bills without rebate not exceeding 2 months	8 "
Do. do. do. 3 months	9 "
Do. do. do. 4 months	10 "

On Bills subject to rebate, 1 per cent. more than the above rates.
 Commission on purchase and sale of Securities. ½ per cent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Exchange on London.

6 months' sight	1s. 10d.
3 months' sight	1s. 9½d.
1 month's sight	1s. 8½d.

Discount.

On Private Bills without rebate	at 2 months' sight 7 per ct. per ann.
	at 3 months' sight 8 do. do.
	at 4 months' sight 9 do. do.
Do. with rebate	1 per ct. more.
On Fixed Loans on Government Paper	6 per cent.
Cash Credits, secured by Govt. Paper	7 per ct. per ann.
Do. on bonds and other securities	9 per cent.

Interest.

On Current Deposit Account payable on demand	2½ per cent.
On Money deposited for three months certain	3 per cent.
On ditto for six months with one month's notice of withdrawal	4 per cent.

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 4l. 5s. (nominal) per ton of 20 cwt.
 To China, per candy, Rs. 17½.

CEYLON.
DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON, the wife of Lieut. James G. L. s. at Galle Face, Nov. 5.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, Basil Randolph, s. of James, at St. Sebastian, Oct. 31.
 STEWART, Margaret, wife of Charles E. at Galle, Oct. 24.

CHINA.
DOMESTIC.

DEATH.

KIRBY, William Henry, s. of Thomas, at Victoria, Oct. 20.

HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE.

FORBES'S (Dr. D.) GRAMMAR. 8vo. ... 12s.

MANUAL. 18mo. ... 7s. 6d.

BAGH-O-BAHAR (with Vocabulary). Royal 8vo. ... 15s.

DICTIONARY. Royal 8vo. (In the Press). ... £2. 12s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street; and of whom may be had a List of Works useful to Cadets.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, January 10, 1848.

AMONG the articles of intelligence brought by the Overland Mail, one cannot fail to have the effect of a well-concerted surprise in a work of fiction. DOONGHUR SINGH, the robber-chief, who so long eluded all attempts to secure him, and who seemed to bear, not only "a charmed life," but to enjoy a charmed immunity from the chances of his unlawful profession, has at last been entangled in the toils, and made prisoner. This service—and it was both a difficult and a hazardous one—was performed by Lieut. HARDCASTLE, of the 53rd Bengal Native Infantry. His plans appear to have been judiciously laid, and it is evident that they were vigorously and perseveringly acted upon. The results are, that a large tract of country is freed from the ravages of a man whose name was long a terror, and that the newspapers, as well as their correspondents, have lost an inexhaustible subject of report and speculation.

Lieutenant HARDCASTLE is, we believe, a very young officer. He has commenced his career of service most auspiciously, and we can wish him nothing better than abundant opportunities for earning distinction, convinced that he will never fail to use them to advantage.

WHEN the Post-Office authorities are bent upon the performance of any freak more than usually absurd—a feat difficult, indeed, to achieve, but sometimes attained by those great masters in the art of rendering every thing they touch ridiculous—when they set their hearts on effecting something pre-eminently foolish, they generally have recourse to China as a field for the exercise of their talents. Having endeavoured by their proceedings against Captain LARKINS to stop all communication by letter between Hong Kong and Canton, they have now, to save appearances, taken one of the most singular steps ever ventured upon, even by those who rule in the British Post-Office. They have not established any regular postal communication between Hong Kong and Canton; but they have levied additional rates of postage in consideration of the performance of a duty which they cannot discharge, and do not even pretend to discharge, and—we entreat the reader to believe that we are not trying to hoax him—they have sent a Post-Office clerk to Canton: that is, they have assumed within the empire of China the exercise of functions which, in all countries, are held to belong peculiarly and exclusively to the state! We should like to know under what principle of international law the British authorities have presumed to establish a post-office in China. What would our venerable neighbour LORD PHILIPPS say, if the British Government were to despatch a clerk to Boulogne to exercise postal duties there? What would LORD JOHN RUSSELL, or LORD PALMERSTON, or the Marquess of CLANRICARDE say, if the King of the Barricades were to take the like liberty at Dover or Folkestone? The *China Mail* justly observes, that if we are entitled to establish a post-office at Canton, we are equally entitled to establish a custom-house there. Will this be the next step? If so, what will be the third? The erection of a British court of justice perhaps—and so we may go on (if the Chinamen will let us) till we have established an *imperium in imperio*—a little English state within that of China, having institutions of its own, not made, nor sanctioned, nor recognized by the laws of the country in which they exist, but springing up out of usurpation, in defiance of the usages of the civilized world. We think we could tell what LORD STOWELL would have said to such an assumption of power, could the conception of its possibility have arisen in his time.

WE need scarcely recommend to the notice of our readers the particulars, so far as they have been ascertained, of the abandonment, and subsequent recovery, of an East-India trading vessel, the *Lady Kennaway*, which particulars will be found in another column. The extraordinary nature of this case has excited an unusual amount of interest, not only in the mercantile world, but in the public generally; and when we consider the great responsibility that is intrusted to the master of a merchant vessel, laden with a valuable cargo, and the still heavier responsibility that rests on his desertion of his charge, we can scarcely wonder at the excitement that has arisen in this instance, or call the interest which has been provoked misplaced. We have no desire to prejudge the case, and at present the statements that have appeared are not entirely free from confusion; but, without laying ourselves open to any censure, we may state, as a broad principle, that when the master of a merchantman forsakes his ship, the necessity of such a course of proceeding should not be questionable. Of course the certainty of loss of human

life, should the crew remain by the vessel, would be a sufficient reason for her desertion; but we think we are justified in saying that nothing short of this can be considered a valid excuse. The great amount of property committed to the care of a master of a merchantman, and the confidence necessarily reposed in him by his employers, should make such an officer exceedingly cautious in his conduct, and he should not permit himself to be frightened by unreal or trivial danger, or overcome by unsubstantial difficulties. We are far, very far, from wishing or intending to underrate the many dangers of a seaman's life, but when a man selects the sea as his profession, he knows that he adopts a calling that is pregnant with difficulties, and that demands an unusual amount of courage, confidence, and perseverance. If these requisites be wanting, it is quite clear that he has made a sad mistake in estimating his capabilities, and the sooner he quits that profession, for which he is unfit, the better for his own name and the honour of the service. Pusillanimity, which in many men would be only contemptible, in a sailor becomes criminal; and vacillation and indolence are equally so. There is no error more fatal to one of this class than a too close adoption, or an adoption on too slight grounds, of the old adage, "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." A propensity to be staggered at the first sight of difficulty, and to be appalled at the first blush of danger, may be the ruin of a man who otherwise might be a good seaman. We are proud to say, however, that the apophthegm we have just quoted finds but few disciples in either our Royal or commercial navies. We have forborne entering into the particulars of this case, but we may state that, *prima facie*, the main fact is startling enough. A ship, laden with a very valuable cargo, is deserted by her own crew of thirty-five men (her full complement of hands). She is recovered, repaired, and for many miles worked by seven Danes, and finally brought home by a crew of fifteen men in all. We have said that this at first sight appears startling, and our surprise is by no means lessened on recollecting that the original crew were natives of a country that boasts, and boasts justly, of the high qualities of her seamen. Another fact also appears strange, namely, that the Danes, with their limited means, should be able to effect the construction and fitting of a temporary rudder; a feat which Captain AVERY's crew, with their superior numbers, could not or would not accomplish. A remarkable mistake or wilful misrepresentation also occurred with respect to the depth of water in the ship at the time of her desertion. From the published statement of the crew, it would appear that the quantity of water was so rapidly increasing as seriously to endanger the safety of the crew and cargo; so much so, indeed, that in the statement referred to, it is said that the ship, when forsaken, had "at least four or five feet of water in the fore part," and was evidently settling by the head, yet this vessel floated for a week before she was picked up by the Danes, and when recovered she had but sixteen inches of water in her hold, to free her from which a very short time—not more than ten minutes—sufficed. At Plymouth, with thirty hours' water in her, she was pumped dry in one minute and a half! With these few remarks we leave the case for the present; when something more explicit has been made public, we may be induced to return to the subject.

* Statement of Mr. N. M. Condy, in the *Illustrated London News*, Dec. 18th.

THE Liverpool Association for the reduction of the duty on tea are again in the field, and have put forth a statement of their case, which is, on the whole, well adapted to advance its interests, and very creditable to the good sense and good taste of those by whom it has been prepared. Towards the close of the paper, indeed, there is a bit of a dash at fine writing. We find very unexpectedly at the tail of a very calm and sober document something about the "iron fetters of monopoly," and "the loaf of the poor man appearing on his frugal board untaxed, while tea, its universal accompaniment," is not in that blessed condition. All this is in the worst style of those mountebank orators who go up and down the country acting the philanthropist, and pocketing thereby as much as they can pick up; whether casual pence collected at the doors, or contributions of more attractive amount, furnished by the deluded persons who think it worth while to purchase their costermonger voices and Billingsgate tongues. There is but little, however, of this trash in the paper before us, and after three pages of fair statement and reasoning we may pardon a few silly lines.

The Association are not insensible to the evils attendant on carrying, or attempting to carry, great questions by agitation; but they think, and not without apparent reason, that they have no other resource. They cannot, they say, "help adverting most prominently to the fact, that for the last fifty years no great alteration affecting the political, social, physical, or moral condition of the people, has ever been accomplished without a previous earnest, and in some instances long and dangerous, agitation on the part of the public." And looking back on the past—seeing what has been done for the worst causes by agitation, and how much the best have suffered for want of it, we need hardly wonder at their arriving at the following conclusion:—"It is to be feared that the reduction of the tea duty will be added to the long list of witnesses against the willingness of the ruling powers of this country to grant just and equitable demands without being first impelled thereto by an irresistible expression of popular opinion in the shape of general agitation." Such being the case, men will be tempted to agitate even in the sober cause of tea, and the excuse offered in the succeeding passage can scarcely be condemned:—"The Association does not wish to defend such a course, but to call attention to the fact, that experience has proved its necessity in any attempt to remove or alter what has by time grown obsolete, or actively injurious to the public welfare. Whether this arises from the indisposition of men in power to meddle with such subjects until forced upon them, or from policy on their parts, in that it might be unwise and unsafe to do so until they were assured of popular support, the Association thinks it a matter of no moment to determine; but it does consider the acknowledged fact itself to be its justification for further agitation to accomplish its object."

We fear that the circumstances of the times are not very favourable to the result of an agitation for the removal of a tax; but among those imposts which ought to be reduced at the earliest practicable period, we should unhesitatingly place the duty on tea. The reasons assigned by the Association, most of which are furnished by a committee of the House of Commons which sat during the last session of the late Parliament to inquire into "our present commercial relations with China," and which made its report in July last, are well worth attention, and we heartily com-

mend them to general notice. It is shewn that the duty in its present amount interferes materially and most injuriously with the course of trade between China and Great Britain; that it abridges the comforts of the people of our own country, is a fact which scarcely requires proof or illustration. A tax of 200 per cent. upon an article of universal consumption manifestly calls for abatement. When and how it is to come we know not. The report of the committee, in that spirit of solemn Tom-foolery which seems to preside over the concoction of all such documents, refers the choice of the period to "the wisdom of Parliament." Now no one can doubt that Parliament is, and always has been, a very wise body; an assemblage of wise men, as its Saxon name implies; as little can it be questioned that the present Parliament—we speak especially of the House of Commons—is the wisest that ever sat. So anxious have certain bodies of electors been to secure wisdom in their representatives, that they have sought it even in the kennels and common sewers of society. In selecting members from a class of persons never before thought fit occupants of the Palace at Westminster, the choice of these worthy trustees of the franchise was, no doubt, determined by a regard to the amount of wisdom possessed by those who, to their own astonishment as well as to that of the world, have suddenly found themselves metamorphosed into "honourable gentlemen," from a condition which placed them on a level with street beggars. Precious stones have been found in dunghills, and wisdom may be secreted in the heads of some of that extraordinary collection of unclean animals which the results of the last election have sent to assist in the councils of the nation. We can wait for its development better than we can trust it. In the meantime, we are glad that the Liverpool Association are coming forward to give the dormant wisdom of the Legislature a rouse. We shall rejoice in any opportunity of furthering their attempts, and still more in that, should such opportunity ever arrive, of congratulating them on their success.

EGYPT.

(From our private Correspondent.)

Alexandria, Dec. 19.

Of public news I have but little, and that little not of a very exciting description; the movements, actual and expected, of governors-general, and the goings and comings of steamboats, constitute the principal items. First, as to the Governor-General. Lord Dalhousie arrived here on the 4th inst. On the following day he left for Cairo, where he arrived on the 6th. At Cairo, the palace of Abbas Pasha was, by order of Mahomet Ali, placed at the disposal of his lordship. On the day following their arrival, Lord and Lady Dalhousie paid a formal visit of ceremony to Mahomet, who was uncommonly courteous, sending his own carriages and a troop of cavalry to conduct the Governor-General and suite to his palace. During this interview, the old gentleman presented Lady Dalhousie with a pipe, which her ladyship very obligingly smoked, and though she did not like to look blue at her entertainer's kindness, she could scarce avoid looking rather yellow, on noticing which Mahomet Ali condescendingly requested she would not continue the unpleasant amusement, no doubt to the great relief of her ladyship. On the 8th, the Earl and Countess were received by Mahomet at dinner, to which a large and illustrious party were invited. On the 9th, they dined with the Hon. Mr. Murray, the English consul-general. On the same evening they left Cairo for Suez, where they arrived on the following day. On the 11th, the day after their arrival at Suez, they embarked for Calcutta, on board the *Moosaffer*. Capt. W. Henderson, of the *Sidon*, went with the distinguished party as far as Suez. Thus much for the new G. G., and now a word regarding the movements of the old one. Lord Hardinge will most likely arrive in this country in January. His lordship, I understand, will land at Cosseir, on the west coast of the Red Sea. From that place he

will proceed across the desert to Keneh, on the Nile; there a steamer will be waiting to carry his lordship to Thebes and the cataracts. His lordship will then proceed to this place, where he will embark on board the *Sidon*, for England. The *Sidon* sailed from here on the 17th, for Malta. She will return to this station early in February.

* * * *

You are aware, from my former letters, that a commission of French engineers was sent out to survey the Isthmus of Suez, in order to construct a canal between the Mediterranean and Red Seas. There can be no doubt that this communication, if practicable, would be a very great advantage; but the difficulties have hitherto been deemed, if not insurmountable, at least very great. The Austrians, at the beginning of the present year, made a survey, with the same object in view as the French. These two reports will be "amalgamated," as you at home would say, when a final decision will take place. The French engineers do not estimate the engineering difficulties as very great. They seem to think that forming a port on the Mediterranean coast will be attended with a very great outlay, as there will be difficulties encountered in obtaining a sufficient depth of water. When once formed, it would be kept free by the great rush of waters from the Red Sea, which is considerably higher than the Mediterranean.

* * * *

The *Precursor* left Suez for Madras and Calcutta, on the 12th inst., having on board about 150 passengers.

The *Victoria*, with the Bombay mail of the 1st, arrived at Suez on the 16th, and reached here to-day.

December 20.

The French steamer *Alexandre* has just departed with her mails.

December 25.

No steamer has yet arrived to take the English mail, which was brought by the *Victoria*. I shall keep this letter open till the steamer arrives.

December 26.

The *Ariel* has just arrived from Malta. She was detained there till the 22nd, waiting for the arrival of the *Pasha*, with the Southampton mail of December 3rd. The last-named vessel was, as of course you know, despatched with the mail in consequence of the *Erin* having met with an accident in a great storm. I have no further news of importance.

ABANDONMENT AND RECOVERY OF THE "LADY KENNAWAY."

On the 3rd of last June the *Lady Kennaway* left Bombay for London. In consequence of light, variable, and contrary winds, she made a long passage to the Cape; and up to the 25th of August the weather was very rough and tempestuous. She reached St. Helena on the 10th September, where she put in for repairs. On the 14th she left, and about the 20th spoke and obtained some provisions from the *Cumberland*, bound for Liverpool from Pernambuco. On the 25th of the same month, a strong gale of wind, S.S.W. to N.E., set in, during which the vessel laboured heavily. In consequence of continued stormy weather and a shortness of provisions, the ship was run into Terceira, and left that place on the 30th September. On the 2nd November a strong gale arose, which continued to increase till the 7th, when the maintop sail, the foretopmast staysail, and the greater part of the main trysail were lost, and the spindle of the rudder carried away; shortly after the rudder went altogether. The ship rapidly making water, fifty bales of cotton and a quantity of coffee and rice were thrown overboard. On Wednesday, the 10th, a new rudder was constructed and put over, but in consequence of the heavy sea, the size of the rudder, and the want of gear, it could not be secured. Signal guns were fired, and the usual marks of distress put up, but though several vessels passed near and saw them, they offered no aid. At noon, the Belgian schooner *La Meuse*, the French brig *Minerva*, and the schooner *Daphne*, observing the signals of distress, bore down on her. The captain went on board *La Meuse*, and endeavoured to induce her captain to take the *Lady Kennaway* in tow; but he declined on account of the size of his vessel. The captains of the *Minerva* and *Daphne* likewise declined; but all three vessels offered to take her crew. This being the case, the captain told the crew that he was aware that the vessel was at present unmanageable, but that he intended to stay by her as long as there was any likelihood of doing any thing for her. The crew replied that, provided they could get assistance to tow the ship, they would stop with her, but that in her present state she could not live through another gale, which it was very probable would soon spring up, and that it would be sacrificing their lives to remain; besides that, there was only one boat, should they stay by her and she perish. The captain

then, stating the heavy responsibility which rested on his abandoning his ship, proposed to lighten her further; but the crew protested against it, and against his allowing the other vessels to leave them, especially as the provisions were short, and they could not hope to save her without that assistance which had been refused. After some consultation, the disabled people and clothes were sent on board the *Meuse*, which had consented to stay by the *Lady Kennaway* till the morning. On returning from the *Meuse* for the third time, the *Lady Kennaway's* iron boat went down alongside her. At ten at night the rudder was cut away. At daylight the longboat was patched up and lowered, and most of the remaining clothes put in. The commander of the *Daphne* again refused to take the *Lady Kennaway* in tow, and stated that he had not a boat to send to her, although a very splendid one was on his deck; he, however, again offered to take the crew. Just as the longboat reached the *Meuse* she filled and went down; but no lives were lost. Shortly after the *Caroline*, 30 tons, of Guernsey, from Seville to Glasgow, came in sight. She could give no assistance, but offered to take the people. At length the captain of the *Lady Kennaway* determined to leave her, and with the crew got on board the schooner *Meuse*, and sailed for Falmouth. Mr. Walshe, Mr. Bean, and some of the crew went on board the *Caroline*. The captain and crew state that at the time of abandonment, the *Lady Kennaway* had 4 feet 2 inches water in the pump well.

On the 19th Nov., while in lat. 47° 4' N., long. 8° 37' W., the abandoned vessel was fallen in with by the *Industrie*, a Danish brig, of Aalborg, from Bremen, for St. Ubes, commanded by Capt. A. M. Cristopherson, and by the *Naïden*, of Copenhagen, from Hamburg, also bound for St. Ubes, and commanded by Capt. C. Schyt. She had her fore and maintop-gallant sails and jib bent; her lower sails had been cut away, apparently by some outwardbound vessel; the cabin partitions were broken down, and taken away; the after hatchway was burst open, and part of the stores in the aft-hold had been carried off, and the ship had the appearance of having been recklessly stripped and plundered of her loose rope, sails, brass works, &c. It is reported, that when found she was tight and firm, the only damage done being the loss of her rudder. The Danes sent from each vessel a mate, a carpenter, and an able seaman, and placing her in charge of Mr. M. D. Dinesen, mate of the *Industrie*, took her in tow. On the 20th of November, in heavy weather, she broke adrift; but in the mean time her limited crew had supplied her with a temporary rudder, formed of planks, which answered tolerably well; they had also made for her a new maintop sail, under which and a foretop sail, she sailed in bad weather, occasionally hoisting both topgallant sails. On the 23rd, the *Industrie* having lost sight of her companion and the *Lady Kennaway*, and being leaky, with rudder damaged, went to Falmouth. The *Naïden* kept near the *Lady Kennaway*, and in moderate weather towed her. On the 24th, at noon, her Majesty's brigantine *Dolphin*, commander the Hon. R. F. Boyle, bound for Africa, fell in with them, in lat. 46° 30' N., long. 8° 30' W., by dead reckoning. Mr. Midshipman Wynyard and seven seamen were sent on board to help the Danes to take the damaged bark into port. On the 25th there was a strong set to the northward out of the bay, and the ship subsequently experienced heavy northerly gales, which drove her near the coast of France, where she was in great danger, and her plank rudder was carried away. A more substantial rudder, made of a stout teak spar, was then fixed to her. The fastening of one of the stern gundeck ports broke loose in the night, and had not the entrance of the water awoken a man, the ship and all on board would most probably have been lost. On the 30th, the *Naïden*, having strained herself in towing the castaway, left her, and arrived at Falmouth on the 1st instant. At six o'clock a.m. on the 1st ult., the Start light was made by the *Lady Kennaway*, and shortly afterwards she was joined by Mr. Richard Stibbs, Plymouth pilot, until relieved by the *Confiance* steam tug, which had been sent out to meet her, and which on the following day towed her into the Admiralty waters in Hamoaze. She was subsequently brought from Hamoaze alongside of the merchant-vessels' pier of Turnchapel Catwater, where she was put into the custody of shipkeepers appointed by the Admiralty, and the salvors, and of officers from the custom-house. On Friday an official examination of her took place by Mr. W. B. Cumings, Lloyd's agent, and Mr. Eastlake, crown solicitor. Her hatches were put under the seal of the Admiralty, who took possession of her and her cargo. The Danes have, through their consul, made a formal claim of 105,000*l.* for salvage; a claim, on the like ground, of 35,000*l.* has been preferred by Mr. Wynyard, and the crew of the *Dolphin*. The *Lady Kennaway* is about 700 tons burthen; she is a fine, strong, teak-built ship, deep waisted, copper bottomed, and well found; she has a poop, and topgallant fore-

castle, and carries carronades. On entering the port the Danish flag was flying in her larboard mizen rigging, and the English ensign was suspended from her boom topping lift.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held on Wednesday, the 22nd ult. The chair was taken at 12 o'clock, when the minutes of the last general court were read.

RETURNS, &c.

The CHAIRMAN (Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.) acquainted the Court that certain returns to Parliamentary orders, and accounts of annuities and superannuations granted since the last Court, were laid on the table.

WARRANTS FOR DIVIDENDS.

The CHAIRMAN acquainted the Court, that the warrants for the payment of the half-yearly dividends would be ready for delivery on the 6th of January.

SUGAR.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT asked, if a letter from the East-India Association to the Court of Directors, on the subject of Sugar, had been received by the latter body, and what consequent steps had been taken?

The CHAIRMAN said, he had the pleasure of informing the hon. proprietor that the letter he referred to had been received by the Court of Directors, and had been submitted to Government through the proper channel—the President of the Board. He had no doubt the subject would receive the attention it deserved.

TEMPLE OF JUGGURNAUT.

Mr. POYNTER, who had a notice of motion on this subject on the paper, after some preliminary observations, handed in a new motion, of which the following is a copy:—

"That adverting to the despatch to the Bengal Government, transmitted fourteen years ago, by the Court of Directors, and dated the 20th February, 1833, declaring their determined withdrawal thenceforth from all connexion with and abetment of the idolatrous rites and ceremonies of India; and further adverting to the correspondence of the Court with its Bengal Government, ordered to be laid on the table of this Court, demonstrating that no pledge, direct or indirect, was ever given for the support of the temple of Juggernaut; and also adverting to the continued annual money payment of 35,000 rupees still made by the local government for the support of that temple, its priests and prostitutes, under the supposed obligation of some fiscal commutation, in consequence of which payment it was proved, at the September Court, that the abominations of this temple and destruction of human life still continue precisely as if the said despatch had never been issued, this Court is of opinion that the local Government is manifestly exceeding its commission, and that the time is fully arrived when it becomes the imperative duty of this Court to Christianity and the country to interpose, and to declare that all such support of heathenism shall have an immediate end."

The CHAIRMAN wished to know whether the hon. proprietor desired the new motion to have precedence of the one respecting the publication of the papers laid on the table on the hon. proprietor's motion. If the hon. proprietor wished the papers to be printed, he conceived there could be no objection to it. They had better dispose of that motion before they entered on the consideration of the new one.

The motion, of which the following is a copy, was then read.

"That the late correspondence between the Hon. Court of Directors and the Bengal Government, relative to any pledge having been originally given for the continued support of the temple of Juggernaut on the conquest of the district of Cuttack, in the province of Orissa, already laid on the table, be printed for the use of such proprietors as may previously signify in writing their desire to possess it."

Mr. SULLIVAN seconded it.

Mr. POYNTER said, although the Chairman had acceded to the motion, yet he (Mr. Poynter) desired to say a few, and they should be very few, words on the subject. The present motion arose out of the one he made on the last court-day, when he was beaten—he must say thoroughly beaten. That motion requested the Directors to reconsider the matter, but the one which he had given in was, that the Court of Proprietors take the subject up. *Juggernaut* was what it was; nothing had been done, with the single exception that persons did not sacrifice themselves under the wheels of the car. Dr. Buchanan once declared in a sermon, that it was impossible for him to detail the horrors practised at the temple in the open daylight, and in the noonday sun; yet thousands upon thousands still witnessed it. Would it be believed, that in June, 1846, the last accounts which he possessed, this moral degradation and physical suffering were witnessed by not

less than 180,000 people. No crime, no delusion was too great to be practised at this place, and it was impossible to state what effect it had on the minds of the people. During the last festival in the city of Poorree, while swarming with people, 120 died of cholera in the four days during which the abominable scenes continued. The nights were usually rainy, and the consequence of wretched lodging and food were no doubt the cause of the disease. Many were carried out of the houses where they had taken up their lodgings, and, while living, left to the tender mercies of dogs and jackals. He dare not, as a Christian, repeat the details of some of the scenes that occurred. The missionaries stationed near the temple were so sensible of the horrors and immorality attendant on the festival, that they had petitioned the Court of Directors on the subject of the continued money payment of Rs. 35,000, and had also petitioned the Court of Proprietors, which petition he had had the honour of presenting at Michaelmas. The Board of Control had likewise been made aware of the state of the case, but with very little effect. The question in this case was, was there or was there not a distinct pledge or guarantee of continued payment to the temple. Several very high and influential gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Plowden, a relative, he believed, of an hon. director, had given it as their opinion that there was no pledge at all; in fact it was impossible there should be. Could they suppose such enlightened men as the Marquis Wellesley and his brother, officers of a Christian government, could have given such a guarantee. However, supposing these men to have been weak or wicked enough to have given such a promise, yet it was clear it could be of no effect, *ab initio*; it could not legally have been done by them. He wished to say a few words on an argument made use of by the hon. chairman at the last court. He had attended to the subject for many years, and given it a great deal of thought and examination, but he heard for the first time, at the last quarter day, that there was such a thing as a *Seya*, of which the chairman spoke. If such a thing existed, could we not get rid of it? Up to September he was not aware of the existence of such a *Seya*. He could not conceive a case of greater reserve; no doubt the *Seya* had been kept, as it were, in pickle, to be brought out on some great occasion, and that occasion occurred in September. The last time he brought the subject under their notice, he had pressed for a division after he had been beaten on a show of hands, and he did this in order to see who were indisposed for further reference in the case. The fact might not perhaps be known to all present, but it was nevertheless true, that of the persons constituting the proprietors of East-India stock, eighty-six were clergymen of the Church of England. The number of votes actually commanded by these gentlemen, was 107, but from their station, rank, and respectability, they must be able to command a greater number. He greatly regretted that these gentlemen contented themselves with coming to that house only twice in the year, when they received their dividends. He was sorry to see them absent from such discussions as the present. As a churchman himself it pained him to be obliged to make a complaint against the clergy of the church to which he belonged, but he must tell the truth. Previously to bringing on his present motion, he had sent letters to all the class of which he was now speaking, enclosing a copy of his motion. Out of the eighty-six, one, and one alone, answered, who stated that if he could vote by proxy as at elections, he should have great pleasure in placing his proxy at his (Mr. Poynter's) disposal, but of course that was of no avail. The time must come when Juggernaut must fall, but never might it fall till Christianity, with its blessed influence, should put it down, and give the idolaters a more pure faith. He recommended to their notice the second psalm, as an old member of the Bible Society did to the pope, when he issued a bull against that society.

The CHAIRMAN said he begged to call attention to the first motion. He thought it better to dispose of that before they considered the fresh one. The Court had no objection at all to granting the motion, but if the hon. proprietor wished, it should be read again and passed in the usual form. [The motion was then formally put and agreed to.] He wished to know whether the motion handed in by the hon. proprietor was intended as a motion for that Court, or only a notice of one to be brought on at the next Court.

Mr. POYNTER said he decidedly intended to press, even to a division, the motion he had just given in. He deprecated putting it off till another day—a day which to him might never arrive. It was true he had not given notice of his intention to bring it on that day, but he was of opinion with Sir Charles Forbes, that though it was customary to give notice, yet such a rule must have its limitations.

The CHAIRMAN thought it more expedient that it should be postponed.

Mr. POYNTER could not postpone it on that ground.

Mr. WEDDING wished that the hon. proprietor, Mr. Poynder, would take the recommendation of the hon. Chairman, and give notice of his motion for a future Court. In expressing this wish, he desired to occupy the attention of the hon. gentleman and of the Court for a few moments while he adverted to a piece of information which had been received from India since the meeting of the Court in September last. He alluded to the information which had reached this country that the practice of suttee, or the sacrifice of women at the funeral of their husbands, had been abolished throughout the kingdom of Lahore, by order of the government of that country. They all remembered the horrid scene which followed upon the death of Runjeet Singh, when four of his wives and seven of his female slaves were burnt to death upon his funeral pile. That this was a voluntary sacrifice no man could believe. Under the sanction of the forms of their civil polity this inhuman sacrifice was perpetrated. This practice in that part of India was now at an end. This salutary change was no doubt achieved by the mediation and advice of the British authorities. It was a great step gained in the advancement of the civilization of India. The example of so large a native state as Lahore, backed by the advice and influence of British authority, would no doubt extend itself to other parts of India where native rule prevailed. These circumstances, he trusted, would afford the greatest satisfaction to his hon. friend, and he hoped they would convince him that the local government in India was alive to the improvement of the social condition of the people of India, and that this improvement was the safest and surest forerunner of those other and mightier changes which the hon. gentleman contemplated, and which they all desired to see accomplished.

A short desultory conversation ensued, in which Messrs. Sullivan and Thompson urged the postponement of the motion; to which Mr. Poynder at last agreed.

The CHAIRMAN said—I wish to make a few remarks on this subject. The hon. proprietor seems astonished at the existence of such a thing as a *Seyas*; I should have thought that he, a professional man, would have been better acquainted with the law of India. He ought to know, that in India there is a code of laws by which the conduct of the government is regulated; and in this code it is laid down, that for all *Seyas* abolished, compensation shall be granted. In several old regulations we find mention made of this, and in one Act of Parliament the very words of the regulation are quoted. It is likewise stated, that all Hindoos and Mahomedans shall be maintained and protected in the rights of religion. I recommend the whole code to the earnest attention of the hon. proprietor. The hon. proprietor, in alluding to the despatch on the subject of February, 1833, little knew what difficulties had been encountered in the carrying out of that despatch. In the Regulations 19 and 37 of the year 1793, it is ordered, that all claims on lands transferred to us shall be allowed by us, and we are liable to law proceedings if we do not obey this Regulation. In fact, this is a legal question, and the Government of India is bound by law to act as it does. I have ventured to make this explanation, in order to shew that this is a question that requires deep consideration, and which cannot be disposed in the enthusiasm of religious feeling. We cannot change the religion of millions by authority, and I submit that the importance of the subject ought to cause us to pause in deciding, and to deliberate with the calmness which becomes Christians. (Cheers.)

Mr. Poynder had not said that he had never heard of *Seyas* till September last, but that he was ignorant of its existence in this case until that period.

After a few remarks from Mr. Lewis and Mr. Sergeant Storks, the subject dropped.

THE LATE EX-RAJA OF SATTARA.

Mr. Lewis postponed until March a motion of which he gave notice at the last Court.

Mr. SULLIVAN handed in a motion, and proceeded to speak in support of it. In the course of his remarks he entered at considerable length into the details of the case. Suppose a conspiracy had been got up against the chairman, he said; suppose a committee appointed to enquire into the matter; suppose the evidence led to the chairman in a language with which he was imperfectly acquainted; suppose the chairman condemned; suppose the repeated attempts of the chairman to obtain justice to be of no avail; and suppose him at last to go to "that bourne from which no traveller returns." *Mutatis mutandis* the case was the Raja's. He considered the proposition that the crime alleged against the Raja was a political one; and therefore that that prince was not to be heard in his defence, was monstrous. Would any one accused of high treason in this country be refused an opportunity of defending himself against the charge? All that the Raja had required was, that he might be furnished with a copy of the evidence against him, and this was refused. Thus, the Raja was

dead, but the evidence was alive, and a committee of enquiry should be appointed. Let them do by the Raja of Sattara as they did by the Raja of Tanjore. Unless justice were rendered in this case, the confidence of the natives in the honour of the British Government would be shaken. Should the result of this case be the appropriation by the British Government of the Raja's territory, the consequences, he warned them, would be serious. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving:—

"That the contents of the papers recently laid before the Court respecting the innocence of the Raja of Sattara, together with the information previously possessed by the Court, render it expedient and necessary for the furtherance of the ends of justice and the future good government of India, that the enquiry which had been prayed for by the late Rajah should be granted, with the view of relieving his character, if innocent, and vindicating the honour of the British Government from that suspicion and obloquy which the proceedings against the late Raja have excited."

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON seconded the motion. He should have been culpable if he had not brought forward the case at the earliest opportunity, after the demise of the Raja. He would not cease agitating the question, till justice was done to the memory of the deceased Raja, who had fallen a victim to the ill usage of the Government, and the obduracy of that Court. He considered the Raja was a murdered man. The Government were cognisant of the fact, that the climate of Benares did not agree with him, and though they knew he was rapidly sinking under its effects, they took no steps to remove him to a more healthy situation. The opinion of the agent that the Raja was sinking daily, was concealed in the Secret Committee, from July, 1846, to last September, and his prayer to be removed, was systematically refused. The letter of the Raja, dated 12th December, addressed to Lord Hardinge, and contained in Major Carpenter's letter, had been detained in India, contrary to the regulation which required that all petitions to the Court of Directors, or the India government, should be forwarded to this country, within twenty-four days after their receipt by the India authorities. The letter had been printed by some friends, in England, and therefore, it might be asked why should it be granted in an official form. It was the dying request of the Raja contained in an autograph letter, dated the day before he died, that is on the 13th of October. To his wife, he observed, "while a jewel remains on your person, persecute the enquiry why I was condemned." But why continue this agitation? Because the territory yet remained. What was to become of that? He would look narrowly after its disposal. To his relations the Raja had bequeathed the prosecution of the suit and vindication of his honour, and they would not fail in this duty, for they would not inherit a tarnished name. He solemnly declared, that never among heathens or Christians had he contemplated a more faultless character than the Raja. Not one tittle of confirmatory evidence had been brought forward, but on the contrary, each step showed more clearly the conspiracy against the Raja. But why prosecute the enquiry? The Raja had left a son. In 1845, he adopted a son, who was given up by his mother, and legally adopted by the Raja. This son was, moreover, the next of kin. These reasons furnished sufficient ground for enquiry. What had been done in that case, would be done again, but the friends of the Raja would so agitate the question as to illustrate the necessity of greater influence over Governors abroad. For years he had shown that neither the Governor-General nor the Governor of Bombay had a right to depose the Raja, that prince had done nothing to render himself amenable to the law. There was no emergency, no taking up arms against our power, and therefore he contended that the depose of the Raja, without the concurrence of the home authorities, was illegal. At most, all that could be alleged against the Raja was, an intention to commit an injury. But why prosecute the enquiry? The people of England demanded it, and would have it. Of the petitions sent up to Parliament this session, those in favour of an enquiry in this case, were three times as many as all the others put together, and the signatures far outnumbered those on all the other petitions. He was now about to make some serious charges against an hon. bart., a member of the Court of Directors.

The CHAIRMAN said, if the hon. proprietor alluded to Sir James Hogg, he had better defer his remarks until that gentleman was sent for.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON agreed, and resumed. Efforts had been made to induce a belief that the case had died a natural death, but it had not yet ended. It had been asserted in the Commons House of Parliament, that we found the Raja in a dungeon, and seized him to a throne—that the annual revenue of the Sattara territory, was 100,000*l.*, and that we generously allowed him 10,000*l.* a-year, on his depose. Both these statements were untrue. He quoted General Briggs, and a parliamentary paper to prove that the Raja was

not put into a dungeon by the Peishwah, but that he was only restricted to one place, a hill-fort, three or four miles square.

Sir JAMES HOGG (who had entered the Court) said, he had stated that the Raja was taken from captivity.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON said the words used were "from a dungeon," he had them from Mr. Gurney's notes.

Sir JAMES HOGG said, he first used the word dungeon, but when the hon. proprietor called "No," he corrected the expression, and said "from captivity."

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON said, that statement had been made in that Court as well, and they had then heard our liberality spoken of. The hon. proprietor here read parts of a letter from Col. Pringle Taylor, relating the surrender of the Raja to the writer. Why was it so obtruded on their notice that the Raja was a captive? Did that affect his character? Was he less honourable—less just. Equally destitute of foundation was the statement that the revenue was 100,000*l*. Mr. Elphinstone said the territory of Sattara would produce 180,000*l*. a year. General Briggs said it would produce 160,000*l*. a year, with a prospect of increase, and his own opinion and belief was, that at the time of the Raja being restored to the throne of his forefathers, the annual revenue was from 130,000*l*. to 160,000*l*. He deprecated the practice of quoting short extracts from Capt. Grant Duff to prove the Raja was sly, while all the rest of the book was in his favour. He hoped the present enquiry would be granted, as he supposed official intelligence had been received by the Government, of the death of the Raja. At the time of the deceased Raja's departure from Sattara, he was followed into captivity by about 1,200 people, in fact, all the respectable inhabitants of the city left with him. Of that number, 300 or 400 had died, and 700 were left without the means of existence. The Raja had supported them out of his limited income. He wished to ask what conduct would be pursued towards them. The Raja had left behind him, a wife, and his adopted son, who in the eyes of the natives, was as much his son as though begotten of his body. He was the son of the Raja's cousin, and had, consequently, a double claim to the throne. He should like to have satisfactory answers to these questions. The hon. proprietor concluded, by announcing his intention to review next court day, the conduct of Sir James Hogg.

The CHAIRMAN.—I shall not now enter at all into the merits of the case. I consider it a decided case. It has been decided in this Court seven or eight times, and I shall not now reopen it. But a little explanation is necessary on my part. First, the news of the Raja's death has just arrived, in a despatch from the Bombay Government, dated the 2nd of November. Of the fact of the climate disagreeing with the Raja we were unaware until mentioned by the hon. proprietor in this Court, when it was too late, as our despatches were just sent off. We should have had no objection to his removal had we known that his health was failing. On the morning after we heard of it, I wrote to the President of the Board, and he immediately prepared a despatch authorizing the Raja's removal to a more genial station. (Hear, hear.) I had never heard, until told by the hon. proprietor of the fact, that the climate of Benares is unhealthy. Indeed it is the general resort of Hindoos, thousands and thousands flock there. I was there myself some time, and I never felt any evil effects from the climate. I have said that I consider this a closed case, and I think I shall best meet this motion, with an amendment that this Court do now adjourn, as a courteous negative to a motion for enquiry.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.), seconded the motion for adjournment.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to some observations from a proprietor, said, no information subsequent to the death of the Raja had been received, with regard to any arrangements that might have been made as to the retainers of the ex-Raja.

A PROPRIETOR producing a lengthy looking document, said he had committed his thoughts to paper, as he was not accustomed to public speaking, and hoped he should be allowed to read it.

The CHAIRMAN said he could read it as part of his speech, or, if he was unable, some friend would perhaps read it for him.

The PROPRIETOR commenced, but after a time,

Major OLIPHANT rose and said he thought it was unreasonable so to take up the time of the Court. It would be very unpleasant if every gentleman were to write out his speech, and then read it.

A further conversation ensued, in which the chairman recommended the proprietor to give his manuscript to the reporters, but this he declined to do.

Mr. CLARKE should vote for the adjournment, because he thought the death of the Raja had effected a great alteration in the case, and that it ought to be left to the Directors and the Board to see if any thing could be done. He thought it wrong to hold out threats to the Court of Directors if such or such a thing were not done. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Mr. SULLIVAN,

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON rose to speak on the amendment. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Clarke) had recommended the adjournment, but if he would carry his mind back a few years he would see how differently he had acted. They were told to leave it to the Directors. That had been done at the commencement of this case, and, within a week, thirteen Directors put their names to a despatch approving all that had been done. If the enquiry were refused, the friends of the Raja would be told in another place, you asked for an enquiry at the General Court, and it was refused. The hon. proprietor then referred to the conduct of Sir Robert Grant and Sir James Carnac, and stated that any opinion which had been adverse to the case had been founded on the memorable minute of Sir Robert Grant. He then referred in very violent terms to the conduct of Col. Ovens. The Court of Directors had suffered, he said, the Governor of Bombay to do that which the Queen dared not do. The hon. proprietor also asked why the Court had not brought an action against him (Mr. George Thompson)? Because they dared not do it. While he had breath and a seat in that Court he would demand an enquiry. Who concealed the letter of Major Carpenter which said the Raja was dying? The Secret Committee.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the hon. proprietor, that the members of the Secret Committee were not able, from the nature of the law, to defend their conduct when attacked.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON reiterated that the Secret Committee were to blame. He knew that the President of the Board had no objection to the publication of the papers which were in the Committee.

Mr. WIGRAM, as a member of that Committee, hoped the hon. proprietor would not shew his ignorance of the law so palpably. How could he tell what passed in that Committee, or whether the President of the Board was willing the correspondence he referred to should be published. If, as the hon. proprietor stated, the President did not desire the papers to be withheld, it was competent for him to write to the Secret Committee on the subject.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON made some personal observation in reply, in which the word "infamy" occurred, when

The CHAIRMAN, called the speaker to order. While he sat there he would not suffer such language. The conduct of the Secret Committee was above such language, which was totally unfit to be addressed to any gentleman. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, however, continued to address the Court in the most violent language. The Court of Directors, he said, were, in their corporate capacity, murderers, perjurers; their conduct was infamous.

The CHAIRMAN again called the speaker to order, observing, I must tell the hon. proprietor that he is placing himself in the unenviable position of a public calumniator. (Cheers.)

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON resumed his denunciation of Col. Ovens and the Court of Directors; sixteen or eighteen of the Court, he said, had no opinion of their own, but blindly followed the chairman for the time being. He repeated, that in their corporate capacity the Court were guilty of murder.

The CHAIRMAN denied that the Raja had made reiterated applications for a removal from Benares.

MESSRS. CLARKE, WEEDING, and SULLIVAN made a few observations, the last declaring his opinion that Col. Ovens was not capable of anything dishonourable, but this was the first time the Court had allowed charges against one of their officers to remain unrefuted.

After some further desultory remarks, the Court divided. Messrs. Weeding and George Thompson being tellers. The latter proprietor, it was stated in Court, had no authority to vote, but he himself said he believed he had.*

The CHAIRMAN having called on Mr. Weeding to state the numbers, that gentleman said that, including in the minority Mr. George Thompson, whose right to vote was doubtful, there were

For the adjournment	...	...	...	...	27
Against	...	...	...	...	6

Majority ... 21

The Court then adjourned.

* By 13th Geo. 3, cap. 63, no proprietor is qualified to vote unless possessed of One Thousand Pounds Stock. This amount must be free from all incumbrances, and must be held by the proprietor in his own right, and not in trust for any other person. Further, no proprietor is entitled to vote until the qualifying amount of stock has been held, in conformity with the provisions above stated, for twelve calendar months, except the stock shall have come to him by bequest, marriage, succession, the customs of the city of London, or deed of settlement on the death of any person having a life interest in the dividends of such stock. By the same Act, all collusive transfers made for the purpose of enabling persons to vote are declared absolute as against the party making them, and all conditions, covenants, and agreements made to secure the return of the stock so transferred to be null and void. Any one voting in virtue of any such collusive transfer, and afterwards retreating the stock, is subject to a penalty of a Thousand Pounds.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—DEC. 20.—*Regina v. J. Charritie, Sir W. Young, Bart., and others.*—In our last we published the proceedings on the first day of this trial, which concluded with the close of the case for the prosecution. We resume with the defence.

MR. CROWDER addressed the jury on behalf of Captain Charritie. I appear, he said, on the part of a gentleman who has now arrived, as I understand, at an advanced period of life. This prosecution has been conducted in a most strange and unusual manner. There seems to have been an intention of endeavouring to crush Captain Charritie by this prosecution. The East-India Company have resorted to a course of conduct most extraordinary in getting up this case. And now it is brought into a court of justice, I find against me an array of counsel which is most unusual on such occasions; for, not content with the services of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, of Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Forsyth, they have added also Sir Frederick Thesiger, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Mr. Wigram. This array of counsel tells me that it is the intention of the Company to carry conviction if they can. Of this, however, I should complain but little; but there is another matter of which I do complain, that the Company have not conducted this inquiry according to the constitutional and accustomed forms of law. The East-India Company erected themselves into a special tribunal, before which they brought those whom they suspected, and to that tribunal they summoned Captain Charritie and Sir W. Young. They summoned them, not to hear their explanations (for of that I could not complain), but for the purpose of sifting, by a most hostile cross-examination, the conduct of those persons, and with the view, after they had been so cross-examined, that every word of that cross-examination might be brought forward in this Court to secure their conviction. Captain Charritie was brought up before the Secret Committee, and it is said he was told, that he was at liberty to answer any of the questions which might be put to him by the chairman, or not. Of course, if he refused to answer, the conclusion would be that he was guilty, and having been so induced to answer some questions, he is then cross-examined by a most able and accomplished chairman, who had himself been at the bar. I have since made enquiries and I find that such is the fact. I believe a cross-examination was never more skilfully conducted than that by the chairman of the Secret Committee (Sir J. W. Hogg). Who was present with my client before that Secret Committee? The solicitor to the Company and a shorthand writer, and no one else. If the chairman had stated to my client what the charges against him were, and then allowed him to say what he had to say in explanation, and had then dismissed him, I should not have complained; but when the East-India Company erect themselves into a tribunal of justice, and cross-examine those whom they accuse in a manner never exceeded by the most hostile counsel in a court of justice, of this I do complain. It is a rule of law that you cannot ask a witness what letters he has written without letting him look at the documents. Any other course would be contrary to law; and yet such was the proceeding in the Court of Directors. For two hours Captain Charritie was cross-examined most rigorously, in a manner which was most unfair; and that cross-examination is now brought against him as the evidence which is to convict him. This is the main evidence against the defendant, for in these examinations are the admissions of the letters which could not otherwise have been given in evidence. Another part of the evidence is Mr. Wotherspoon. And who is Mr. Wotherspoon? Is he a witness upon whom a jury can be called upon to rely in giving a verdict against any human creature? It is clear that Mr. Wotherspoon is himself a delinquent, and ought to have been put in the place of my client. That is admitted by the Attorney-General; he could not dispute it. The charge is that certain patronage had been sold. Did Mr. Wotherspoon pay the money? He could not deny that, for it was proved that he paid it to Mrs. Stewart. What did he pay it for. You heard the shuffling and the prevarication of that man, how he wished to make out that he could not be guilty. If he did not pay money for receiving an appointment, the defendant could not be guilty of receiving the money. He says that he paid 1,080*l.* to Mrs. Stewart, and expected she would get him some appointment at the Horse Guards; and when I asked him why he did not write to Mrs. Stewart for the money, seeing that the appointment was in the East-India Company, what was his excuse? He said he did intend. "I thought I would ask her," said he; but he never did it. He paid the money in June, the appointment was obtained in November, and in January or February, Mrs. Stewart went to Boulogne. Did he ask for the money then? Not at all. Now, what is the excuse he gives? Why, that Mrs. Stewart had sent about 20*l.* worth of French things to his wife,

and that account was not settled. So, because a trifling account of about 20*l.* is not settled, he delays asking for 1,080*l.* and that for several months! I ask you can you rely upon the evidence of such a man? Does he not also come here with a feeling that his son will be continued and not dismissed* if his evidence here to-day shall be found satisfactory? It appears that Mr. Wotherspoon paid the money to Mrs. Stewart, in the summer of 1844, by a draught upon Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co., and the Attorney-General undertook to prove that two of those notes which Mrs. Stewart received were paid into Captain Charritie's bankers by Captain Charritie himself, and crossed by his name. It has been proved that on the 26th and 27th of June, two sums were paid into Captain Charritie's account; a note for 500*l.*, and a note for 300*l.* That they came into his account is clear, for it is proved by the numbers of the notes; but who paid them to Capt. Charritie's account, is left without a tittle of evidence. The Attorney-General had hinted that Captain Charritie paid in the notes himself, and indorsed them with his name; but that is not the fact. The 300*l.* note was indorsed by the witness Cole, who proved that by looking at his handwriting. He said he could not tell from whom he received it; but he put it to Capt. Charritie's account. You will ask me how that was paid? You shall hear the account which Capt. Charritie himself gave of it in his cross-examination before the secret committee. It appears that Rallett was the person on whose application the appointment was obtained. There had been a connexion in business transactions between Capt. Charritie and Rallett, and because the money which had been paid to Rallett, and by Mrs. Stewart went into Capt. Charritie's account, was it to be inferred that it was paid in upon that unlawful account? The defendant, it appears, kept no books. I am not here to defend that, and I will not say that it is a wise mode of conducting business; but it is well known, that while some persons are most exact and particular in keeping an account of every shilling which comes in and goes out, others are equally neglectful. Capt. Charritie said to the committee that all his affairs were above board and referred the committee to his banker's book. On his second examination, on the 10th of November, his attention was called to the payments of 500*l.* and 300*l.*, on the 26th and 27th of June. If he had been a guilty man, he would have been much startled at that, but he immediately referred the committee to his bankers, Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Co., who would tell them everything, and that his habits were regular. He could not speak, he said, to the particular notes at that distance of time. He said, and the statement seemed very reasonable, that he could explain what value he gave for particular sums in his account, which he had received a few weeks before, but if they asked him what value he gave for sums which he received two years and a-half ago, he could not tell. Is that shuffling? It appears that on the 31st of May, 1844, 348*l.* was paid in to his account; on the 14th of June, 200*l.*; on the 26th, 500*l.*; on the 27th, 400*l.*, including the 300*l.* note; on the 16th of August, 348*l.*; on the 16th of September, 1,500*l.*; and large sums on other days. He is called upon in November, 1846, to account for sums paid in June, 1844. He cannot tell whether it was paid by Rallett, or by whom, at the distance of two or three years. He had had railway transactions with Rallett to a considerable amount, and it is clear that Rallett received the money from Mrs. Stewart; but will it be safe for you to assume that, because it is incapable of being explained, the defendant is therefore guilty! There is no other tittle of evidence showing that Capt. Charritie had received any of this money; but that he had done wrong, and that Sir W. Young had done wrong, is evident from the letters and from his conduct; though that will fall far short of the guilt imputed to him in this indictment. It is not even suggested that Capt. Charritie had had any communication with Mrs. Stewart—he did not even know her by name. It is clear that Mr. Wotherspoon and Mrs. Stewart were guilty of trafficking for the purchase of this appointment, and the result has been that for 1,080*l.* the former got the appointment, and his son went out to India. Mr. Trotter, in his evidence, says that he called upon Capt. Charritie, and requested him to obtain an appointment for a friend, and that that friend was Rallett; and Capt. Charritie said, that he obtained the appointment simply from friendship for Mr. Trotter. I say that this is true, and it has not been contradicted in any shape or way. Trotter received some money, and Capt. Charritie said, that he did not know that Trotter had received any; and now Trotter has sworn that he never told Capt. Charritie that he had received any until two years after. To some extent I admit Capt. Charritie was wrong. It was wrong of him to ask Sir W. Young to nominate a person whom he did not know. I will not attempt to justify Capt. Char-

* See "General Caution," in a subsequent part of this speech.

ritie's letters, the object of which was to conceal that wrong act. Capt. Charritie was asked, in his examination, what object there was in having a note from Sir W. Young, promising the appointment. The answer is satisfactory. It is, that he first mentioned the subject to Sir W. Young verbally, but did not at that time receive a promise; but afterwards he received that note from Sir W. Young, promising him the appointment in November. The reason why Captain Charritie went to Scotland was, that reports were in circulation that Mr. Wotherspoon had paid money for the appointment which had been made by Sir W. Young, and that it was about to be investigated; and as that appointment had been made upon his (Captain Charritie's) recommendation, it was natural that he should wish to ascertain the true state of the case. In his examination, he told the secret committee, that he advised Mr. Wotherspoon, if he had paid any money, not to deny it. In that he is at variance with Mr. Wotherspoon, who says that he cannot recollect that anything was said to him at Edinburgh about any money having been paid by him; but he will not swear that nothing was said of that kind. But I am sure, gentlemen, that you will not place implicit reliance upon that statement of Mr. Wotherspoon's. When Captain Charritie was asked whether he advised Mr. Wotherspoon to write to Sir W. Young in the terms of an old acquaintance, he admitted that he did; and he said that he did it for private and honourable reasons. He had brought Sir W. Young into this difficulty. He (Sir W. Young) had important patronage at his disposal, and he was bound to know the character, condition, and families of those whom he nominated; and Captain Charritie had been guilty of improper conduct in getting Sir W. Young to nominate Mr. Wotherspoon, jun., who was not known to either of them. This is a key to the whole of his subsequent proceedings. There was an attempt made to make it appear that Sir W. Young and Mr. Wotherspoon were old acquaintances, and Mr. Wotherspoon easily joined in that; but he now says that Captain Charritie wanted him to write the letter upon an old sheet of paper. He confesses that he did write such a letter, and Captain Charritie confesses that he suggested that improper act; but that is quite independent of having received any of the money paid for this appointment. (The learned counsel here commented at some length upon the rigid cross-examination of the chairman of the secret committee. He then continued.) This cruel and unconstitutional cross-examination is at last closed. The correspondence which has been read shows an attempt to screen the improper conduct of Sir W. Young in the distribution of patronage, but it goes no further. There is no evidence in it that Sir W. Young or Captain Charritie received one shilling of money. I will now call your attention to Mrs. Stewart's letter, in connexion with Mr. Wotherspoon's account of what his views were. He wished his evidence to be taken, that this 1,080*l.* was paid without knowing for what it was to be paid. He said he preferred the Queen's service. But what commission in Her Majesty's service would cost 1,080*l.*?—would the commission of an ensign? He says he made no inquiry. He trusted to Mrs. Stewart. He thought the appointment from the East-India Company was to be gratuitous. Why then, Mr. Wotherspoon, did you not ask Mrs. Stewart to give you your money back? I did intend, said he, but she went abroad. Upon your oath, I said, was she abroad in November, when the appointment was obtained? No, not till January or February. Did he inquire after her? No. And yet this man—a keen man, a man of that country, and such as you saw him in that box—this keen gentleman wanted us to believe that he waited to settle an account for the trifling sum of 20*l.* before he even asked for the return of the large sum of 1,080*l.* That, in the opinion of that Scotch gentleman, was sufficient reason for delaying from November to February without ever asking for the return of the money. Can you believe it? Can you believe what he says, that he trusted Mrs. Stewart because she deceived him so many times that he did not believe a word she said? I will now call your attention, gentlemen, to these little documents (the nomination papers). These documents are printed, but they contain blanks which are to be filled up; and I believe that, to some extent, a party who fills them up must read them. Even a woman or child would read some part; but that this gentleman,—this attorney—this Scotch attorney—this Scotch attorney of twenty-five years standing, when he is required to fill up a document by which his son is to obtain an appointment as a cadet, and for which he has paid 1,080*l.* out of his pocket, that such a man should execute a document of this kind without reading it is marvellous and incredible. See, gentlemen, how this paper is headed:—

"GENERAL CAUTION.

"Notice is hereby given, that should it be discovered at the time the cadet is appointed, or at any subsequent period, that his appointment has been obtained by purchase, or agreement to pay any pecu-

niary or valuable consideration whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, when the appointment is completed, the cadet will not only be dismissed, and rendered ineligible to hold any situation in the East-India Company's service, under the Court's resolution of the 9th of August, 1809, but all the parties concerned in procuring the appointment surreptitiously, or in disposing of, or receiving the same under such circumstances, will subject themselves, individually and collectively, to a criminal prosecution for a misdemeanour, under the Act of the 49th Geo. III., chap. 126; and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company do hereby declare that they will prosecute any person or persons who shall hereafter be detected in such illicit traffic."

You, gentlemen, are presumed not to be so keen as lawyers; but this gentleman was a Scotch lawyer, twenty-five years in practice, and he tells you that he did not read one word of that caution. That, gentleman, was a pretty strong "caution," especially to a man who had paid more than 1,000*l.* out of his pocket. But there is another form which he was to fill up. He said that these blanks were filled up in pencil, and that that was the reason he did not read the printed portions.

"I do hereby declare, upon my honour, that I received the nomination of a cadet for the Madras Infantry from Sir William Young, Bart., gratuitously and expressly for Mr. William White Wotherspoon."

He said, that he should have said that he had not read one word of that, but for the last line, "being well acquainted with his character, family, and connections." What did he mean by that? Why, that he had read the whole. So that he signed the statement that he had received the appointment from Sir W. Young gratuitously, though he knew that he had paid 1,080*l.* for it. Here is another document which he was to fill up. It contains sixteen lines and twelve blanks. To fill up this form, even if pencil marks were made, he must have made out the sense; and yet he declares solemnly upon his oath that he did not read one word of that.

"I do hereby certify, that the foregoing extract from the register of births and baptisms of the parish of Edinburgh St. George, in the county of Edinburgh, contains the date of the birth and baptism of my son, William White Wotherspoon, who is the bearer of this, and nominated a cadet on the Madras Establishment by Sir William Young, Bart., and I do further declare, that I received the said appointment for my said son, William White Wotherspoon, through the gratuitous solicitation of me, William Wotherspoon, and that no money or other valuable consideration whatsoever was given to any person or persons who have interested themselves in procuring the said nomination for my son from the director above-mentioned; and I do declare, I am fully aware that if it should be discovered hereafter that the said appointment has been obtained by purchase, or by any other unlawful means, he will be subject to dismission from the East-India Company's service, and rendered ineligible to hold any situation whatever in the Company's service again.

"Witness my hand, this 16th day of November, in the year of Our Lord 1844.

"WILLIAM WOTHERSPOON,

"Writer or Solicitor before the Supreme Court of Scotland, Edinburgh."

If you, Mr. Wotherspoon, read that document, you signed your hand to a most deliberate lie, because you had paid 1,080*l.* to Mrs. Stewart. He said he did not think there was anything wrong in what he did, and he thereby confessed that he had paid the money for the express purpose of obtaining the appointment. Can you give credence to one single word of what is said by that man unless corroborated by other evidence? You cannot possibly believe evidence so false and so stained. The man who swears that he did not know that it was for the Company's service, is the same man who received this letter from Mrs. Stewart, in which she says, "It was out of Sir W. Y.'s power to give you a Bengal appointment, so few troops are required on that side of India, at present mostly all being for Bombay," &c. That shows clearly that Mr. Wotherspoon wished to obtain a Bengal instead of a Madras appointment, and that solicitations had been used by Mrs. Stewart to get the appointment for that presidency. It was on the 19th of October that Mr. Wotherspoon came to London, on the invitation of the East-India Company, and refused to make the statement which he was requested to make by Sir W. Young. Wotherspoon was examined before the secret committee, but we have not got his examination now before us, though it was the foundation for putting him into the witness box. Sir W. Young said in the first instance, that he had given the nomination to Mr. Wotherspoon, and afterwards that he had given it to Captain Charritie. That was blameable in him, and it was blameable in both to endeavour to stifle inquiry. That is "the head and front of the offending" of my client; and the evidence falls far short of proving that for profit and gain he obtained the appointment for Mr. Wotherspoon. After a few general observations, the learned counsel concluded his appeal to the jury.

[Here we are compelled to break off from press of matter. The remainder will be given in our next.—Ed. Allen's Indian Mail.]

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, JAN. 1.—*In the Bankruptcy of William Nassom.*—The bankrupt had carried on business in Calcutta for a number of years, and in 1844 entered into partnership with a Mr. G. F. Railey. In 1846 the partnership was dissolved, the bankrupt agreeing to quit the business upon receiving 50,000 rupees. His agent received 11,000 rupees, and the bankrupt contracted a debt of £320 with his former partner, still leaving more than £4,000 due to him. Soon after his arrival in this country the house in India stopped payment, and he became liable for all the debts of the firm, amounting to £10,289, and also on bonds and bills to the extent of £3,956. Seeing that there was no other mode of relieving himself than by means of this Court, a fiat was issued upon his own petition. Since he came to London he has been acting as a commission agent. The assets consisted of good debts due by his agent in Calcutta, £236, and what the bankrupt calls a "doubtful" debt due to him by his former partners, which, as his Honour remarked, would in all probability turn out to be altogether bad. The bankrupt alleged that the firm in India had, when he left it, a capital of £16,861, so that he was at a loss to account for its failure.

The accounts being clear, the bankrupt passed his last examination.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR GEORGE POLLOCK, G.C.B.—On the 17th ult. the freedom of the City was presented to this distinguished officer, who, in reply, said it was impossible for him adequately to express how deeply sensible he was of the honour done to him, in being presented with the freedom of the largest, wealthiest, and most important city in the world, and, he had pride in saying, the city in which he was born. To be welcomed by his fellow-citizens on his return to his native country, after an absence in a foreign clime for forty-four years, was most gratifying. How far he merited the encomiums bestowed on him, was not for him to say. He had had some serious and unforeseen difficulties to overcome at the commencement of his command; but, having overcome them, the men under him entered heart and soul into the cause. He felt they had to retrieve a somewhat tarnished name, and to do so it had been necessary to plant the British standard in the capital of the enemy, and to relieve their own countrymen. That was effected; and though for fifty or sixty miles they passed over the unburied remains of the fellow-soldiers so lately sacrificed, the conduct and forbearance of the army—as fine an army as ever was led into action—was most admirable. He adverted to this, because it had been said that acts of cruelty were committed there; but he, who was aware of every thing that occurred, knew of none. To have merited the approbation of his fellow-citizens would be the proudest recollection of his life.

GOVERNMENT OF LABUAN.—Mr. William Napier has been appointed lieutenant-governor of the Island of Labuan.

MESSES. LYSAGHT, SMITHETT, AND CO.—We are happy to hear that this firm will most probably resume business at an early period.

STREAM ACROSS THE DESERT.—Mahomet Ali's superintendent engineer has submitted to his highness a proposal to construct an engine, of 200-horse power, to convey 120 passengers, with their luggage, across the desert, between Cairo and Suez, in four hours, at the rate of twenty miles an hour, on the present road, without the use of rails. The engineer proposes to obviate the resistance of the sand by means of driving wheels of the diameter of thirty feet; and to save expense, offers to construct the engine and carriage at the arsenal of Cairo. This will reduce to a short and convenient passage of four hours what it now takes sixteen or eighteen hours to effect in heavy vans drawn by unmanageable horses.—*Times, Jan. 4.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE IN CEYLON.—Mr. William McCartney has been appointed superintendent of police at Colombo.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The ship *Windsor* has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Calcutta; and the *Coromandel*, for the same purpose, to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 22. *William Gibson*, Alexander, Bengal.—*Greenlaw*, Owen, Madras; *Caernarvon*, Irving, New South Wales; *Selina*, Hewitt, China.—**24.** *Tigris*, Linton, Ceylon; *Persian*, Edington, Bengal; *Susan Crisp*, Holdsworth, Cape; *John King*, Martin, Mauritius; *Bland*, Hosken, Bengal; *Justina*, Le Shaw, Madras.—**25.** *Falcon*, Dawson, Algoa Bay; *Nizam*, Rigby, Bengal; *Mischief*, Lewis, Mauritius.—**27.** *Berenice*, Bowden, South Australia; *Canada*, Williams, Bimlipatam; *Bangalore*, Parsons, Batavia; *Dorwent*, Steele, China.—**28.** *Charlotte*, Hawkins, Bombay.—**31.** *Sutlej*, Corkhill, Bengal; *John Dugdale*, Kellock, Singapore; *Oriental Queen*, Lane, Mauritius.—**JAN. 1, 1848.** *Isabella Harnett*, Newby, Bengal.—**5.** *Richard Cobden*, Leadbitter, Bombay; *Zeminder*, King,

Whampoa.—**6.** *Nautilus*, Thomas, Bengal; *Smithamley*, Jennings, Whampoa.—**7.** *Victoria*, Myher Bally; *Cassiopea*, Harmer, Mauritius.—**8.** *Lady Bute*, M'Kinlay, Bengal; *Osborne*, Cooper, Cape; *Defiance*, Steers, Bengal.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

JAN. 12. Per steamer *Sultan* from Alexandria—Capt. Pattison, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. W. Haggerty.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—**DEC. 20.** *Columbus*, Edie, Calcutta; *Jame*, Reoch, Cape.—**22.** *Augusta*, Duncan, Madras; *Ann Miln*, Port Philip; *Euphrates*, Monro, New South Wales; *Royal Shepardsen*, Scott, Ceylon.—**24.** *Mary Ann*, Cox, Calcutta.—**26.** *Belle Vue*, Machan, Ceylon.—**27.** *Richard Dart*, Potter, Auckland; *Indus*, Morton, Cape; *William*, Loadman, Aden.—**28.** *Dorothy*, Moody (from Shields), Calcutta; *David Clarke*, Swan, Bombay; *Sea Queen*, Hall (from Hartlepool), Aden.—**31.** *Juliana*, Bell, Algoa Bay; *John Calvin*, Davidson, Kingston and Hobart Town.—**JAN. 4, 1848.** *Tamar*, Hall, Hobart Town; *H.M.S. Elphinstone*, Holton, Gibraltar and Hobart Town; *Grimula*, Jackson, Cape; *Janet Wilson*, Smith, Batavia; *Chance*, Wrangles, Aden; *Parace Merchant*, Major, Point de Galle, Madras, and Moulemein; *Mary Louisa*, Campbell, Singapore; *Brauken Moor*, Pain, and Sydney, White, New South Wales.

From LIVERPOOL.—**DEC. 20.** *Mary Muir*, Milward, Singapore; *Ursula*, Ridley, Bombay.—**21.** *Ennerdale*, Balliton, Sydney.—**22.** *Inglewood*, Smith, Calcutta; *Duke of Lancaster*, Wakeham, Bombay.—**24.** *Workington*, Brown, Cape.—**25.** *Duchess of Clarence*, Birch, Calcutta; *Laidmans*, Walker, Calcutta.—**28.** *Deva*, Cadenhead, Batavia; *Balfour*, Overend, Bombay.—**31.** *Grindlay*, Perkins, Bombay.—**JAN. 2, 1848.** *Thomas Sperkes*, Harrison, Calcutta.

From the CLYDE.—**DEC. 21.**—*Sovereign*, Broadfoot, Ceylon.—**25.** *Queen*, Main, Port Philip and New South Wales.—**27.** *Kilbrain*, Shaw, Bombay.—**OCT. 19.** *John Mitchell*, Douglas, Ceylon and Madras.—**Nov. 26.** *Birman*, Guthrie, Penang.

From HAMBURG.—**DEC. 12.** *Patrick King*, Massey, Bengal.
From PORTSMOUTH.—**DEC. 20.** *Queen*, Hutton, Hong-Kong; *Persia*, Stevens, Cape and Ceylon.—**24.** *Zenobia*, Owen, Cape and Bengal.

From PLYMOUTH.—**DEC. 20.** *Tulloch Castle*, Jamieson, Bombay; *Juliet*, Watson, Hong-Kong.—**21.** *David Malcolm*, Smith, Adelaide; *Orient*, Norris, Swan River.—**24.** *Emmore*, Hall, Adelaide.—**26.** *British Queen*, Paige, Ceylon.—**25.** *Solraon*, Mills, New South Wales.

From BORDEAUX.—**DEC. 25.** *Ann Falcon*, Howes, Madras.
From COWES.—**DEC. 20.** *Rose*, Selby, Aden.
From NEWPORT.—**DEC. 20.** *John Scott*, Nosworthy, Ceylon.—**21.** *Guardian*, Vickerman.—**22.** *Harbinger*, Candlish, Hong-Kong.
From PENZANCE.—**DEC. 22.** *Hindoo*, Burgoyne, Adelaide.
From YARMOUTH, I. of W.—**DEC. 20.** *Prince Regent*, Massey, Hobart Town.

From MARSEILLES.—**NOV. 30.** *Vulcan*, Patrick, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Buxton*, from SOUTHAMPTON, JAN. 3, to proceed per steamer *Ariel*, from Malta.

For MALTA. Mrs. Crookford; Mr. J. Sullivan; Mr. Lumsden; Mr. E. Bather; Mr. J. Croll; Mrs. Brickwood and infant.

For ALEXANDRIA. Mr. J. G. Garthwaite; Mr. Cameron; Dr. Boyrenson, Mrs. Boyrenson, and native female servant; Mr. M. Adams, and Mrs. Adams; Miss Whitaker; Mr. G. W. Hanson; Mr. J. W. Bryams; Mr. and Mrs. Gibson; Mrs. L. Barton; Mr. Kennedy; Capt. Murray; Mr. Oliphant; Mr. Bainbridge; Mr. Grahame; Mr. Lawrence; Mr. Burnes.

For CONSTANTINOPLE. Mr. J. Crewther; J. Whitehead; J. Mather; J. Platt; T. Bevely; J. Robson; W. Osborn; C. Gidd; H. Belton; W. Boot; E. Smith; G. Dexter; J. Belton and Mrs. Belton; Mrs. Brown.

For GIBRALTAR. Lieut. col. C. Grey; Mrs. Gray, European female servant, and European man servant; Sig. Cruis.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Severn, Duncan, London to Ceylon, Nov. 10, lat. 15 deg. S. long. 30 deg. W.—*Lady Sale*, Brewer, London to Ascension, and *Louisa Balfie*, Roxby, London to Ascension, and Mauritius, Nov. 9, lat. 3 deg. N. long. 22 deg. W.—*Hindustan*, West, London to Bombay, Sept. 13, lat. 36 deg. N. long. 16 deg. W.—*Ostrich*, Parker, Cork to Madras, Nov. 15, lat. 8 deg. N. long. 21 deg. W.—*Larkins*, Gordon, London to Cape and Bombay, Nov. 25, lat. 6 deg. N. long. 21 deg. W.—*William Hyde*, Steward, London to Calcutta, Nov. 20, lat. 26 deg. N. long. 21 deg. W.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 30. The wife of J. P. Larkins, Esq. of Bombay, daughter, at Brighton.

Jan. 2. The lady of Lieut. col. Everest, daughter (still-born), at 37, Connaught-square.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 16. Charles Wye William, Esq. to Frances, eldest of the late William Kendall, Esq. at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

21. Rev. Edward Huntingford, B.C.L. Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Anne Caroline, daughter of Maj. gen. Tremenhoe, K.H. at St. Mary's Church, Marylebone.

— Duncan Grant, Esq. to Catherine Munro, daughter of the late Alexander Warrand, Esq. M.D. of the Hon. East-India Company's service, at Southwell, Notts.

23. Capt. Edward Hight, of the East-India ship *Madagascar*, to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Mr. Samuel Gowers, at St. Pancras Church.

30. James Puckle, Esq. 3rd Madras L.I. to Ellen Euphemia, daughter of W. R. Robinson, Esq. at St. Marylebone Church.

Jan. 1. Capt. Charles Hogg, of the Bombay fus. to Katherine Maria, daughter of the late Col. Moor, of the Indian army, at St. George's, Hanover-square.

— Com. J. M'Dowall, of the retired list, Indian navy, to Harriet Gowing, daughter of the late Mr. John Smith, at Thames Ditton, Surrey.

4. Horatio Philip Harris, Esq. to Myra Nuthall, daughter of the late H. G. Brightman, Esq. formerly of Calcutta, at Hove Church, near Brighton.

6. John Brown, Esq. M.D. late of the Hon. East-India Company's Madras medical service, to Helen, daughter of J. Brown, Esq. at St. Peter's, Sheffield.

DEATHS.

Aug. 5. William Holder Christie, of the Indian navy; in the Persian Gulf, aged 17.

Dec. 6. Jean, widow of John Thom, Esq. and mother of the late Robert Thom, Esq. her Britannic Majesty's consul at Ningpo, China; at Edgehill, Liverpool, aged 80.

14. Sir James Annesley, at Florence, aged 68.

21. John Vaughan, Esq. late of the Bengal civil service, at Teddington, aged 65.

22. Lieut. Louis H. Nicholson, 53rd Bengal N.I. in Upper Seymour-street, West.

23. Mary, daughter of Henry Dickenson, Esq. Madras civil service, aged 15 years.

27. Maria, the wife of Capt. Thomas Baker, Hon. Company's service, at Boley-hill, Rochester.

29. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. William Collingwood, of the East-India House; at Bow, Middlesex, aged 39.

Jan. 1. Mr. George Wemyss Dalrymple, son of the late Lieut. col. James Dalrymple, of the Madras army; at Kinning-cottage, Glasgow.

3. F. F. Thompson, Esq. late of the Hon. East-India Company's service; at Royal Avenue-terrace, King's-road.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 21st and 31st, 1847, and Jan. 5th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. William T. Tucker.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Charles H. Thomas, 11th N.I.

Lieut. Alexander Irvine, 24th N.I.

Capt. John D. W. C. I. Moir, 28th N.I.

Lieut. Charles B. Basden, 61st N.I.

Capt. James L. Walker, 71st N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles H. Middleton, 8th lt. cav. Cornet the Hon. William Arbuthnot, 2nd N.V.B.

Capt. Henry Houghton, 1st Europ. regt. fusiliers.

Lieut. Francis F. Warden, 2nd N.I.

Capt. Philip A. S. Powys, 4th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. James Hunter, 4th N.I.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. James Hooper, pilot service.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Murray P. Daniell, per steamer, 20th Jan.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Godfrey L. Farrant, per steamer, 3rd May.

Mr. Charles M. Harrison, per steamer, 20th Feb.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. Thomas Leckie, M.D., in Feb.

Madras Estab.—Maj. Archibald G. Hyslop, artillery, in Jan.

Capt. George L. K. Gall, 5th lt. cav., overland, Feb.

Capt. Henry D. Sheppard, 19th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. maj. Donald M. Scobie, 29th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Frederick G. Bone, Indian Navy, per steamer, 3rd Feb.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Thomas D. Lushington, 6 months.

Mr. James D. Sims, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Henry M. Williams, 27th N.I., 6 months. Surg. John Inglis, M.D., 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles D. Waddell, artillery, 6 months. Maj. James V. Hughes, 39th N.I., 3 months. Maj. Patrick Henderson, invalids, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. Cosmo Gordon, artillery.

Maj. Charles Fladgate, invalids.

Capt. C. B. Lindsay, invalids.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Henry Cotterill, B.A., chaplain.

REMOVED FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Henry E. G. Close, 2nd Europ. L.I., from 31st March, 1847.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. John Stookes Goodman, a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

ADDISCOMBE.

The Gentlemen Cadets who passed their public examination on Friday, the 10th inst., for the artillery and infantry, have been stationed in those branches of the service in the following order, viz. :—

For the Bengal Artillery.

Mr. Patrick Alexander Agnew | Mr. John Hayes Grant
Alexander Gillespie | William Wilson

For the Madras Artillery.

Mr. William Dallas | Mr. John Beaumont Swete
William Fraser.

For the Bombay Artillery.

Mr. Thomas William Graham | Mr. Thomas Carlisle Crowe
Lidwell Heathorn | Henry Forbes Manson
Richard Pittman

For the Bengal Infantry.

Mr. John Adrian Vaanen | Mr. Clements Robert Shaw
Peter Stark Lumsden | John Henry Graves
Joseph Ford Sherer | Henry Richard Bradford
Charles Frederick Packe | Fred. Murray Hay Forbes

For the Madras Infantry.

Mr. Clement John Smith | Mr. Edward Lewis Hankin
Robert Church | Alexander Pringle
Charles Lopez Pereira

For the Bombay Infantry.

Mr. Smerdon Knight Hankin | Mr. William Henry Fred. Sykes
James Annesley Smith | Geo. James Holmes Burnes

LIST OF RANK.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS ON THE BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

(In continuation of List dated 31st Dec. 1846.)

From the date of departure as under, viz. :—

The Rev. Arthur Wellington Wallis, B.A., overland, 20th Feb. 1847.

James Gaven, M.A., overland, via Dover, 15th Sept. 1847.

From the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz. :—

Thomas John Edward Steel, M.A., *Earl of Hardwicke*, 25th Sept. 1847.

Leopold Poynder, M.A., overland, 20th Nov. 1847.

William Boyle, M.A., overland, 20th Dec. 1847.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

(In continuation of List dated 31st Dec. 1846.)

From the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz. :—

The Rev. Robert Posnett, B.A., *Seringapatam*, 26th April, 1847.

From the date of departure as under, viz. :—

Mark Wilks William James, M.A., overland, 20th June, 1847.

Warner Beckingham Ottley, *Sutlej*, 21st Aug. 1847.

ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS ON THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

(In continuation of List dated 31st Dec. 1846.)

From the date of departure as under, viz. :—

The Rev. George Livingstone Fenton, overland, 3rd March, 1847.

From the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz. :—

Thomas Watson, B.A., *Owen Glendower*, 10th Aug. 1847.
Markley Janeiro Thornton Boys, M.A., overland, 20th Dec. 1847.

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 12th June, 1846, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the period fixed by the Court's regulations, viz. :—

Chas. Thornton Stewart, quitted Chatham 17th Nov. 1847.
Arthur William Garnett, ditto, ditto.
Capel Fothergill Adey, ditto 8th Nov. 1847.
Frederick Richard Maunsell, ditto, ditto.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1847, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz. :—

Patrick Alexander Agnew.
Alexander Gillespie.
John Hayes Grant.
William Wilson.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz. :—

William Charles Stanley Clarke, para. *via* Marseilles, 24th Nov.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz. :—

David Henry Hill, *Indus*, 20th Dec.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the departure from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz. :—

Charles Auguste Reid, *Earl of Hardwicke*, 25th Sept.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz. :—

Edgar Gibson Clark, *Hindustan*, 20th Nov.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1847, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz. :—

John Adrian Vanrenen.
Peter Stark Lumsden.
Joseph Ford Sherer.
Charles Frederick Packe.
Clements Robert Shaw.
John Henry Graves.
Henry Richard Bradford.
Frederick Murray Hay Forbes.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1847, agreeably to the Court's resolution of the 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz. :—

Henry Brougham Chalmers, *Hindustan*, 20th Sept.—App. 15th Sept.

George Peel John Anstruther, *Earl of Hardwicke*, 25th Sept.—App. 22nd Sept.

Arthur Hill Millett, *Hindustan*, 20th Nov.—App. 20th Oct.

Orlando Manley Glubb, ditto, ditto.—App. 13th Oct.

Richard Edward Oakes, ditto, ditto.—App. 19th Nov.

George Wheeler (abroad), para. *via* Marseilles, 24th Nov.—Para. app. 24th Nov.

William Frederick Leicester (abroad), ditto, ditto.—App. 24th Nov.

Augustus De Conroy Comyn, para. *via* Marseilles, 7th Dec.—App. 1st Dec.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz. :—

Joseph Oates Travers, *Zenobia*, 20th Dec.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

Charles Henry Brownlow, *Indus*, 20th Dec.

John Parks Jervois, ditto, ditto.

John Grant Sombre Matheson, ditto, ditto.

Samuel Alexander Hunter, ditto, ditto.

Note.—Engineer Cadet John Thomas Hyde, ranked at the Military Seminary before the Cadets of Engineers who are ranked in this list,—he has been prevented by sickness from prosecuting his studies at Chatham; but in the event of his being reported qualified for the service, and of his original rank being maintained under the report of the Director of the Royal Engineer Establishment, he will be entitled to the rank assigned to him by the result of the public examination which he passed.

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 12th June, 1846, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided he takes his departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz. :—

Rich. Armstrong Roberts, quitted Chatham 17th Nov. 1847.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1847, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz. :—

William Dallas.
William Fraser.
John Beaumont Swete.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

Henry Ellenborough Dyneley, *Hindustan*, 20th Sept.
William Beresford Boyd, *Indus*, 20th Dec.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

William Henry White, *Hindustan*, 20th Sept.
Alexis Read, *Indus*, 20th Oct.
Charles Corbett Taylor, *Hindustan*, 20th Nov.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1847, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz. :—

Clement John Smith.
Robert Church.
Charles Lopez Pereira.
Edward Lewis Hankin.
Alexander Pringle.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1847, agreeably to the Court's resolution of the 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz. :—

Richard Cox (abroad), para. *via* Marseilles, 7th Oct.—Para. app. 6th Oct.

Patrick Salter, *Indus*, 20th Oct.—App. 6th Oct.

Francis Pickett, *Lady Flora*, 28th Oct.—App. 20th Oct.

Samuel Crawford Montgomerie, *Hindustan*, 20th Nov.—App. 15th Sept.

Henry Edward Ryves (abroad), para. *via* Marseilles, 24th Nov.—App. 24th Nov.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

Francis Collier Forrest, *Indus*, 20th Dec.
Harvey Tuckett Duncan, ditto, ditto.
Charles Cherry Minchin, ditto, ditto.
Swynfen Wellington Jervis, ditto, ditto.
William Daniel Chapman, ditto, ditto.
Hugh Lang Higginson, ditto, ditto.
Benjamin John Chauvel Prior, ditto, ditto.

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1847, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz. :—

Thomas William Grahame.
Lidwell Heathorn.
Richard Pittman.
Thomas Carlisle Crowe.
Henry Forbes Manson.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

James Casamajor Farquharson, *Erin*, 3rd Dec. 1847.
Richard Clifford Kennedy, *Euxine*, 3rd Jan. 1848.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the departure from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz. :—

John Gordon, *Ajdaha*, 25th Sept.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

Arthur George Paul, *Indus*, 20th Oct.
John Richard Philip Dobree, ditto, ditto.
Henry Luke Robinson, *Sultan*, 3rd Nov.

To rank from the 10th Dec. 1847, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz. :—

Smerdon Knight Hankin.
James Annealey Smith.
George James Holmes Burnes.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1847, agreeably to the Court's resolution of the 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz. :—

William Buchanan, *Rajasthan*, 11th Nov.—App. 15th Sept.

John Wauchope, *Erin*, 3rd Dec.—App. 27th Oct.

Arthur George St. John Mildmay, para. *via* Southampton, 3rd Dec.—App. 1st Dec.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

Charles Matthew Lewis, *Indus*, 20th Dec. 1847.

Lionel Chase Barton, *Euxine*, 3rd Jan. 1848.

Henry Charles Bainbridge, ditto, ditto.

John George Garthwaite, ditto, ditto.

Thomas Hughes Philipps Lawrence, ditto, ditto.

George William Hanson, ditto, ditto.

James William Bryans, ditto, ditto.

Memorandum.—The leave granted to Mr. St. Clair Ford, notified in List No. 5 of 1847, has been further extended until the departure of the overland mail of the 3rd Nov.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded viz. :—

Robert Lyell, M.D., *Ajdaha*, 25th Sept.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz. :—

Henry Anderson Ebdon (abroad), para. *via* Marseilles, 7th Oct.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

Thomas Farquhar, M.D., *Indus*, 20th Oct.

Alexander Laing Bogle, M.D., ditto, ditto.

William Delpratt, *Hindustan*, 20th Nov.

Robert Kemp Buckell, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the departure from Gravesend of ship by which he proceeded, viz. :—

John Charles Collins, *Mary Ann*, 22nd Dec.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz. :—

John Mortimer Bowie, *Tagus*, 3rd Oct.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the paragraph announcing their appointments, and in the following order, viz. :—

James Gammell Stewart (abroad), para. *via* Southampton, 3rd Dec.

Edward Dearlove (abroad), ditto, 20th Dec.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 24TH DEC. 1847.

Madras 84th Foot.—Major George Green, from 63rd Foot, to be major, v. James who exchanges. Dated 24th Dec. 1847.

Bombay 86th Foot.—Lieut. William Edwards to be capt. without purch. v. Brevet Major Holland, dec. Dated 13th Dec. 1847.

Ensign George William Robinson to be lieut. without purch. v. Barry, dec. Dated 2nd Sept. 1847.

Ensign John Richardson Stuart to be lieut. v. Edwards. Dated 13th Dec. 1847.

Gentleman Cadet Hopton Bassett Scott, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, v. Robinson. Dated 24th Dec. 1847.

WAR OFFICE, 31ST DEC. 1847.

Madras, 94th Foot.—Lieut. David Hunter Blair, from the 26th Foot, to be lieut. v. Hearn who exchanges. Dated 31st Dec. 1847.

Memorandum.—The commission of Lieut. William George Spiller, of 53rd Foot, has been dated 14th Sept. 1847, instead of 5th July, 1846.

WAR OFFICE, 7TH JAN. 1848.

Bengal, 61st Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Philip H. Fitzmayer to be capt. without purch. v. Bligh, dec. Dated 20th Nov. 1847.

Ensign Robert Greig Strode, from the 44th Foot, to be ensign v. Greig. Dated 20th Nov. 1847.

98th Foot.—Lieut. John Alfred Street to be capt. without purch. v. Brevet Major Grimes, dec. Dated 7th Jan. 1848.

Ensign Charles Hill Fresson to be Lieut. v. Street. Dated 7th Jan. 1848.

Ensign Donald Macleod Farrington, from the 94th Foot, to be ensign v. Fresson. Dated 7th Jan. 1848.

Madras 94th Foot.—Ensign Samuel Sexton, from the 2nd West

India regt. to be ensign, v. Farrington, appointed to the 98th Foot. Dated 7th Jan. 1848.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Second Lieutenant Charles Caldwell Grantham, to be 1st lieut. without purch. v. Drake, deceased. Dated 23rd Oct. 1847.

Second Lieutenant Charles Edward Kingsmill, to be 1st lieut. without purch. v. Grantham, whose appointment has been cancelled. Dated 17th Dec. 1847.

Robert Seymour Croxton Sillery, gent. to be 2nd lieut. v. Kingsmill. Dated 7th Jan. 1848.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, and Exposition of the English Language; in which the meaning of every word is clearly explained, and the sound of every syllable distinctly shown; exhibiting the principles of a pure and correct pronunciation. To which are prefixed, rules to be observed by the natives of Ireland, Scotland, and London, for avoiding their respective peculiarities of speech, and Directions to Foreigners for acquiring a knowledge of the use of this Dictionary. A new edition, carefully revised, corrected, and enlarged. By R. A. DAVENPORT. London, 1847. W. Tegg and Co.

WERE it necessary for us to explain the nature of Walker's Dictionary, we could not do better than refer to its own copious title. But such an explanation is not requisite; and in noticing the publication of a new edition of a very original and popular work, it is no part of our duty to discuss its merits. Many years ago it asserted its claim to public patronage, and has since vigorously maintained it down to the present day. The improvements made in this edition are not inconsiderable. Above five thousand words have been added, and many additions and alterations of definitions have been effected. The key to the classical pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture names, is appended. There are many readers who would constantly consult a dictionary of a portable size, but who are terrified at the aspect of a thick folio or quarto, and to such this edition of a standard lexicon, from its portable size and great clearness of type, will be highly acceptable.

The Girl's Own Book. By MRS. CHILDS. Fourteenth edition. London, 1848. W. Tegg and Co.

THE present edition is very opportunely brought out for presents, for which purpose this book is nicely adapted. The great variety of games, charades, riddles, puzzles, and other sources of amusement for children, contained in this fiery-looking little volume, will be found very acceptable during the long evenings of Christmas holidays; and should any adult be tempted to look into this account of the *penetralia* of play, he may perchance find an explanation of certain words and phrases which may have caught his ear from the occasional opening of an adjoining room-door. The illustrations are very neatly executed, and we dare say that the *fourteenth* edition will not long remain in the publishers' warehouse.

The Works of William Cowper: His Life and Letters. By WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq. Now first completed by the Introduction of Cowper's Private Correspondence. Edited by the Rev. T. S. GRIMSHAW, A.M. &c. &c. Vol. VIII. London, 1847. W. Tegg & Co.

THIS volume is principally filled with miscellaneous pieces, among which are the Olney Hymns, preceded by a life of the Rev. J. Newton, and a vindication of his doctrinal views, by the reverend editor; translations from Madame Guion's French Hymns, from Milton's Latin poems, and from those by Vincent Bourne, follow, and the volume closes with the poet's own Latin verses. The present volume brings to a conclusion this elegant edition of Cowper's works, and in noticing this fact, we desire again—and for the last time—to express the satisfaction and pleasure that we have derived from it. For eight months Cowper has been regularly brought to our notice, but now the link is broken, and we part as with an old and valued friend. Of his works themselves we have so frequently given our opinion, that it is needless to repeat it in this place. That which tends to give a greater circulation to the result of his inspired imagination must meet with the approbation of all who would wish a pure and elevating style of poetry to be cultivated, and therefore it is that we welcome this beautiful edition of Cowper's works—of the works of one who to the cultivation and advocacy of the amiable and good qualities that ennoble our nature, was

faithful found

Among the faithless;

Among innumerable false; * * *

Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 27th Oct. 1847.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 2nd December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 13th January, 1848.

That the Warrants for the Dividends of the said Stock, payable on Thursday, the 8th January, 1848, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 15th Dec. 1847.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 19th January, 1848, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MEAT,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
MALT and HOPS,
CANDLES, OIL, and SOAP,

for the use of their Military Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon; and that the conditions of the contract may be had upon application at the Military Department, East-India House, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 19th January, 1848, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, London, 51st Dec. 1847.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 19th day of January, 1848, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 Tons of Coal, of either of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Aden, on the Southern Coast of Arabia:—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL (handpicked).

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 12th day of January aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

Just published, price 10s. sewed.

THE EAST-INDIA REGISTER
And ARMY LIST for 1848.

The Lists for the three Presidencies may be had separately.—
The Bengal, &c.; the Madras and Bombay, &c. each.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall Street; and all Booksellers.

ALLEN'S MAPS of INDIA, CHINA, &c.

All from the latest surveys and best authorities; corrected to the present time.

A Newly-constructed and Improved MAP of INDIA; compiled chiefly from Surveys executed by order of the Hon. East-India Company. On six sheets—Size, 5 ft. 3 in. wide; 5 ft. 4 in. high. £3. 12s. 6d.; or on cloth, in a case, £3. 13s. 6d.
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MAP of INDIA, from the most recent authorities.
On two sheets—Size, 2 ft. 10 in. wide; 3 ft. 3 in. high. 18s.; or on cloth, in a case, 25s.

A MAP of the WESTERN PROVINCES of HINDOOSTAN,—the Punjab, Cabool, Shinde, &c.; including all the States between Candahar and Allahabad. On four sheets—Size, 4 ft. 4 in. wide; 4 ft. 4 in. high. £1. 11s. 6d.; or on cloth, in a case, £2. 5s.

A SKETCH MAP of the PUNJAB and SIKH TERRITORY, shewing the tract of Country annexed to the British Possessions by the late Proclamations of the Governor-General of India; also the present extent of the Dominions of the Sikhs and Ghoolab Singh. On one sheet, 4s.; or on cloth, in a case, 5s.

MAP of AFGHANISTAN & the adjacent COUNTRIES.
Compiled from the latest Surveys of those Countries, by the Officers attached to the Indian Army; and published by Authority of the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company. On one sheet—Size, 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 8s.; or on cloth, in a case, 12s.

MAP of the OVERLAND ROUTES between ENGLAND and INDIA, with the other Lines of Communication. On one sheet—Size, 2 ft. 9 in. wide; 2 ft. 2 in. high. 8s.; or on cloth, in a case, 12s.

MAP of the ROUTES in INDIA, with Tables of Distances between the principal Towns and Military Stations—1846. On one sheet—Size, 2 ft. 3 in. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 8s.; or on cloth, in a case, 12s.

MAP of CHINA. One large sheet—Size, 2 ft. wide; 2 ft. 9 in. high. 8s.; or on cloth, in a case, 11s.

MAP of INDIA and CHINA, BURMAH, SIAM, the MALAY PENINSULA, &c. On two sheets—Size, 4 ft. 3 in. wide; 3 ft. 4 in. high. £1. 14s.; or on cloth, in a case, £1. 10s.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street.

H. & T. PEAT, SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,
&c., No. 167, PICCADILLY, LONDON, avail themselves of the present opportunity gratefully to acknowledge the patronage which they have received for so many years from their numerous connections in India, and to solicit a continuance of that preference which it has ever been their endeavour to deserve. At the same time, they beg to state that, from their very severe losses, they are compelled to decline the execution of any orders unless accompanied by an order for payment (when shipped) upon some agent or mercantile house in London.

It is also necessary that the name of an agent at the presidency should be given, to whom the goods are to be consigned, as the utmost despatch will be used in the shipments from London.

H. and T. PEAT feel bound, in justice to themselves, to make it known that large quantities of saddlery, &c., bearing their name and address, which are not of their make, are sent out to India, and elsewhere, by other parties, and are of very inferior qualities. Gentlemen should, therefore, send their orders direct to H. and T. P. to ensure articles of their manufacture.

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40	2 7 3	2 3 11	1 18 11	1 14 2	1 9 4	40
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40		1,000	31 10 0	18 18 0
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CONTENTS of JULLIEN'S JOURNAL.

1844—1st Year's Subscription.

Jan.	No. 1.	SEMIAMIDE QUADRILLE	Jullien.
Feb.	— 2.	The ENGLISH QUADRILLE	Idem.
March.	— 3.	LA VALSE A DEUX TEMS	"
April.	— 4.	LA BOUQUET ROYAL VALSE	"
May.	— 5.	The CHINESE QUADRILLE	"
June.	— 6.	The ORIGINAL and ROYAL POLKAS	"
July.	— 7.	LA TARANTELLA DE BELFEGOR	Roch-Albert.
Aug.	— 8.	GRAND SELECTION from BALFE'S OPERA, "The BOHEMIAN GIRL"	Balfe.
Sept.	— 9.	GRAND QUADRILLE from HEROLD'S CELEBRATED OPERA, "ZAMPA"	Jullien.
Oct.	— 10.	The POST HORN GALOP	König.
Nov.	— 11.	The DRAWING ROOM POLKA	Jullien.
Dec.	— 12.	The STABAT MATER	Rossini.

1st Book—{ Introduction,
Aria, "Cujus Animam."

2nd Year—1845.

Jan.	— 13.	The ORIGINAL MAZURKA & CELLARIUS VALSE	Jullien.
Feb.	— 14.	The STABAT MATER	Rossini.
		2nd Book—{ Duo, "Quis est Homo." Aria, "Pro Pecunia." Cora, "Ela Mater."	
March.	— 15.	GRAND SELECTION from BALFE'S OPERA, "The DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK"	Balfe.
April.	— 16.	The CHINESE QUADRILLE	Jullien.
May.	— 17.	{ MAZURKA D'EXTASE, from SIG. PUGNI'S BALLET, "EOLINE" SEPTETTE, "VADI COME," from VERDI'S OPERA, "ERENANI"	Pugni.
June.	— 18.	LE PAS DES FLEURS VALSE	Verdi.
		Danced by the celebrated Danseuses Viennoises, at Her Majesty's Theatre.	Maretzek.
July.	— 19.	The BOHEMIAN POLKA	König.
Aug.	— 20.	The MINUET QUADRILLE	Jullien.
Sept.	— 21.	OVERTURE, "LA BARGAROLLE"	Auber.
Oct.	— 22.	The STABAT MATER	Rossini.

3rd Book—{ Quartette, "Sancta Mater."
Cavatina, "Faci ut Portes."
Air et Chœur, "Inflammatus."

Nov.	— 23.	The BRIDAL WALTZ (Second Set of the celebrated "Valse a Deux Teme")	Jullien.
Dec.	— 24.	INTRODUCTION and ALLEGRO SCHERZO MOVEMENT, from the Third Grand Symphony, composed for and dedicated to Her Majesty, by	Mendelssohn.

3rd Year—1846.

Jan.	— 25.	The ORIGINAL POLONAISE	Jullien.
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March.	— 27.	The CRICKET POLKA	Idem.
April.	— 28.	The BRITISH NAVY QUADRILLE	"
May.	— 29.	FLEUR DE MARIE VALSE	Barret.
June.	— 30.	The STABAT MATER	Rossini.
		4th Book—{ Quatour, "Quando Corpus." Finale, "Chorus, Amen."	
July.	— 31.	GRAND SELECTION from "THE CRUADERS" OVERTURE TO STRADELLA	Benedict.
Aug.	— 32.	{ GRAND MARCH and CHORUS from "NYNO"	Flotow.
Sept.	— 33.	The HYACINTH WALTZ	Verdi.
Oct.	— 34.	GRAND SELECTION from "I LOMBARDI"	König.
Nov.	— 35.	QUADRILLE, from "ERENANI"	Verdi.
Dec.	— 36.	The AMERICAN POLKA	Jullien.

4th Year—1847.

Jan.	— 37.	The BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLE	Jullien.
Feb.	— 38.	The CAMELLA POLKA	Idem.
March.	— 39.	SELECTION from "THE BORDMAN"	Benedict.
April.	— 40.	The GARLAND WALTZ	König.
May.	— 41.	The PHANTOM DANCERS' QUADRILLE	Jullien.
June.	— 42.	{ ALLEGRETTO, from NINTH GRAND SYMPHONY and PRESTO, from CHORAL SYMPHONY	Beethoven.
July.	— 43.	The OLGA WALTZ	Jullien.
Aug.	— 44.	The STANDARD BRASSER QUADRILLE	Idem.
Sept.	— 45.	LA FIOGLIA DEL REGIMENTO POLKA	König.
Oct.	— 46.	JENNY LIND WALTZ	Verdi.
Nov.	— 47.	GRAND SELECTION from "I DUE FOSCARI"	König.
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The patent construction of Drums is allowed to have perfected these instruments as to tone, timing, uniform simultaneous bracing, and stability. The Patent Drums are adopted in her Majesty's private band, by the Lord Chamberlain's Office, in the Royal Household Troops (including the Silver Drums), by many Regiments of Cavalry, Infantry, and Yeomany, by the Philharmonic Society, her Majesty's Theatre, M. Jullien's, and the principal Orchestras in the kingdom.

The important nature of the patent improvements in Drums has induced attempts to vend pretended improvements in Kettle Drums: the Patent Drums are braced and turned from one point, and experience has shown that simultaneous and uniform tension cannot be obtained in Drum-heads by means of more than one screw.

AN INJUNCTION was granted on the 15th November, 1843, by the Vice-Chancellor, to restrain Mr. THOMAS KRY, 20, Charing Cross, London, from making, using, selling, or exporting for sale, any Drums to which the patent improvements of CORNELIUS WARD, of Great Titchfield Street, London, are applied. All persons are therefore cautioned against selling, purchasing, or using Drums which contain any of the patent improvements, or in any manner infringe the patent granted for improvements in the manufacture of Drums, to C. WARD, 36, Great Titchfield Street, London.

TO FLAUTISTS.

THOMAS PROWSE, 13, HANWAY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (SOLE MAKER of the CELEBRATED CHARLES NICHOLSON'S FLUTES), takes this opportunity to inform the Musical Public in India and the Colonies that he now also manufactures Flutes on the principle of the talented Flautist, JOSEPH RICHARDSON; therefore all future orders should state whether a "NICHOLSON" or a "RICHARDSON" Flute is required.

These instruments possess a remarkable brilliancy of tone, and are perfect in intonation and tune in every key; the superiority of style in the finishing department leaves nothing to be wished for by the connoisseur, and the plan adopted only by T. P. of seasoning the wood for extreme climates renders these instruments far superior to any others now manufactured.

The prices are the same as for the "Nicholson's" Flutes, and vary, according to their number of keys, from 11 guineas to 30 guineas; and purchasers, to prevent their being imposed upon, will receive a certificate, signed by the approver and maker, thus—JOSEPH RICHARDSON and THOMAS PROWSE.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or by an order through their agent in London.

An extensive and modern Stock of Wood and Brass Instruments for Military Bands.

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No connection with any other House in England.

OFFICERS and FAMILIES, CADETS of CAVALRY and INFANTRY, WRITERS and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, having appointments for INDIA, can be completely equipped at forty-eight hours' notice, if necessary, on the most reasonable terms, at

MAYNARD & HARRIS'S, 136, Leadenhall Street.

The articles supplied at this Establishment are of the best quality, and strictly correct to UNIFORM, under guarantee both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Samples, with prices and detailed lists of necessities, may be seen at the warehouse.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, FIELD or CABIN FURNITURE, with every article of personal outfit, ready for shipment.

THE NEW INFANTRY SWORD.

Every officer may see his SWORD proved on a most powerful machine, and stamped with his own initials, which is then gilt by the best London workmen, price £3. 3s.

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ECONOMY IN OUTFITS.

OUTFITS to INDIA and the COLONIES.—Officers and passengers proceeding to India, &c., will find it very greatly to their advantage to purchase their OUTFITS at E. J. MONNERY and Co.'s, 126, Fenchurch Street, City, where a large assortment of Shirts, Hosiery, Gaze, Merino under Shirts, Clothing, Bedding, Military Accoutrements, &c., adapted for each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, is kept ready for immediate use, at prices far more reasonable than usually charged for the same articles. Cabin and camp furniture of every description. List, with price affixed, forwarded by post.

OUTFITS to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.—Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, Midshipmen, and Passengers generally, supplied with their entire outfit, at UNWIN & Co.'s, 47 and 58, Lombard Street, via Shirts, Towels, Table Linen, Sheets, Hosiery, White Jean Jackets and Trowsers, Woolen Clothing, Sea Bedding, Single and Double Couches, Cabin Furniture, Bullock Drawers, Trunks, &c. Ladies' ready-made Linen of every description. Light Trunks for Overland.

PASSENGERS proceeding via the CONTINENT to INDIA, EGYPT, GREECE, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, TREBISOND, &c., are informed that, by application at this office, berths may be secured in the Company's boats from Trieste to Alexandria, and to all the principal ports in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Fares and all particulars may be learned at the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's I. R. Mail Steam Packet Company, 137, Leadenhall Street.

EAST INDIA SUBSCRIPTION ROOM,
NO. 127, LEADENHALL STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.)

W. M. BOYCE and CO. at the suggestion of several of their friends, have opened a "SUBSCRIPTION AND READING ROOM," at their Office, 127, Leadenhall-street, opposite the India House. A large and handsome apartment is fitted up with every convenience and comfort. It will be supplied with all the Leading Journals and Periodicals of the day, particularly those treating on India and the East generally.

The advantages to Subscribers will be—a comfortable rendezvous for themselves and friends, in the most central part of the City; the certainty of obtaining every information connected with India up to the latest date; a commodious place to write letters, and a place of reference for letters and for general business.

Any Subscriber residing in India, or away from London, may appoint a proxy, who will be allowed all the advantages of such Subscriber.

Terms of Subscription:—To Subscribers in India, one Rupee per annum. Ditto, in England, one Guinea per annum.

EAST INDIA and GENERAL AGENCY, No. 127,
Leadenhall-street (opposite the East-India House).

W. M. BOYCE and CO. in returning thanks to their friends and supporters for the liberal patronage already bestowed on them, beg to intimate that their office are now established at No. 127, Leadenhall-street.

W. M. BOYCE and Co. continue to forward supplies and goods of every description to Messes, Families, and Individuals, on the most moderate terms, by the Cape or Overland. Passages to the Three Presidencies, or China, by sailing vessels, *via* the Cape, or by steam, *via* the Red Sea, negotiated on the most favourable terms.

Outfits for Officers appointed to the Civil, Military, Naval, or Medical Establishments in India, procured with every attention to economy consistent with the supplying of first-rate articles.

PAY and PASSAGES drawn and remitted to any part of Great Britain or the Continent. Luggage cleared and warehoused, and Parcels and Letters forwarded Overland to India.

In order to render their agency as efficient as possible, W. M. B. and Co. would call particular attention to the following points, which they consider of great importance, not only to their friends, but to the public generally.

It frequently occurs that gentlemen residing in India are compelled to send their wives and children home, and remain in India themselves. Circumstances often compel ladies and children to land in England without any one to receive and relieve them from the troubles and annoyances attendant on disembarkation, after a long and fatiguing voyage, and the clearing of their luggage through the Custom-house. In order to meet these cases, one of the Firm is prepared to attend any so situated, personally, and to escort them to their friends. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this accommodation, should communicate their intention, in writing, by the Overland Mail, in sufficient time to admit of proper arrangements being made for their reception.

Parents in India wishing to send their children to England for education, and unable to accompany them, may avail themselves of W. M. B. and Co.'s agency, who will undertake to receive them, place them at school, and act as guardians, if necessary. If requisite, reference can be given to parties who have already availed themselves of this arrangement. Inconvenience is often felt, and great expense incurred, in consequence of families arriving from India without having previously decided upon a place of residence. This may be obviated by timely application to BOYCE and CO., who are prepared to engage permanent or temporary residences for all parties arriving from India.

A residence of upwards of twenty years in India, the greater portion of which was passed in the East India Company's naval service, renders the head of the Firm peculiarly fitted for the business which is now sought, and which is merely reverted to here as a guarantee that the most scrupulous attention to the interests and wants of their supporters will be attended with the advantage of being able to impart, from actual experience, any information which may be required relative to India.

STEAM to INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—Regular

Monthly Mail Steam Conveyance for Passengers and Light Goods to Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Hong.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company book Passengers and receive Goods and Parcels for the above Ports by their Steamers, starting from Southampton the 20th, and from Suez on or about the 10th of every month.—For rates of passage-money, plans of the steamers, and to secure passages, apply at the Company's office, 61, St. Mary Axe, London.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS of GOODS and PARCELS,

per Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers to INDIA and CHINA.—Goods and Parcels sent direct to the Company's Parcel-office are forwarded at less cost to Shippers than when sent through any intermediate channel. Packages are received up to the last day of the month to go by the mail of the 3rd, and till 6 p.m. on the 17th of each month for the mail of the 20th. Cases must not exceed 100 lbs. weight each for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and China; and 50 lbs. each case for Aden, Ceylon, and India or China can, under any circumstances, be shipped at Southampton, unless it be cleared through the Custom-house, and placed alongside the Steamer by noon, on the 18th of each month.

Detailed particulars will be given on personal application, or by letter, addressed to the Company's Parcel Office, 44, St. Mary Axe, London.

ICE WITHOUT ICE.

TO MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS, SHIPPERS, RESI-

dents in and Parties proceeding to the EAST or WEST INDIES, and every hot climate, are respectfully solicited to direct their attention to T. MASTER'S PATENT APPARATUS for the MANUFACTURE of ICE (from spring water), Dessert Ices, and Cooling Wine, &c. at the same time. His Patent Freezing Decanter, Claret and Water Jugs, Butter and Evaporating Coolers, and Patent Cooling Filter; also his Patent Apparatus for Making and Cooling Lemonade, and all other Aerated Waters, together with the patentee's newly invented Freezing Mixture, without the use of ice, shewn and explained daily, from 2 to 4, at 294, Regent-street, Oxford-street, and 7, Mansion-house-street, City. The process is so simple that eighty degrees of cold may be instantaneously produced in one halfpenny.

N.B. Full and printed directions are given with every apparatus sent out, so that the most inexperienced person cannot fail; and every machine warranted.

LADIES returning to INDIA.—An AYAH, desirous

of returning to MADRAS, offers her Services either for the Overland Route or by Sailing-vessel. She can be recommended as active, honest, and intelligent, and has been accustomed to the sea.—Apply to Mr. MILLER, Jerusalem Coffee House.

1848.

THE following **SPLENDID SHIPS**, belonging to Messrs. GREEN, of Blackwall, built expressly for the INDIA TRADE, will be despatched punctually from GRAVESEND at the undermentioned dates:—

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Northumberland	900	R. Pollock	Madras & Calcutta	10 Jan.
Windor	800	W. Gregson	Ditto	24 Feb.
Carnatic	800	C. Hyne	Ditto	15 April
Seringapatam	1000		Ditto	10 May
Wellsey	1150	F. Arrow	Ditto	6 June
Barham	1200	J. Gimblett	Ditto	20 ..
Trafalgar (new)	1250	C. Nelson	Cape, Madras, & Cal.	15 July
Monarch	1400	C. G. Weller	Calcutta direct ..	25 ..
Alfred	1400	A. Henning	Ditto	10 Aug.
Sutlej	1200	P. Campbell	Madras & Calcutta	20 ..
Prince of Wales	1350	W. F. Hopkins	Calcutta direct ..	25 ..
Vernon	1000	E. Voss	Madras direct ..	10 Sept.
Earl of Hardwicke	1000		Calcutta direct ..	25 ..
Madagascar	1000	E. Hight	Bombay direct ..	10 Feb.
Tartar	650	R. H. Harvey	Ditto	15 May
Malacca	700	A. Consett	Ditto	30 June
Agincourt	1050	W. H. Pare	Coast & Bombay ..	20 July
Owen Glendower	1000	D. Robertson	Cape & Bombay ..	10 Aug.
Malabar	800	As may be required		
City of Poona	700	Ditto		
Walmer Castle	800	Ditto		
Stag	700	Ditto		

For Plans and Terms of Passage, apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 16, Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross; or to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

1848.

THE following **SPLENDID SHIPS**, belonging to Messrs. WIGRAM, of Blackwall, built and fitted expressly for the India Trade, will leave GRAVESEND at the appointed dates.—Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon.
Last Shipping-day in the East-India Docks three days previously.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Essex	850	W. N. Howard ..	[Calcutta	17 March
Royal Albert	750	A. Scanlan	Cape, Madras, and	10 May
Maldstone	1000	J. T. Nash	Bombay direct ..	3 July
Southampton	1050	W. A. Bowen, R.C.S.	Cape & Calcutta ..	20 do.
New Ship	900	C. C. Consett	Calcutta direct ..	14 Aug.
Queen	1350	D. M. Leod	Cape & Madras ..	1 Sept.
True Briton	800	S. McBeath	Calcutta direct ..	10 Oct.
Minerva	900	G. Coleman	Ditto	
Samarang	700	W. Buckle	As may be required	
			Ditto	

For Freight or Passage, apply to the respective Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 156, Leadenhall Street.

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On the 23rd June, 1847, the second division of surplus was made. The Reversionary Bonus averaged 53 1/2 per cent. on the premiums received during the last five years; and the equivalent reduction averaged 3 1/2 per cent. on the premiums payable until the next division, which will be in 1852.

Specimen Table of the Share of Profits allotted to existing Policies for £1,000 each.

Date when Effected.	Age then	Original Annual Premium.	Bonus declared 1842.	Bonus declared 1847.	Total Sum Payable.	Equivalent Reduction of Premium till next Division in 1852.	Ratio of Reduction.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per Cent.
1836	23	21 5 0	57 0 0	82 18 7	1,139 18 7	8 15 3	40.28
1836	32	26 10 0	62 0 0	90 1 11	1,152 1 11	10 15 2	40.60
1836	45	37 9 2	74 0 0	107 5 0	1,181 5 0	15 10 11	41.50
1836	47	39 16 8	76 0 0	111 1 11	1,187 1 11	16 12 5	41.72
1837	34	27 16 8	53 0 0	93 8 5	1,146 8 5	11 6 2	40.62
1838	26	23 3 4	40 0 0	87 4 3	1,127 4 3	9 6 10	40.32
1839	26	23 3 4	40 0 0	88 6 8	1,118 6 8	9 6 8	40.28
1840	30	25 5 10	21 0 0	92 17 1	1,113 17 1	10 4 3	40.37
1841	33	27 3 4	...	96 0 0	1,096 0 0	10 19 11	40.47
1842	27	23 13 4	...	74 0 0	1,074 0 0	7 12 4	32.18
1843	24	22 4 2	...	54 13 8	1,054 13 8	5 6 11	24.07
1844	39	31 12 6	...	43 11 5	1,043 11 5	5 2 7	16.21
1845	24	22 4 2	...	18 13 3	1,018 13 3	1 15 8	8.02

WM. THOS. ROBINSON, Actuary & Secretary.

THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS.

THESE really important articles of under clothing, although manufactured expressly for India, are equally valuable in all tropical climates, and are strongly recommended by all medical men as the most effectual preventive of the many diseases arising from check of perspiration to which the residents in warm climates are so particularly liable. This manufacture possesses all the advantages, without the inconvenience, of flannel waistcoats; the texture is light, soft, and delicate, perfectly free from all irritating or disagreeable qualities, and a very superior absorbent, consequently the very best description of under-waistcoat that can be worn in India, or in any warm climate. The valuable qualities of THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS are well known and have been long tested in India, and the very general approval and consequent demand for them has given rise to many inferior imitations, which, with a view to deceive, have been variously marked India Gauze, Oriental Gauze, Gauze Vigonia, &c. Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, therefore, beg most particularly to impress upon all parties the necessity of applying direct to their establishment, 152, STRAND, LONDON, for any they may require, and also most especially to caution the public against purchasing any article of the kind except those which are marked THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE, as none others can be depended upon.

These waistcoats are made both for ladies and gentlemen, and Messrs. Thresher and Glenny undertake to forward them in dozens or half-dozen to every part of England and the principal towns of Ireland and Scotland, carriage free at the following prices:—Gentlemen's, 78s. per dozen, and Ladies', 68s. per dozen; and also to pack and forward them, free of expense, to any agent in India, by the overland route, at the following additional rates, viz. 18s. per dozen to Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, and 18s. per dozen to Bombay.

OUTFITS TO INDIA, BY SHIP AND OVERLAND.

Every particular connected with outfits to India, both for ladies and gentlemen, including detailed lists of requisite clothing, uniforms, &c. &c. for every appointment, with the necessary variations for the outfits of

CIVILIANS, CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c.

together with every information respecting passage by ship and by the overland route, baggage, packing, &c., will be forwarded on application to Messrs. Thresher and Glenny, as above.

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From Alexandria to Suez, under direction of the Egyptian Transit Company, only 2 cwt. of baggage is allowed without extra charge, and no package of trunk should exceed 80 lb. weight.

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All communications addressed to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, STRAND, LONDON, will have immediate attention.

CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE
INSTITUTION, LOTHBURY, LONDON.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Vict. cap. 92.—Subscribed Capital, One Million.
(A list of the Proprietors enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

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HOME.				INDIAN.			
Age.	Seven Years.	Life.		Age.	Civil.	Military.	
					7 Years.	Life.	7 Years.
							Life.
25	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		25	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30	1 2 9	1 17 9		30	31	42	37
35	1 3 7	2 2 7		35	34	47	39
40	1 5 2	2 9 1		40	38	53	43
		2 17 8					59

Prospectuses, the necessary Forms, and every requisite information for effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application to the Secretary at the head office in London, or to the Agents and Secretaries in Scotland and India, as above.

WM. EMMENS, Secretary.

THE HAND-BEDSTEAD, weight only 17 lbs.

JOHN BESEMERES and SONS, CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS, and Ready-made Linen Warehousemen, invite Cadets and overland travellers to India to inspect this Portable Bedstead, price 12s. 6d., invented and made only by them. Although so light, it is strong, compact, of full size, and may be used without a mattress; it passes readily into a bag 6 inches in diameter, 24 long. Bedstead, bedding, blankets, sheets, quilt, &c., packed in one of their (21s.) Waterproof Regulation Overland Trunks, weigh under 50 lbs. Lists of Outfit for Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons, and estimates of every expense, forwarded by post.—Outfitting Warehouses, Nos. 61 to 64, Houndsditch, London.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

No. 93.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1848.

[PRICE 1s.

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	33	Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	47
BENGAL:—		Marine Department	48
Miscellaneous Intelligence	34	Domestic Intelligence	48
Government General Orders	35	Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	48
Court-Martial	36	CEYLON	49
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	36	SINGAPORE	49
H.M. Forces in the East	38	CHINA	49
Probates and Administrations to Estates	38	MANILLA	50
Domestic Intelligence	39	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	39	The Sattara Case	50
MADRAS:—		Increase of Military Delinquency	50
Miscellaneous Intelligence	40	East-India Company's General Courts	51
Government General Orders	41	HOME INTELLIGENCE:—	
Court-Martial	41	Legal Proceedings	51
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	42	Miscellaneous Intelligence	55
Domestic Intelligence	43	Shipping Intelligence	55
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	44	Domestic Intelligence	56
BOMBAY:—		Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	56
Miscellaneous Intelligence	44	Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India	57
Court-Martial	46	LITERARY NOTICES	57

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The mails from Calcutta were brought by the *Bentick*, which left that place on the 8th of December, Saugor on the 10th, Madras on the 14th, Point de Galle on the 17th, Aden on the 29th, and arrived at Suez on the 5th instant.

A mail left Hong-Kong in the *Pottinger* on the 29th of November, making Singapore Dec. 8, Penang Dec. 11, and reaching Point de Galle Dec. 18.

The *Queen*, with a mail, left Bombay on the 15th ultimo, and arrived at Aden on the 24th.

The three mails thus brought were forwarded to Alexandria, where they arrived on the 8th inst.: Here they were put on board the *Indus*, which reached Malta on the 19th inst. On the following day the *Volcano* left with the Marseilles portion, but encountering very severe weather and receiving damage, she put back, and the mails were transferred to the *Hecate*, which arrived at Marseilles on the 20th inst. The *Indus*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton about the 28th inst.

The *Haddington*, with the London mail of Oct. 25, reached Calcutta Dec. 7.

The *Atalanta*, with the London mail of Nov. 8, arrived at Bombay Dec. 14.

The *Pottinger*, with the London mail of Sept. 24, reached Hong-Kong Nov. 17.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Bombay will leave Southampton on the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening; or, if marked *via* Marseilles, on Monday, Feb. 7.

Letters intended for the next Mail for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China must be posted in London on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 19; or, if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 24.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Dec. 8	Ceylon	Dec. 18
Madras	Dec. 14	Hong Kong	Nov. 29
Bombay	Dec. 15	Singapore	Dec. 8

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

There is some ground to believe that the British Government is not calculated to shake the empire, nor to excite the appetite of quidnuncs for excitement. In the present state of the arts of peace

has superseded the pursuits formerly in the ascendant there. A sum equal to 30,000*l.* sterling is to be annually appropriated to the construction and improvement of roads, tanks, and canals, and the sum, it is stated, is to be doubled when the finances will allow. The European soldiers are busily employed in gardening, an occupation calculated to preserve both their health and their morals. The course of honour was flowing to the native chiefs somewhat profusely. Four great luminaries had been invested with the dignity of Rajah, and eight minor lights were to receive that of Rao. Some retrenchment of expenditure had been made, especially in regard to the royal stud, which has been docked, cropped, and clipped to some extent.

All eyes and ears were lately turned towards Oude and the results of the Governor-General's visit to that country. Of those results nothing, however, has transpired. All that is known is, that his lordship arrived at Lucknow, was entertained with animal combats and fire-works, had some interviews of ceremony with the King, and one at least of business. The sum and substance of the matter will be found in the following account, for which we are indebted to the *Delhi Gazette* :—

"On the 17th November the Governor-General made his public entrance into Lucknow, having been met by the king when about five miles from the city; the procession here awaited us, and was a most truly splendid one, consisting of at least two hundred elephants with silver, gold and silver howdahs, and the most gorgeous trappings richly embroidered in gold and silver. The tops of many of the houses, and all the windows in the city, were lined as the procession moved slowly along; in many places the walls of the houses were covered with the richest and most gaudy brocaded silks, and in some places carpets were spread in the streets. The procession having arrived at the palace, his Majesty, accompanied by the Governor-General, and followed by his numerous guests, proceeded at once to the beautiful breakfast-room, where a most sumptuous repast was laid out in the English style. Breakfast being ended, the Governor-General took leave of his Majesty, and proceeded to the Residency, which was prepared for his reception, and was entirely given up for the accommodation of his lordship and his several guests, during the time he remained at Lucknow. On the morning of the 18th the Governor-General had a *darbar*, which was attended by his Majesty and a number of his court. The magnificence of his Majesty's dress upon this occasion is beyond description, I must therefore leave it to your imagination. Breakfast was announced immediately after the *darbar*. On the 20th, a fight of wild beasts took place at his Majesty's palace, but this was a very tame affair, and not at all worth seeing. On the night of the 19th, the Governor-General gave a ball and supper to the station, which was most numerously attended, and dancing kept up to a late hour; and on the following day a sumptuous dinner was given to the station. On the afternoon of the 21st, the Governor-General visited Constantia, also the King's stud, where there were some fine horses, but all as fat as the stall-fed bullocks. On the afternoon of the 22nd, a short *darbar* was held at 4 p. m. for the purpose of leave-taking; at the termination of which his Majesty, accompanied by the Governor-General, and followed by his minister, the resident, and secretary to Government, retired to a private room, where they remained closeted for nearly an hour.

"The subject of this conference has not transpired publicly, but to judge from his Majesty's countenance when he came out, he seemed

perfectly satisfied with whatever might have been the result, which no doubt will ere long be made known. The Governor-General then made some valuable and handsome presents to his Majesty, consisting of a silver howdah, and many other things of value too numerous to mention. His Majesty then took leave of the Governor-General and departed, with a royal salute.

"In the evening the Governor-General, attended by a large party from the residency, proceeded to the Emaum Baurah Palace, which, together with the garden, was most splendidly illuminated: in short the whole might be said to be one blaze of light; and certainly of the many sights that were witnessed during the Governor-General's visit to Lucknow, this might be justly considered the most beautiful. After a time the most brilliant display of fire-works took place, which closed the proceedings of the day, and I may add, of the Governor-General's visit to Lucknow, of which my pen is quite unable to give you an adequate description; suffice it to say that his Majesty spared no expense to do all honour to his visitor, and all was conducted with truly eastern splendour, such as may be read of in the Arabian Nights. On the following morning (the 23rd) the Governor-General, attended by his military and private secretaries, left the residency at 7 A.M. and proceeded by horse dak to Cawnpore by the new road, and reached Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell's residence in five hours, where they remained until noon of the following day, and then proceeded to Allahabad.

"The Right Honourable the Governor-General, with Mr. Elliot, and the whole vice-regal suite, embarked at Allahabad, as originally arranged, on the 27th instant. He was at Mirzapore on the morning of the 28th, and at Benares on the evening of that day. We are told that his lordship's anxiety to be in Calcutta on the 10th proximo did not admit of any time to be wasted in visits of curiosity."

In GOOMSOORE there would seem to be still some disturbances, but of no great importance. The NIZAM's dominions are in their usual condition. Some discredit is cast upon the report of the NIZAM's brother having built up his wife and her slaves with the intention of starving them to death.

At CALCUTTA the commercial disasters in England and India continued to be the chief subjects of public attention. In addition to the houses named in our last publication, the following have suspended payment:—SAUNDERS, MAY, FORDYCE, and Co.; LAKE, HAMMILL, and Co.; HUGHESDON, BROTHERS, and Co. and EWING, ARD, and ANDERSON. At a meeting of the creditors of the first-named house (Saunders, May, Fordyce, and Co.) the following resolution was passed:—

"That a deed of trust and assignment be immediately prepared, appointing Mr. John Allan, Mr. W. Cadogan, Mr. W. Fergusson, and Mr. George Denman, as trustees to the estate, and vesting all its assets in the said parties for the purpose of their proceeding with all practicable despatch to realise the same, and as soon as 10 per cent. of the total liabilities shall have been got in, to declare and pay a dividend to that extent to all creditors joining in the trust, rateably according to their claims; and as often as further realizations, amounting in each instance to not less than 5 per cent. shall have been made, to pay over the same in like manner to subscribing creditors. The proportions of such creditors as may have failed to join in the deed of trust, to be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the name of trustees for the account of the proper claimant. It was also resolved that the winding up of the affairs of the concern should be intrusted to Messrs. May and Pickford."

A meeting of the creditors of SMITH, COWELL, and Co. had been held, whereat it was resolved that the house should continue to carry on business under inspectors, to which office Messrs. CADOGAN, KENSALL, and BROWN were appointed.

In BOMBAY no new failure has occurred, and, according to the *Times*, none is apprehended.

At MADRAS the storm seems to have been weathered remarkably well.

BENGAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

MR. H. MONCKTON.—The eminent attainments of Mr. H. Monckton, in the Persian language, having been brought by the examiner of the college of Fort William to the notice of Government, the Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to confer on him a degree of honour, as prescribed by section XV. of the rules of the college.

CLASS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, HINDU COLLEGE.—We are happy to learn that the long-talked-of and useful class of civil engineering has at last been formed in the Hindu College, by the appointment of Mr. Sutcliffe as professor of that science. It is scarcely necessary to offer any remark upon the benefits which this addition to the studies pursued in the Hindu College will confer on the country at large.—*Hindu Intelligencer*, Nov. 29.

MUSIC CLASS IN THE HINDU COLLEGE.—We understand that the music class in the Hindu College, which was suspended for about six months, is about to be revived, perhaps permanently, under its former professor, Mr. Harraden.—*Ibid*.

NEW MAP OF CALCUTTA.—The *Englishman* states, that owing to the many changes which have been made in the town of Calcutta since the publication of Major Schach's map twenty-two years ago, its value has been greatly diminished; and that Mr. Simms, the Government civil engineer, has in progress an accurate survey of Calcutta. A number of his assistants may be daily seen taking sights and observations in various parts of the town. The map will, we believe, exceed in accuracy and value anything that we have yet had of the kind in India.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 2.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL AT THE HINDU COLLEGE.—We learn with pleasure that his Honour the Deputy Governor of Bengal has communicated his intention to present a gold and a silver medal to the two best students of the Hindu College in political economy and moral philosophy, at the next annual distribution of prizes.—*Hindu Intelligencer*, Dec. 6.

SATISFACTORY POSITION OF THE FIRM OF CARR, TAGORE, AND Co.—It gives us great pleasure to be able to announce the safety of some of these here who may be supposed likely to suffer from certain of the failures recorded in the sad catalogue just received. The appearance of Rickards, Little, and Co. in the list has, as we know, led some to anticipate disaster to the house of Carr, Tagore, and Co. here, the first-mentioned firm having formerly been the correspondents of the latter, and many supposing that the connection yet subsists; it therefore gives us much satisfaction to be able to say that the connection betwixt these firms was closed as far back as 1843. We understand that Messrs. Carr, Tagore, and Co. have been fortunate enough to escape being concerned with a single returned bill.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 8.

MOFUSSIL.

AGRA.—*Commercial Matters*.—It affords us much satisfaction to have it in our power to state on very good authority that the Agra Bank has as yet entirely escaped any losses from the late failures at home and in Calcutta, and we believe that we may say the same with a very slight qualification of the Delhi Bank. We may as well mention here, though it is a matter of little consequence, that Lord Hardinge's loss in the house of Cockerell and Co. does not amount to more than 3,000*l*. Mr. Larpet was of the Governor-General's party at Lucknow, when the intelligence of the failure of his house reached him, and left by dak for Calcutta immediately.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 4.

BARAN.—*The Weather*.—Weather as stated in our last—much dew yet.

—*Military*.—Her Majesty's 21st. foot, British North Fusiliers, marched in this morning, and halt to-morrow, on their way to the Presidency to embark for England.—*Recorder*, Nov. 19.

DARJEELING.—*The Protestant Academy*.—We are glad to learn that the Protestant Academy at Darjeeling is going on satisfactorily, and that the pupils have passed a second half-yearly examination with credit to themselves and their teachers.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 23.

DINAGPORE.—*Death of an Old Stager*.—The following notice has been sent to us from Dinagpore:—"Died a short time since at the house of Bibee Kishori, the Tangon pony which was used by Mr. Hatch while employed as judge of zillah Dinagpore. Mr. Hatch left this about 1800; supposing the animal to have been sixteen years of age at that time, it must have been sixty years old at the time of its death. The Bibee Sahib, who is nearly 100 years of age, took the greatest care of it, and it was employed for many years at all the respectable Mahomedan

weddings about the town and country in carrying the child or youth who was bridegroom." [Mr. George Hatch removed to Calcutta as second member of the Board of Revenue, in February, 1793; the pony must, therefore, have been nearly seventy.—*Ed.*—*Friend of India, Nov. 25.*

GWALIOR.—*Command of the Contingent.*—We hear that Col. Parsons, C.B., will succeed Brigadier Wymer in the command of the Gwalior contingent. A more popular appointment could hardly have been made.—*Mofussil's, Nov. 16.*

JOHANABAD.—*Death of Lieut. Boileau.*—The death of Lieut. and Adj. Boileau, of the 35th L.I., occurred at Johanabad, four marches below Benares, the corps being on route from Allahabad to Barrakpore.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 17.*

JULLUNDHUR.—*Military Item.*—The 71st N.I. marched from Loodheanah on the 9th instant, for Hajeeppoor, but will remain at Jullundhur until relieved by the 37th M.I. from Musseerabad. The 70th will not, therefore, be relieved at Boodee Pind (Tanda) before the middle of January. The 14th irregular cavalry, Capt. J. Skinner commanding, have marched from Hansee, en route to the Jullundhur Doab.—*Ibid.*

KUSSOWLIE.—*Appointment of Rector of the Lawrence Asylum.*—We are glad to learn from an announcement in the *Christian Intelligence* for December, that the school at Kussowlie which is, we believe, to be known by the name of the Lawrence Asylum, is already supplied with a rector—the Rev. W. J. Parker, who arrived in the *Southampton*. The office of desoon was conferred on Mr. Parker by the Bishop of Calcutta the day before yesterday, and he is immediately to proceed with his family up the country. The short time that has elapsed between the first suggestion of an asylum for the education of the children of those who fell in the engagements on the Sutlej and the arrival of Mr. Parker, shews that this excellent undertaking has been prosecuted with unusual energy.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 8.*

MEERUT.—*Dinner to the 27th.*—Col. Norton and the officers of the 69th N.I. entertained Major Watt and the officers of the 27th on the evening of the 12th. About fifty persons sat down to dinner. After the cloth was removed, Capt. Sissmore rose, and said that he had been deputed by their worthy colonel to express his deep regret that he had been prevented being present upon such an occasion, in consequence of severe indisposition. Capt. Sissmore then proposed the toast of the evening, and took the opportunity of returning thanks to the 27th for the very kind and hospitable manner in which they behaved to the 69th in former days, and at a time, too, when such hospitality was of real service, inasmuch as they were in need thereof.—*Mofussil's, Nov. 16.*

—*Daring Dacoits.*—On Thursday evening last an officer proceeding dak was stopped near the Meerut burying-ground by about sixteen dacoits, and the contents of his pitarahs ransacked and strewn over the plain. One of the bearers in making his escape, and calling for assistance, came upon the mounted piquet of H.M.'s 9th lancers, who quickly went to the spot and captured most of the robbers.—*Ibid.*

NOORPOOR.—*Command of the Detachment.*—The detachment at Noorpoor is now commanded by Capt. Younger, of the 56th N.I.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 17.*

PANIPUT.—*March of the 55th N.I.*—The 55th regt. N.I. reached Paneput on the 28th November, en route from Lahore to Naugong, but owing to a heavy hailstorm that took place late on the evening of that day, the corps were obliged to halt on the 29th. They resumed their march yesterday, and will be at Delhi on the 4th. From thence they proceed, via Muttra, Agra, Gwalior, and Jhansee, to Naugong which place they expect to reach about the 10th January.—*Ibid. Dec. 1.*

SAHARUNPOOR.—*Post-office Fraud.*—More post-office frauds have come to light, and the discovery will, it is devoutly to be hoped, have the effect of checking, if not putting down, an evil that tends so materially to shake public confidence, and is so seriously detrimental to the interests of Government. On the postmaster-general visiting Saharunpoor a few days since, he found the head writer absent; rightly attributing the circumstance to fear of detection, consequent on an intimation that he entertained suspicions that all was not right in the office. Mr. Riddell immediately communicated with the police authorities, who were not long in discovering the retreat of the culprit. The baboo had, however, in the mean time, taken so large a dose of opium that no hope was entertained of saving his life. He died on the morning of the 12th instant. On searching his house, several parcels were found,—one rifled of its contents, and a number of private letters.—*Benares Recorder, Nov. 19.*

—*The same subject.*—We alluded in our last to the post-office frauds at Saharunpoor; we have since then received further particulars which we publish, as they may serve as a useful warning to others. It appearing from the many letters that had been addressed to the postmaster, Dr. Heathcote, on post-office

business, by the Postmaster-general and various postmasters, to which no answers could be received, that they must have been intercepted, it was determined, on Mr. Riddell passing through Saharunpoor a week ago, to institute a search in the houses of the writers, and also in the office itself. No less than 515 letters, 270 addressed to Dr. Heathcote as Postmaster, and 33 private, which appeared to have been suppressed to prevent inquiries being made after certain banghee parcels which the guilty man had stolen, were found. Of these parcels only traces of three could be found; the envelope of one originally despatched from Calcutta addressed to a native at Umballa, in which a few coral beads had been left; another which had been received at the office for despatch on the 27th of September, addressed to a native at Bahawalpoor, containing a khareeta, and some native medicine; and a tin case containing cards with an officer's name engraved on them, and a box of pills which had been opened. Ten of the letters had been opened, and many were in the original packet together with the chullans, which, it is supposed, the writer had taken out of the bags before they were carried to the Postmaster to be opened. The writer was paid five rupees a month extra to remain in the office during the night in order that the mail to Landour might be despatched immediately on its arrival, and he must have carried on his malpractices at that time. Many drafts and native Hoomdees were found untouched. With the exception of about a dozen, the numerous letters addressed lately by the Postmaster to other officers threatening to report them for not answering his letters, and to the Postmaster-general carrying those threats into execution, have been regularly despatched, a circumstance favourable to the supposition that the guilty party had no accomplices in the office, and his having poisoned himself confirms the idea. Three or four overland letters which had not been despatched (they had been enclosed in envelopes to the Postmaster's address) were also found; two of their envelopes had not even been opened. The man clearly had all the will, but certainly not the ability, to carry out his schemes of spoliation, or he would have got at least the native Hoomdees cashed.—*Delhi Gaz. Nov. 20.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE AT ROORKEE.

General Department, N. W. P. Head Quarters, Nov. 25, 1847—*Notification* :—The lieutenant governor directs the publication, for general information, of the following prospectus of a college for instruction in civil engineering which is now established at Roorkee, and of which Lieutenant R. MacLagan, engineers, has been appointed principal.

Prospectus of the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee.

1st. The college is designed to give theoretical and practical instruction in civil engineering to Europeans and natives, with a view to their employment on the public works of the country, according to their several qualifications and the requirements of the service.

2nd. The director of the Ganges canal will be *ex officio* visitor of the college.

3rd. There will be three departments in the college, in each of which will be a certain number of stipendiary students, for whom quarters will be provided.

4th. *First Department.*—Candidates for the appointment of sub-assistant civil engineer, as constituted by the orders of Government, dated October 9th, 1845.

5th. Persons admitted into this department must be under the age of 22. They must have previously acquired an ability to read and write with ease and accuracy in the English language, and a knowledge of geometry, algebra, mensuration, plane and spherical trigonometry, conic sections, and mechanics.

6th. The number of stipendiary students in this department is restricted to eight, who will be admitted only with the sanction of the Government.

7th. Scholars from any of the government colleges, if properly qualified, may be transferred to this department, receiving travelling allowance to Roorkee at the established rate they will there receive, besides free quarters, an increase of one-fourth to their scholarship allowance, to cover extra expenses, or such increase as will make up their stipend to the amount of Rs. 40 per mensem; properly qualified persons not attached to any government college will receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 in addition to free quarters.

8th. Candidates for these stipends are desired to submit their applications to the principal of the Roorkee college, accompanied with certificates of their proficiency in the above-named subjects, and of character from some one of the officers noted in the mar-

gin.* The principal having satisfied himself of their proficiency in such manner as he may find to be best, will submit his recommendation to the secretary to Government, North West provinces.

9th. *Second Department.*—European non-commissioned officers and soldiers, they will be required previous to their admission, to prove by examination, conducted in such manner as the principal may find best, their proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, elementary geometry, mensuration, and simple plan drawing; a certificate of character will also be required, from the commanding or staff officer of the regiment, troop or company to which they belong.

10th. Their instruction at the college will be regulated with a view to their employment as overseers in the department of public works, to which they will, when qualified, be transferred to meet the demands of the service.

11th. The travelling charges to Roorkee will be paid. They will remain at the college on probation for six months, during which time they will receive, besides free quarters and their regimental pay, the same advantages as with their corps, or an equivalent in money. If approved at the end of this period, they will then receive the pay of an assistant overseer, and continue under instruction at the college, or be drafted off for the public service as may be found advisable. During the time they remain at Roorkee they will be under the command of the officer who fills the post of principal of the college.

12th. Their number is not at present to exceed ten.

13th. *Third Department.*—Native youths desirous of instruction in surveying, levelling, and plan drawing. A fair acquaintance with arithmetic in the native form, and an ability to read and write Oordoo in the Persian character, will be the qualifications required for admission to this department.

14th. The number of stipendiary students in this department will be limited to sixteen, who will receive a monthly allowance of five rupees for maintenance, besides free quarters.

15th. Properly-qualified candidates who are willing to come to Roorkee and support themselves there at their own costs, will be admitted into all the departments so far as means may be available for their instruction. Should the number of such applicants be numerous, moderate fees will be hereafter demanded for admission to the benefits of the institution. Instruction will for the present be gratuitous, and no payments will be demanded without previous notice of one year.

16th. Students who have conducted themselves to the satisfaction of the principal will, on leaving the college, be furnished with a certificate of their character and qualifications.

17th. Annual examinations will be held, when all students attached to the college will be classed according to their proficiency. Prizes of books, mathematical instruments, &c., will be given to the most deserving students.

J. THORNTON, Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WILLIAM WILSON CAMPBELL, H.M. 94TH FOOT.

Head Quarters, Simla, Nov. 4, 1847.—No. 88.—At a general court martial holden at Fort Saint George, on Thursday the 30th day of September, 1847, Lieut. William Wilson Campbell, of her Majesty's 94th regiment of foot, was tried on the following charge:—

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

First instance.—In having, at Madras, dishonourably failed to pay, when due, the amount of a bill, dated Calcutta, 2nd February, 1847, drawn by him on Lieut. George Noble Bredin, of her Majesty's 94th regiment, in favour of Francis Robert Neilson, Esq., secretary to the Agra and United Service Bank, for Rs. 200, payable at 2 months after date; he, Lieut. William Wilson Campbell, having, for his own accommodation, dishonourably induced the said Lieut. George Noble Bredin to accept the said bill, without any valuable consideration whatever, by representing, and positively assuring him, that he expected a sum from England more than sufficient to pay the said bill ere it arrived to maturity, and that he would take it up and pay the same when due; such representation having no foundation in fact, and being intended merely to impose upon the said Lieut. George Noble Bredin, and get his acceptance to the said bill. In consequence of which failure of payment, as aforesaid, the said Lieut. George Noble Bredin was obliged to pay the said bill with interest, amounting to Rs. 205 8 annas 6 pies, on the 17th of May, 1847, in order to prevent legal proceedings being

instituted against him, and to save his own honour and character, and which amount still continues due to him.

Second instance.—In having forfeited his word of honour as an officer and a gentleman, pledged in writing at Fort Saint George, Madras, on the 29th of June, 1847, to the aforesaid Lieutenant George Noble Bredin, that he would pay him the sum of Rs. 208 on or before the 9th of July, in the same year, in satisfaction, and payment of a promissory note for that amount, which he (Lieut. William Wilson Campbell) had given the said Lieut. George Noble Bredin, dated the 11th of May in the same year, at twenty days after date, and which he (Lieut. William Wilson Campbell) had dishonoured on its being presented for payment, notwithstanding such promissory note had been granted in order to indemnify the said Lieut. George Noble Bredin for the loss he had to sustain in having accepted the bill drawn on him by Lieut. William Wilson Campbell for Rs. 200, to which reference is made in the first instance of the charge.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Additional Charge.—For having, at Fort Saint George, Madras, on the 30th of August, 1847, while under arrest, left his confinement without leave, and before he was set at liberty by proper authority.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Finding.—The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, and what has been stated in defence, is of opinion, that the prisoner Lieut. William Wilson Campbell, of H.M.'s 94th reg. foot, is

Guilty of the first instance of the charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the charge, and

Guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Guilty of the additional charge.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. William Wilson Campbell, of H.M.'s 94th reg. foot, to be cashiered.

Confirmed.

(Signed) **GOUVERNEUR,**

General Commander-in-Chief, East India.

Head Quarters, Simla, Nov. 24, 1847.

His Ex. Lieut.-General the Marquis of Tweedale, K.T. is requested to report to the military secretary to the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, and to the Adjutant-General of H.M.'s forces in India, the date on which the sentence may be published to H.M.'s 94th reg.; and to order that Lieut. Campbell's name may be struck off the returns from that day.

By order of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.

C. R. CUARROX, Colonel,

Adjutant-General H.M.'s Forces in India.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATHERTON, H. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, ass. ch. of offices, Nov. 15.

BARWELL, A. ret. to duty Nov. 24; unexpired portion of leave is cancelled.

BEAUFORT, W. M. rec. ch. of off. mag. of Patna fr. R. H. Russell.

BELLI, C. S. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of the 24-pergunnas, to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. in that district, Nov. 24; to be also register of deeds of that dist. Dec. 1.

BREBETON, H. vested with powers of an asst. to mag. and coll. in the several districts of the Agra div. through which the grand trunk road passes, Nov. 19.

BROWNLOW, H. B. civ. and sess. judge of Shahabad, res. ch. of office, Nov. 15.

BUCKLAND, C. T. rec. ch. of off. fr. E. H. Lushington Nov. 19.

COOPER, G. qual. for public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, Nov. 24; attach. to Bengal div. Nov. 27; to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Dinapore, Nov. 29.

CRAWFORD, J. H. to be controller of salt chokies to exercise powers of salt agent, Nov. 24.

DE GRUYTHUR, W. H. dep. mag. of Furruckabad, vested with powers of a jt. mag.

HAMILTON, H. C. to be coll. of the 24-pergunnas, Nov. 24.

HODGSON, R. F. coll. of Moorshedabad, res. ch. of his off. Nov. 20.

HOPKINS, A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea, vested with powers described in sec. 2, reg. ill. of 1821, in that dist. Dec. 1.

LE BAS, C. T. jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Rohtuck, res. duties.

LEYCESTER, G. P. ret. to duty on Nov. 22, and re-attached to Bengal div. Nov. 27.

LUSHINGTON, E. H. mag. of Chittagong, made over ch. of off. to C. T. Buckland on Nov. 19.

MALET, O. W. mag. of Midnapore, res. ch. of office, Nov. 18.

MONEY, R. to perform duties of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Calpee dur. abs. of F. B. Pearson on leave.

PAXTON, G. A. qual. for public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, Nov. 24; attach. to Bengal div. Nov. 27; to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge, Nov. 29.

* Superintending engineer and executive officers in the central and north western provinces and Punjab divisions. Superintending and executive officers of canals and roads. Principal of Agra, Delhi, and Benares Colleges.

PEPPER, G. A. asst. to coll. at Bheerbhoom, vested with spec. pow. Nov. 24.
 PHELIPS, G. B. qual. for public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, Nov. 24; attach. to N. W. prov. Nov. 27.
 PRINGLE, D. civ. and sess. judge of Purneah, made over ch. of office to the offic. add. sudder ameen, Nov. 18.
 PRATT, H. qual. for public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, Nov. 24; attach. to Bengal div. Nov. 27.
 RICKETS, M. qual. for public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, Nov. 24; attach. to N. W. prov. Nov. 27.
 RUSSELL, A. W. qual. for public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, Nov. 24; attach. to Bengal div. Nov. 27.
 RUSSELL, R. H. mag. of Patna, made over ch. of his off. to W. M. Beaufort, Nov. 27.
 SMITH, A. T. unconv. dep. coll. of the Sunderbuns, prom. to 1st grade, Dec. 1.
 STEWART, H. to be 2nd class Abkarry supt. in the Decca div. to exercise powers of adjudication, Nov. 24.
 TROTTER, T. C. mag. of Tirhoot, assd. ch. of his off. Nov. 27.
 WATSON, W. C. to offic. as coll. of Bhaugulpore, Dec. 1.
 YOUNG, W. G. exere. powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. reed. ch. of the sub-div. of Serampore, Nov. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRISTOW, J. leave canc. Nov. 27.
 BROWN, G. F. 1 mo. Nov. 24.
 BROWNLOW, H. B. leave canc. fr. Nov. 15.
 CAMPBELL, J. C. coll. of Bhaugulpore, 2 mo.
 CLKEVE, G. T. Abkarry superint. of Moorshedabad, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 18.
 DAVIDSON, T. R. resident at Nagpore, 15 mo. on m. c. fr. expiration of former leave granted in orders of Aug. 9; this leave cancels that granted in orders of Oct. 23.
 DUNBAR, J. 1 mo.
 FOWLE, F. C. 1 mo. in ext. to leave granted him Nov. 3.
 HORNE, C. asst. to mag. and coll. of Seharunpoor, 12 mo. on m. c.
 LE BAS, C. T. leave cancelled.
 PEARSON, F. B. 1 mo.
 PIDCOCK, H. comm. Rohilkund div. leave canc. fr. Oct. 6.
 PRATT, H. 1 mo.
 PRICE, Rev. R. M. leave cancelled fr. Nov. 15.
 RAVENSHAW, E. C. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1.
 SARSON, W. leave canc. Nov. 27.
 TAYLOR, T. 1 mo. Nov. 24.
 TOTTENHAM, C. coll. of Dacca, 6 mo. on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT.

SAULEZ, Rev. G. A. F. B.A. to be a surrogate for granting episcopal licenses of marriage at Nainee Tal, in the archdeaconry of Calcutta, Nov. 30.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Lieut. col. F. C.B. perm. to retire from the service of the East-India Company on pens. of his rank, fr. Dec. 1.
 BLAIGRAVE, Lieut. J. W. B. 74th N.I. to be an asst. revenue surveyor in the Jullundur Doab.
 BLAKE, Lieut. col. G. art. is at his req. trans. to the invalid estab. fr. Dec. 1.
 BURGESS, Lieut. F. J. 74th N.I. to be an asst. surveyor in the Ajmere survey, Sept. 29.
 BURNETT, Capt. F. C. 1st co. 3rd batt. art. to com. the art. port. of detach. of art. and inf. recruits, proc. to U. P. Nov. 19.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. L. G. A. posted to 53rd N.I. under orders to proc. to Jullundur.
 CAYE, Lieut. G. N. offic. adj. to Sylhet lt. inf. to act as 2nd in com. v. Capt. Blackwood, on leave.
 CHAMBERS, Lieut. J. 21st N.I. ret'd. to duty, Nov. 23.
 COOKE, Capt. L. A. 36th N.I. lately attached to the Ramghur L.I. bat. to be considered as placed consequent on his prom. at disp. of the C. in C. fr. date of his quitting the latter regt. on leave.
 COOMBS, Lieut. M. N. 35th lt. inf. to offic. as adj. v. Boileau, deceased.
 CORDNER, 2nd Lieut. J. E. 2nd co. 1st batt. art. to do duty with detach. of recruits proc. to U. P. Nov. 19.
 COX, Lieut. col. H. C. M. fr. 58th to 21st N.I. Nov. 24.
 DOWELL, 2nd Lieut. W. 1st co. 8th batt. art. to do duty with detach. of recruits proc. to U. P. Nov. 19.
 FOOD, Lieut. col. W. W. on furl. fr. 21st to 58th N.I.
 FORBES, Lieut. col. W. N. eng. has been directed, in furtherance of orders fr. the Hon. the Court of Directors to proceed to England on sp. duty, and to embark on the steamer *Bentick*.
 GORDON, Lieut. R. K. 72nd N.I. to be adj. of 2nd regt. Sikh local inf. v. Edwardes, deceased.
 GREENE, Maj. G. T. eng. to rel. Col. Forbes of ch. of Calcutta mint, Nov. 26.
 HOGGAN, Lieut. col. J. fr. 53rd to 45th N.I. fr. date of arrival of former corps at Umballah in progress to Jullundur, Nov. 26.
 HUIST, Lieut. col. G. C.B. fr. 45th N.I. to com. of 1st Eur. Bea. fus. proc. to Cawnpore, in succ. to Brev. col. J. Frushard, dec.
 HUMPHREY, Ens. C. J. 45th N.I. perm. to resign the service of the East-India Company, fr. Nov. 15.

JACKSON, Brev. capt. G. 2nd in com. 2nd irreg. cav. to rec. ch. of adjts. off. fr. Mulcaster, Nov. 13.
 JONES, Maj. N. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 11, in succ. to Col. Frushard, dec.
 KEIGHTLY, Ens. J. 3rd regt. Scinde local inf. to offic. as 2nd in com.
 KNOX, Brev. capt. J. S. 42nd L. C. to offic. as adjt. dur. abs. of Ross, Nov. 15.
 MALLOCK, 2nd Lieut. R. J. 5th co. 8th batt. art. to do duty with detach. of recruits proc. to U. P. Nov. 19.
 MANNING, Lieut. H. D. 19th N.I. to offic. as adjt. dur. abs. of Robinson on court-martial duty, Nov. 25.
 MASSON, Brev. capt. J. 57th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 11, in succ. to Col. Frushard, dec.
 MATHISON, Brev. capt. R. 54th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 23.
 MAYNE, 2nd Lieut. A. O. 1st co. 6th batt. art. to do duty with detach. of recruits proc. to U. P. Nov. 19.
 MULCASTER, Lieut. W. E. fr. 2nd to 7th irreg. cav. Nov. 13, act. 2nd in com. 7th irreg. cav. to offic. as adjt. Nov. 25.
 MURRAY, Lieut. J. I. 71st N.I. to do duty with detach. of Eur. inf. recruits under com. of Brev. maj. J. P. Ripley, Nov. 19.
 NATION, Ens. J. L. 57th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 11, in succ. to Col. Frushard, dec.
 NEWMARCH, 2nd Lieut. C. D. eng. to be an asst. exec. off. and placed at disp. of Maj. W. E. Baker for emp. on the Ganges canal, Nov. 26.
 PARSONS, Lieut. col. J. C.B. to offic. as com. of Scindeah's contingent dur. Brig. Wymer's abs.
 RADCLIFFE, Lieut. C. W. 8th irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com. in add. to duties as adj. v. Capt. Richards, on m. c.
 REILLY, Brev. lieut. col. B. Y. eng. to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 1, in succ. to Col. Abbott, retired.
 RIGBY, Brev. capt. H. eng. to be capt. fr. Dec. 1, in succ. to Col. Abbott, retired.
 RIPLEY, Brev. maj. J. P. 1st Eur. Bea. fus. to com. of detach. of recruits proc. to U. P. Nov. 19.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. A. 19th N.I. to be adj. fr. Nov. 1, v. Lieut. Shute, res. app.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. C. W. 54th N.I. to offic. as adj. v. Sibley on leave, Nov. 26.
 SELLON, Ens. R. E. G. 21st N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 24.
 SHERER, Brev. maj. G. M. 57th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 11, in succ. to Col. Frushard, dec.
 SIMON, 2nd Lieut. E. 2nd co. 8th batt. art. as qr. mr. to detach. of recruits proc. to U. P. Nov. 19.
 SIMONS, 2nd Lieut. F. C. 4th co. 3rd batt. art. to do duty with detach. of recruits proc. to U. P. Nov. 19.
 TAYLOR, 2nd Lieut. A. eng. to be 1st lieut. fr. Dec. 1, in succ. to Col. Abbott, ret.
 TROUP, Brev. capt. R. 63rd N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of the C. in C.
 WILKIE, Capt. D. Bheel agent, to ch. of pol. duties at Bhopawar, fr. date of Maj. Anson's resignation.
 WILLIS, Capt. P. W. eng. to be major fr. Dec. 1, in succ. to Col. Abbott, ret.
 WAUGH, Capt. A. S. eng. surveyor gen. of India, to official rank of lieut. col. Dec. 3.
 YOUNG, 1st Lieut. J. 1st co. 7th batt. art. as adjt. to detach. of recruits proc. to U. P. Nov. 19.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

COX, J. B. Nov. 23. FAGAN, W. T. Nov. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABBAGE, Lieut. H. P. 55th N.I. attach. to 1st Assam L.I. fr. July 14 to Nov. 30, to rem. at Nowgong.
 BAKER, Lieut. W. T. 60th N.I. fr. Dec. 12 to Feb. 15, 1848, to rem. at Barrackpore.
 BASILICO, Ens. A. 11th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Dinapore.
 BLACKWOOD, Capt. W. 59th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 BUCKLEY, Lieut. col. F. 74th N.I. 1 year fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to pres. to apply for leave to sea or Europe, on m. c.
 CARPENTER, Lieut. col. T. D. agent gov. gen. at Benares, 2 mo. to Calcutta, fr. date of quitting Benares, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 CHAMBERS, Lieut. R. W. 11th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 30, to rem. at Kurnaul, on m. c.
 CUMBERLAND, Capt. W. invalids, to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 DICK, Lieut. col. H. 54th N.I. to Nov. 21, in ext.
 DOUGLAS, Ens. C. R. G. interp. and qr. mr. 32nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 ELIOTT, Lieut. W. R. 8th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15.
 EVANS, Brev. maj. D. F. 16th N.I. in ext. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, 1848.
 FARQUHARSON, Lieut. A. O. 38th L.I. fr. Oct. 18 to Nov. 5, in ext.
 FARRINGTON, Maj. H. W. inv. est. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Umballah and Meerut.
 HAUGHTON, Lieut. J. C. leave canc. fr. Nov. 15.
 HOLLINGS, Capt. W. C. 47th N.I. 1 year fr. Oct. 19, to proc. on river and to Nynee Tal, on m. c.
 KENDALL, Lieut. J. 28th N.I. perm. to proc. to pres. Nov. 15.

KIRBY, Brev. capt. G. art. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 L'ESTRANGE, Lieut. F. 30th N.I. fr. Oct. 31 to Nov. 1, 1848, in ext. to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 LUDLOW, Maj. J. pol. agent at Jeypore, 6 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for furl.
 MAGNAY, Capt. E. 1st Eur. Ben. fus. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to rem. Mussoorie, on m. c.
 NESBITT, Capt. G. Q. 49th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 REID, Capt. H. A. inv. est. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 1, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 SHIRREFF, Capt. F. 55th N.I. fr. Oct. 4 to Mar. 1, to rem. at pres. and enable him to rejoin his corps.
 SMITH, 1st Lieut. R. B. eng. fr. Oct. 3 to Nov. 1, to rem. at Landour on m. c.
 SMITH, 2nd Lieut. H. M. 3rd co. 8th batt. art. fr. Nov. 1 to Nov. 16, 1848, in ext. to hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 STALLARD, 1st Lieut. S. art. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 TATCHER, Capt. R. 9th N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Apr. 22, in ext. to rem. in the hills n. of Deyrah on m. c.
 TWEEDALE, Brev. capt. W. H. 8th L. C. 11 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. on m. c. to Calcutta and return to Mussoorie.
 VIBART, Lieut. M. J. 6th co. 7th batt. art. fr. Nov. 1 to Apr. 1, 1848, in ext. to pres. on m. c. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 WYMER, Brig. G. P. c. b. fr. Dec. 1, to Apr. 15, to pres. prep. to proc. to Europe on furl.
 YOUNG, Lieut. col. G. 35th L. I. perm. to ret. fr. the service.

MEDICAL. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. to perform med. duties of station Kurnaul, dur. illness of Tucker, Nov. 15.
 COLE, Asst. surg. J. J. to do duty with detach. of recruits proc. to upper prov. Nov. 26.
 GRAYLING, Asst. surg. H. G. art. Dum Dum, to join and do duty with H.M.'s troops at Chinsurah, on progress to Allahabad.
 FLEMING, Asst. surg. A. M.D. posted to med. ch. of 7th N.I. Simla, Nov. 12.
 HANDYSIDE, Surg. C. B. M.D. 71st N.I. at Loodianah, to med. ch. of 1st L.C. Nov. 15.
 HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. 17th N.I. to med. ch. of civ. estab. at Jhansi station, dur. abs. of Pilkington, on leave, Nov. 26.
 IRVING, Asst. surg. J. I. M.D. to do duty with detach. of recruits proc. to upper prov. Nov. 26.
 KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. 2nd tr. 1st brig. H.A. to aff. med. aid 1st loc. corps of Sikh inf. v. Harding, Nov. 13.
 LONG, W. J. to be in med. ch. of civ. stat. dur. abs. of Thorburn, on leave, Nov. 24.
 MCRAE, Surg. D. 4th tr. 1st brig. H.A. to aff. med. aid to 71st N.I. at Loodianah, v. Handyside, Nov. 15.
 MONTGOMERIE, Surg. W. to be an addit. mem. of the com. directed to assemble in Fort William, on which Col. Chespe is president, Nov. 26.
 RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. M.D. posted to 9th L.C. proc. to Mhow.
 SMALL, Asst. surg. D. H. app. to med. ch. of Mhairwarrah batt. v. Collyer, res.
 SUMERS, Asst. surg. J. M.D. in med. ch. of detach. of H.M.'s 21st fus. proc. to pres. to aff. med. aid to detach. of H.M.'s 24th foot, arrived at Rajghaut, on their joining the former detach.
 THRING, Asst. surg. E. B. on leave, removed fr. 18th to 19th N.I.
 TRESDIDER, Asst. surg. J. N. to ass. ch. of office to offic. as garrison surg. at Chunar.
 WOOD, Asst. surg. J. posted to 18th N.I. at Lahore, Nov. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BADDELEY, Surg. P. F. H. fr. Nov. 14 to Nov. 15, 1848, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m. c.
 COLLYER, Asst. surg. N. fr. Jan. 1 to March 1, in ext. to Europe, fr. Bombay.
 JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. M. 3 mo. on m. c. prep. to app. for leave to Europe.
 LAMB, Asst. surg. J. leave cancelled, Nov. 16.
 MURRAY, T. civ. asst. surg. of Beerhooom, 1 mo. fr. Dec. 20.
 PANTON, Surg. W. to Maulmein, on m. c. fr. Dec. 10 to 31.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. J. 1 mo. to Madras.
 SPRENGER, Dr. A. principal of the Delhi College, leave canc. fr. Nov. 13.
 THORBURN, Dr. W. 4 mo. in ext. on m. c. Nov. 24.
 WRIGHTSON, R. W. civ. asst. surg. of Mooradabad, leave canc.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

DRAGONS.—3rd regt. Lieut. Cooke and Vet. surg. Edlin, 2 years' leave of absence to England on m. c.; Cornet G. E. F. Kauntze to be lieut. v. White, who retires; 15th, Capt. Perrott has furl. to England; 10th, Qr. mr. J. Fenn, leave of abs. fr. Nov. 21 to 30; 11th, Asst. surg. Stone, to Meerut and Calcutta, fr. Oct. 15 to Feb. 16, 1848, and 2 years to England.

INFANTRY.—10th. Lieut. Miller has 2 years' sick leave to Europe; Capt. Best leave of absence from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1848, to remain at Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah; Capt. Macgregor, 2 mo. to join his regt.; 10th. Leave of abs. to Capt. Moore, fr. Nov. 1 to Mar. 1, 1848; 18th. Capt. H. E. Longden, serv. plac. at dispos. of fort dept. for emp. at Lahore, Nov. 27; 21st. Leave of abs. to Lieut. col. Hill, fr. Nov. 30 until arriv. of regt. at Calcutta;

22nd. Capt. White and Lieut. Deshon, on furl. to Europe; 24th. Asst. surg. Donald has 2 years' sick leave to England; 25th. Lieut. Lane, to act as postmaster at Cannanore, dur. abs. of West; 28th. Arrived at Bombay, Dec. 1, the volunteering from the corps, to close 14th inst.; 29th. Maj. Way to temp. com. of depot recruits ord. fr. Chinsurah to Allahabad; 32nd. Lieut. Cumming has 2 years' sick leave to Europe; 50th. Brev. maj. Tudor and Lieut. O'Molony, prec. there to England; Ens. Hibbert, leave of abs. ext. fr. 13th to Dec. 31st; Asst. surg. Barrow, leave of abs. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Nov. 10. 53rd. Capt. G. A. Tytler to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. at Ferozepore, Nov. 13; Lieut. Parker 18 mo. leave to England; Capt. Carter to act as paymaster on Capt. Low's responsibility (who has obtained leave to Europe). 60th. (Rifles.) Asst. surg. T. Cowan, M.D. has leave to England for 1 year. 61st. Capt. C. J. Otter to be a.-d.-c. to pres. council of India, and dep. gov. of Bengal, Nov. 15; leave of abs. to Lieut. Dilkes, fr. Aug. 21 to Nov. 10. 80th. Lieut. Freeman, leave of abs. in ext. fr. Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, 1848, to rem. at Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah. 86th. Lieut. Hewson, late 78th (Highlanders), doing duty with 86th regt. and perm. to join his regt.; Capt. T. Graham, fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 10, to vis. Bombay. 98th. Asst. surg. Batt to med. ch. of depot H.M.'s recruits at Simla.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

GRÆME MERCER BRODIE, late a lieutenant in the 52nd regt. of N.I. Registrar Supreme Court.
 CHARLES CLARK, late a captain in the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers. Ditto.
 AMY BARFOOT, late of Joratollow Street, in the town of Calcutta, wife of Thomas Barfoot, of Joratollow Street, aforesaid, a custom-house officer, to Thomas Barfoot, as the lawful husband. Wm. H. Owen, Proctor.
 ROBERT ALLAN, Esq. late of No. 4, Eccleston Street, Pimlico, in the county of Middlesex, to Robert Townsend Allan, of Old Post-Office Street, in the town of Calcutta, one of the attorneys of the said Supreme Court, and Hew Dalrymple, of Hare Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, a member of the firm of R. Stewart and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. R. M. Thomas, Proctor.
 LUIS JOSEPH BARRETTO, an inhabitant of the town of Calcutta, and formerly a member of the firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, of Calcutta, merchants, to Sir Thomas Edward Michell Turton, Baronet, the Registrar Supreme Court. Newmarch, Proctor.
 JOHN WILLIAM CROPLEY, late of Gabroo Purbitt, in Upper Assam, an assistant of the Assam Company, to Edward Cropley, at present of the town of Calcutta, indigo planter, the father. Grant and Remfry, Proctors.
 JOHN DA CRUZ, in his lifetime an inhabitant of the town of Calcutta, and a member of the firm of Messrs. Joseph Barretto and Sons, of Calcutta, merchants, to Phillip Da Cruz, of Entally, in the suburbs of Calcutta, gentleman. Newmarch, Proctor.
 FRANCES BEACH, formerly of King-street, Portman-square, in the county of Middlesex, but late of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, widow, to James Wyllie, of Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta, Esquire, a member of the firm of Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie, and Company, of the same place, merchants and agents. Shaw and Lyons, Proctors.
 MARSHALL FREE SMITH, late an inhabitant of the town of Calcutta, and surveyor to the Union Insurance Company, to John Holmes, of Goomahar, in the town of Calcutta, aforesaid, secretary to the said Union Insurance Company. Higgins, Denman, and Abbott, Proctors.
 CORNELIUS DAVIES, in his lifetime a major of artillery, in the service of the East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment, deceased, of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits and effects of the said Cornelius Davis, deceased, remaining unadministered by George Elliott and Francis Macnaughten, to the Ecclesiastical Registrar Supreme Court. Judge Vignon and Newmarch, Proctors.
 JOSEPH PAUL DAUMAIN St. POURCAIN, late of Chandernagore, in the province of Bengal, merchant, to Marie Louise St. Pourcain, of the same place, the widow. Frith and Sandel, Proctors.
 JOHN STEUART, late of Calcutta, formerly an assistant in the revenue and judicial department of government, and late a government pensioner, to the Registrar Supreme Court. Grant and Remfry, Proctors.
 ANDREW BALFOUR CLAPPERTON, late of Calcutta, master attendant in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment, and a British subject, to Robert Scott Thomson, of Council House Street, in the town of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Company, surgeons and druggists, Medical Hall. John Templeton, Proctor.
 CATHERINE THOMPSON, late of the town of Calcutta, to William Poole, of Calcutta, aforesaid, merchant. Grant and Remfry, Proctors.
 MARY ANNE PITMAN, widow, formerly Mary Anne Lowe, spinster, late of Calcutta, to Daniel Templeton, one of the nephews. Judge Vignon, and Newmarch, Proctors.
 CHARLES SCOTT, late a captain in the 27th regt. of N.I. in the service of the East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment, to James Matthe, of Gowahatty, in the district of Assam,

major of the 1st regt. of European infantry, in the service of the said East-India Company, on their said establishment. Grant and Remfry, Proctors.

CHARLES ORLANDO HENRY BRIDGEMAN, late an ensign in the 66th regt. N.I. to the Registrar Supreme Court.

GEORGE FREDERICK WILFORD, late of Benares, gentleman. Ditto.

THOMAS FISHER, late of Gowahatty in Assam, heretofore a major in the 49th regt. N.I. in the service of the East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment, to William Agnew, of Gowahatty, aforesaid, a lieutenant in the 29th regt. N.I. in the service of the said East-India Company, on their said Bengal establishment. Frith and Sandes, Proctors.

CHARLES ANSELL LUSHINGTON, late of Calcutta, heretofore a member of the civil service of the East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment, to Jane Helen Lushington, of Howrah, in the suburbs of Calcutta, widow. Frith and Sandes, Proctors.

JAMES BROCKMAN, a British subject, and formerly a lieutenant in H.M.'s 50th regt. of foot, to Edward Parry Moore, at present of Calcutta, an ensign in H.M.'s 83rd regt. of foot. Shaw and Lyons, Proctors.

WILLIAM CAMERON, late of Calcutta, heretofore a surgeon in the service of the East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment, to James Church, of Calcutta, esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Turner, Sands, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith and Sandes, Proctors.

JAMES WALSINGHAM CAPLAIN, esq. late of or near Lahore state, a British subject and a commission agent, to Sir Thomas Edward Michell Turton, Bart. ecclesiastical registrar. Paul and Smelt, Proctors.

ROBERT WARD, late of the town of Calcutta, a civil engineer, employed in the Government mint at Calcutta, to Mr. John Ward, a member of the firm of Messrs. Jessop and Co. of Chivastreet, in Calcutta, aforesaid, civil engineers. W. D. H. Osame, Proctor.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, Mrs. G. F. s. (still born) at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

APCAR, Mrs. A. A. s. Nov. 23.

BAKER, the wife of Lieut. Wm. T. 60th N.I. s. at Barrackpore, Nov. 17.

BANISTER, Mrs. George, d. at Lohogahat, Nov. 28.

BICKNELL, the lady of Vet. surg. Isaac, Gov. Gen.'s body-guard, s. at Mussoorie, Nov. 20.

BLANEY, the wife of R. E. d. at Howrah, Nov. 21.

BRIGGS, the wife of James, s. at Calcutta, Nov. 6.

CLEGHORN, the wife of James, d. (still born) at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

CUNNINGHAM, the lady of Capt. Alexander, Eng. s. (still born) at Simla, Nov. 26.

DALLAS, the lady of Arbuthnot, 16th Gren. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

DANIELL, the wife of Alexander, Assist. rev. sur. d. at Ballingunge, Nov. 27.

DEVENISH, the lady of George, d. at Calcutta, Nov. 24.

GRANT, the wife of W. H. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 26.

HAYDOCK, the lady of Lieut. col. 14th h. drag. s. at Umballah, Nov. 26.

HEATHCOTE, the lady of Thomas G. civ. asst. surg. at Saharunpore, Nov. 28.

HILL, Mrs. J. J. d. at Moradabad, Nov. 28.

JAMES, the wife of D. R. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 15.

JOAKIM, Mrs. H. J. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 30.

KINLOCK, the lady of Charles Walter, c.s. s. at Fattchepoor, Nov. 28.

KIRK, Mrs. John, d. at Cawnpore, Nov. 8.

LAWRENCE, Mrs. T. d. at Bareilly, Nov. 27.

LEWIS, Mrs. W. E. s. at Garden Reach, Nov. 30.

LOWE, Mrs. Henry, d. at Howrah, Dec. 1.

MACDONNELL, the lady of E. s. at Mootecharree, Nov. 8.

MADGE, Mrs. Thomas A. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 2.

MEDLEY, the wife of G. F. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 25.

MUNRO, the wife of J. H. H. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 24.

NIGHTINGALE, the lady of Assist. surg. Manby, Hissar estab. s. at Hissar, Nov. 19.

OCHSE, the lady of W. D. H. d. at Chowringhee, Nov. 27.

PARRY, Mrs. Joseph C. d. at Agra, Nov. 19.

QUINTIN, the lady of Wm. S. s. at Gwah, Dec. 2.

SANDYS, the wife of Rev. T. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 25.

SAVI, the lady of J. H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 27.

SCOTT, Mrs. Henry, d. at Dacca, Nov. 16.

SEMONS, Mrs. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 6.

SLEMAN, the lady of Lieut. col. Wm. Henry, 3rd N.I. agent to Gov. Gen. Bundelcund, s. at Hansie, Nov. 24.

SMITH, the lady of Major, H.M.'s 29th, s. at Kalka, Nov. 28.

SPRY, the lady of the Rev. Arthur B. chaplain at Kussewlee, d. at Umballah, Nov. 29.

WELSH, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 26.

WILSON, the wife of W. G. H. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 8.

WODECROW, the wife of J. d. at Rangpore, Dec. 1.

MARRIAGES.

BARCLAY, Lieut. John Samuel R. 57th N.I. to Augusta Julia, d. of the late Henry Hugh Griffiths, at Singapore, Nov. 16.

BARTLETT, John Henry, to Jane Mary, d. of the late Charles Wm. Lewis, at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

BROWN, W. D. R.N. to Ellen, d. of the Hon. Charles Hay Cameron, at Calcutta, Nov. 25.

FADDY, Lieut. Langston Peter, adjt. 29th N.I. to Eliza, d. of Richard Shaw, civ. surg. at Agra, Nov. 20.

GRANT, Charles, c.s. to Anne Georgiana, d. of Capt. Arthur Wheatley, 5th L. C. at Meerut, Nov. 20.

HEBERDEN, Ens. William, 27th N.I. to Henrietta, d. of the Rev. P. M. Cumming, at Meerut, Nov. 13.

INGELS, Henry Vaughan, jun. to Anna Dorothy Clementina, d. of the late Charles Moore, at Calcutta, Nov. 26.

KELLOCK, Adam Dickenson, com. steamer *Bentineck*, to Georgiana Howard, d. of E. Wilkinson, at Calcutta, Dec. 4.

KING, Capt. F. F. H. C. steam service, to Henrietta, d. of J. M. Farnworth, at Dacca, Nov. 25.

MACKENZIE, Capt. Murray, art. to Emily Gershoma, d. of Maj. gen. Archibald Watson, com. at Allahabad, at Agra, Nov. 27.

MANLY, C. W. to Clarissa Rose, d. of J. R. Douglas, at Benares.

MANOOK, C. J. to Eria Marin Kallonas, at Dacca, Nov. 22.

PALMER, Dr. C. to Emma, d. of the late James Davey, at Chinsurah, Nov. 18.

PETERSON, J. F. to Mary Ann, d. of the late Robert Smith, at Calcutta, Nov. 13.

POULTON, Ens. Henry Boileau A. 64th N.I. to Theodosia Eliza, d. of Thomas Hill Mortimer, at Calcutta, Nov. 18.

REBELLO, Charles Edwin, to Emeline Constance, d. of J. F. Deatler, at Purneah, Nov. 24.

SMITH, Edwin, to Anne, relict of the late Henry Read, at Calcutta, Dec. 1.

STEWART, Lieut. Donald Martin, 9th N.I. to Merina Catherine, d. of Capt. Dabine, R.N. at Benares, Nov. 19.

VINCENT, Lieut. George Fred. Frank, 36th N.I. to Marie H. Harbert, d. of the late Col. Thornton, at Calcutta, Nov. 27.

WESTERN, Capt. James Roger, eng. to Catherine Laura, d. of the late Charles Samuel Godwyn, at Calcutta, Nov. 25.

DEATHS.

BARTLETT, Sophia E. wife of John H. at Calcutta, aged 39, Nov. 23.

BRECHER, Ada Francis, d. of Major Arthur, on board the *Soorma*, aged 3, Nov. 28.

BUSK, infant child of Lieut. A. L. 66th N.I. at Camp Singrama, Nov. 19.

COURTNEY, Agnes, d. of Michael, at Meerut, aged 2, Nov. 22.

DAVIDSON, Henry J. R. s. of John, at Calcutta, aged 4, Nov. 22.

DE MEISS, Jean, at Cheprah, aged 34, Nov. 23.

FFYE, Mary W. d. of W. F. C. at Serampore, aged 1, Nov. 18.

GERRARD, Elizabeth G. d. of Capt. J. G. sub-asst. com. gen. at Umballah, aged 1, Nov. 19.

GEODALL, Thomas E. s. of J. A. at Entally, aged 13, Dec. 6.

HORNETT, George, at Calcutta, aged 43, Nov. 22.

JACKSON, Edward T. s. of Chanter, at Calcutta, aged 5 mo. Dec. 25.

KIERMAN, Mrs. at Calcutta, aged 32, Dec. 6.

MAXWELL, James, at Calcutta, Nov. 5.

MELANY, John, at Moulemein, aged 50, Nov. 18.

NNAME, Edmund C. A. s. of A. C. at Calcutta, aged 9 mos. Nov. 22.

O'SULLIVAN, Mary, wife of Timothy, at Calcutta, aged 34, Nov. 22.

RANSFORD, Emily Mary, wife of J. at Cawnpore, Nov. 20.

RATTRAY, Cecil, s. of R. H. at Calcutta, aged 21, Nov. 21.

SMITH, Frederick W. com. of the steamer *Andrew Henderson*, at Calcutta, Nov. 27.

SPARKES, Sarah Louisa, wife of Major M. G., H. M. 10th, at Lahore.

STEVENS, Geo. P. s. of B. G. at Chupra, aged 9 mos. Nov. 20.

TURNER, infant s. of Capt. P. P. at Saharunpore, Nov. 20.

VICTOR, Miss Oliva G. at Calcutta, aged 11, Nov. 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

NOV. 29. *Lawrick*, White, Bombay.—25. *Patriot*, Andrew, Mauritius; *Bintang*, Furness, Mauritius.—26. *Ripsima Anna Maria*, Hiskford, Rangoon; *Soerates*, Randle, Liverpool.—27. *Vicomte de Chateaubriand*, Gigueaux, Bordeaux.—28. *Menam*, Maxton, Glasgow.—29. *Syria*, Simonds, Liverpool; *Fazle Rohomany*, Porter, Mauritius; steamer *Five Queen*, Dicey, Moulemein.—DEC. 2. *Alfred*, Henning, London.—3. *Poppy*, Cole, Hong-Kong; *Frolic*, Fosdon, China and Singapore; *Maidstone*, McBeath, London; *Belhairs*, Rees, Liverpool; *Apincourt*, Nisbet, Cape of Good Hope.—4. *Lord Western*, Rice, Tellicherry.—6. Steamer *Haddington*, Harris, Suez; *Tudor*, Lay, London; *Gloriana*, Domett, Cape of Good Hope.—7. *Antelope*, Watkinson, Penang; *Dido*, Miller, Malacca; *Emerald Isle*, Palmer, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Patriot*.—Mr. J. R. King.
Per *Menam*.—Mrs. R. Scott Thompson, Misses Thompson, A. McNair, H. McNair, and M. McNair.
Per *Five Queen*, from MOULMEIN.—Dr. Barlow, Mr. Richardson, Mr. T. Coe, Capt. J. H. Miller, H. L. Austin, Esq. and lady, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Dicey, Dr. Mandall, Mrs. Framjee, Mr. Imlay, Master J. C. Dias.
From AKYAB.—Miss C. Sandys, Mr. Phillips.
From KYOUK PHYO.—Capt. Cannon.

Per *Joseph Manook*.—Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Manook, Miss S. G. T. Manook, Messrs. H. E. Manook, K. McKertick, A. Galatin, M. McCartick, and C. Sarkies, Masters J. Sarkies and T. Rappart.

Per *Alfred*.—Mr. Edward and Mrs. D. Lautour, B.C.S. and child; Mrs. Col. Alexander, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Newhouse, Mr. J. R. Barnes, Capt. E. J. and Mrs. Pratt, H.M.'s 9th lancers: Capt. T. D. and Mrs. Martin, 28th B.N.I.; Capt. G. P. and Mrs. Salmon, B.A. and child, Dr. G. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. R. C. and Mrs. Bell and child, Lieut. W. Hampton, 50th B.N.I.; Misses Hopper, Mary Wilson, and H. Wilson; Messrs. W. P. Conolly and A. Taylor, cadets; Messrs. S. Biggs, R. Speller, Steuart H. Hill, George Hill, and Evelyn C. Hill; Messrs. T. B. Yerbury and B. H. Herriage, 95 men, 6 women, and 4 children, H.C.'s service.

Per *Maidstone*.—Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Mrs. Gateaby, Mrs. Lockan; Misses Payne, S. Payne, and Thompson, 2 Misses Herds; Messrs. Payne, T. Payne, and Fitzgerald; Masters E. Payne and Herd.

From CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mrs. Tickle and Capt. Tickle.

Per *Agincourt*.—Hon. Mrs. Pery, Mrs. Henry Boulderson, Mrs. Robert Spankie, Mrs. Edward Nisbet, Misses E. Boulderson and J. Plumb, Robert Spankie, Esq. B. civ. serv., J. H. Gladstones, Esq., Mrs. Hennessey, Mrs. Mason and child, Mrs. King, Misses Lloyd and McGreevon, Messrs. Boyes, Lloyd, and McIntosh.

From the CAPE.—Henry M. Boulderson, John J. Taunton, and Vernon H. Schalch, Esqs. B. civ. serv.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—Major and Mrs. Wilson, Gen. and Mrs. Wish, Miss Taylor, Mr. Wish, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, civ. serv.; Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, civ. serv.; Miss Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple, civ. serv.; Mr. Cureton, cornet, Mrs. and Miss Cureton; Dr. McKinnon, Mrs. Mackdonald, Mrs. Turney, Dr. Guthrie, Capt. Dyke, Mr. Kilburn, Mrs. Browne and child, Hon. Mr. Devereux, Dr. Boyle, Lieut. Need, Mr. Dunbar, cadet; Capt. Lomer, Major Havelock, Messrs. Emerson and Frith; Messrs. Thomas, Cambell, Browne, Stewart, Schoene, Sterndale, Lyall, Dick, Pittar, Sherin, Cooke, Heugh, Bryant, Chapman, Martin, Cruikshank, R. Saunders, Palmer, Patrick, Johnstone, and Alhusen.

From MALTA.—Messrs. Daniel, Hufnagle, Smith, Richards, Mayer, Schumacher, Norman, and Bonnevie; Mrs. Carbery and Mrs. Bonnevie.

From SUZ.—Capt. Ireland; Messrs. Freeman, Aubin, Morel, Chavellier, Mahommed Ali, and Thurburn; Signor Laura, gentleman.

From POINT DE GALLE.—Messrs. D'Agular, DeSouza, and Lemon; Mrs. Edwards, Capt. Edwards, Mr. Francis, cadet.

From PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Carjell.

From BOMBAY.—Capt. Ramsay and Mr. Irvine.

From MADRAS.—Major Dennis and Mr. A. Copham.

Per *Tudor*.—Capt. Grantham, H.M. 91th regt.; Lieut. Moore, H.M. 32nd regt.; Ensign Nevill, H.M. 29th regt.; Dr. Lalag, H.M. 3rd light drags.; J. Clerk, Esq. M.D.; Mrs. Hunter, 3 Misses Hunter, Mr. Hunter, Mrs. Hallmark.

Per *Gloriana*.—Mrs. Bowring, Mrs. Domett, Messrs. Bowring and McKenzie, B. civil service, Mr. Granham, cadet. From the Cape.—Mrs. Harriott, Mrs. Blackall, Miss Borchards, Lieut. col. Harriott, 8th cav.; Lieut. col. Blackall, 50th N.I.; Mr. Trotter, B. civil service; Major McKenzie, 3rd cavalry; Dr. Purvis, vet. surg. 3rd cavalry.

Per *Emerald Isle*.—Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Mears, Mr. Morris, Mr. Esertt, Mrs. Marquin and 2 children, Mrs. Grey and child, Mrs. Hoyan.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21. *Gemini*, Brown, Liverpool.—22. *Seringapatam*, Furnell, London; *Helen*, Vauking, Mauritius.—23. *Aneas*, Saunders, Mauritius.—24. *Minerva*, Tongue, Maulmein.—26. *Palmyra*, Le-craw, Boston; *Sarah Crisp*, Crisp, Arracan and Rangoon.—27. *Ceres*, Daecyquy, Bourbon; *Brasilian*, Herriman, Liverpool.—28. *Alexander*, Mignot, Bourbon; *Ellen*, Selter, Liverpool.—29. *Har-singer*, Nacoda, Bombay.—Dec. 1. *Cohota*, Lewis, Boston; *Eagle*, March, Arracan.—2. *Hope*, Miller, London; *Anna Henderson*, Coull.—3. *Futle Rohaman*, Martin, Mauritius; *Prince Albert*, Thompson, Colombo and Bombay.—4. *Napoleon*, Garoche, Bourbon.—5. *Nabob*, M'Nalty, London; *Sea Park*, Humphris, London.—6. *Geelong*, Wyse, Liverpool.—8. Steamer *Bentinch*, Kelloch, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Bentinch*.—Capt. Erskine, Miss Bowling and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Blackwood, 2 children and servant; Lieut. col. F. Abbott, Col. and Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Greenlaw, Mrs. Lushington, Col. Leggett, Mr. Du Boise, Madame and servant; Col. Young, Mrs. Onslow, Mrs. Perreau, Mr. F. S. Gray, Mr. G. Cowan, Lieut. Anderson, Mr. Greenlaw, and Mr. A. R. Young.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES

Calcutta, Dec. 8, 1847.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	7 0 to	8 0
Bombay 5 per cent. .. disc.	4 0 ..	5 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos. .. do.	4 0 ..	5 0
New Co.'s 5 do. .. do.	0 8 ..	1 0
Third 4 Sica .. do.	14 0 ..	15 0
New Co.'s 4 do. .. do.	13 0 ..	14 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	prem.	2500 to	2550
Union Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) ..	dis.	750 ..	800
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	prem.	190 ..	200
Oriental Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) ..	do.	140 ..	150
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	do.	100 ..	130

Bank of Bengal.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months) ..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes ..	10 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	8 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	8 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 0 a	104 10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 12 a	17 6	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	15 4 a	16 14	
Spanish Dollars	220 0 a	220 10	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 4 a	219 10	
Sovereigns	11 1 a	11 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3 a	16 4 1/2	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 6 a	21 7	

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton of 20 cwt.
To China: Rice, Drs. 4.50 to 4.75 per bale; opium, Drs. 7.0 per chest.
To Mauritius: Cotton, Co.'s Rs. 2.8 to 2.10 per bag; measurement goods, Co.'s Rs. 30 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

MONEY MARKET.

Money, though tight, has not been scarce, and has been readily procurable on undoubted and easily convertible securities, as well as for operations promising extraordinary advantages. Great caution is, however, observed; and, except when advanced on Government securities, stringent terms insisted upon. Advances in deposit of Co.'s paper can be had at 7 to 7 1/2 per cent. A further fall of one per cent. has taken place in the value of 2nd and 3rd Five per Cents. 2 per cent. on Co.'s Fours, 1 per cent. on Sica Rupee Fours, while the Transfer Five per Cent. has advanced 2 to 3 per cent., and would be readily taken at 10 per cent. premium for remittance. The Bank of Bengal is full of funds, and it has announced its willingness to make advances on Opium scrip, a species of security which it has avoided for some years past.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

CIVIL RETIREMENTS.—The following gentlemen in the Civil Service have accepted the annuities:—The Hon. H. Chamier; M. Lewin, Esq.; G. J. Waters, Esq.; W. Lavie, Esq.—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 80.

MESSRS. BINNY AND CO.—Referring to the stoppage of Messrs. Scott, Bell, and Co., which has been noticed by us in our summary of English news, we feel much pleasure in publishing the annexed circular from their correspondents at Madras, Messrs. Binny and Co., whose esteemed house is happily not at all involved by the event. We have already said that the suspension of the London house was likely to prove temporary, but even should it turn out otherwise, Messrs. Binny and Co. are secure from harm, nor will any inconvenience be sustained, we believe, by parties holding their drafts. &c. upon the suspended firm, as a letter from London acquaints us that they were at all events to be otherwise provided for, as the circular intimates. The numerous friends and constituents of the house here, will, we are sure, join with us in congratulating them.

"While we announce to you, with deep regret, the temporary suspension of payments on the part of our agents in London, Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co., we have the satisfaction of assuring you that the result will not be attended with any pecuniary loss to ourselves, and that our latest advices give us reason to hope that they would be enabled very soon to resume their business. At any rate, we feel confident that no inconvenience will be felt by any of the holders of our drafts or credits, as arrangements were in progress for their being taken up by other parties."—*Spectator*, Dec. 3.

THE WEATHER.—The sea was very high, and the surf-flag was hoisted all yesterday, but communication with the shipping was not entirely cut off. We have had no rain since Sunday last, but the weather has had a threatening appearance almost every day, supposed by some to indicate the breaking up of the monsoon. The barometer was lower yesterday than it has been since the middle of October. Thermometer almost stationary within doors at 76 deg.—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 11.

RETIREMENT OF MAJOR R. W. SPARROW.—We hear that Major R. W. Sparrow, of the 18th N.I., is about retiring from the service, in which case Capt. (Brev. Major) W. Russell, Lieut. C. H. Winfield, and Ens. B. Wyld, will respectively be promoted to the superior grades.—*Athenaeum*.

MOFUSSIL.

BANGALORE.—*Departure of the 2nd N. I.*—We understand that the 2nd regt. N. I. left Bangalore on the 16th inst., en route for Mercara. —*Athenæum*, Nov. 23.

CANNANORE, Dec. 2nd.—*Military Relief.*—The detachments of the 43rd regt. N. I., after being relieved by those of the 12th regt. N. I. have returned to this garrison.

—*Dinner to Gen. and Mrs. Leslie.*—The officers of H.M. 25th gave a farewell dinner last evening to Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Leslie, to meet whom a large portion of the garrison were invited, on which occasion the whole of the fine suite of rooms composing the mess-room of the corps were thrown open, being duly ornamented with appropriate decorations. As far as we could judge, about fifty persons sat down to an excellent and *recherché* dinner; the *coup d'œil* of the table glittering with plate, and surrounded by the bright eyes of the fair guests, presented a most pleasing appearance. At the conclusion of dinner a few select airs were played by the excellent band of the 25th; and on the ladies retiring, the mess room was shortly after thrown open for dancing, which was kept up with very great spirit until one o'clock, when the guests, after partaking of refreshments, retired.

—*Shipping.*—The steamer *Hugh Lindsay* leaves this tomorrow evening, and conveys a party of invalids of H.M.'s 25th to Madras. The ship *Malabar*, Capt. Pare, is hourly expected.

—*Inspection.*—The inspection of the 12th N. I. by the major general commanding, terminated on the 22nd, and that of H.M.'s 25th on 29th ultimo. —*Athenæum*, Dec. 8.

MOMINABAD.—*Brigadier Beatson.*—A private letter from Mominabad, dated 14th instant, says:—"Brigadier W. F. Beatson, K.B.E., assumed charge of the cavalry division on the 5th inst., and arrived here on the 6th. He proceeds to-morrow on his tour of inspection, commencing with Hingolee, Ellichpoor, and Aurungabad. He will pass through this in the beginning of January, and review the 1st cavalry, and then continue his journey to Goolburgah and Bolarum. We have had rather more than the usual quantum of rain this year."—*Ibid.* Nov. 23.

MUSILIPATAM, Nov. 27.—*Military.*—The left wing of the 26th regt. left this place for Berhampore on the 25th ult., and the right for Waltair this morning; Major Halpin commanding the former, and Lieut. col. Johnson the latter. —*Ibid.* Dec. 4.

NEILLORE.—*Heavy Rain.*—A friend, who lately passed through the Nellore district, in a letter dated 27th Nov., says, in reference to the late heavy rains,—"I really never saw the country in such a state during the whole time I have been in India."—*Ibid.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 23, 1847.—The following movement is ordered:—42nd regt. N.I. from Hong Kong to Masulipatam.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. GEORGE COLLINS, H.M. 4TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Madras, Sept. 25, 1847.—At a general court-martial, holden at Kamptee, on Friday, Aug. 27, 1847, Lieut. G. Collins, H.M. 4th (King's Own) reg., placed in arrest by order of the commanding officer, was arraigned upon the following charges:—

First Charge.—For unofficerlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Kamptee, on the night of July 22, 1847, been in a state of intoxication when on the sick list.

Second Charge.—For unofficerlike and violent conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the same place, and on the same night specified in the first charge, behaved in a menacing manner, and used threatening language towards Lieuts. J. G. Bolton and T. P. Roberts by saying, with reference to those officers, while in the act of putting his gun together, as follows, namely, "There is no use talking—by God I have sworn it, one of you will be sacrificed to night—my mind is made up, one or other, or both of you, must be sacrificed," or words to the same effect.

Third Charge.—For unofficerlike and violent conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the same place, and on the same night as specified in the first charge, left his quarters with a gun stock in his hand, and followed the aforesaid Lieuts. J. G. Bolton and T. P. Roberts to a bungalow occupied by Lieuts. J. Hallows, H.M. 4th (King's Own) reg., and then and there made use of further threatening language in allusion to the said Lieuts. J. G. Bolton and T. P. Roberts.

Fourth Charge.—For unofficerlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Kamptee, on the forenoon of July 23rd, 1847, been in a disgraceful and outrageous state of intoxication; he, Lieut. G. Collins, being at the time on the sick list.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Sd.) HENRY W. BARROW, Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col.
Comdg. 4th (King's Own) reg.

Kamptee, July 29, 1847.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

The Court, having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has stated in his defence, is of opinion.

Finding on the First Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty of the first charge.

Finding on the Second Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty of the second charge, with the exception of the words "while in the act of putting his gun together;" the Court finding that the threat named in the charge was used some minutes after.

Finding on the Third Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty of the third charge.

Finding on the Fourth Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty of the fourth charge.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. G. Collins, 4th (King's Own) reg., to be placed at the bottom of the list of lieuts. of H.M. 4th (King's Own) reg.; and further, that he be severely and publicly reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved and confirmed: and the reprimand will be conveyed to Lieut. Collins according to instructions which will be communicated by the deputy adjutant general of H.M. forces in India.

(Sd.) TWEEDDALE, Lieut. Gen.

Madras, Sept. 22, 1847.

Lieut. G. Collins is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

This order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every reg. in H.M. service on the establishment of Fort St. George.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief.

(Sd.) T. S. PRATT, Lieut. Col., Dep. Adj. Gen. H.M. Forces.
Oct. 30, 1847.

LIEUT. HENRY TOMBELLE PALMER CRISP, 52ND N.I.

The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial, holden at Fort St. George, Sept. 30, 1847, and continued by adjournment, by virtue of a warrant from His Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Most Noble George Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T. and C.B., Commander-in-Chief, are published to the army.

Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, 52nd N.I., placed in arrest by order of Lieut. Col. P. Thomson, commanding the same reg., and charged as follows:—

First Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and highly to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having, at Moulmein, on June 29, 1846, borrowed from the late Private Dada Pursad, regimental number 1367, of the Grenadier Company of the 52nd N.I., the sum of Rs. 155, engaging to repay the same in October of the same year, but which amount he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, has never repaid.

Second Instance.—In having, at Tavoy, on Jan. 11, 1847, when in command of a detachment of the 52nd N.I., borrowed from Private Appoodoo, regimental number 1168, of the F. Company of the regiment, a soldier under his command, the sum of Rs. 50, engaging to repay the same on the issue of pay in the following month of February, but which amount he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, has never repaid.

Third Instance.—In having, at Mergui, on May 21, 1847, when in command of a detachment of the 52nd N.I., borrowed from Naigue Sied Amuroollah, regimental number 987, of the F. company of the same regiment, a soldier under his command, the sum of Rs. 6, which he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, has never repaid.

Fourth Instance.—In having, at Madras, on June 4, 1847, when in command of a detachment of 52nd N.I., borrowed from the aforesaid Naigue Sied Amuroollah, the sum of Rs. 10, which he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, has never repaid.

Fifth Instance.—In having, at Palaveram, in the month of June, 1847, borrowed from Jemadar Ramalingum, of the 52nd

M.I., the sum of Rs. 40, which he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, has never repaid.

Second Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

First Instance.—In having embezzled and converted to his own use a sum of Rs. 100, the property of Subadar Vurdiah, of the 52nd N.I., the said sum having been deposited with him, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, and entrusted to his charge, for safe custody, by the said Subadar Vurdiah, as officer of his company, when he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, was commanding a detachment of the said reg. at Tavoy, on Feb. 6, 1847.

Second Instance.—In having embezzled and converted to his own use a sum of Rs. 100, the property of the aforesaid Subadar Vurdiah, the said sum having been deposited with him, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, and entrusted to his charge for safe custody by the said Subadar Vurdiah, as officer of his company, when he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, was commanding a detachment of the aforesaid reg. at Tavoy, on May 5, 1847.

Third Instance.—In having embezzled and converted to his own use a sum of Rs. 200, the property of Naique Soobramooneah, regimental number 1346, of the 52nd N.I., the said sum having been deposited with him, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, and entrusted to his charge, for safe custody, by the said Naique Soobramooneah, as officer of his company, when he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, was commanding a detachment of the said reg. at Tavoy, in Dec. 1846.

Fourth Instance.—In having embezzled and converted to his own use, a sum of Rs. 30, the property of the aforesaid Naique Soobramooneah, the said sum having been deposited with him, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, and entrusted to his charge for safe custody by the said Naique Soobramooneah, as officer of his company, when he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, was commanding a detachment of the aforesaid regt. at Tavoy, in Jan. 1847.

Fifth Instance.—In having embezzled and converted to his own use a sum of Rs. 50, the property of the aforesaid Naique Soobramooneah, the said sum having been deposited with him, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, and entrusted to his charge, for safe custody, by the said Naique Soobramooneah, as officer of his company, when he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, was commanding a detachment of the aforesaid reg. at Tavoy, in Feb. 1847.

Sixth Instance.—In having embezzled and converted to his own use a sum of Rs. 50, the property of Private Rajah Moodeen, regimental number 938, of the 52nd N.I., the said sum having been deposited with him, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, and entrusted to his charge, for safe custody, by the said Private Rajah Moodeen, as officer of his company, when he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, was commanding a detachment of the said reg. at Tavoy, on Feb. 3, 1847.

Seventh Instance.—In having embezzled and converted to his own use a sum of Rs. 150, the property of Naique Sied Amurollah, regimental number 687, of the 52nd N.I., the said sum having been deposited with him, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, and entrusted to his charge, for safe custody, by the said Naique Sied Amurollah, as officer of his company, when he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, was commanding a detachment of the said reg. at Tavoy, in Dec. 1846.

Eighth Instance.—In having embezzled and converted to his own use a sum of Rs. 50, the property of the aforesaid Naique Sied Amurollah, the said sum having been deposited with him, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, and entrusted to his charge by the said Naique Sied Amurollah, as officer of his company, when he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, was commanding a detachment of the aforesaid regt. at Tavoy, in April, 1847.

Ninth Instance.—In having embezzled and converted to his own use a sum of Rs. 41, the property of the aforesaid Naique Sied Amurollah, the said sum having been deposited with him, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, and entrusted to his charge, for safe custody, by the said Naique Sied Amurollah, as officer of his company, when he, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, was commanding a detachment of the aforesaid regt. at Tavoy, in May, 1847.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Sd.) P. THOMSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Commanding 52nd Reg. N.I.

Palaveram, Oct. 5, 1847.

(By order.) (Sd.) R. ALEXANDER, Lieut. Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, and what has been stated in defence, is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, of the 52nd N.I., is guilty of all the charges, with the exception of the words "when in command of a detachment of the 52nd N.I.," in the 4th instance of the first charge.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as

above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, 52d N.I., to be cashiered.

(Sd.) W. E. A. ELLIOTT, Lieut. Colonel,
27th regt. N.I., President.

Fort St. George, Oct. 22, 1847.

(Sd.) J. C. BOULDERSON, Captain,
Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Approved and confirmed.

(Sd.) TWEEDDALE, Lieut. General,
Commander-in-Chief.
Madras, Oct. 28, 1847.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAUCHAMP, G. T. sub. jud. of the zillah of Combaconum, res. ch. of the court fr. D. Mayne, Nov. 22.
CHAMBER, Hon. H. accepted annuity fr. Civil Fund.
COCHRANE, J. H. coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, del. over ch. of dist. to Murray on Nov. 25.
DOWDESWELL, W. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Masulipatam, del. over ch. of court to principal sudder ameen, Dec. 15.
GOODWYN, T. W. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Calicut dur. abs. of H. Morris, Nov. 30.
GREENAWAY, G. S. to be civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Trichinopoly v. W. Harrington, but to continue to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Honore until further orders, Dec. 3.
HARRINGTON, W. to be civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Coimbatore v. G. J. Waters, Dec. 3.
INNES, L. C. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, Dec. 10.
LAVIE, W. accepted annuity fr. Civil Fund.
LEWIN, R. C. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara, Nov. 23.
LEWIN, M. accepted annuity fr. Civil Fund; perm. to resign the service, Dec. 10.
LUSHINGTON, J. L. to be 2nd asst to acc. gen. v. J. W. Cherry.
MAYNE, D. to act as subor. jud. of the zillah of Calicut dur. empl. of Goodwyn on other duty, Nov. 30.
MURRAY, M. res. ch. of dist. fr. Cochrane on Nov. 25.
PRENDERGAST, T. coll. and mag. of Rajahmundry, to deliver over ch. of dist. to H. Forbes, sub-coll. fr. date of quitting station on leave, Nov. 23.
STOREY, E. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Trichinopoly until further orders, Dec. 3.
WATERS, G. J. accepted annuity fr. Civil Fund; perm. to resign the East-India Company's service, Dec. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOILEAU, T. E. J. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 20, prep. to his ret. to Europe on furl.
DOWDESWELL, W. 1 mo. to presidency, fr. Dec. 15.
HARRIS, G. A. 1 mo. to Mysore.
INGLIS, W. A. D. 2 mo. to presidency, Dec. 7.
LEWIN, R. C. leave cancelled.
PRENDERGAST, T. 1 mo. fr. date of quitting station, to Madras.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

EVANS, Rev. G. H. A.M. to offic. as chaplain of St. George's Cathedral until further orders, Dec. 7.
OTTELEY, Rev. W. B. B.A. to offic. as jt. chaplain of Secunderabad until further orders, Dec. 7.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

OTTELEY, Rev. W. B. as asst. chap. Nov. 26.
MCENVOY, Rev. J. chaplain of Kamptee, 2 m. fr. date of leaving his station.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARINGTON, Capt. J. H. M. 48th N.I. to rank fr. May 2.
BARROW, Ens. F. O. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.
BELL, Maj. O. 2nd N.V. bat. to the com. of the detach. of that corps at Nellore, Nov. 29.
BOILEAU, Lieut. T. A. 43rd N.I. passed as Interp. in Hindustani.
BOUDIER, Lieut. E. W. 51st N.I. to be capt. Oct. 13, v. Blaxland, retired.
BREMNER, Ens. A. R. 41st N.I. to proc. to join under ch. of Lieut. Simpson, Dec. 1.
BROWN, Lieut. D. 1st fus. to ch. of detail of that corps under orders to proc. fr. the Mount to join head qrs. Dec. 1.
CAMERON, Ens. J. M. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.
CARTER, Ens. S. G. H.M.'s 51st regt. passed exam. in Hindoostanee, and to have moonshie allowance, Dec. 9.
CHIFFINDALL, Ens. W. H. 24th N.I. to proc. under ch. of Lieut. Simpson, as far as Ongole, then to proc. to Secunderabad for the purpose of joining his corps, Dec. 1.
CONER, Lieut. H. A. O. 48th N.I. to be capt. Sept. 1, v. Carpenter, prom.
CORTON, Brev. capt. F. C. eng. to be capt. fr. Dec. 10, in succ. to Monteth, retired.
CUNDY, Ens. R. 35th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee, Dec. 7.

DASHWOOD, Ens. A. A. G. posted to 18th N.I. as 5th ens. to join Nov. 27, to rank fr. Aug. 21, to join under ch. of Capt. Simpson, Dec. 1.

DICKY, Ens. A. H. M. posted to 2nd N.I. as 5th ens. Dec. 6, to rank fr. Aug. 21.

DUN, Ens. P. H. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, Nov. 20.

FABER, Brev. maj. C. E. eng. to be maj. fr. Dec. 10, in succ. to Monteith, retired.

FRIETZ, Lieut. H. H. 19th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, creditable progress, with monshee allowance, Dec. 1.

FRASER, Ens. H. 46th N.I. to proceed and join his corps *visd* Madras and Calcutta, Nov. 24.

FAYE, Lieut. H. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani Dec. 1.

GIB, Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 6.

GRAFFITH, Ens. T. R. doing duty with 52nd N.I. posted to 30th N.I. as 5th ens. to join Nov. 24; removed to 48th N.I. at his own request, Dec. 9; to rank fr. Aug. 20; to proc. to join under ch. of Capt. Simpson, Dec. 1.

HAY, Ens. L. posted to 39th N.I. as 5th ens. Dec. 6; to rank fr. Aug. 21.

HARRIS, Lieut. A. J. de H. 1st fus. perm. to ret. to his duty.

HUGHES, Lieut. H. Le F. 31st lt. inf. to ch. of detail of 2nd Eur. lt. inf. under orders to proc. fr. the Mount to join head qrs. Dec. 1.

HUNTER, Lieut. A. 30th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 20, v. Edwards, dec.

HURST, Ens. W. P. 7th N.I. perm. to join his regt. *visd* Calcutta.

MACKEY, Maj. A. W. to continue to discharge duties of dept. paymaster and staff officer at Poonamalee, until relieved, Nov. 23.

MASON, Ens. G. R. 22nd N.I. to proc. to join under ch. of Lieut. Simpson, Dec. 1.

MASON, Lieut. C. C. 48th N.I. to rank fr. May 2.

MACLAGAN, Ens. W. D. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.

McMAHON, Ens. A. R. 30th N.I. to proc. to join under ch. of Capt. Simpson, Dec. 1.

MEARS, Ens. W. P. 40th N.I. to proc. and join his corps, Dec. 7.

MOBERLEY, 2nd Lieut. A. S. eng. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.

MONTETH, Maj. gen. eng. perm. to retire on pension of rank fr. Dec. 10.

MORRIS, Ens. J. V. 18th N.I. to proc. and join his corps, Dec. 7.

MURRAY, Ens. H. 30th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 4, v. Gladstone, dec.

PEYTON, Ens. W. J. 48th N.I. to be lieut. Sept. 1, v. Carpenter, prom.

PINDER, Lieut. G. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee, Dec. 9.

REID, Ens. A. to do duty with 52nd N.I. Dec. 7.

ROLLO, Capt. R. 1st nat. vet. batt. to do duty with det. at Salem, Dec. 3.

RUNDALL, 2nd Lieut. F. H. eng. to be 1st lieut. fr. Dec. 10, in succ. to Monteith, retired.

RUSSELL, Brev. maj. 18th N.I. to be major, v. Sparrow, ret.

SALTER, Ens. P. to do duty with 52nd N.I. Dec. 7.

SHERARD, Ens. G. P. B. 49th N.I. to be gr. mr. and interp.

SIM, Brev. col. D. eng. to be col. fr. Dec. 10, v. Monteith, ret.

SIMPSON, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. to ch. of young officers ordered to proc. to join their corps, Dec. 1.

SINCLAIR, Ens. J. W. 51st N.I. to be lieut. Oct. 13, in succ. to Blackland, retired.

SPARROW, Maj. R. W. 18th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the service on pens. of his rank, fr. Nov. 27.

STANSFIELD, Ens. T. W. posted to 51st N.I. Dec. 7, to rank fr. Aug. 21.

STRAHAN, Lieut. W. A. O. attached to sappers and miners, is perm. at his req. to rejoin his corps the 8th N.I. at the expiration of the leave of abs. on m. c. granted Nov. 27.

TAYLOR, Lieut. col. C. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Visagapatam, Dec. 7.

UNDERWOOD, Major G. A. eng. to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 10, in succ. to Monteith, retired.

VIZARD, Ens. W. J. 35th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.

WILSON, Ens. C. H. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.

WINFIELD, Lieut. C. H. 18th N.I. to be capt. v. Sparrow, ret.

WYLD, Ens. B. 18th N.I. to be lieut. v. Sparrow, ret. Nov. 27.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

E. C. RAVENSHAW, Nov. 26.

INFANTRY.

BROWN, E. P. Nov. 27. MORRIS, J. V. Dec. 6.

DASHWOOD, A. A. G. Nov. 27. READ, A. Dec. 2.

DICKY, A. H. M. Nov. 27. SALTER, P. Dec. 2.

HAY, L. Nov. 27. STANSFIELD, T. W. Nov. 27.

MEARS, W. F. Dec. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, Capt. W. C. 28th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. and emb. fr. W. coast, Dec. 27.

BLACKBURN, Ens. J. L. 30th N.I. fr. Nov. 23 to Jan. 31, 1848, to Calcutta, on m. c.

BRADISH, Ens. J. 15th N.I. Nov. 15 to May 1, E. coast, on m. c.

BRIGGS, Capt. G. H. A. 1 mo. fr. date of quitting his station.

CATTLEY, Lieut. A. J. 1st Mad. fus. fr. Dec. 1 to March 31, 1848, to Presidency.

CLERK, Capt. T. 34th N.I. to Madras, to apply for leave to sea, on m. c.

FARRAN, Capt. J. W. 25th N.I. in ext. to Oct. 15, 1848, on m. c.

GOODRICH, Lieut. 45th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. and emb. fr. W. coast, Dec. 7.

GORDON, Ens. A. C. 32nd N.I. to Europe, on m. c. to emb. fr. Bombay.

GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 34th L.I. to rem. at the Presidency with leave of absence until Jan. 21.

GROVER, Capt. G. B. B. 5th L.C. to proceed to Bombay, with leave fr. Dec. 8 to Jan. 25, 1848.

HARKNESS, Lieut. and gr.-mr. G. 25th N.I. to Europe on m. c.

HORNE, 2nd Lieut. P. D. art. fr. Nov. 25 to Jan. 1, 1849, to Western Coast and Neilgherries, on m. c.

HOWDEN, Lieut. col. J. A. 5th N.I. to Europe, on furl. and emb. fr. Madras, Dec. 10.

HUTTON, Capt. W. F. 34th L.I. to Europe on furl. Nov. 30.

KEIGHTLY, Lieut. F. 24th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 20, or fr. date of quitting Sectabuldee-Hingolee and Jaulnah.

KIRBY, Capt. C. 1 mo. to Madras.

LEWIN, Ens. G. F. J. 2nd Eur. L. I. 1 year fr. Nov. 1, to Neilgherries on m. c.

LONGCROFT, Lieut. T. C. 16th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to May 31, 1849, to Neilgherries on m. c.

MCAIR, 2nd Lieut. J. F. A. art. leave canc. Dec. 7.

MOBERLEY, 2nd Lieut. F. J. engs. 2 mo. to pres.

PIERCE, Lieut. C. A. 27th N.I. to Europe on m. c. Dec. 3.

REYNOLDS, Capt. O. 26th N.I. in ext. till arrival of his regt. at Waltair.

RICKARDS, Brev. capt. P. E. L. 49th N.I. to Europe on furl.

STRAHAN, Lieut. W. A. O. 8th N.I. sappers and miners in ext. fr. Nov. 2 to April 30, 1848, to Neilgherries on m. c.

SURTEES, Lieut. A. S. 41st N.I. to Europe on m. c. Nov. 30.

WALSH, Capt. T. P. 52nd N.I. to Feb. 13 in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHLEY, Asst. surg. A. H. fr. doing duty under Superint. surg. Nagpore, subsidiary force, to 13th N.I. Nov. 27.

BRIGHT, Surg. G. A. C. to be garrison surg. at Bangalore.

CLEMENTSON, Asst. surg. F. L. fr. doing duty with H.M. 94th foot, to med. ch. of Eur. art. goulundaz, and sappers and miners, at Aden.

EDGECOMBE, Surg. G. E. fr. 8th N.I. to 5th L.C.

EVANS, Asst. surg. W. M.D. app. a member of board of med. off. v. Surg. T. Taplin, rel. fr. that duty, Dec. 10.

FLEMING, Asst. surg. J. B. to do duty with supt. surg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, Dec. 2.

GAINIE, Asst. surg. E. L. I. fr. doing duty with 2nd batt. art. to do duty under superint. surg. N. div. and will proceed to join in ch. of a party of young officers under Lieut. Simpson, 22nd N.I.

GODFREY, Asst. surg. F. pres. div. ret. to duty, Dec. 9.

JACKSON, Asst. surg. E. M. fr. med. ch. of Eur. art. goulundaz, and sappers and miners at Aden, to do duty under superint. surg. centre div. Nov. 27.

LAWDER, Surg. J., F.R.C.S., rel. fr. committees for exam. of sick officers in cons. of the return of Surg. Godfrey, Dec. 9.

LESLIE, Asst. surg. W. A. fr. superint. surg. S. div. to superint. surg. Malabar and Canara, Dec. 6.

LINTON, Surg. C. C. fr. 5th L. C. to 8th N.I. to have effect fr. date of his embarkation for Europe.

MAGRATH, Surg. A. N. app. of gar. surg. at Bangalore, canc. at his own request, Nov. 23.

PALMER, Asst. surg. J. E. fr. doing duty with 5th to do duty with 2nd batt. art. Nov. 20.

PETERKIN, Asst. surg. J. M. D. fr. doing duty superint. surg. dep. S. div. in med. ch. of 16th N.I. posted to 16th N.I. Dec. 4.

WELSH, Asst. surg. J. M. D. fr. doing duty superint. surg. Malabar and Canara to 8th N.I. Dec. 6.

WILSON, Asst. surg. J. M. D. to do duty under supt. surg. N. div. Dec. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LINTON, Surg. C. C. to Europe, on m. c. Dec. 8.

OGILVIE, Asst. surg. J. K. M.D. 1 year from Dec. 15, to Madras.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BIRD, the lady of John, c.s. d. at Madras, Nov. 29.

CLARKE, the lady of Richard G. c.s. s. at the Adyar, Nov. 20.

DE COSTA, the wife of J. F. d. at Vepery, Dec. 1.

KNOX, the wife of the Rev. G. B.A. s. at Bangalore, Dec. 6.

LAWDER, the lady of Lieut. and adjt. Edward J. 44th N.I. s. at Trichinopoly, Nov. 27.

McDONELL, the lady of Aeneas R. c.s. s. at Cuddalore, Dec. 5.

PEARS, the lady of Maj. Thomas T. c.s. eng. d. Bangalore, Nov. 19.

SMITH, Mrs. George, d. at Vepery, Nov. 26.

MARRIAGES.

BARROW, Capt. Joseph L. art. dep. com. of ord. to Alicia, d. of the late Lieut.-col. Kingston Egan, at Admednuggur, Nov. 29.
 KIMBY, Capt. Charles F. 14th N.I. to Carolac, d. of Henry Headley, at Madras, Nov. 30.

DEATHS.

BORRODAILE, Florence Emma, d. of Major A. 4th L.C. at Bangalore, aged 11 mo. Nov. 22.
 RUSSELL, Geo. E. infant s. of Lieut. Geo. W. 2nd L. C. at Trichinopoly, Dec. 1.
 SCHMIDT, Isabella C. d. of the late John C. at Tellicherry, aged 16, Oct. 21.
 SMITH, William T. G. s. of Wm. at Madras, aged 11 mo. Dec. 6.
 THOMPSON, Anne J. wife of Qr. mr. William, at Jaulnaugh, Oct. 26.
 WRIGHT, Ens. J. A. 39th N.I. at Coimbatore, Dec. 1.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23. *Mary Ricketts*, Assanally, Chittagong.—26. *Sutlej*, Campbell, London.—28. *Rachel*, Kerr, Mauritius.—30. *Martin Luther*, Hutton, Mauritius; *Duke of Portland*, Cubitt, Mauritius.—Dec. 2. Steamer *Haddington*, Harris, Suez.—3. *Lord Hungerford*, Norman, London.—6. *Kestrel*, Bremner, London; *Candahar*, Gross, London.—7. *Emerald Isle*, Palmer, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sutlej*.—Mrs. Major Bell, Mrs. Capt. Briggs, Mrs. Capt. Worster, Mrs. Capt. Hurlock and child, Mrs. Dr. Shaw and child, Mrs. Lieut. Harris, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Headley, Miss Pendergast, Miss Bell, Mrs. Fox, Miss Rebecca Fox, Miss Emily Fox, Miss Caroline Fox, and 3 children; Mrs. Milne, Miss E. Ritchie, and 4 children; Major Bell, Lieut. Harris, Rev. Mr. Ottley, Rev. Mr. Johnson, Messrs. Ravenshaw, Brown, Dickey, Hay, Stansfield, Dashwood, Offner, Fox, and Milne; Rev. Messrs. Simoa O'Riordan, Michael Gough, Daniel O'Dogherty, Dennis Forde, and Thomas Fitzsimons; Mrs. Toy, Mrs. Clifton, Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Malony, Mrs. Cokely, Mrs. Alder, Miss Simmonds, Miss Giles, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Kinslie, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Capt. Thomas, Miss Richards, Miss Dennett, Capt. Thomas, Ensign A. J. Davern, 4 children, Mrs. Reynolds.

From SUEZ.—Miss Tulloch, Mrs. Cochran and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Sargent and servant, Mr. Salter (cadet), Mr. A. Read (ditto), Miss Catley, and Capt. and Mrs. Budd.

From GALLE.—Messrs. Hatton and Campbell.

Per *Lord Hungerford*.—Capt. Gildes and Ens. Veitch, H.M.'s 25th regt.; Ens. Foster, 84th regt.; Ens. Trydall, 5th regt.; 73 troops with their families.

Per *Keshel*.—Mr. Geo. Hopkins.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 26.—*Robert Small*, Scott, London.—27. *Sutlej*, Campbell, Calcutta.—29. *Rachael*, Kerr, Vizagapatam.—30. *Isabella Hereus*, Houston, Calcutta.—Dec. 2. Steamer *Haddington*, Harris, Calcutta.—4. *Duke of Portland*, Cubitt, Sea.—6. *Princess Helene*, Carruthers, Sea.—14. Steamer *Bentlack*, Kellock, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Robert Small*.—Mrs. Clerk, Capt. Clerk, 34th regt. M. N.I., J. C. Fuller, Esq. asst. surg., A. Ogilvie, c. s.; four children of Capt. Clerk, and six servants; Lieut. Lightfoot, H.M.'s 84th regt.; Lieut. T. G. De Rett, 51st M. N. I.; Ens. E. G. Morton, 18th M. N.I.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Dec. 14, 1847.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½ to 2 per cent. dis.
1829-30	1½ do.
1841	Par to ½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	12 to 14 do.
1835-36	do. do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	No transactions.
Tanjore Bonds	15 to 16 do. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	15 do. prem.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras	250 to 260 Rs. do.
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.

Exchanges.

Bills on England..... 1s. 8½d. a 1s. 9½d. according to sight.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, none.

Bank of England Post Bills, do.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, par to 2 per cent. dis.
 " Sell, " to 2 " prem.
 Bombay.—Buy, " to 2 " dis.
 " Sell, " to 2 " prem.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns..... Rs. 11-4 to 11-6
 Bank of England Notes 10-12 to 11
 Spanish Dollars 35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 6 per Ct.
 On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c. 8 "
 On do. of Indigo 8 "
 On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods 9 "
 In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper 7 "

Discounts.

On Government Acceptances 3 per Ct.
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 9 "
 Ditto above 30 days 9½ "

To London and Liverpool, 6l. per ton of 20 cwt.; via West Indies, 4l. ditto.

MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market continues in an easy state, but in consequence of the accounts which have been brought by the late mails from home of the great depression in trade, the exchange between the two countries has been materially affected, and a further decline, it will be observed by our quotations, has taken place. We have no change to notice in the value of investments.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

DEATH OF CURSETJEE COWASJEE, ESQ.—We regret to announce the death of Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esq., a highly respectable and distinguished member of the Parsee mercantile community. This mournful event, which happened at 10 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, has been universally regretted by the Zoroastrians of Bombay, who have lost one of the most intelligent and influential members of the Punchayet. The deceased had been confined to his house for about one month under an attack of dropsy, which, though it was subdued for a time, shewed dangerous symptoms on Saturday evening, and eventually proved fatal. Cursetjee has left a large family, consisting of three sons and several daughters, who, together with a large circle of friends and relations, have suddenly been reduced to deep affliction. The deceased was a highly respectable and enterprising merchant, and was broker to the firm of Messrs. Macvicar, Burn, & Co. He was well known to many Europeans of this place, who highly appreciated his many good qualities. He had been for some time engaged in making preparations for the celebration of the nuptials of his children, when his lamented demise prevented the realization of his hopes. He was fifty-eight years of age. His nephew and son-in-law, Dadabhoj Rustomjee, Esq., has been appointed executor of his estate.—*Telegraph and Courier*, Dec. 6.

VISITATION TOUR OF THE BISHOP.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop left the presidency for Surat on Monday evening by the steamer *Surat*, on a tour of visitation in Goozerat.—*Times*, Dec. 8.

OFFICIAL VISIT TO SALSETTE.—The Hon. the Governor and Staff went yesterday to Salsette on a visit to Poway and its grounds.—*Ibid.*, Dec. 11.

THE LATE HENRY BALDWIN HERRICK, ESQ.—It is with very deep regret that we have observed an intimation in *Sam Sly's African Journal* of the 7th Oct. of the death of H. B. Herrick, Esq., barrister, Clerk of the Crown, Bombay, at Cape Town, on the 2nd of that month. Mr. Herrick first came amongst us in 1838, and immediately gained the esteem and regard of his brethren at the bar. In 1843 he succeeded Mr. Campbell as Clerk of the Crown. In August, 1846, he obtained leave of absence to proceed to Egypt on private affairs; and was on the 12th October united to Miss Willis, the object of an early attachment. In November he returned to Bombay and resumed his duties. At no time of very vigorous health or robust habit of body, and suffering occasionally from those dispeptic disorders from which few men of such studious and sedentary habits as he was are exempt, it was not till May that any symptoms of an alarming nature made their appearance, when an attack of liver complaint, which left no chance to his medical men, compelled his immediate retirement from Bombay. With a man newly married, too liberal to be rich, the relinquishment of a valuable appointment was a matter of no small importance, and under other circumstances he was likely to have

struggled on so long as there was any chance of his being able to remain—when the acting chief justice in the most handsome manner put an end to all difficulty on that score, by giving leave to Mr. Herrick to retire for whatever period his health required without vacating his office—Mr. Wallace being placed in temporary charge. He left this by the *Madagascar* in August, but his retirement was too late for his recovery; he died at the Cape on the 2nd of October, leaving a young widow, who had scarcely been a wife a year. Mr. Herrick was a man of much talent, and many and varied accomplishments. Thoroughly well versed in the Greek, Latin, and English classics, and on almost every point well informed, his favourite studies were mathematics and natural philosophy, and in these sciences, especially the former, he was a thorough proficient. He was a man of the most thorough uprightness and perfect probity—of a loftiness and purity of principle which viewed suspicion as a stain. He was warm-hearted and benevolent, and if frequent attacks of sickness, a temperament somewhat warm and impetuous, and a sensitiveness to matters which, in the common course of events, are overlooked by men of less delicacy of mind, occasionally kept him from mingling with society, he was full of the milk of human kindness and love for his fellow-men. His shyness was such, that his good qualities were known only within the limited circle of his friends. His demise will occasion much regret to all who knew him.—*Ibid.*

MOFUSSIL.

BELGAUM.—*Strange Occurrence.*—Letters of the 29th ult. from Belgaum have been received since our last. A European, named George Mosely, had the day previous been forwarded to Bombay under charge of a non-commissioned officer of the Highlanders and a guard of sepoy. He had arrived at Belgaum a couple of months previous, and represented himself as the son of Colonel Mosely, on his way to Mysore. He is said to be of gentlemanly appearance, and speaks Hindoostanee fluently. The cause of his seizure and transportation to the presidency had not transpired, but it was surmised that he was a deserter.

—*Military.*—Parades and drills of all kinds were the order of the day amongst the military.

—*The Weather.*—The weather has become warmer than for a short time previous it had been. The atmosphere was cloudy on the 26th, and on that evening a slight shower of rain fell; while thunder and lightning had been heard and seen the two following nights.

—*Health.*—Very little sickness of any kind prevailed at the station.—*Times*, Dec. 4.

COLABAH.—*Laying the First Stone of the New Church.*—The beautiful and imposing ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Church of St. John at Colabah, was performed on Saturday afternoon, in presence of nearly the whole European community of the island, and an immense concourse of natives who had assembled to witness the gathering of the sahib logues.—*Times*, Dec. 8.

DEESA.—*The Weather.*—Advices to the 6th inst. have been received from Deesa. The weather was delightful; the evenings and mornings were very cold, and the heat during the day moderate.

—*The Health of the Troops.*—The troops were in the enjoyment of excellent health. Strange to say, the Matoonga guinea-worm had shewn itself in the troop of horse artillery, upwards of twenty Europeans and numerous natives having been laid up with it.

—*Military Movements.*—The head-quarter wing of the 86th foot was expected in on the 14th instant. The departure of the 28th had been much felt by the lovers of music, as the band of that corps used to play on the plain in front of their lines for the amusement of the station. The troop of horse artillery (the 1st) were about to commence their annual practice.—*Times*, Dec. 15.

FUTTYGHUR.—*Effect of the failure of Cockerell & Co.*—Letters from Futtyghur mention that owing to the failure of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. the crop of indigo seed would be a drug in the market. The quality, besides, was very inferior, having been damaged by rain after it had been cut and stacked. In the Doab, seed was offering at any price, and refused by the Banians. The ryots had in many instances been obliged to carry their stock home again for want of purchasers.—*Times*, Dec. 15.

MAZAGON.—*Fire.*—A fire broke out about 6 o'clock last evening in the timber-yard adjoining the Hope Hall Hotel and Mazagon police office. Some five months ago, our readers may remember, the very same timber-yard was totally destroyed by fire. It is generally believed that the fire of last evening was not accidental, but the work of incendiaries: whatever the origin of the conflagration, which commenced in that part

of the timber-yard adjacent to the Mazagon road, the flames, aided by a pretty stiff breeze blowing at the time, spread rapidly, and it was soon evident that no human efforts could save the valuable stock of wood from total destruction. No exertion was spared to render the loss of property as small as possible. The senior and junior magistrates, and the superintendent of police, with Capt. Willoughby, and all other functionaries whose duty it was to be there, were early on the spot; a sufficiency of European and native constables, European and native soldiers, and officers, fire engines, and firemen, together with a sufficiency of water, were all present in good time. But in spite of exertion, the whole of the timber, when we left the fire, was consumed or in progress of consumption. The ground, which extends from the road by the police-office to the harbour, belongs, we understand, to Dadabhoy Pestonjee; the timber to a number of small merchants, none of whom were insured, and who have consequently suffered most severely by this visitation. Rupees 16,000 had been paid the day before the fire for a very small portion of the wood destroyed. The damage is estimated roughly at two lacs of rupees. A large bungalow at the end of the ground, belonging to Rustomjee Parsee, and tenanted by Mr. Matheson, was placed in the greatest jeopardy, and although not consumed by fire, is all but destroyed by water, and the manual destructions judged necessary at the time by the authorities and aids at the conflagration. It is, in fact, all but pulled down. Rustomjee estimates his loss at 50,000 rupees. Our own countrymen laboured most manfully last night. We saw Gregor Grant, Mr. Danvers, and many other gentlemen, hard at work. To Mr. Tanner and Mr. Mackenzie much praise is due, for their really effectual service, and contempt of danger. The late hour at which we are writing must be our apology for postponing further particulars until to-morrow. It is probable the flames will not be extinguished until to-night or to-morrow morning. No lives were lost.—*Telegraph and Courier*, Dec. 14.

PORCELL.—*The Governor's Band.*—The governor's band played in the Parett Gardens on the evening of Thursday, and though the important accessory of moonlight was wanting, the party assembled was numerous, and much delighted with the improved condition of the band, and the beautiful arrangements made in the gardens which had occurred since last fair season. It is, we believe, proposed to extend the gardens towards the north-eastern gate leading to the grounds, and to get rid of the present heavy stone walls which obstruct alike the air and view, and so bring the whole under the eye of the visitors to the grounds.—*Times*, Dec. 11.

SHOLAPORE. DEC. 6.—*A Night Alarm.*—You have doubtless long ere this heard of the aspirant calling himself Bappoo Sahib Shanaputtee, who has raised a force of 2,000 or 3,000 Arabs, his object being to take Sholapore. So numerous have been the rumours here concerning his intentions, that it was deemed necessary to issue orders to the troops, directing them to hold themselves in readiness to turn out at any hour of the night; and to the different guards to be on the *qui vive* whilst on duty. Since this order was given the troops have turned out twice during the night. The first occasion was in consequence of some thieves, who tried to rob one of the officer's houses, being fired on; and the second occasion was one which has caused many a hearty laugh: the facts I will now relate. The bandmaster of the 3rd cavalry had been giving a tea-party to some of his friends, from which a conductor and riding-master were quietly returning in their bullock-gharrees with lanterns; and as they were passing the Commissariat office they were challenged by the guard, to which challenge *they say* they replied. Whether the guard heard them or not is not known,—it is supposed not, for they immediately gave them such a volley (one of the bullets went through the body of the gharree), that the conductor and his friend had to jump out of it with all dispatch, and shelter themselves under a hedge. The gharreewan, not knowing that his insiders had *cut their stick*, turned the corner and drove on: the torch-bearers put out their lights and made themselves scarce likewise. Shortly afterwards the whole camp was in commotion, bugles blowing, drums beating, messengers running here and there and everywhere; in about half an hour the whole force, with Blake's guns, were in motion, and it was not until they had been drawn up in battlearray, and some troopers had been sent out to scour the country in all directions, that the cause of the alarm was learnt from the guard. But their description of it I must give you in their own words! 'Sahib, we saw twenty lights, and a body of men. They were challenged, but made no reply. When we pursued them, the men and lights suddenly vanished, so we suppose they were *shytans*.' The explanation is shortly this. The lantern-bearers put out the lights and ran away when they were fired on by the guard, and the bullock-driver, not being told to stop, turned a corner and drove home, which rendered the lights in the gharree

no longer visible; hence the supposition by the guard that they had seen *skytars*. It is to be hoped we shall have no more such optical delusions.

The following amusing metrical version of this event is given by a writer in the *Telegraph and Courier*—the parody is a peculiarly happy one. The writer, who signs himself 'Vivida Vis,' dates his epistle the 7th instant, and prefaces it by saying: 'I enclose you an account of an affair that took place at this station a few nights ago; you must know that the authorities here have received information that a gentleman of the name of Bhala Sahib has collected above 2,000 men for the purpose of attacking this place—consequently we have been most dreadfully on the *qui vive* lately.'

1.
At Sholapore the sun went down,
On quiet camp and peaceful town,
And each one careless laid him down
Of Bhala Sahib's vicinity.
2.
But Sholapore at dead of night,
Beheld a very different sight,
When drummers awoke with all their might
To beat the long roll lustily.
3.
And buglers also lent their aid,
A most infernal din they made,
While each one hurried to parade,
And fell in with his company.
4.
The officers all breathless came,
And answered every one his name,
And those who did not get some blame
For turning out so lazily.
5.
By lamp and trumpet fast array'd,
Each homesman drew his battle-blade,
And various every charger neigh'd,
To join the dreadful revelry.
6.
At length they all assembled were,
Captains and majors all were there,
The colonel too brought up the rear,
Attended by his orderly.
7.
The eager question now goes round,
What can have caused th' alarm to sound?
But yet no person can be found
To answer it with certainty.
8.
But some there are who say they saw
Three hundred armed men or more,
Some of whom lighted torches bore,
And waved them high and fearfully.
9.
The guard beheld them with affright,
They saw the foremost wave his light,
And challenging, as well they might,
They fired their muskets manfully.
10.
Two troops of horse were ordered then,
To scour the plain and search the glen,
Accompanied by eighty men,
Equipped the 'light company.'
11.
The Adjutant this warning gave,
'Oh! all ye sepoys, stout and brave,
'Who rush to glory, or, the grave,
'Oh! let your charge be orderly.'
12.
At length the scouts were homeward led,
No foe had they discovered,
And every one slunk back to bed,
And snoozed till morning peacefully.
13.
'Tis morn, the chiefs in deep debate,
Assembled at the Colonel's state,
As if the welfare of the state
Depended on their energy.
14.
But while they thus their measures take,
A message comes from Sergeant Blake,
Who waits without, complaint to make
Of insult to his dignity.
15.
It seems that he had passed the even
With his friend Smith, and at eleven
Returning home in gharry driven,
Attended by a mautsaulchee;
16.
When passing by a native guard,
They challenged, but before he heard,
Or could in answer give a word,
They fired upon him savagely.
17.
In vain he shouts relief to gain,
His shouts and cries are all in vain,
For thick as hail or pelting rain,
Fast rolled the volleying musketry.
18.
At length their powder all was done,
He seized the time to cut and run,
And not half relishing the fun,
He reached his dwelling tremblingly.'

—Times.

COURT MARTIAL.

LOCAL LIEUT. R. FITZSIMONS, SCINDE CAMEL BAGGAGE CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ahmednuggur, Nov. 12, 1847.—At a general court-martial assembled at Kurrachee, on Thursday, Jan. 24, 1847, and of which Lieut. Colonel Bradshaw, H.M. 60th Royal Rifles, is president, Local Lieut. R. FitzSimons, of the Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, was tried on the following charges, viz.—

R. FitzSimons, local lieut. and Q.M. in the Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, brought to trial on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For having, between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1846, when in command of the 2nd division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the undermentioned quantities of grain and forage, the property of Government, entrusted to his charge for the use of the 2nd division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, viz.—

2,908 lbs. of bajree, received on the 2nd and 4th Jan. 1846, from the Kurrachee coll.'s depart., valued at Rs. 90, or thereabouts.

2,500 lbs. of grain, received on March 26, 1846, from the Bengal com. depart. at Sukkur, valued at Rs. 113, or thereabouts.

40,000 lbs. of Bhoosa, received on April 12, 1846, from the Bengal com. depart. at Sukkur, valued at Rs. 125, or thereabouts.

205,940 lbs. of bhoosa, and 8,330 lbs. of grain, being the amount of forage in excess of the quantity actually expended by detachments from the 2nd division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, during the month of April, 1846; the bhoosa valued at Rs. 762, and the grain at Rs. 166, or thereabouts.

Second Charge.—For having, between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1846, when in command of the 2nd division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rs. 1,256, or a portion of that amount, the property of Government, entrusted to his charge for the use of the 2nd division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps—having fraudulently debited Government with the value of the undermentioned quantities of grain and forage, inserted as having been "received by purchase" in the returns of receipts and issues furnished by him, Lieut. FitzSimons, for the months of January, February, March, and April, 1846, namely,

2,908 lbs. bajree, valued at Rs. 90, or thereabouts.

2,500 lbs. of grain, valued at Rs. 113, or thereabouts.

40,000 lbs. of bhoosa, valued at Rs. 125, or thereabouts.

205,940 lbs. of bhoosa, valued at Rs. 762, or thereabouts.

8,330 lbs. of grain, valued at Rs. 166, or thereabouts.

Whereas the above-mentioned sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,256, or thereabouts, were not expended as charged by him (Lieut. FitzSimons).

Third Charge.—For having, when in command of the 2nd division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied 169,040 lbs., or thereabouts, of bhoosa, the property of Government, received by him (Lieut. FitzSimons) from the commissariat department at Sukkur, during the month of May, 1846, for the use of the 2nd division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps.

Fourth Charge.—For having transmitted with the cash account of the 2nd division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, for the month of April, 1846, a fraudulent document, framed to resemble a dealer's bill, and dated Camp, Sukkur, 1st May, 1846, for the sum of Rs. 5,681, 5 annas, and 7 pice, the amount stated therein to have been expended in the purchase of 161,569 lbs. of barley, and 794,994 lbs. of bhoosa, whereas the said bill is a fictitious voucher, prepared by him (Lieut. FitzSimons) with a fraudulent intent.

Fifth Charge.—For embezzlement or fraudulent misapplication of money, the property of Government, entrusted to him, Lieut. FitzSimons, on the public account, on or about the month of April, 1846, when in command of the 2nd division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, in the following instances:—

In having, in the cash account-current of the 2nd division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, for the month of April, 1846, charged the sum of Rs. 5,681, 5 annas, and 7 pice, as having been expended by him (Lieut. FitzSimons) during that month, "as per bill," such bill being the fictitious voucher alluded to in the fourth charge, whereas no such outlay had been made as described in the aforesaid account-current by him (Lieut. FitzSimons), thereby defrauding, or intending to defraud, Government of the amount of Rs. 5,681, 5 annas, and 7 pice.

(Sd.) T. MAUGHAN, Captain,

Commanding Scinde Camel Baggage Corps.

Kurrachee, Aug. 18, 1847.

By order of his Exc. Lieut. General Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B., commanding the troops in Scinde.

(Sd.) EDWARD GREEN, Major,

Assist. Adj. Gen. S. and B.

Head-Quarters, Kurrachee, Aug. 18, 1847.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The Court, having most maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that the prisoner, Richard FitzSimons, local lieut. and quartermaster in the Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, is

Guilty of the first charge.

Not guilty of the second charge.

Guilty of the third charge.

Guilty of the fourth charge.

Guilty of the fifth charge.

With regard to the value of the bhoosa set forth in the third charge, the Court find there was (as by document No. 36) 148,080 lbs. of misa bhoosa, and 20,960 lbs. of white bhoosa, issued by the commissariat to the prisoner, which, according to document No. 70, the Court values 148,080 lbs. of misa bhoosa at Rs. 925, 8 annas, and 20,960 lbs. of white bhoosa at Rs. 77, 8 annas.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, does adjudge him, the said Richard Fitz-

Simons, local lieut. and quarter-master Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, to be transported as a felon for seven years.

Revised Sentence.—The Court, having taken into consideration the remarks contained in the Judge Advocate General's letter of Oct. 15, 1847, begs most respectfully to adhere to its former sentence.

(Sd.) J. BRADSHAW, Lieut. Col. and President.

(Sd.) R. M. HUGHES, Major, Dep. Judge Adv. Gen. Confirmed.

(Sd.) WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut. General, Commander-in-Chief Bombay Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp Soopa, Nov. 11, 1847.

Remarks by the Court.—The Court begs most respectfully to state it feels itself compelled to adhere to its former sentence from the very serious nature of the charges of which the prisoner has been convicted, and that throughout the whole proceedings there does not appear to the Court the slightest extenuating circumstance to induce it to alter its opinion.

(Sd.) J. BRADSHAW, Lieut. Col. and President.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—Certain circumstances in this case induced me to direct a revision of the sentence, but the Court having adhered to its original award, and having assigned strong reasons for doing so, I feel it my duty to confirm it.

(Sd.) WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut. General, Commander-in-Chief Bombay Army.

The prisoner, Local Lieut. Richard FitzSimons, is to be sent to the presidency by the first convenient opportunity, and delivered over to the town major of Bombay.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, W. W. coll. and mag. of Kandeish, res. ch. of his duties.
CORFIELD, A. K. to be senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach, continuing to act as judge and sess. judge of Sholapore, Dec. 1.
COXON, M. A. to be asst. judge and sess. judge of Dharwar, Dec. 1.
GOLDFINCH, W. A. reed. ch. of off. of coll. of Dharwar, Dec. 1.
GOLDSMID, H. E. to be a mem. of the mint committee, and a gov. director of the Bank of Bombay, Nov. 24, to resume ch. of the revenue and financial departments, Nov. 26.
KEYES, R. to be judge and sess. judge of the Konkan, Dec. 1.
MANSFIELD, S. to be actg. coll. and mag. of Dharwar, Dec. 1.
MANSON, C. J. 2nd asst. to mag. of Belgaum, is vested with full penal powers of a mag. Dec. 7.
OGILVY, T. to be actg. pol. agent in the Rewa Kantha, Dec. 1.
SHAW, A. N. coll. of Dharwar, del. over ch. of his off. to his 1st asst. W. A. Goldfinch, Dec. 1.
WEBB, J. coll. of Kaira, res. ch. of his duties, Nov. 24.
WOODCOCK, J. W. sen. asst. judg. and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, for the detached station of Dhoolia res. ch. of his off. Nov. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HUNTER, W. J. 1 mo. to coast on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BACON, Ens. E. A. H. 25th N.I. to be Lieut. Dec. 11 v. Glennie, dec.
BENBOW, Major, to act as adjt. to left wing of 15th N.I. fr. Nov. 1.
BOURDILLON, Lieut. O. 25th N.I. to be adjt. fr. Nov. 15, v. Glennie, dec.
BROUNE, Lieut. col. W. J. fr. 2nd Gren. N.I. to 8th N.I. Nov. 30.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. N. posted 24th N.I. Dec. 3.
CHRISTIE, Capt. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 17th N.I. on departure of Lieut. Pelly, on m. c.
CLEMENTS, Ens. Jas. posted to 3rd N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 14.
COWPER, Lieut. C. C. G. 8th N.I. to rec. ch. of comms. and bazar depart. at Ahmedabad, fr. Ramsay, Dec. 4.
COWPAR, Lieut. and adj. to act as 2nd in com. of 1st Belooch. batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Mayor, Dec. 9.
CRAWLEY, Lieut. col. C. fr. 25th to 11th N.I. Dec. 3.
CUMMING, Ens. W. G. G. 17th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Dec. 4.
FARRINGTON, Ens. A. to do duty with 24th N.I. and to join Dec. 9.
FORBES, Lieut. col. D. fr. 3rd to 25th N.I. Dec. 3.
GELL, Lieut. J. S. to be an assist. mag. in the several zillahs of this presidency, with the exception of Ahmedabad and Dharwar.
GRAY, 2nd Lieut. W. 1st Eur. Fus. to be 1st Lieut. v. Cameron ret. Dec. 9.
GRIFFITH, Ens. C. J. 17th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Dec. 1.
HAYWARD, Ens. G. F. 17th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Dec. 1.
HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. J. to act as adj. to 3rd batt. art. until further orders, Dec. 11.
HENDERSON, Lieut. 29th N.I. to act as adj. to the detach. of that reg. st. at Tannah, from Oct. 2.
HEWITT, Lieut. W. S. 11th N. I. to be adjt. fr. Aug. 19, v. Boyd, prom.
HOUGHTON, Lieut. 14th N.I. to res. ch. of commissariat and bazar dep. at Kolapore, Dec. 9.
KAY, Lieut. B. to act as adj. to left wing of 6th N.I. fr. Nov. 1.

LECKIE, Capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. to join his corps, Dec. 6.
LE MESSURIER, Lieut. col. G. P. fr. 8th N.I. to 2nd gren. N.I.
LITTLE, Lieut. A. B. to act as adj. to 25th N.I. dur. indisposition of Lieut. Glennie, Dec. 9.
LUCAS, Lieut. to perf. duties of sub. assist. com. gen. dur. abs. of Vineat, Dec. 8.
MARRIOTT, 2nd Lieut. C. posted to 1st Eur. Fus. to rank fr. Nov. 14, to do duty with 24th N.I. and to join, Dec. 9.
MELVILL, Lieut. col. to resume ch. of the military and marine depart. Nov. 26.
NUTTALL, Lieut. T. 29th N.I. to com. of subsidiary jail at Bandooop, Dec. 4.
ORD, Ens. E. H. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. v. Colyear, dec. Dec. 9.
PLOMER, Ens. A. G. 25th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 14.
POGSON, Lieut. J. 17th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Dec. 1.
RAMSAY, Assist. com. gen. ordered to pres. Dec. 4.
SCOTT, Lieut. W. app. qr.mr. and interp. in Hindostanee and Mahratta to 13th N.I. Nov. 12.
SHAW, Lieut. col. M. M. fr. 11th N.I. to 3rd N.I. Dec. 3.
SKIPTON, Lieut. to act as adj. to left wing of 2nd gren. reg. N.I.
THACKER, Lieut. J. to act as qr.mr. and interp. to 9th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Church, on leave, Dec. 11.
WHITEHILL, Lieut. and adj. to rem. with left wing of 23rd N.I. and on departure of right wing to act as adj. to left wing, Dec. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARCHER, Dep. assist. com. J. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 12 to Bombay and the Deccan on m. c.
BARR, Lieut. J. T. 1 mo. to Presidency on m. c.
BATE, Capt. J. C. 11th N.I. to Europe for 3 years.
BAYLEY, Major R. A. 5th N.I. Dec. 1 to Jan. 15 to Bombay.
BEAMISH, 2nd Lieut. E. I. art. Nov. 30 to Jan. 15 to Bombay.
BRASSNELL, Lieut. C. E. 8th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. Dec. 1.
BRUEKE, Ens. W. S. 22nd N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. Dec. 1.
CUMBERLEDGE, 2nd Lieut. C. E. 1st fus. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. Dec. 1.
DECLUZEAU, Lieut. col. M. C. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 8 to Bombay.
DE VITRE, Capt. J. D. 26th N.I. in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwar on m. c.
DIBBROW, 2nd Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. regt. in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwar on m. c.
FORB, Capt. Sir F. F. 20th N.I. to Dec. 17 to Bombay.
FRANCIS, Lieut. F. E. 14th N.I. in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwar on m. c.
HAGGARD, 2nd Lieut. T. T. art. fr. Jan. 15 to March 1, 1848, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.
HART, Capt. E. H. 19th N.I. Dec. 1 to 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. J. art. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Bombay.
HOSSACK, Lieut. G. art. to Dec. 21, in ext. to rem. at pres. Dec. 1.
JAMES, Brig. C. B. to Feb. 1, to pres.
LE MESSURIER, Major A. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. Nov. 2 to Jan. 15, to Bombay.
LISTER, Lieut. G. A. 7th N.I. in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar on m. c.
MCKENNA, Lieut. J. H. art. fr. Nov. 20 to Dec. 20, to Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
MCNEIL, Ens. J. 8th N.I. 6 mo. to sea, Dec. 8.
MOYLE, Lieut. H. R. C. 2nd N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres. Dec. 1.
PALGRAVE, Ens. W. G. 8th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres. Dec. 1.
PALIN, Lieut. W. H. 17th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres. Dec. 31.
PEACOCKE, Capt. E. T. 1st N.I. to Europe, on furl. for 3 years fr. Jan. 1.
PELLY, Lieut. L. 17th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
PROCTOR, Lieut. G. H. T. 21st N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to Jan. 31, 1848, to Bombay.
ROBINSON, Ens. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Europe, with leave of absence (without pay) for 6 mo. Dec. 3.
SAULER, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. to Nov. 16, in ext.
SCHNEIDER, Capt. F. 2nd N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. Dec. 1.
SCOTT, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. Dec. 1.
SIMPSON, Capt. W. B. Bheel agt. and comdt. of the Ahmednuggur police corps, two years to Neilgherries, on m. c.
SPARROW, Ens. H. 3rd N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. Dec. 1.
STANTON, Major, agent for gun carriages, 1 mo. in ext. on m. c. fr. Dec. 1.
STEWART, Lieut. G. E. 22nd N.I. in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
TAVERNER, Ens. E. L. 20th N.I. Jan. 1 to March 20, to pres. to be exam. in Hindustani.
TWEEDDALE, Capt. 1st L.C. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 29, 1848, to Bombay.
TYNDALL, Capt. J. N. V. batt. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. Dec. 31.

VALIANT, Cornet F. 1st L.C. Jan. 1 to Mar. 12, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
VINCENT, Capt. H. to Dec. 25.
WESTON, Lieut. H. 14th N.I. to Dec. 31 in ext. to remain at pres. Dec. 1.
WHEATSTONE, Lieut. R. W. 7th N.I. fr. Dec. 1, to Bombay, to await arr. of regt. fr. Scinde.
WINGATE, Capt. G. to the coast and presidency.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOWIE, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of superint. Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.
IMLACH, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of C. in C. Dec. 8.
LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to left wing 26th N.I. at Bombay, Dec. 8.
LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. H. P. passed colloq. exam. Dec. 10.
MANISTY, Asst. surg. F. pl. in temp. ch. of the Hoozoor Treasury, and of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate, Nov. 26.
MONTGOMERY, Surg. A. 15th N.I. to med. ch. 1st batt. art. v. Sinclair, prom. Dec. 6.
PEART, Surg. J. to aff. med. aid to 2nd grens. dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Collum on m. c. Dec. 10.
PEELE, Asst. surg. to act as asst. surg. at General Hospital.
PITCAIRN, Asst. surg. M.D. to rec. med. ch. of left wing 26th N.I. on dep. of right wing of that regt. fr. that station; to aff. med. aid to right wing 23rd N.I. Dec. 8.
SINCLAIR, Supt. surg. J. A. posted to N.W. div. of Guzerat.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLLUM, Asst. surg. W. 2nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 3, to Bombay, on m. c.
MALCOLMSON, Surg. J. P. 3rd N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. Dec. 1.
M'DOWELL, Vet. surg. F., H.A. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. Dec. 1.
NICHOLSON, Surg. B. A. R. 22nd N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. Dec. 1.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BALL, Lieut. A. E. returned to duty, Nov. 6.
BERNARD, J. Mate to be lieut. Sept. 13.
BROOMAN, Mr. Mids. C. E. placed on list of mates fr. June 22.
BROUGHTON, Mr. Mate, perm. to resign the service, Nov. 19.
CAMPBELL, Sir John, to offic. as sec. to the sup. I.N. Nov. 24.
CROME, B. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.
DE CRESPIGNY, Asst. surg. E. serv. placed at disp. of sup. I.N.
FRASER, Asst. surg. A. R. serv. plac. at dispos. of sup. I.N.
HAWKINS, Capt. J. C. leave of abs. in ext. fr. 1st to 31st Oct. on m. c.
HELLARD, S. B. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.
HOLT, G. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.
JERMYN, R. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.
JOLIFFE, L. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.
LAWES, T. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.
LEEDS, R. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.
LYNCH, Capt. H. B. to be asst. to sup. I.N. Nov. 24.
NOTT, F. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.
ROBINSON, G. T. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.
SEDLY, J. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.
STEVENS, J. S. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.
TAYLOR, P. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.
TAYLOR, A. D. Mate, to rank of lieut. fr. Sept. 13.
TUCKER, W. 1st class, 2nd master, attached to the Indus Flotilla, to be acting master fr. June 8.
WALKER, C. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.
WAY, G. E. Mate, to be lieut. Sept. 13.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DA CONCEICAO, the lady of Dr. C. P. s. at Bombay, Dec. 12.
DAVEY, the wife of Asst. surg. Wm. 2nd Eur. reg. d. at Aden, Nov. 23.
DAVIDSON, the wife of A. Fletcher, d. at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 29.
EYRE, the wife of Capt. Thomas, 3rd L.C. s. at Sholapore, Nov. 28.
FENTON, the wife of the Rev. George Livingstone, chaplain, d. at Poona, Dec. 2.
JORDAN, Mrs. A. s. at Bombay, Dec. 11.

MARRIAGES.

DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. James Barnes, 19th N.I. sub.-asst. com. gen. to Harriett, d. of George Birch, at Deesa, Dec. 7.
WEAVER, Lieut. Wm. Henry, H.M.'s 68th, to Eliza Anne, d. of J. L. Gillett, at Bombay, Dec. 2.

DEATHS.

FERNANDES, Catherine A. wife of Victor, at Calicut, Dec. 1.
MUHLREISEN, Jemima, wife of the Rev. J. at Jooneer, Dec. 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 1. Steamer *Seaforth*, Higgs, Colombo.—3. Steamer *Surat*, Collier, Surat.—4. *Futlay Salam*, M'Clure, China; *Emperor*, Day,

Liverpool; *Regina*, Quinton, China.—5. *Hydroos*, —, Calcutta.—6. *Forth*, —, Calcutta; *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Smith, Calcutta and Colombo; *Duchess of Leinster*, Reafree, Singapore.—8. *Owen Glendower*, Robertson, Portsmouth; *Lucy Wright*, Hamilton, Liverpool; *London*, Boylan, Liverpool.—9. *India*, Campbell, Clyde.—10. Steamer *Surat*, Collier, Surat; *Margaret Ann*, White, Muscat; *Charley Castle*, Newberry, Bordeaux.—11. Steamer *Dwaraka*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; *Decon*, Langley, Liverpool.—14. Steamer *Atalanta*, Gordon, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Seaforth*.—Mrs. Prichett; F. Price, Esq. Ceylon C. S.; Lieut. Sydney Darling, H.M.'s 51st foot.
Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Cook and 3 children, Capt. Hart, Mr. Smith.
Per *Emperor*.—Messrs. Stewart and Edwardes.
Per *Regina*.—Mrs. and Miss Quinton.
Per *Owen Glendower*.—Messdames Roebuck and child, Flower, Skinner, Atkinson, Watson, Blowers, Rae, and Curtis; Misses Brooke, J. Brooke, Blowers, Emily Blowers, Stokoe, Rae, Ross, and Annie Ross; Col. D. Leighton, Bom. army; Capt. Flower, Capt. Skinner, Asst. surg. J. J. Atkinson, Rev. Mr. Watson, Lieut. Nicholson, H.M.'s 60th rifles; Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Hyderabad; Rev. Dr. Quin; Rev. Messrs. O'Brien, Hampson, Drake, Bridgeman, and Jerome; Messrs. T. R. Hockin, C. Marriott, A. E. Plomer, R. R. Wallace, A. Curtis, A. Ferguson, and Ferrar, cadets; Mr. Rae, Mrs. Grant and three children; Mrs. Barns, Messrs. Brown and Tapp, Serg. Grant.

Per *Lucy Wright*.—Mr. Edwin Job.

Per *Dwaraka*.—Mrs. Goldie, Miss Goldie, Col. Goldie, H.M.'s 53rd foot; Lieut. De Lisle, Dr. Hart, Capt. Marston, Capt. Grey.
Per steamer *Atalanta*.—Mrs. Sinclair and servant, Mrs. Wilford and servants, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Hobson and servant, Mrs. Gardiner and servant, Mrs. McCullum, Mrs. Hebbert and servant, Mrs. Ducluzeau, Mrs. Halkett, Miss Inglis, Miss Whitehead, Capt. J. Pepper, I. N. and servant; Major Mitchell, 32nd Bom. N.I.; Major Cantley, Ben. art.; Major Sinclair, Bom. art.; Mr. McCullum, Mr. Learie and two servants, Messrs. A. Elphinstone and A. Bettington, Bom. civ. serv.; Capt. Cristall, 8th Bom. N.I.; Capt. Penny, Baker, and Peck; Ens. N. H. McGrath, 22nd foot; Lieut. Halkett, 9th Bom. N.I.; Mr. Colquhoun and servant, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Rose, Messrs. Wallace, Simson, Robinson, Longshaw, and Ford, cadets Bombay army.

From ADEN.—Asst. surg. McAllister, I.N.; J. Kall, Esq. I.N. 2nd class; Mr. Mathews, Madame Silva.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 1.—*Tigris*, Leeds, Zanzibar; *Good Success*, Hunt, China; *Adelaide*, Hutchinsonson, Calcutta.—2. *Anjer*, Bell, Liverpool; *Malacca*, Consitt, London.—4. *Sir Henry Hardinge*, Macdonald, Liverpool; *James White*, Turner, Hull.—6. *St. Lawrence*, Newlands, Liverpool; steamer *Surat*, Collier, Surat.—9. *Dowthorp*, Marwood, Liverpool; *Juka*, Muscat, Beshire; *Henry Gardner*, Motyer, Liverpool.—10. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee.—11. Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Evans, Colombo.—12. *Mary*, Kemp, Liverpool.—14. Steamer *Seaforth*, Higgs, Colombo.—15. Steamer *Queen*, Careless, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Good Success*.—Mr. Alex. McDougal.
Per *Adelaide*.—Mr. E. Meacese, Mr. T. McNab, Mr. J. Price, H.M. 14th drags.
Per *Malacca*.—Mrs. Fenn and three children, Mrs. Johnson and child; Mrs. Constable; Master Hewson, Capt. Morris, Lieut. R. Johnson, 1st Bom. grens.; Ensign G. C. Eveyard, 22nd Bom. N.I.; Lieut. Read.
Per *Anjer*.—Lieut. Baldwin James Davies.
Per *St. Lawrence*.—Mr. Lowry.
Per *Surat*.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Per *Victoria*.—Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Cook and two children, Lieut. Briggs, Dr. Stock, Mrs. Webb.
Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Mrs. Campbell, Miss Huxham, Dr. W. Peters, Messrs. Campbell, Hodges, and Galbraith.
Per steamer *Queen*, Ens. Robinson, 2nd Bo. Eur. regt.; Lieut. Pelly, 17th Bo. N.I.; Ens. Sparrow, 3rd Bo. N.I.; and Capt. Schneider, 2nd grens. regt. Bo. N.I.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Dec. 15, 1847.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	Rs. 110 per 100 Sa.
5 Do.	do.	1825-26 .. Rs. 102½ do.
5 Do.	do.	1829-30 .. Rs. 103½ do.
4 Do.	do.	1832-33 .. Rs. 89½ do.
4 Do.	do.	1835-36 .. Rs. 86 do. Co.'s.
5 Do.	do.	1841-42 .. Rs. 99½ do.
4 Do.	do.	1842-43 .. Rs. 86 do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	.....	Rs. 36½ per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	.....	17½ do.
Commercial do.	.....	4½ do.
Agra do.	..... (Rs. 500)	39 do.
Bank of Madras	..... (Rs. 1,000)	15 do.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight ..	1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d. per rupee.
3 months' ..	1s. 9½d.
1 month ..	1s. 9d.
On China at 60 days' ..	Rs. 210 per 100 Sp. dra.
On Madras at 30 days' ..	99½
On Calcutta at 60 days' ..	99½ per 100 rupees.
Do. 30 days' ..	99½ do.
Do. at sight ..	100½ do.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each ..	Rs. 11 ½
Do. (dragons) ..	11 2
Bank of England Notes, per £ ..	10 4
Spanish Dollars, per 100 ..	222½
German Crowns, ..	216
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas ..	103½ to 104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality ..	16½ to 17½

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.
To China, per candy, Rs. 18.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Since our last we have had a very steady market for imports, and we have now the further satisfaction of advising increased briskness, with every prospect of a gradual general improvement throughout the season. The Overland Mail from London of the 7th Nov. arrived here only this morning, and although the accounts are less favourable than we had hoped for, still there is nothing in them that can in the least degree affect this market.

Our produce market is in a state of great depression, and must continue so until more settled intelligence comes forward from Europe.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DAVY, the lady of Dr. d. at Colpetty, Nov. 21.
STEPHENS, the lady of Alexander, d. at Wolvendahl, Nov. 14.

DEATHS.

COENRAADZ, Eliza Mackay, wife of H. at Kandy, aged 28, Nov. 8.
OAKLEY, Elizabeth Maria, d. of George, at Colombo, aged 3, Nov. 1.
WATSON, Mrs. Mary, at Kandy, aged 51, Nov. 19.

SINGAPORE.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

GUTHRIE, Mrs. James, s. at Singapore, Sept. 25.
SHEPHERD, the lady of Major J. S.A.C.G. d. at Singapore, Nov. 1.
SIMONIDES, Mrs. A. s. at Singapore, Sept. 13.

MARRIAGES.

McLACHLAN, Donald, to Amelia Frederika Gebue, at Samarang, Sept. 29.
SEYMOUR, L. W. to Catherine Anne, d. of the late J. C. Burton, at Singapore, Sept. 15.

DEATHS.

NEUBRONNER, F. J. at Malacca, aged 51, Nov. 6.
SMITH, Wm. Wilson, s. of J. C. on board the *Anna Margarita*, aged 17, July 1.

CHINA.

BALL TO THE OLD GARRISON.—The bachelor members of the Hong Kong Club gave a ball on Tuesday night (2nd November) to the old garrison, previous to their departure from China. The arrangements were on a scale befitting the occasion, and manifested a commendable anxiety on the part of the committee to carry out the wishes of the subscribers, that nothing should be wanting to mark the sense entertained of the soldier-like and social qualities of the gallant Royal Irish and 42nd Madras Native Infantry, in whom the place is about to sustain a loss which will not be soon or easily supplied.—*China Mail*, Nov. 4.

DISCOVERY OF THE MURDERERS OF MR. LOWRIE.—We are glad to learn that the Che-keang authorities have at length succeeded in tracing out the murderers of the late Mr. Lowrie, the American missionary, who, it will be remembered, about three months ago met his fate at the hands of pirates in the bay of Hang-chau, near the city of Chapoo.—*Ibid.* Nov. 18.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The ship *Brahmin* arrived on the 23rd, bringing a detachment of Ceylon rifles, consisting of Major Cochrane, Lieutenants Greentree, McFarlan, and Teesdale;

Assistant-surgeon Tweddell, with 120 men, 12 women, and 5 children. Major Cochrane, we understand, returns to Ceylon by the mail steamer.—*Ibid.* Nov. 25.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE "ANN AND JANE."—From our Manila correspondent we learn that the ship *Ann and Jane*, of London, and bound for Hong-Kong, was totally lost on the island of Luban, at the entrance of Manila Bay, during a severe gale on the 7th and 8th instant. We regret to say that a passenger named Rogers, and the cook of the ship, were drowned. Mr. Rogers, we understand, was a native of Edinburgh. The captain and crew of the *Ann and Jane* have been brought to Hong-Kong in the *Sea Witch*, which vessel sailed from New York on the 14th August, and arrived at Manila on the 20th November; whence she departed on the 24th, and anchored in Hong-Kong harbour last night at 8 o'clock.—*Ibid.* Nov. 28.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S CONDUCT.—Some days ago the community was startled by a rumour that the Governor, acting under instructions from Earl Grey, was to institute an investigation before the Executive Council into certain allegations against the Chief Justice. The proceedings being necessarily private, it rests with the colonial minister to determine whether or not it would be for the interests of the public service to disclose the particulars. The proceedings have excited a very general sympathy towards the Chief Justice.—*Ibid.*

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DAVIS, His Excell. Sir J. F., Bart. re-assumed duties of gov. and C.-in-C. on Oct. 30.
MERCEUR, W. T. colonial treasurer, resum. duties of off. on Nov. 18.
MORRISON, W. surgeon, of Hong-Kong, assum. ch. of off. on Nov. 15.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

MILNE, the wife of the Rev. William C. s. at Shanghae, Sept. 7.

MARRIAGES.

HAPPER, the Rev. Andrew Patton, to Catherine Elizabeth Susan, d. of the Rev. D. Ball, M.D. at Canton, Nov. 11.
YOUNG, James H. M.D. to Margaret, d. of the late Andrew Hutcheson, at Hong-Kong, Nov. 25.

DEATH.

SCRYMGEOUR, David, at Victoria, Nov. 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1. *Marmion*, Fletcher, Sydney.—2. *Josephine*, Smith, Sydney.—3. *Oncida*, Creesy, New York.—6. *Tonquin*, Wilson, Liverpool.—9. *Island Queen*, Jackson, Bombay.—13. *Ardaseer*, Grainger, Bombay; *Blair*, Moody, Sydney.—14. *Mary Ballantyne*, Picken, London; *Jawa*, Corina, Singapore; *Asia*, Roskell, Sydney.—15. *Essex*, Morris, Sydney.—16. *Columbine*, Gray, Singapore.—17. *Pottinger*, Cooper, Galle.—18. *Beulah*, Struben, Singapore; *Rokeby*, Trotter, Liverpool.—19. *Mor*, Alston, Bombay.—23. *Brahmin*, Taylor, Ceylon.—24. *Menzies*, Whetten, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Marmion*.—Mrs. Kaimes; Messrs. G. Rusden and C. Iranah.
Per *Mary Ballantyne*.—Mr. and Mrs. Holliday and child; Mr. and Mrs. Morrison and three children; Mr. Burns and two servants.

Per *Asia*.—Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers and Mr. Pritchard.
Per *Pottinger*.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell; Miss M'Pherson and servant; Miss Hutchinson; Lieuts. Cameron and Ady; Com. F. Campbell; Messrs. Puente, Luce, Greswold, Comstock, Edgar, Mercer, Carapet, Bruce, Roach, Holman, and Burns.
Per *Brahmin*.—Lieutenants Greentree, McFarlan, and Teesdale; Asst. surg. Tweddell; 120 men, 12 women, Ceylon Rifles.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4. *Sappho*, Heldreth, London.—6. *Nereides*, Hoodless, London; *Carnatic*, Hyne, London; *Marmion*, Bell, Glasgow; *Pakenham*, Sims, Bombay; *General Wood*, Stokoe, Penang.—7. *Kallibokka*, Bayley, Bombay; *Swallow*, Anderson, Sydney.—11. *Flora McDonald*, Proud, Leith.—12. *Eustace*, Scadden, Liverpool; *Faithful*, Morison, London.—13. *City of Poonah*, Nelson, Manila and Sydney.—14. *Lord Elphinstone*, Anon, Madras.—21. *Nymph*, Landers, East Coast.—22. *Earl of Balcarras*, Hogg, Calcutta; *William Wise*, Byron, Halifax.—23. *Monarch*, Duncanson, London; *Caspar*, Eldred, Sydney.—29. Steamer *Pottinger*, Cooper, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Steamer *Pottinger*.—For GIBRALTAR—Senor Bernardo de la Puente.
For SUEZ.—Senor Ruben, Messrs. D. W. Schwecman and J. D. Gibb.

For CALCUTTA.—Senor F. Pereira.
For COLOMBO.—Major Cochrane and servant.
For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. E. Garrett and S. C. Bruce.
For PENANG.—Mr. J. A. D'Luca.

COMMERCIAL.

Hong-Kong, Nov. 28, 1847.

EXCHANGES.

Baring's Credits, 4s. 4½d.—Oriental Bank, 4s. 4½d.—Accepted Company's Bills on Bengal, 216 to 218 rupees, and holders generally refuse at that price.

FREIGHTS.

To London, 4l. 10s., and to the United States, 16 to 18 dollars per ton of 40 feet.—Tonnage plentiful.

MANILLA.

SEVERE GALE.—Manilla was visited, on the night of the 7th, by a gale of wind more violent than any experienced here since the great Typhoon of 1831. The bark *Amistad*, schooner *Metioto*, Spanish brig *Aristide*, French ship *Marie*, and British brig *Lady Margaret*, were driven on shore in front of the town, but were all subsequently got off with trifling damage. All the ships in the bay dragged their anchors, and suffered more or less from the heavy sea. The reports from the provinces have not yet come in, but much injury to crops and disaster to the coasting vessels are anticipated. The effects of this gale may affect the prices of hemp and sugar, and the dealers in the latter are anxious to hear from the interior before making any large contracts. The *Rob Roy* (opium clipper) from Singapore, with 350 chests of opium, came in on the 13th in distress, with loss of masts, sails, &c., and considerable damage to her cargo, sustained in a second gale on the night of the 12th. In this no damage was done to the shipping in the bay, though the wind was very violent for a few hours.—*China Mail*, Nov. 28.

HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE.

FORBESS (Dr. D.) GRAMMAR. 8vo. ... 12s.

MANUAL. 18mo. ... 7s. 6d.

BAGH-O-BAHAR (with Vocabulary. Royal 8vo. ... 15s.

DICTIONARY. Royal 8vo. (In the Press). ... £2. 12s. 6d.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street; and of whom may be had a List of Works useful to Cadets.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, January 25, 1848.

In a few days an event will, to speak in sporting phrase, come off, which will be a memorable one in the annals of the East-India Company. The case of the Rajah of Sattara, we need not inform our readers, is one which has for years afforded matter for fierce controversy. The Rajah is now dead, and it might have been expected that the memory both of his alleged crimes and his alleged wrongs would have died with him. But a General Court has actually been convened to reconsider questions which have already been discussed *ad nauseam*. What is to come of this resurrectionist movement, it is not easy to say. Whether or not a dead man should sit on the throne of Sattara would seem to be a very unprofitable subject of dispute. Suppose it be decided that he should, what is to be done? Are his remains, after being duly prepared to avoid unpleasant consequences, to be marched in solemn procession to the seat of his former power, and there solemnly placed on the musnud amidst salutes of artillery, and other demonstrations befitting such an occasion?

"And let the kettle to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoners without,
The cannons to the heavens, the heavens to earth,
Now the king,"

though his bones be marrowless and his eyes lack speculation, sits again on the throne of Sattara. And this accom-

plished—what is to follow? Is there to be dance of the dead in the style of *Bombastes Furioso*, or is solemnity to be still the order of the day? Is the dead man to remain enthroned in sepulchral state, to receive the homage of his subjects, and exercise the rights of sovereignty under the advice of the British resident? This might not be a bad arrangement; for, far different the general run of native princes, the resident would certainly find the Rajah a very unresisting and persuadable person, neither openly rebelling against the advice given him, nor seeking to defeat its efforts by underhand intrigue. "Dead men tell no tales;" and dead men give no trouble to those about them. The plan is new; but if it should answer in this instance, it might be well to try it in others. Native princes, while living, are sometimes rather unmanageable—when dead they become powerless. Let the present incumbents of dependent thrones in India be declared incumbents in perpetuity,—not only in life but in death. When the common lot of man overtakes them, let their skeletons be invested with the rights formerly possessed by the living man. Much discussion has taken place as to the merits of the half-and-half governments which are maintained in some of the states in India; and it is the opinion of many that there are evils inherent in them which cannot be removed but by getting rid of the system. That which we are proposing would get rid of it in the quietest way possible, and would effect an important revolution without noise or disturbance. We admit we should never have thought of it but for the movement of the Rajah of Sattara's friends. As certainly as "when the brains were out the man would die," we had always imagined that when the breath was out the sovereign was defunct. Thus, however, do not think the Rajah's advocates. Of course they do not call a General Court for mere talking's sake. MARK ANTONY made an oration over CÆSAR's body, but he had a motive.

"Now let it work; mischief thou art afoot,
Take thou what course thou wilt."

Mischief must not be presumed to be the object of those who are disturbing the ashes of the Rajah of Sattara. They must in charity be supposed to have some purpose other than mischief, and what that purpose is, unless it be to restore the Rajah dead to that place which they were unable to obtain for him living, it is not possible to guess.

WHOEVER appreciates the importance of maintaining the character of the army in India must deeply lament certain occurrences which, within a brief period, have painfully pressed upon the public attention. Four officers have been convicted of dishonest conduct in regard to pecuniary affairs, while the insubordination and violence manifested by the men of various regiments of the Royal army have been altogether unprecedented. The causes of these afflicting facts we have not space to discuss, but it is highly important that they should be investigated by those to whose keeping the delicate trust of preserving our military honour is committed. It is indispensable that something should be done to prevent the recurrence of such circumstances—to maintain among the officers of both armies that high and chivalrous tone of feeling which is their proudest boast, and among both officers and men that spirit of implicit and cheerful obedience and those habits of strict subordination, without which an army becomes almost as dangerous to its employers as to their enemies.

THE mode in which the government of India is carried on is remarkable. It is one which no philosophic dreamer would ever have devised, but its practical effects have probably been far more beneficial than any which would have resulted from a more scientific machine. Extraordinary in itself, it is the creature of the extraordinary circumstances which have given to Great Britain the empire of India. When the East-India Company was exclusively a trading establishment, meetings of the partners therein naturally formed part of the system by which it was governed. Hence its General Courts, periodical and special. As its power extended, and its duties became more important, it was found necessary to guard those Courts from being made the instruments of selfish or ambitious men, for attaining their personal ends. All practicable care was taken to render them really exponents of the will of the majority of the proprietors of East-India stock. Without doubt, the provisions intended to effect this purpose have sometimes been evaded—men have now and then crept into the Court in the character of proprietors, whose qualification was purely colourable;—as persons get into Parliament who can hardly raise money enough for the hire of a cab to carry them there,—the law requiring a certain property qualification, which these honest persons are ready at any time to swear that they possess. Still, as far as the East-India Company is concerned, such cases have not been numerous. The attendants in General Courts have, for the most part, been bona fide holders of the stock which they professed to represent, and the impression that this was the fact has given to their opinions a weight and influence which the brawling of a set of roving demagogues could never have commanded.

At this time the direct power of General Courts is small. Their assent is necessary to give effect to a certain class of measures, but in all other cases they cannot vary any measure which has been determined on by the Court of Directors, and approved by the India Board. The power of the General Court is not, however, to be estimated by the amount of business in regard to which they have a direct veto. Their representations have always commanded great attention, and will continue to do so, unless the character of their proceedings should become such as to render them unworthy the respect of statesmen. So long as the opinion of General Courts can fairly be taken as the voice of the British Indian public, that opinion will rarely be uttered in vain. But if the courtroom should become but another National Hall for professional spouters and hireling grievance-mongers to mouth inflated inanities, and submissive listeners to give them effect, by voting as they shall be bidden by their interested and unprincipled leaders, the influence of the popular branch of the Indian Government will be at an end; its voice will be utterly disregarded, and it will sink into degradation and contempt. This fate it will continue more and more to deserve. When the place where English gentlemen were wont to assemble to discuss the interests of the most important dependency of their country, shall be only a stage whereon frothy mountebanks may advance their own, who shall regard what may be said or what may be voted there? To take part in the proceedings of such persons—to aid in such a mockery of public business—will be felt to be about as disreputable as to be the representative of a new metropolitan borough; respectable men will avoid the contamination of the

society with which they would thus be brought into contact. Men of business will be unwilling to waste their time in gracing the triumphs of demagogues. These latter will be assiduous and unremitting in their attendance. It is their vocation—something they must do to entitle them to the wages for which they are content to let out their libellous tongues. But those who follow honest means of providing for themselves and their families, cannot afford to throw away that time, which to them is money. What will be the end of such a state of things? Probably this,—that the Legislature, becoming disgusted with the maintenance of a slander and sedition shop under the roof of the East-India Company, will refuse to tolerate it, and by statutory enactment will deprive the proprietors of East-India Stock of those powers of discussion and deliberation which, for a long series of years, have been so usefully exercised in their General Courts. Let the Proprietors look to this. If they value their ancient rights, let them bestir themselves to preserve them by determining that General Courts shall become what they ought to be, and what they once were—assemblages for the calm and decorous discussion of grave and important questions relating to India and its government—not meetings where men, too lazy to work with their hands, and too ignorant to merit any higher employment, may pick up the means of enabling them to avoid the visits of sheriffs' officers; and though scarcely able to spell the words which they utter, may stave off starvation by pouring forth torrents of venomous abuse upon all whom they are required to abuse by those who hire them. Such men have a double motive for performing their work zealously. They earn their pay thereby, and they have a morbid gratification in trying to bring down the characters of the honourable, the just, and the good to a level with their own,—or lower, if that were possible. But again we say, let the Proprietors of East-India Stock—let the real members of the East-India Company look to it. There is disgrace—there is danger impending over them,—and once more we say, let them look to it.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

BAIL COURT, Nov. 22.—*In re Preston, an infant—Habeas Corpus.*—(Before Mr. Justice Patteson.)—His Lordship gave judgment. It was an application on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Templar for a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order to have the son of Mrs. Templar by a former husband delivered over to a person named Allen. It appears that Mrs. Preston (now Mrs. Templar) was left in India with two children. The mother of Mrs. Preston's deceased husband was a woman of some property, living in England, and she made an offer to the widow to take the charge of the children and bring them up. Ultimately the child in question was sent over to the grandmother, who afterwards went to Germany, and left the child at a school there. She died soon afterwards, having made a will appointing Mr. Potts and Mr. Hutchins her executors and trustees of the property. The above-named gentlemen were also appointed trustees and guardians of her grandchildren, but the latter, of course, was not a valid appointment, because it was one which she had no right to make. It further appeared that, after her death, Mr. Hutchins, with consent of the other executor, took the entire charge and management of this particular child. After the mother had married again, a power of attorney was sent over, executed by her and her second husband, authorising certain persons to demand the child, and to make it a ward in Chancery. The affidavits stated that it was her intention to place the child under the care of a Mrs. Allen; but it was sworn that she (Mrs. A.) was not a proper person to have the charge of the child, she being a person who let out lodgings to people of a low condition. He had looked into the authorities, and did not find any instance of such an application being made by a person not resident in England giving a power of attorney, and he doubted very much whether the Court would allow it to be done. Sitting in a court of common law, and

looking at the particular circumstances of the case, he did not think he should be justified in changing the custody of the child. The rule must therefore be discharged.

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS HOUSE, DEC. 3.—*Robson and another v. the Queen.*—(Before Serjeants Manning and Jones, and Messrs. Cooper and Mellor, Commissioners; and a Jury.)—This was a petition of right, presented to the Queen by Catherine Robson and Isabella Ainslie, claiming to be co-heiresses of Samuel Troutbeck, who died at Madras, 1785, and whose property had lapsed to the Crown through supposed failure of heirs.

Mr. M. D. HILL, who, with Mr. Anstey, appeared for the claimants, stated the case. Samuel Troutbeck was born in Wapping, in 1700. He was a member of a family which, in 1604 and previously, was settled at Bowness, on the Esk, in Cumberland. At 19, he and his half-brother Benjamin became seamen on board the *King George*, East-Indiaman. That vessel was wrecked off Sedras, in 1721, when the name of Samuel Troutbeck appeared in the muster-roll; his brother Benjamin was drowned. Having made his way to Madras, Samuel engaged in trade, and in the course of a long life realized a large fortune, amounting at the time of his death, in 1785, to £140,000. In 1780 he made his will, leaving his property to certain charities in Wapping. This will, however, infringed the law of Mortmain, and was consequently null and void. The usual proceedings in such cases were adopted, and no claimant making a good title, the property was, in 1816, handed over to the Crown, and was expended in building the Pavilion at Brighton. In the same year, a solicitor, named Derby, happened to mention that this property had been made over to the Crown. A female descendant of the Bowness Troutbecks hearing this, told Mr. Derby that a very curious document existed respecting the family, which was placed in the hands of that gentleman, and proved to be a "Narrative" written by a John Troutbeck. This document went far to prove the present claimants the next of kin, and shewed that their grandfather, George Troutbeck, was uncle of the testator; consequently the present claimants were first cousins once removed of Samuel Troutbeck, the testator. The author of the "Narrative," John Troutbeck, was also a first cousin once removed of the testator, being the great-great-grandson of the testator's great-grandfather, George Troutbeck, rector of Bowness. This John Troutbeck was a surgeon, and in 1771 went to Madras, where he made acquaintance with Samuel Troutbeck, and was received by him as a relation. In 1774 he again visited Madras, and then the testator made a will in his favour. Such being the case, John Troutbeck left a power of attorney in the hands of a Mr. Bromley, to act in case of Samuel's death. A dispute, however, arose between Samuel and John, and the former made a new will, leaving his property, as before stated, to a charity school in Wapping. The "Narrative" having in the year 1819 come into possession of some gentlemen named Wharton, they placed it in the hands of those whom they believed next of kin. The Court of Chancery having, as stated, paid the amount over to Government, a memorial was, in 1824, presented to the Treasury. After some delay, the Crown consented to re-open the case, and it was referred to a Master in Chancery. The Treasury solicitor greatly opposed the claimants, and set up a rival claim. Eventually, the Master declared the "Narrative" inadmissible; but in 1831 Lord Brougham held that it was admissible, and directed an issue to try the point. The writer of the "Narrative," John Troutbeck, had fallen into error in one instance; the father of the testator was Samuel, and he had a brother Benjamin, and the writer of the "Narrative" had confounded these two with the sons of Samuel,—Samuel the testator, and his half-brother Benjamin. It was clearly proved that Samuel, the father of the testator, had two brothers, Benjamin and George. The issue of Samuel's first marriage was Samuel, the testator. His second marriage was with the widow of his brother Benjamin; the issue of which marriage was Benjamin, the half-brother of the testator, and who was drowned in the wreck of the *King George*. George, the uncle of the testator, went to Ireland, and from him were descended the present claimants, being his grandchildren maternally. The issue directed by Lord Brougham was tried at York, and from various causes the verdict was in favour of the Crown. Four years afterwards, the counsel engaged in that issue for the plaintiffs signed a certificate of their professional and personal opinion that Catherine Robson and Isabella Ainslie were the next of kin of Samuel Troutbeck. This opinion was signed by Frederick Pollock (now Chief Baron), John Blackbourn, Thomas Starkie, William Brougham, and W. Loftus Lowndes. A motion was made before the Lord Chancellor for a new trial, but refused on technical grounds alone, the judge deeply regretting that he could not legally grant the rule. Since the trial at York, a most important piece of evidence had been discovered.

The executor to the testator Samuel was a Mr. Pelling. The grandson of Mr. Pelling was a Mr. Dent, who had made an affidavit to the effect that Mr. Pelling told him (Mr. Dent) that Mr. Samuel Troutbeck, in the course of their frequent interviews, had conversed with Mr. Pelling respecting his (Samuel Troutbeck's) relations, and that Mr. Troutbeck had mentioned three members of his family, namely, his brother Benjamin, who was drowned; his uncle George, who went to Ireland, and was grandfather of the present plaintiffs; and a John or James Troutbeck, Mr. Dent could not say which. Further; Samuel Troutbeck, the testator, stated to Mr. Pelling that he had frequently made inquiries respecting the descendants of George Troutbeck, his uncle, but could not find any; he added that, if there were any, they were his next of kin. Mr. Dent's affidavit could not be received in a court of law, from various reasons, which it would take too much space here to state. In consequence of the certificate of the counsel engaged at York, a reference was made to Mr. Ord and Mr. More O'Ferrall. Mr. Ord died before the result was published, but his report was afterwards laid on the table of the House of Commons, and was highly in favour of the applicants. In 1833, Sir W. Holmes said, "The fact is, you can't have the money; we have spent it." An appeal to the House of Lords for a new trial was then made, but resisted on technical grounds alone, Lords Brougham and Cottenham both favouring the claimants.

The remainder of the day was occupied in dry details of proof, and in the examination of one witness, Mrs. Hannah Bowles, a lady nearly 80 years of age, who had given Mr. John Troutbeck's "Narrative" to Mr. Derby.

Saturday was occupied in taking the evidence of the Chief Baron; Mr. Warburton, M.P., who had formerly brought the case before the House of Commons; Mr. B. Hawes, and Mr. J. Parkes, the newly-appointed Master in Chancery, and who was formerly an attorney, and conducted the case for some time.

Monday was occupied in hearing the evidence of Mr. Jones, the academician, and Mr. Wharton.

Tuesday was taken up in formal proof. The Commissioners, considering the form of a petition of right to be constituted for the satisfaction of the conscience of the Crown, decided on the admissibility of Mr. Dent's affidavit. A letter was handed in from Lord Brougham to Mr. Wharton, in which the writer stated that both he and Mr. Justice Littledale, who had tried the cause at York, were morally convinced of the justice of the claim now set.

On Saturday, the 11th, the CHIEF COMMISSIONER summed up. The petition of right, he said, originated with Magna Charta; previously to which, the Crown could be sued like one of its subjects. He then went through the pedigree set up by the claimants, in which they trace their relationship back to Sir Robert Troutbeck, who was perpetual curate of Newton, in Cumberland. It was an old custom, he said, to call curates, Sir, as in Shakespear there was Sir Hugh Evans and Sir Oliver Martext.* The error in the "Narrative" of John Troutbeck had been accounted for, and he considered it a most important document. After some further observations, the jury were dismissed to consider their verdict.

They shortly after brought in the following verdict:—

"We find that Catherine Robson and Isabella Ainslie are the next of kin and heirs at law to Samuel Troutbeck, the testator; and that the amount of the proceeds of the real and personal estates of Samuel Troutbeck, seized in the hands of King George the Third, by interest in the Three per Cent. Consols, down to the month of June last, amounted to £435,759."

CONSISTORY COURT, DEC. 15.—*Deane against Deane.*—This was a suit for divorce by reason of adultery, promoted by Mr. Henry William Deane against Louisa Anne, his wife. The parties were married at Calcutta in January 1840; two children were the issue of that marriage. Mr. Deane, a civil servant of the East-India Company, was stationed at Muzaffernagur; and Mrs. Deane and one of the children, being ill, went in 1843 to Missouri in the Hills, residing with Captain and Mrs. Bowles, the latter of whom was a cousin of Mrs. Deane. Among the visitors to Captain Bowles was a Cornet Travers, of the 3rd light dragoons. Mrs. Deane left Captain Bowles's house, and took up her abode at Cornet Travers's hut, where and with whom the act on which the present proceedings were founded was committed.

Dr. LUSHINGTON pronounced for the divorce.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—DEC. 20.—*Regina v. J. Charritte, Sir W. Young, Bart., and Others.*—At the conclusion of Mr.

* Another instance is furnished by the curate Sir Roger, in Beaumont and Fletcher's admirable comedy, the "Scurful Lady," recently so splendidly and successfully revived by Mrs. Warner.

Crowder's speech, Mr. Cockburn proceeded to address the jury on behalf of Sir W. Young. He said that Sir W. Young was between seventy and eighty years of age, and after serving his country under the East-India Company for a considerable period of time, had been honoured by that Company with one of the highest appointments they could bestow. For three-quarters of a century he had maintained a character of unspotted honour and integrity, and he was now beset by years, and brought by infirmity to the verge of the grave. They would therefore believe him (Mr. Cockburn) when he expressed the anxiety which he felt in addressing them on behalf of so old a man arraigned in a criminal court upon a charge of such a nature. He thought he would be able to show them that the case of Sir W. Young was essentially distinguished to that of Capt. Charritie. The latter was charged with having received money for the cadetship, and also with conspiring with other persons for that purpose; the former was charged with conspiring, and also with aiding and abetting the other parties accused. The jury would therefore bear in mind that Sir W. Young was not charged with committing this misdemeanour. He was charged with aiding and abetting his co-accused, not in committing the act, but in concealing it. This was a point to which he (Mr. Cockburn) wished their attention particularly to be drawn, because, however much it was to be regretted, it was in trying to conceal the share which other people had in these transactions that Sir W. Young was culpable, and there was not one tittle of evidence against him in any other respect. How did the prosecution propose to make out the charge against him? By his own evidence furnished at his early examination. He (Mr. Cockburn) had no right to complain of the present proceedings; they had been rightly instituted, and the East-India Company had only done their duty in that respect, for it was of the greatest importance to the public interests that the patronage of the Company should be administered without the suspicion of corrupt influences. Yet, while he admitted this, he did not approve the excessive zeal with which the prosecution had been carried on, and the manner in which the parties accused had been interrogated before the Secret Committee; the evidence given there being afterwards most unfairly brought to bear against them. This committee, this secret tribunal, unknown to the regular administration of the law, had brought suspected parties before them, and with none present but themselves, their secretary, their solicitor, and their shorthand writer, searched into the recesses of their inmost souls. He (Mr. Cockburn) would ask the jury whether in the whole course of their experience they had ever known a case where examinations had been conducted with greater severity than before that committee. (The learned counsel here drew the attention of the jury to the manner in which Capt. Charritie and Sir W. Young had respectively been invited to give their evidence before the committee.) There was nothing in the terms of the intimation made to Sir W. Young on that occasion which could have led him to suppose that what he then stated was to furnish the materials for criminal proceedings against himself. He (Mr. Cockburn) complained that no intimation was given to Sir W. Young that he might be a party implicated when they subjected him to such a process of moral torture. It was not the first time that prosecutions of the kind had taken place, but he believed himself justified in saying, that it was the first time that examinations of such a character had been sought to be made evidence against the parties, and that the East-India Company, arming itself with a power unknown to the constitution and laws of England, had used its great political power to crush persons accused by it on their own testimony. But for this inquiry and the searching interrogatories to which Sir W. Young was thus improperly subjected, not even the fragment or rag of a case existed against him. The Attorney-General had made it the ground of a charge against Sir W. Young, that he had not observed secrecy as to that inquiry, which was confidential in its character; but his learned friend the Attorney-General seemed to have taken a wonderfully one-sided view of the matter, when evidence, which was to be considered by Sir W. Young as confidential, was actually used upon a criminal prosecution against him by those imposing that condition. He hoped to be able to satisfy the minds of the jury beyond all doubt, that there was no ground for the charge brought against Sir W. Young, that he aided and abetted the other parties mentioned in the indictment in the corrupt sale of a cadetship. For this purpose it would be necessary for him to call attention to the facts, and to point out the distinction which existed between the case of Sir W. Young and that of Capt. Charritie. (The learned counsel here referred to the transactions of June, 1844, and to the relations which had for some time previously subsisted between Sir William and the captain.) The former, who was too old and infirm to transact his own business, had employed Capt. Charritie to act for him,

who had done so with such fidelity and zeal that Sir William had promised him the next nomination. There was nothing in this to excite suspicion; yet, because the promise had been twice made, it was imputed by the chairman of the Secret Committee as showing a corrupt motive. With reference to all the other transactions in 1844 he had nothing to do; for it might be proved that Captain Charritie had received certain money, and from that fact they might draw the inference that it was for the cadetship promised by Sir W. Young, but there was not the shadow of a suspicion that any portion of that money had found its way to Sir William or was received by him as the consideration for that promise. Now, here was a great and powerful body, only less powerful than the government of the state, bringing its whole influence to bear upon this case, searching into every channel of information, inducing bankers even to submit the accounts of their customers for inspection. The accounts of Capt. Charritie were inspected behind his back—submitted by his own bankers, between whom and their customers he (the learned counsel) had always thought that confidence was to be preserved—and given to the company to be used by it at its will and pleasure in order to crush him. No punctiliousness had been observed, and if there had been the slightest shadow of evidence that any portion of the money had found its way to Sir W. Young, would it not have been produced on the present occasion? In 1844 would there have been more caution observed in the conduct of the transaction between Captain Charritie and Sir W. Young, than there was between Capt. Charritie and the other parties concerned? The jury, therefore, had this strong fact before them, that having the whole history of the transaction revealed in all its particulars, and the money traced into the hands of one of the parties, there was nothing that could lead even to the surmise that any part of that money had found its way into the possession of Sir W. Young. He (Mr. Cockburn), therefore, was at a loss to understand how, in the absence of such proof, it could be held that Sir W. Young could be made answerable. Sir W. Young, in giving the appointment to Capt. Charritie, was dealing with a man admitted to be on the most intimate footing with him, and who had been his friend for a long series of years. Capt. Charritie had no interest to screen Sir William at his own expense, yet the jury would find him taking upon himself the entire blame of that matter, because the man knew that he was bound in justice to tell the truth to the committee in that respect. It was said that Sir W. Young ought to be made answerable, because the papers confirming the appointment of young Mr. Wotherspoon contained an inaccurate representation, stating, as they did, that the appointment was given at the recommendation of old Mr. Wotherspoon, and not on that of Capt. Charritie. Did the jury, however, think that a director looked minutely at all these papers. Capt. Charritie filled them up, and because the statement in question, happened to be inaccurate, Sir W. Young was sought to be made a guilty party, under the present indictment. Nothing was better known than that a certain degree of laxity prevailed in such matters, a laxity which was perhaps to be avoided, but to which it would be fatally dangerous to attach any degree of suspicion. The principal delinquent in this case was Mr. Wotherspoon. The next was Mrs. Stewart, who was not to be found. Mr. Rallett and Mr. Trotter, there could be no doubt, had also been mixed up in the matter, but how they had been brought in contact with each other, had not been explained. The jury would observe, however, that not only was Sir W. Young not brought into contact with them, but there was no ground for believing that he had ever had anything to do with them. With respect to Capt. Charritie, it was far from being his wish to defend that man's case. It was to him a matter of indifference whether or not Captain Charritie participated in the transaction, but he contended that there was nothing improbable or unreasonable in Sir W. Young's giving the appointment to his friend and agent. He now came to the year 1846, two years later than the period to which he had been alluding. By that time, Mrs. Stewart had got mixed up in other transactions, and, in consequence, her conduct had been brought under the consideration of the authorities of the India House. She had been induced, it appeared, to let out the fact that she had paid money for a cadetship for young Wotherspoon, and thus the inquiry had originated. Among the first persons summoned before the secret committee to investigate the matter was Sir W. Young. He would not attempt to conceal that Sir W. Young, led on perhaps from one false step to another, had made unfounded statements before that committee, but no imputation of guilt attached to him in 1844, and any evidence which could possibly bear upon him under the indictment was utterly ineffective. He (Mr. Cockburn) would now ask the jury to consider whether there was nothing to account

for Sir W. Young's conduct when examined before the secret committee? It was shown that he was a gentleman far advanced in years, and of a nervous temperament, which was aggravated by bad health. His mind, though not so obscure as not to understand what was going on, had become greatly impaired, not only from the above causes, but from having passed the greater part of his life under the burning sun of India. Having been informed that a piece of patronage which he had exercised had attracted suspicion in regard to others concerned in it, and that the irregularity of the papers signed by him in respect of that patronage might involve him in trouble, he was probably induced to adopt a course of conduct which he thought would put an end to all inquiry on the subject. He (Mr. Cockburn) did not wish to press unfairly or harshly upon Captain Charritie; he would say nothing of him which he had not said of himself, but he would say that the contrivance for stopping the inquiry and satisfying the committee proceeded from that gentleman and not from Sir W. Young. Captain Charritie could have had no object in taking the blame upon himself as he had done. He might have argued, that by throwing the guilt of the transaction on the powerful director he stood a better chance than by shielding him at his own expense; but he had not done so; he declared that he had been induced to do what he had done of his own accord, and had never consulted Sir W. Young. He (Mr. Cockburn) thought that he had now accounted for the motives which had actuated Sir W. Young, and it was in order to do so that he had directed his examination of the witnesses to the age and infirmities of Sir W. Young. He did not for a moment pretend to say that these considerations justified his conduct; but they afforded some explanation how a man who for seventy years had lived in the world without reproach should have allowed himself at last to be betrayed into a course of conduct which neither he himself nor those connected with him, could speak of without regret, or look back upon but with shame. He would ask the jury whether, from what passed before the secret committee alone, and with nothing to connect that evidence with the previous transactions, they were prepared to say that Sir W. Young had aided and abetted the other parties indicted? The statements which had been drawn from him before the secret committee had been extracted by the exercise of an inquisitorial power, one that should not be upheld by courts of justice administering the law upon sound principles, and he believed that evidence obtained by such unconstitutional means would be treated by the jury not only with a certain amount of discredit, but also with some degree of indignation. Why was it that the law of England prohibited the interrogation of a party accused? It was because it proceeded on the safe and salutary principle that a man in such circumstances was not in the entire and full possession of his faculties, and should not be subjected to any inquiry which might lead to his own inculpation. He asked the jury, therefore, to approach that part of the case with all caution, seeing that a power had been brought to bear upon the ordinary administration of justice, not only opposed to our law, but abhorrent to the best principles of justice in every civilized country. When the jury had considered the case against Sir William—when he showed them that, in the face of the world, he had maintained a character of the highest honour and distinction, he trusted they would come to the conclusion that the change now brought against him had not been made out. He (Mr. Cockburn) had mentioned his age and infirmities. He did not appeal to their commiseration and pity on that score, but he would ask them to take these things into consideration as accounting for that lamentable departure from truth which he was forced to admit. Sir William was advanced to a remote period of life, and stood upon the verge of the grave. At that very hour he awaited the verdict of the jury upon a bed of sickness, from which in all human probability he was never destined to rise; and when he (Mr. Cockburn) said that his anxiety was deep in respect of this case, he admitted that it was not so much in reference to Sir William, who would soon be removed from the present scene, as for the heritage of an unsullied name, which he hoped to leave behind him, and for that family to whom, in a very short period of time nothing but their father's heritage would remain.

The following witnesses to character were here called on behalf of Captain Charritie:—Captain Probate, Captain Porter, Captain Nairne, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. James Hutchinson, Mr. Edward Jones, Mr. Henry Scales, and Mr. George Stone.

The following witnesses bore similar testimony to the high and hitherto unblemished character of Sir W. Young:—Mr. Haddon, General Parkinson, Mr. Henry Martin, Mr. Henry Boulton, Colonel Anslow, and Mr. George Baker. There were many other witnesses in court, but they were not called.

The Lord Chief Justice, in charging the jury, said, that the indictment before them was one which charged Captain J. Charritie and Sir W. Young with a very serious offence. Capt. Char-

ritie had evidently moved in most respectable society, and Sir W. Young's character was vouched for by the fact of his having been a director of the East-India Company for many years. As to the witness Wotherspoon, it was clear that he was an accomplice in the transaction, and that his testimony required confirmation according to the rules of law. Again, as to the examination of Captain Charritie and Sir W. Young before the East-India Company, observations had been made which gave an air of some mistrust to evidence so produced. He thought that there was considerable danger in any party trusting himself to conduct such an examination, who appeared to do so in a situation of authority, and he had always viewed with disapprobation the practice which existed in foreign countries, where the magistrate set his wits against the prisoner in order to drive him into falsehood. But he must say that the examination in question stood upon an entirely different footing. Whether it had been conducted throughout with perfect moderation, or whether too great a degree of acuteness as to particular matters may not have existed in the course of the investigation, might be doubtful; but that it was proper to appoint a committee to inquire into the corrupt practices alleged, no one could doubt. He knew nothing of more importance, if we wished to protect public morality, or to guard the honour of ourselves and our families, than to check by the whole weight of authority the existence of bribery and corruption in society; and when the East-India Company heard that such practices existed in connection with their patronage, it was highly necessary and proper that they should institute a full and searching examination. It did not follow that because a person was under a charge any advantage should be taken of him by such a proceeding, for he did not stand in the same situation as a poor ignorant pauper, who might be betrayed into admissions to the prejudice of his case. But what was the real state of things here? Sir W. Young, one of the parties accused, in his character as director was concerned in interest and honour to pursue the inquiry, and when called to attend before the directors, he (the Lord Chief Justice) would have thought that his most anxious wish would have been to press for the fullest information of every circumstance, and to make himself one of the directors' party, instead of considering that they were doing anything to his prejudice. It was very important to observe, that the inquiry in the India House, when Sir W. Young was called on to give information, took place nine days after the letter of the 12th of September, so that at that time he was aware that Captain Charritie was starting some scheme for him in order to stifle inquiry. He (the Lord Chief Justice) should have thought that such a proposition, made to a man in Sir W. Young's position, would have been treated with the greatest scorn and indignation. The more one heard of the character of that gentleman the more was his surprise that the offer of Captain Charritie had not been repelled by him, and that he did not give the fullest account to the directors of all that had been done by him. On the whole, it appeared to him that the inquiry at the India House had been conducted, he would not say in the manner that should be applied to all such cases, but in such a way as not to give any of the parties just cause of complaint. Sir W. Young, it was urged, was bewildered; but this could hardly be, as, on the 12th, he received notice of the intention to call him before the committee, and he was not examined till the 21st. Nor could he (the Lord Chief Justice) point to a single thing which it was possible to lay before a reasonable man, as shewing the state of fever and agitation which his mind was alleged to be in. There could be no doubt that a fraudulent attempt had been made for the purpose of setting up an untrue defence, and that not only Captain Charritie and Sir W. Young, but Mr. Wotherspoon, *sen.*, also joined in that attempt. Mr. Wotherspoon had a case made out against him as much as the other parties, and he (the Lord Chief Justice) thought that few juries would think that he had not advanced the money for the purchase of the appointment.

The jury then retired, and after a few minutes' absence, returned a verdict of *Guilty* against Captain Charritie on the first and seventh counts, and of *Guilty* against Sir W. Young on the seventh count.

On the 13th instant, Mr. Cockburn gave notice that when the defendants were brought up for judgment, he should move for a new trial on the grounds of misdirection by the learned judge, and of the verdict being contrary to evidence.

Errata.—In a former number, the name of Sir Frederick Thessiger was omitted from the list of counsel for the prosecution. The name of the principal witness was incorrectly spelt Watherspoon instead of Wotherspoon.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, JAN. 19.—*Venables v. The East-India Company.*—The arguments in this case, which was opened on the 9th ult., were resumed to-day. The question raised related to executor survivorship, and was of considerable im-

portance. The plaintiff was executor to one Lewis Tongue, and commenced the present proceedings to recover from the defendants 2,000*l.*, East-India Stock, the property of the deceased. To this demand the defendants pleaded that the plaintiff left a will wherein A. and B. were named as executors; that A. renounced, but B. took out probate: afterwards B. died, leaving A. surviving him. Letters of administration were then granted to the plaintiff, though A. had not renounced the office of executor since the death of B. To this there was a general demurrer, so that the question was, the validity of the letters of administration granted to the plaintiff on the death of B.

Mr. PEACOCK was for the defence, and Mr. BUTT having replied, the court took time to consider their judgment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COIMBATORE COTTON AND ITS PROSPECTS.—In February last, the Commercial Association, through their president, Mr. J. A. Turner, addressed a letter to the East-India Company, suggesting that, as the improvement in the quality of the cotton grown by Dr. Wight at Coimbatore seemed to have been greatly owing to his having sown it earlier than the time usual in India, the experiment should be tried of sowing still earlier. The Court of Directors immediately forwarded a copy of Mr. Turner's letter to Dr. Wight, with instructions to try the experiment therein recommended. Dr. Wight did so, and letters have been received from him, stating with what success it has been attended. The plants on the portion of the land which he sowed in the latter part of May, instead of in July, as previously, were, when he wrote (the latter end of September), drooping exceedingly; he did not, however, despair of getting a second crop should the weather become more favourable than it then was. Indeed, during the whole season, the weather had been of the most unfavourable character; a much smaller quantity of rain than usual having fallen in July and August, whilst in September drizzly weather had come on, and spoiled a great portion of the crop in the pod. The experiment will, therefore, be repeated this year, in order, if possible, to test the effect of this system of cultivation in an average season; and at the same time the seeds will be sown on new land, in order that it may be seen whether the partial failure of the experiment last year has been at all caused by the soil on which it has been tried. Samples of the early-sown cotton, both of such as had duly arrived at maturity, and of such as had been damaged by the drizzly weather, have been received. The first description is considered as good as New Orleans cotton; while Dr. Wight states that he expects the other will be good second-rate cotton when it has passed through the gin.—*Manchester Guardian*.

DELAY OF THE INDIAN MAILS.—In consequence of the delay in the arrival of the last overland mail, the East India and Chinese Association addressed a letter to the Lords of the Admiralty on the subject. This letter contained three complaints: first, that in consequence of the *Pacha* having replaced the *Erin*, (returned damaged), the former, with the mails, did not reach Malta till the 22nd of December. Secondly, that by the contract these mails should have been dispatched from Malta to Alexandria on the 15th or 16th of December; and, thirdly, that the overland Bombay mail should have been forwarded by the French steamer. Such a course of proceeding, the association assert, being permitted by the postal convention. On the receipt of this letter, the Lords of the Admiralty forwarded a copy to the P. and O. Company, at the same time intimating their wish for an explanation. In the above complaints the company reply: first, that the *Erin* having been damaged in a storm, and returned for repairs, which would occupy ten days in effecting, the company transferred the mails to the *Pacha*, which reached Malta on the 22nd, and returned without cargo or passengers. By this voluntary act the company lost £1,500. Secondly, that they cannot command the winds and waves; and it was owing to a great storm that the mails did not arrive at Malta on the 15th or 16th instant. And, thirdly, that they are not aware of any convention by which British mails are allowed to be carried under a French flag. The conveyance of the Bombay mail between Southampton and Alexandria, being unremunerative to the company, will shortly be resigned by them.

Messrs. TRUMAN AND COOK.—A meeting of the creditors of this firm took place on the 22nd ult., when a statement of the affairs of the house was submitted. It showed the liabilities of the firm, to the present time, to be £319,790, and the assets £326,394. The house proposes to pay 20*s.* in the pound, by the following instalments, which do not, however, carry interest, namely, 5*s.* on

the 18ths of January, May, and September, respectively, and 2*s.* 6*d.* on the 18ths of January and May, 1849, respectively. Messrs. Joshua Bates, Henry D. Blyth, and Eric Erickson were appointed trustees. Small debts, not exceeding £1,500 in the aggregate, were ordered to be liquidated in full. Mr. Cook and Mr. Windsor will conduct the business during liquidation. Rumours having been afloat respecting the conduct of the house, Mr. James Cook has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Times* (Dec. 23), in which he denies that he ever applied (as stated) to the Bank, or to two other bankers, for assistance; he also denies having exhibited a list of twelve houses whose suspension was certain if such assistance were refused.

Messrs. CARGILL, HEADLAM, AND CO.—It is with great regret that we announce the suspension of this highly respectable firm of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The cause of this proceeding is this: Messrs. Hawarth, Hardman, and Co., the Calcutta correspondents of the house, during the last season, drew to a very large extent on Messrs. Cargill, Headlam, and Co. The bills of the Calcutta firm were duly accepted, in the expectation of the produce forwarded by that firm arriving in this country and covering the amount drawn by Hawarth and Hardman. This, however, did not take place, owing to the great want of tonnage at Calcutta. There was no need of stopping at the present time, as the firm had received remittances to a considerable extent by the last mail; but feeling that they could not meet the bills which would fall due in a short time, they determined on the present step. To their great credit, it is stated that during a period of reckless and almost universal speculation, neither the partners nor the clerks held one single railway share, one bushel of wheat, or speculated in any other manner.

NORTH-WEST BANK OF INDIA.—A short time since, a set of bills of this bank were refused acceptance by Messrs. Glynn and Co., the London agents, a circumstance that excited some little attention; but it was discovered that the refusal was owing to a misconception of either the clerk or the party presenting the bills, and on this discovery being made, the bills were duly accepted.

THE CHURCH IN CHINA.—It is rumoured that a bishopric will be founded at Victoria, Hong Kong. The sum required is 20,000*l.*, of which 18,000*l.* is already collected, including 5,000*l.* to be devoted for the purpose of a college.

TRADE AT CEYLON.—The total value of all imports in Ceylon in 1845, was £1,464,787, and the amount of duty paid £111,861. The value of exports was £572,008, and the duty £32,561. The Custom's expenses were £9,256, of which £7,728 were fixed salaries.—*Parliamentary Paper*.

News.—*Fraser's Magazine*, in speaking of newspapers, states that "Hong Kong has its *Gazette*." We shall be obliged to the editor of *Regina* if he will favour us with a copy of the paper in question.

DIAMOND HARBOUR DOCKS AND RAILWAY.—It has been determined to abandon for the present the project of constructing docks at Diamond Harbour, and connecting them by railway with Calcutta, and the subscribers will receive a return of 3*s.* 6*d.* per share. The statement of accounts showed the receipts to have been 11,314*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure 4,907*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a balance of 6,406*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

THE LATE LIEUT. WADE.—The Misses Wade, sisters of Lieutenant C. F. Wade, R.N., of the *Diado*, and who was killed in an attack on the Borneo pirates, have received 100*l.* from the Queen's Bounty Fund.

APPOINTMENT.—Walker Charles Metcalfe Plowden, Esq. has been appointed consul in Abyssinia. The appointment has been appointed, it is said, for the purpose of extending our relations with that country. Mr. Plowden will reside at Massoah, a port on the Red Sea, dependent on the Ottoman empire.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 8.—*Mohamed Shaw*, Cumberland, Bengal.—10. *Lady Lilford*, Scott, and *Somnauth*, Skinner, Bombay; *City of Paloca*, McNaught, Bengal.—11. *Sophia*, Blyth, Mauritius; *Wanderer*, Priest, Hong-Kong; *Duke of Roxburgh*, Colliard, Singapore; *Kinnear*, Heard, Manila.—14. *Adèle*, Pelham, Madras.—15. *Jenny Wren*, Varma, Bengal.—17. *Confucius*, Scott, Shanghai; *Fleetwood*, Richardson, Mauritius.—18. *Thomas Arbuthnot*, Thomson, New South Wales; *Reflector*, Manning, and *Marie Laure*, Ratsey, Mauritius.—20. *Olen Huntly*, Barr, China.—21. *Mary Sparks*, Bunchy, China; *Santipore*, Wichelo, Bengal.—22. *Hannah Salbald*, Robertson, and *Bidston*, Soutter, Bengal; *Alma*, Meyer, Batavia.—24. *John Bright*, Hamlin, Mauritius; *Semator*, Soenen, Bengal; *Regina*, Gerson, Batavia; *Panama*, Lawson, Bengal; *Idare*, Adams, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—JAN. 6. *Thomas Blyth*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Emily*, Wilson, Bombay.—9. *St. George*, Herneman, Ascension.—11. *Standersing*, Woodcock, Algoa Bay; *Walter Scott*, Eager, and *Eleanor*, Davidson, Cape.—13. *Arab*, Baker, Mauritius.—11. *Superior*, Jenkins, Sierra Leone and St. Helena.—20. *Eclipse*, Adams, Mauritius.—23. *Zephyr*, Anderson, St. Helena; *Childe Harold*, Lilley, Cape and Bombay; *Honduras*, Cayzer, and *Ann Bates*, Slaughter, New South Wales.

From LIVERPOOL.—JAN. 9. *Prince of Orange*, Smith, Bombay.—11. *Sandford*, Callan, Cape.—4. *Anna Mary*, Tomkins, Cape.—13. *Oquendo*, Merlader, Manila.—16. *Raja Bassa*, Glover, Bombay.—19. *Princess Royal*, —, Bengal.—20. *The Duke*, Atkinson, Bengal.—21. *Ingleborough*, Rea, Calcutta; *Herculean*, Patrickson, Bombay.

From the CLYDE.—JAN. 8. *Eucles*, Chivas, Bombay; *Oriental*, M'Eachern, Calcutta; *Falcon*, Poole, Bombay.—20. *Flora Muir*, Stobo, Bombay.

From SHIELDS.—JAN. 12. *Pekin*, Smith, Madras; *Olinda*, Taylor, Aden.

From DUBLIN.—JAN. 8. *Fairy Queen*, Richardson, Calcutta.

From LEITH.—JAN. 8. *Ganges*, Deas, Bombay.

From PORTSMOUTH.—JAN. 13. *Northumberland*, Pollock, Madras and Bengal.

From PLYMOUTH.—JAN. 11. *Bolton*, Young, South Australia.—21. H.M.'s steamer *Acheron*, Stokes, Cape and New South Wales.

From HARTLEPOOL.—JAN. 11. *Madura*, Smith, Aden.

From CARDIFF.—JAN. 10. *John Renwick*, Bell, Ascension.

From HULL.—JAN. 17. *Pallas*, Hopkinson, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hindostan*, from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 20, to proceed per steamer *Haddington*, from Suez.

For ALEXANDRIA—Mrs. Davidson.

For ADEN—Mr. Ashburner, Mr. A. P. Davis, Mr. Hawthorn, Mr. Bruce, Dr. Bavinofather, Mr. Clay, Mrs. Groundwater, Mr. G. Wedderburn, Lieut. Parker, and Mr. Palmer.

For CALCUTTA—Dr. and Mrs. Goodeve, Dr. Bose, Dr. Seal, Col. Wornall, Mrs. Richards, Mr. A. B. M'Intosh, Mrs. M'Intosh, native female servant, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Adey, Mr. Maunsell; Mr. and Mrs. Hampton, infant, and European female servant; Mr. Garnett, Mr. D. Forsyth, Mr. Pemberton, Miss Newman, Mr. Dearie, Mr. W. Wise, Mr. C. V. Jenkins, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Tyler, Capt. W. Gausson, Mr. J. H. Grant, Mr. Shaw; Mrs. Thomas, child, and native female servant; Mr. Magniac, Mr. Morell, Mr. — Morell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wollaston, Mr. Bennett, Rev. E. Storrow, Rev. W. Hill, Miss Hill, Mrs. M'Gregor; Miss Lawless, child, and native female servant; Mrs. Adey, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Bruce, Mr. P. Hodgson, Mrs. Harris, Mr. Bolding, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Braddon, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Sherer.

For MADRAS—Mrs. Morrogh, infant, and European female servant; Mr. R. A. Roberts, Mr. Passingham, Mr. Scott, Capt. Kearney, Mr. H. Norris, Mrs. Hagger and child, Miss Whittif, Miss Whittif, jun. Mr. Church, Mr. Menzies, Mr. Beddome, Dr. and Mrs. Cowpar and infant, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Allardice, Mr. Græme, Mr. Duff, Mr. W. Hodgson, Mr. J. Wilson, Miss Stedman, Mr. R. Farrar, Mr. Daniell, Mr. Innes, Mr. Newbery, and Mr. M'Ivor.

For CEYLON—Mrs. Maclean and European female servant, Maj. Lashington, Ens. Lamert, Mr. Vallance, Lieut. Butler, Miss Braybrooke, Capt. Bird, and Mr. Gibson's native female servant.

For SINGAPORE—Miss Whittle.

For HONG KONG—Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Withington; Mr. and Mrs. Bonham, child, and European female servant; Mr. and Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Carter and European female servant, and Miss Elgar.

Per *Ferozepore*, for CHINA, to sail Feb. 15—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Legge and 3 children; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Young, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hislop, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kay, Miss Hanson, Miss James, Miss Evans, Miss Parkes, Rev. Mr. Edkins, Rev. Mr. Gilfillan, Mr. Kay, 3 Chinese youths, 2 servants.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

London, Shuttleworth, London to Cape and Madras, Nov. 16, lat. 26 deg. S. long. 23 deg. W.—*Isabella Blyth*, Paddle, London to Mauritius, Nov. 27, lat. 11 deg. N. long. 25 deg. W.—*William Hyde*, Steward, London to Calcutta, Dec. 6, lat. 1 deg. N. long. 21 deg. W.—*Chaseley*, Weighill, London to Sydney, Dec. 9, lat. 6 deg. N. long. 22 deg. W.—*Golden Spring*, Jackson, London to Bombay, Dec. 14, lat. 5 deg. N. long. 22 deg. W.—*Balley*, Laws, London to Algoa Bay, Dec. 8, lat. 8 deg. N. long. 24 deg. W.—*Bittern*, Foss, Shields to Madras, Dec. 3, lat. 7 deg. N. long. 23 deg. W.—*David Clarke*, Swan, London to Bombay, Jan. 6, lat. 46 deg. N. long. 10 deg. W.—*Tasmania*, Tucker, London to Hobart Town, Nov. 22, lat. 3 deg. N. long. 20 deg. W.—*Pauline Houghton*, Nicholas, London to Mauritius, Dec. 4, lat. 10 deg. N. long. 23 deg. W.—*Hydrabad*, Castle, London to New South Wales, Dec. 11, lat. 2 deg. N. long. 21 deg. W.—*John Hullett*, M'Intyre, London to Mauritius, Dec. 14, lat. 4 deg. N. long. 21 deg. W.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 14. The lady of Edwin T. Caulfield, Esq. son, at Richmond-grove, Lansdown, Bath.

— The lady of Lieut. A. A. Shaw, 2nd Madras native infantry, daughter, at Pau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 12. Rev. M. W. Wollaston, of Mirzapore, East-Indies, to Emma, daughter of Mr. John Badder, at York-street Chapel, Walworth.

13. James Window, Esq. to Eliza Mary, relict of Robert Morrell, Esq. formerly of Calcutta, at St. Peter's Church, Hammer-smith.

20. Edward Barons Bowman, Esq. M.D. son of Capt. J. J. R. Bowman, Hon. East-India Co.'s civil service, master attendant at Calcutta, to Ellen Jane, daughter of John Cramond, Esq. at St. John's, Hackney.

— Dr. Scott, M.D. to Euphemia, daughter of the late Henry Wedderburn, Esq. at St. Peter's, Thanet.

— Frederick William Strickland, Esq. to Harriet Isabella, daughter of the late Major A. Dickson, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Kensington Church.

DEATHS.

Dec. 27. Harriet, wife of Lieut. col. J. B. Hearsey, of the 10th Bengal cavalry, in Langford-place, St. John's Wood.

Jan. 6. John Bayley, esq. eldest surviving son of the late T. B. Bayley, Esq. of Hope Hall, near Manchester, at Lichfield, aged 74.

7. General Cuppage, 72 years in the Hon. East-India Company's Madras military service, at Clare Grove, in the county of Dublin.

11. John Pavin, Esq. formerly of Milford Haven, Pembroke-shire, and once of Bombay, in Cavendish-crescent, Bath, aged 80.

— John Morris, Esq. late of the Elders'-office, in the Hon. East-India Company's warehouses at Brighton, aged 71.

15. Elizabeth, widow of the late John Duval Lloyd, Esq. of the East-India House, at 3, Portland-terrace, Southsea.

— Lady Hayes, widow of the late Sir John M. Hayes, Bart. at 2, Lansdowne-terrace, Cheltenham, aged 86.

22. John Loch Marjoribanks, infant son of Edward Marjoribanks, jun. Esq. at 13, Cavendish-square, aged 7 months.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Jan. 12th and 19th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. John H. G. Taylor, 20th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. maj. Andrew Rowland, artillery.

Lieut. col. David Forbes, 3rd N.I.

Assist. surg. John Y. Smith.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Charles G. Mansel, overland.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Robert Mayne, 37th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Thomas Studdert, engineers, overland, 3rd April, instead of 3rd March.

Assist. surg. William P. Gillanders.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Commander John P. Porter, Indian Navy, overland, 3rd Feb.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. William Vansittart, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Norman C. MacLeod, engineers, 6 months.

Lieut. col. John F. Bradford, 1st lt. cav., 6 months.

Assist. surg. Henry N. Nugent, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Maj. George Hall, artillery, 6 months.

Lieut. William R. Browne, 1st Europ. regt., 6 months.

Brev. capt. William E. P. Cotton, 41st N.I., 6 months.

Lieut. Frederick Studdy, invalids, 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Andrew N. Aitchison, 13th N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Andrew Fisher, 35th N.I.

APPOINTMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. G. E. Morris, B.A., of Worcester College, Oxford, appointed an assistant chaplain.

HAILEYBURY.

The destination of Mr. Frederick Merttins Bird, a student at the East-India College, has been changed from the presidency of Madras to that of Bengal.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 14TH JAN. 1848.

Bombay, 22nd Foot.—Lieut. Fleming Gough Howell Games Williams, from 41st Foot, to be lieut., v. Hunt, who exchanges. Dated 14th Jan. 1848.

WAR OFFICE, 21ST JAN. 1848.

Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons.—Cornet Thomas Barrett to be lieut. by purch., v. Holder, who retires. Dated 21st Jan. 1848.

Stanley Ollivant Black, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Barrett. Dated 21st Jan. 1848.

29th Foot.—Lieut. Joseph Singleton, from 64th Foot, to be lieut., v. Francis, appointed to 64th Foot. Dated 21st Jan. 1848.

80th Foot.—Ens. Attilio Scheberras to be lieut. by purch., v. Gordon, who retires. Dated 21st Jan. 1848.

Robert Daniel David Lecky, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Scheberras. Dated 21st Jan. 1848.

Bombay, 86th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Henry Edward Jerome, from the Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Stuart, promoted. Dated 21st Jan. 1848.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—George Charles Henry Waters, gent., to be 2nd lieut. by purch., v. Winterbottom, appointed to 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 21st Jan. 1848.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Savindroog; or the Queen of the Jungle. By CAPTAIN RAFTER, late of the 95th Regiment. 3 vols. London, 1848. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

CAPTAIN RAFTER has selected a subject which is almost new to the reader of romances; but that he has made a judicious choice, few who read this work will hesitate to affirm. Savindroog pleases not only by its intrinsic merits, but also by its novelty; and in stirring scenes, characteristic sketches, and animated conversation, it need not fear comparison. Most of the descriptive portions are very well written. Among the best are the account of the tournament, in the second volume; the fulfilment of the prophecy against Kempé Goud, the Bheel chief; the flight of Kistna, and the beautiful Cashmerian fawn-eyed maid, Lachema. The death of the Charun, in the first volume, is strikingly told; we regret that its length prevents our extracting it. In his characters, Captain Rafter is peculiarly happy. The savage wildness of Kempé Goud is natural and well sustained, and the impetuous daring of Kistna well becomes him. The smaller characters of Lillah and Vega are equally well drawn; while Lachema, the Queen of the Jungle, is an exquisite portrait. We cannot stay to analyze the plot of this work, but must content ourselves with congratulating its readers on the *dénouement*, whereby Lachema becomes the happy bride of her devoted Kistna, and Kempé dies at the hands of Vega, from whom the Bheel chief has estranged the affections of Lillah.

From an intimation in the preface to these volumes, we learn that the writer does not intend to rest his literary fame on this work alone. Previously to his second appearance as an author, we desire to offer a word or two of advice: first, we may remark that the abundance of Hindustani phrases in the text, and their translations in the notes, be somewhat retrenched; and secondly, that in a book intended for general reading, a very strict supervision of its contents be exercised. We do not say this with any intention of detracting from the merits of these volumes, but only to put their author on his guard.

With a few extracts we shall close our notice of a novel that displays originality of design, shrewdness of observation, considerable reading and knowledge of character, and a happy talent in working out a rich collection of materials.

Our first quotation will be a noonday calm:—

"It was verging towards noon in the jungle, and the orb of day was holding its brilliant course through the heavens, shining with an in-

tensity unknown except within the tropics. Limpid streams were sparkling down the rugged sides of the wood-covered hills, flinging their light and silvery spray from rock to rock, over which the graceful bamboo spread its feathery branches; while many-coloured flowers crowned the overhanging crags, waving, like the banners of elfin warriors, in the sluggish air. The coo!, or nightingale of Hindoostan, was nestling among the leafy bowers of the mango tree; and, while draining its rich nectareous juice, poured forth in hurried strains, as if inebriated, her soul-entrancing melody. The dove had taken shelter in a thicket of odoriferous shrubs, and was faintly cooing to his companion. The vulture was pluming his haggard wings, by the margin of a lake profusely overspread with the lotus. Overcome by the noon-day heat, the hawk had ceased to persecute the timid hill chirore;* and the crane, exhausted by the meridian sun, stood idly by the plashy rill, his watchful eye half-closed in sleep, and no longer searching out his finny prey. Even the fatal naga,† yielding to the sleepy influence of the hour, folded his terrific crest in unwilling truce; while the drowsy bee, couching in the hollow petals of the lotus, was humming himself to his mid-day repose."

The following is a description of an Eastern beau:—

"He was a gay and handsome youth as ever laughed at wrinkled care, or bent his knee in homage at the shrine of beauty. The excessive neatness of his dress and person, redolent of countless perfumes, confessed the anxious solicitude with which his toilette had been attended to. The darkness of his roving eye indicated the care with which the jetty kohol had been that morning drawn by the bodkin's point inside the lids; and his black moustache and curling beard seemed perfectly fresh from the experienced hands of his favourite *hirjam*.‡ Shining with oil of roses a *zulf*, or love lock, dangled behind the ear, sweeping gracefully from under the turban of the youthful hero, who wore a silken jubba, or mantle, covered with rich embroidery; under which appeared an *ulkhauk*, or vest of flowered chintz, sparkling with jewels. His graceful figure was set off in the very acme of Oriental daadism, by the tightly-girded shawl-cummerbund, which, while it compresses the waist, gives expansion to the chest and shoulders. A golden-hilted scimitar was suspended by silver links from a snow-white belt, or girdle; and his buckler, the manufacture of Sylhet, was covered with the skin of the rhinoceros, which by a peculiar process was rendered as clear and transparent as crystal: it was painted and gilt in the beautiful manner of Hindoostan, and it was further adorned with bosses of silver, richly chased and ornamented, and unstained by the toils of camp or battle. He rode a light-coloured charger, of the fleet and docile breed of *Nejd*,§ whose mettle he displayed with grace and skill in many a curvet and demi-volt, while every pace and action of the noble animal evinced his pure descent and gentle blood."

Our next regards jungle pleasures and pains:—

"Amidst the mighty labyrinth the sweet-scented Areka palm rears its slender and graceful stem; while the tendrils of the betel cling round it lovingly, and put forth their pale green buds as if grateful for the support. The broad-leaved plantain waves its rich satin foliage in the breeze, and offers its delicious fruit to the hungry wayfarer: the cooling tamarind, the milky cocoa-nut, the nectareous mango, and the gigantic pumbalo yield him a beverage unequalled by art and unsurpassed in nature; while innumerable birds, of varied note and plumage, cheer him as he explores the mazes of the jungle, with their simple but ever grateful strains. Often, however, amidst those sylvan shades, so favourable to solitary musing and unsophisticated enjoyment, some lurking snake or beast of prey invades the traveller's repose; or men, still more savage, pollute the calm and silent forest with scenes of rapine or of blood, that make humanity shudder at its own superior cruelty."

The following portrait scarcely accords with European notions of a divine, except with regard to the "direful penance" undergone by some modern ecclesiastics with respect to their bodily sustenance:—

"At the sound of the Brahmin's voice there issued from a neighbouring thicket a being of unearthly appearance and ghastly frame, whose wild and haggard look and glittering eye few could gaze upon unappalled. Round his lank and hollow waist a ragged cummerbund was loosely tied, between whose greasy folds the horn hilt of a dagger was visible: the rest of his body was naked. From his head his matted elf-locks descended in wild confusion; some twisted like ropes, and tied round his hollow temples, and others trailing on the ground. His beard reached nearly to his knee, tangled, matted, and filthy. His bending figure, gaunt and stark, was powdered with ashes; and his withered limbs displayed many a lasting token of direful penance by fire and steel."

Here is an account of the state of chivalry among the Rajpoots:—

"One of the most interesting customs of a singular people is that which prevails amongst the Rajapoot nation, of selecting a cham-

* The red-legged partridge.

† The hooded serpent; commonly called in India, from the Portuguese, *cobra de capella*.

‡ The barber-surgeon of India.

§ The province in Arabia whence come the most celebrated horses.

pion on the part of some princess or damsel in distress, amongst the cavaliers of her acquaintance. This is done by transmitting to him a *rakhi*, or bracelet, by which he becomes the *Rakhi-band-Banú*, or bracelet-bound brother of the fair; and thenceforward deems it incumbent on him to devote himself exclusively to her service, as her sworn defender on all occasions of difficulty or danger. The acceptance of the pledge and its return, is by the *katchli*, or corset of satin, or gold brocade and pearls; which, as defending the most delicate part of the structure of the fair, is peculiarly appropriate as an emblem of devotion."

The arrival of the "bracelet-bound brother," who is Kistna in disguise, and his interview with the "distressed princess" Lachema, is thus described. On the subject of lovers' eyes, the gallant captain speaks with an authority that would seem to indicate personal experience in such matters:—

"Trembling with indefinable emotions, the Yogie bowed his hoary head and raised his hand to his brow in a silent salaam. Words indeed were unnecessary; for the simple and customary action displayed, for an instant, a diamond bracelet on his wrist, which he pressed with adoration to his lips. One glance alone sufficed for the delighted Lachema: it was he! it was Kistna himself—her lost, lamented *Rakhi-band-Banú*! Then raising to his eager sight the portrait ring he had placed on her bridal finger, she turned it mutely toward to her breast. There is a spell in the eyes of lovers which, like the vivid lightning, flies with rapid glance from soul to soul; soothing all angry passions, and blotting out from the memory all former ills and sufferings. That spell had passed between the Yogie and the Fawn-eyed Maid, unseen, undreamt of by Kempé and the Bhaat."

One more extract, and we have done. It is the description of the firing of the jungle by Kistna, to avoid pursuit when fleeing with Lachema:—

"Patched and withered by the long continued heat of autumn, the reedy jungle, totally drained of sap and moisture, blazed with an intense though transient fury; and in a short space of time, of all the mighty mass which had extended for many miles around in every direction, the ashes alone now remained in smoking heaps upon the blackened earth. The wheels had altogether disappeared; the cries and groans of the sufferers, both brute and human, had partially ceased, or were only heard faintly and at intervals, as if too much exhausted to struggle longer with their destiny; and the smoke having cleared away, the delighted fugitives beheld at a short distance before them, crowning the pinnacle of its lofty site, the sacred temple of Mailcottah."

New French Grammar, with Exercises adapted to the Rules; comprehending, in a most simple, easy, and concise manner, every thing necessary. By F. C. MEADOWS, M.A., of the University of Paris. London, 1848. W. Tegg and Co.

At a time when French is spoken by every one, the publication of a new grammar requires no apology; and still less does Mr. Meadows' work stand in need of any "extenuating circumstances." He has performed his task in a manner highly creditable to himself, and without doubt profitable to the pupil. The exercises in English to be translated into French, at the end of the grammar, claim particular mention, from the circumstance of their being natural and idiomatic,—both qualities somewhat rare in French exercises or phrase books. The rules are very clear, and in all respects this is an excellent introduction to a knowledge of the French tongue, and may take its place by the side of the very best grammars existing.

Sketches of Protestantism in Italy, Past and Present. Including a Notices of the Origin, History, and Present State of the Waldenses. By ROBERT BAIRD, D.D. New York, Glasgow, and London. Collins.

This is a very agreeable work on a very interesting subject. We are accustomed to consider Protestantism and Italy as two terms that ought never to be brought into connection. Dr. Baird shews that this view is erroneous, and his retrospect of the efforts of Italian reformers during the earlier struggles of Protestantism, as well as his notices of the present religious condition of the country, the result of actual observation, will be found replete with interest. The author is a Presbyterian, and his peculiar opinions on this point, as is generally the case with his brethren, peep out sometimes rather unnecessarily; but this may be passed over, in consideration of the pains which he has taken to gather accurate information, and the generally judicious manner in which he dispenses it.

The Parlour Library, No. X. Memoirs of a Physician. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Part I. Joseph Balsamo. Vol. II. London and Belfast, 1847. Simms and McIntyre.

THE second volume of this spirited and entertaining romance,—one of Dumas's best,—fully sustains the opinion which we expressed on the appearance of the first. To say that it shews

great vividness of imagination is to say no more than what may be affirmed of all Dumas's works. We shall not by any explanation of our own forestal the pleasure which our readers will derive from the perusal of this novel; but we recommend such as desire a few hours' amusement to seek it in the "Parlour Library." One part of this work particularly deserves mention; namely, the explosion of the fireworks and the consequent retreat of the crowd of spectators. A better or more truthfully described scene we never read. The description of Rousseau's and Philip's search among the dead afterwards is also fearfully true to nature.

The Parlour Library. No. XI. The Emigrants of Ahadarra. By WILLIAM CARLETON, Esq. London and Belfast, 1848. Simms and McIntyre.

Or all subjects of existing interest, Ireland is the most pressing, the most inexplicable, the most appalling, and apparently the most hopeless. With a country fertile beyond most others—with a vast line of coast on which fisheries, the most abundant and most productive, might be established—with ports and harbours which seem destined by nature to become the seats of an extended and profitable commerce—why is Ireland poor, turbulent, and wretched? This question is pre-eminently the question of the day, and a work on such a subject, from so popular a writer as Mr. Carleton, cannot fail to command a host of readers; more especially when offered at the almost inconceivably cheap rate at which Messrs. Simms and McIntyre provide agreeable reading for those who must otherwise be content to forego this source of amusement. This work, it must be stated, is not a reprint, but an original production, written expressly for the *Parlour Library*. An immense sale only can remunerate the spirited publishers, and we sincerely hope that their efforts on behalf of the public may meet with the success which they deserve.

The Parlour Library. Extra Volume. The Count of Monte Christo. A Romance. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. In three vols. Vol. I. London and Belfast, 1847. Simms and McIntyre.

MESSRS. SIMMS and MCINTYRE have here added an extra volume to their very well-selected series of Fictions, of which some dozen works have already appeared in the "Parlour Library." This step has, we presume, been rendered necessary by the great success of the collection itself. The choice of the new work, the *Count of Monte Christo*, has certainly been most happy, it being one of the best romances of that most mercurial of Frenchmen, M. Dumas, who rules the destinies of the *Théâtre Historique* (no trifling task), shoots lions in Algiers, writes romantic reports of Spanish marriages, with equal *sang froid*, and, after all this, just *pour passer le temps*, finds time to challenge any one who may chance to differ with him on the very inconsiderable question of his (M. Dumas'), being bound by the usual laws of good faith.

From this work, and also from several of those recently issued from our own press, we suspect that the dashing and mysterious heroes of Lord Byron are to reappear, talking prose instead of poetry; as the *Monte Christo* of Dumas, the *Sidonia* of Disraeli, and one or two others we could name, are but skillfully varied versions of *Lara* and the *Corsair*; indeed Dumas has almost challenged this comparison in his description of the island in the Mediterranean, which at once recalls the *Corsair's* isle of Byron.

We shall leave the plot to our readers, merely premising, that such wonders are performed as a fortune, sufficient to make the De Rothschilds and the De Mosés turn yellow with envy, alone can bring about; and in recommending all our readers to procure forthwith this very fascinating book, we cannot do better than repeat a story current respecting the *Novelle Héloïse* of Rousseau. On the evening of the day on which this work was published, it was sent to a young countess, one of the beauties of the French court, at the moment she was about to quit her toilet for the brilliant saloons of a court ball. She opened the first volume; a few moments more saw her seated, eagerly devouring its contents. The ball commenced and ended without the presence of our heroine, and night melting into dawn, discovered the lady still seated, reading the last page of the book by the light of the expiring taper, and looking almost as white as the powder in her hair.

Now, though *Monte Christo* has nothing in common with the eloquent pages of Rousseau, except its power of fixing the attention, and perhaps M. Dumas and his literary coterie may think the work referred to very *rococo*, we have only done our duty, in order to warn Miss Smith or Miss Jones of the probable consequence of opening *Monte Christo*, just as Betty is about to announce that the fly is at the door to take her to the Wiggins's party, at Camberwell or Hoxton.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 19th Jan. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 2nd February, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

WRITING PAPERS;

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 2nd day of February, 1848, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 19th Jan. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Special General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 2nd of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the desire of nine Proprietors of East-India Stock, as expressed in the following letter, viz.:-

"London, January 15th, 1848.

"To the Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company.

"Honourable Sirs,—We, the undersigned Proprietors of East-India Stock, duly qualified by law, request that you will convene a Special General Court of Proprietors, for the purpose of taking into consideration the accompanying resolutions, and that you will be pleased to publish the same with this our requisition.

"We have the honour to be, Honourable Sirs,

"Your obedient servants,

(Signed) "ROBERT J. BAGSHAW, JOSEPH HUME,
CHARLES FORBES, J. SULLIVAN,
JOHN POWDER, ARTHUR JAMES LEWIS,
J. W. GRAHAM, GEORGE THOMPSON,
CHARLES GRANT.

"Resolved, That as the peace and security of our possessions in India depend mainly on the faithful observance of existing treaties, it is most important that the East-India Company should maintain all engagements with the native states with inviolable good faith and honour.

"That a treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance between the Hon. East-India Company and His Highness Maharaja Pertaub Shean, his heirs and successors, was concluded on the 25th of September, 1819, and afterwards duly ratified, by which, in consideration of the antiquity of the house of His Highness the Raja of Sattara, and for state reasons of paramount importance, the British Government agreed to cede perpetual sovereignty to him, his heirs and successors, the territory of Sattara, for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dignity.

"That His Highness, the late Raja, for upwards of 17 years governed his country, and fulfilled all the conditions of his treaty with the British Government in so exemplary a manner, that in December, 1835, the Court of Directors unanimously, with the sanction of the Board of Control, sent a sword of honour and a letter to His Highness, which letter was expressed in the following words:—

"Your Highness,—We have been highly gratified by the information from time to time transmitted to us by our Government, on the subject of your Highness's exemplary fulfilment of the duties of that elevated situation in which it has pleased Providence to place you.

"A course of conduct so suitable to your Highness's exalted station, and so well calculated to promote the prosperity of your dominions and the happiness of your people, as that which you have wisely and uniformly pursued, while it reflects the highest honour on your own character, has imparted to our minds the feelings of unqualified satisfaction and pleasure.

"The liberality, also, which you have displayed in executing, at your own cost, various public works of great utility, and which has so justly raised your reputation in the eyes of the princes and people of India, gives you an additional claim to our approbation, respect, and applause.

"Impressed with these sentiments, the Court of Directors have unanimously resolved to transmit to you a sword, which will be presented to you through the Government of Bombay, and which, we trust, you will receive with satisfaction, as a token of their high esteem and regard.

"With sincere wishes for your health and prosperity, we subscribe ourselves, in the name of the Court,

"Your Highness's most faithful friends,

(Signed) "W. S. CLARKE, Chairman.
J. R. CARNAC, Deputy."

"22nd December, 1835."

"That notwithstanding this unexampled testimony to his merits as a sovereign and as a man, the late Raja of Sattara was deposed by the Government of Bombay on the 5th of September, 1839, for an alleged breach of treaty, and has recently died an exile at Benares, solemnly protesting his innocence, and never ceasing to demand, to his dying hour, the opportunity of proving it.

"That Major J. D. Carpenter, the officer who had the custody of the Raja's person, and was in constant communication with him for more than seven years, from the time of his arrival at Benares up to the day of his death, wrote his own deliberate opinion, when called upon, in his letter to the Governor-General, dated Benares, 25th May, 1846, in the following words (see Parliamentary Papers, No. 711 of 1847):—'To this end I carefully studied the whole of the voluminous documents connected with his (the Raja's) case, and the result was a belief in his evidence; and this belief I pledged myself to prove it (his innocence), if permitted to do so, in his letter to Sir Henry Hardinge, of the 12th December, 1844, forwarded through me, which pledge I am fully persuaded he (the Raja) is ready to redeem.'

"That it further appears that the whole of the late Raja's private property was seized, contrary to a distinct written pledge, under the hand of Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay, confirmed by three notes from Colonel Ovens, the political resident at Sattara; which property was never restored.

"Therefore, resolved, that considering the responsible functions intrusted to this Company by the Legislature, and having regard for the honour of the empire and the security and good government of the people and princes of India, the Court earnestly recommends to the Court of Directors to obtain the sanction of the Board of Control to the instituting of a public and impartial inquiry into the charges brought against the late Raja of Sattara, and into the manner in which the published evidence against him has been obtained, in order that the truth or falsehood of that evidence may be made manifest, and the British Government purged from the imputation of having treated the late Raja of Sattara harshly, illegally, or vindictively."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, London, 12th Jan. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

COMPANY hereby give notice, That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1848, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 200 Tons of Coal, of either of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Point de Galle, in the Island of Ceylon, viz.:-

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
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HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD SPLINT COAL,

Screamed.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 26th day of January aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

H. & T. PEAT, SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,

&c., No. 167, PICCADILLY, LONDON, avail themselves of the present opportunity gratefully to acknowledge the patronage which they have received for so many years from their numerous connections in India, and to solicit a continuance of that preference which it has ever been their endeavour to deserve. At the same time, they beg to state that, from their very severe losses, they are compelled to decline the execution of any orders unless accompanied by an order for payment (when shipped) upon some agent or mercantile house in London.

It is also necessary that the name of an agent at the presidency should be given, to whom the goods are to be consigned, as the utmost despatch will be used in the shipments from London.

H. and T. PEAT feel bound, in justice to themselves, to make it known that large quantities of saddlery, &c., bearing their name and address, which are not of their make, are sent out to India, and elsewhere, by other parties, and are of very inferior quality. Gentlemen should, therefore, send their orders direct to H. and T. P. to ensure articles of their manufacture.

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1848.

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The "HOME NEWS."

THE "HOME NEWS," with which is now incorporated the "LONDON MAIL," is regularly issued on the 7th and 24th of each Month, in time for the despatch by the Mail via Marseilles, all intelligence of interest for the reader in India being brought down to the latest hour.

Parties desiring to have the "HOME NEWS" forwarded to their friends in India, should apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co. or through any respectable Newsmen in Town or Country, at the Offices of the "HOME NEWS," 16, Cornhill, and Green-arbour, Court, Old Bailey.

The price of the "HOME NEWS" is 9d. for each copy, or 18s. per annum, payable in advance, and the postage via Marseilles, 6s. per annum.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF GOODS AND PARCELS, per Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers to INDIA AND CHINA.—Goods and Parcels sent direct to the Company's Parcel-office are forwarded at less cost to Shippers than when sent through any intermediate channel. Packages are received up to the last day of the month to go by the mail of the 3rd; and till 6 p.m. on the 17th of each month for the mail of the 20th. Cases must not exceed 100 lbs. weight each for Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and China; and 50 lbs. each case for Bombay. No Package for India or China can, under any circumstances, be shipped at Southampton, unless it be cleared through the Custom-house, and placed alongside the Steamer by noon, on the 19th of each month.

Detailed particulars will be given on personal application, or by letter, addressed to the Company's Parcel Office, 44, St. Mary Axe, London.

OFFICERS and FAMILIES, CADETS of CAVALRY and INFANTRY, WRITERS and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, having appointments for INDIA, can be completely equipped at forty-eight hours' notice, if necessary, on the most reasonable terms, at

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From Alexandria to Suez, under direction of the Egyptian Transit Company, only 2 cwt. of baggage is allowed without extra charge, and no package of trunk should exceed 50 lb. weight.

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S. W. SILVER and CO. CLOTHIERS, NAVAL, MILITARY, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS and CONTRACTORS, respectfully acquaint the public, that they have completed the alterations at their warehouses, 66 and 67, CORNHILL, which enables them to concentrate and exhibit all the requirements of an OUTFIT. Being the manufacturers (with experienced managers) of the chief and most expensive portions of OUTFITS, they are enabled to produce and render them at WHOLESALE PRICES; thus presenting MILITARY and NAVAL OUTFITTERS, CADETS, and PASSENGERS generally sacrificing the usual intermediate profit. LADIES' OUTFITS (which are under the management of Females) on similar terms.

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THE HAND-BEDSTEAD, weight only 17 lbs.

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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

COUNTRY-AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Bony.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

No. 94.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1848.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	65	Miscellaneous Intelligence....	78
BENGAL:—		Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	79
The Botanic Garden and the late Mr. Griffith	66	Marine Department	81
The Commercial Crisis	66	Domestic Intelligence	81
The Post-Office	66	Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	81
Presentation of Address to Lord Hardinge	70	CEYLON	82
Miscellaneous Intelligence....	70	SCINDE	82
Government General Orders ..	71	PERSIA	83
Court-Martial	71	BORNEO	83
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments ..	72	NEPAUL	84
H.M. Forces in the East	75	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Domestic Intelligence	75	New Governor of Bombay....	84
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	75	Post-Office Delay	84
MADRAS:—		Slavery and Slave-raised Sugar	84
The Civil Service	76	Post-Office Thefts	85
Miscellaneous Intelligence....	77	HOME INTELLIGENCE:—	
Courts Martial	77	Candidates for the Direction ..	85
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments ..	77	Treatment of Coolies in the Colonies	87
Domestic Intelligence	78	Legal Proceedings	88
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	78	Miscellaneous Intelligence....	88
BOMBAY:—		Shipping Intelligence	88
Mr. Bonham, late Governor of Singapore, now Governor of Hong-Kong	78	Domestic Intelligence	89
		Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	89
		Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India ..	89
		LITERARY NOTICES	89

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Acbar*, with a mail, left Bombay January 1, arrived at Aden on the 9th, left on the 10th, and reached Suez on the 15th. The mail arrived at Alexandria on the 18th, was forwarded thence by the *Ariel* on the 20th and reached Malta on the 25th. The Marseilles portion was sent on by the *Volcano*, and reached its destination on the 29th.

The *Eria*, with the Southampton portion, was to leave Malta January 26, and may be expected at Southampton on or about the 6th instant.

The *Sesostri*, with the London mail of November 24, arrived at Bombay December 28.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Bombay will leave Southampton to-morrow morning. Letters should be posted in London this evening, Feb. 2; or, if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Monday, Feb. 7.

Letters intended for the next mail for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, must be posted in London on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 19; or, if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 24.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal Dec. 23 | Madras Dec. 23
Bombay Jan. 1.

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

THE shortness of the period which has elapsed since the arrival of the last mail from India, and the general pacific character of the existing position of that country, alike forbid the expectation of receiving any very rousing intelligence by the present. In the PUNJAB local improvement is the fashion, and a very good fashion it is. Operations in the road and tank departments have been commenced, and the editor of the *Bombay Times* observes, "we should not be at all surprised were a railway to be opened betwixt Ferozepore

and Lahore before the Maharajah parts with his present tutors." LENA SINGH is about to withdraw from public life, and to retire to the city of Benares, where so many devotees, real or pretended, drivel out the evening of life in what are called holy pursuits. The Dewan MOOLRAJ of Mooltan was anxious, it was said, to be relieved of the cares of government, and we suppose there would be no great objection to obliging him.

In the British territory adjacent to that of the Sikhs, projected improvements were scarcely less rife than among our neighbours. It has been resolved to spend 10,000*l.* per annum on the cultivation of the tea-plant on the banks of the Beas, and at Anarkullee, and Kolghur, in the Simla jurisdiction. The valleys in these districts are reported to be well adapted for the purpose. Cultivators are to be imported from China, as well as seed, and the experiment is to be forthwith commenced under the superintendence of Dr. JAMIESON.

The story of the intended murder by starvation of the wife of the NIZAM's brother and several slave-girls—a story scarcely credible in itself, and on which some discredit was subsequently thrown—is now said to be true. The rescued lady has been placed under the protection of her father. Verily, in these native states, the security of life is great!

On the GOOMSOORE disturbances the following information is found in the *Madras Athenaeum* of the 23rd of December:—

"Letters from Chokapaud of late date mention all being pretty quiet there now, and the ryots coming in to many of the villages some days ago, although Lieutenant Hughes, who commands a detachment at a village near Chokapaud, was fired on at intervals for two days; but the only damage done was one man slightly wounded. In our issue of the 2nd inst. we made a slight mistake in saying that Major Russell's party got to Chokapaud easily. The party, it appears, started from Gullery on the evening of the 13th, and encamped for the night at a village near Badingiah. They were not molested that night, but the next day they had not proceeded far before they were fired on, and, after marching about six miles, they came to a stockade. It was situated in a most advantageous position, being in a narrow pass rising nearly perpendicularly thirty or forty feet. From the dense jungle around, it was not easily turned; however, the grenadiers and fourth company of the 18th N.I. walked into it in good style. A havildar was slightly wounded, but is doing well. It was slow work the rest of the day, as flanking parties were obliged to keep the coast clear, and it was late before they encamped. On the 15th they were fired on till close to Chokapaud, the rebels or *bungoas*' attack being principally at the baggage; but from the good arrangements nothing was lost, which, considering the wretched cattle furnished by the commissariat, is most praiseworthy. Major Russell had six wounded, including a jemadar of a party from Rok-labab (we believe it is), and which joined him during the firing of the 15th. This party, consisting of a company of the 41st N.I. and part of one of the 18th N.I. had marched through the Duspualla country; it returned next day by the route Major Russell had come. The party under Lieut. Tombs consisted of a company of that regiment, and part of one of the 18th, with Lieut. Jacob. They were fired on, and the road stockaded; but, we believe, only one man of the party (a havildar of the 41st regiment) was killed, and none was wounded."

The death of the GUICOWAR is reported, and the arrangement of his raj is subject of speculation.

The Governor-General arrived at Calcutta on the 11th of December, after an absence in the upper country of two years and a quarter. He was received with enthusiasm. A public meeting was convoked at the Town-hall to vote an address of welcome, which, having been carried amidst loud acclamations, was presented on the 15th. The address and Lord HARDINGE's answer will be found in another part of our publication. His Lordship, in quitting India, bears with him the hearty good wishes of the entire community which he leaves behind, European and native. May he enjoy many years of peace and happiness at home!

The state of the commercial world was still unsatisfactory. Rumours were afloat affecting the stability of several firms, and two in addition to those previously reported had succumbed to the pressure, viz. COLVILLE, GILMORE, and Co., and B. T. FORD and Co. Ample particulars of the estates of various insolvent houses will be found in other columns.

The private intelligence received by the mail is not of a character to remove the gloom created by the reports furnished through the medium of the press. The letters received from Calcutta speak in the most discouraging terms of trade in that quarter, and represent all mercantile transactions as completely at a stand. One correspondent writes that ten firms have already suspended operations, and that six others would in all probability be compelled very shortly to adopt the same course. Those desirous of making remittances were entirely at a loss what channel to select, and, for want of confidence in any private firms, have adopted the plan of sending their correspondents post bills of the Bank of Bengal, which bills must, as a matter of course, be sent back to India again as remittances from this country, being payable only in Calcutta. This we believe to be a new feature in the exchange between the two countries.

From the other presidencies there is little or nothing to report; but in regard to commercial and monetary affairs they are at least quiet.

BENGAL.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN AND THE LATE MR. GRIFFITH.

Now that the cold weather has set in, in a sufficiently marked manner to render a day's excursion on the river, and a rural walk pleasant, even to the softer sex, it may not be amiss if we draw attention, in a few lines, to the changes which have been effected during the year, and which now appear to have nearly approached completion in a locality which, though situated on the other side of the water, has long been a favourite resort during the brief period of the year when the solar rays may be treated with impunity by a foreign resident in a tropical climate. It will, we doubt not, be equally as gratifying to such of our readers as have not lately visited the Botanic Garden, as it was to us, to observe the improvements that have been accomplished during the present year, in various parts, but more especially on the eastern side. This portion, formerly a waste spot, has been completely opened out by walks, flower-beds, and shrubs, the latter dotting the whole area, and giving it an appearance pleasant to the eye. We understand that in many of these alterations and improvements, the present officiating superintendent has been merely carrying out the elaborate plan drawn up by the late Mr. Griffith during the short time he was in charge of the institution, and which met the approval of Government. These improvements, unfortunately for the cause of botanical science, his premature death prevented his accomplishing. It must be a source

of gratification to his talented associate and friend to have had an opportunity afforded him of carrying his intentions into effect. Nor can we doubt that that eminent botanist, Dr. Falconer, who will now so soon have the superintendence of this noble institution, will make a point of fully completing what his predecessor had designed.

It would be unpardonable were we, before closing this short notice, to admit adding, that during the past week, the garden has been enriched by an exceedingly neat cenotaph to the memory of Mr. Griffith, bearing on one side the following inscription:—

WILLIAM GRIFFITH,
Distinguished by the zeal and activity with which he imparted
the knowledge
HE HAD HIMSELF ACQUIRED
by personal investigation in the different provinces of British
India, and in the neighbouring
Kingdoms, from the banks of the Helmund and Oxus to the
Straits of Malacca, where, in the capacity
of a Civil Assistant Surgeon,
HE DIED 9TH FEB. 1845,
in the 34th year of his age, and the 13th year of his public service
in India.
His early loss was deeply deplored by the head of the Govern-
ment of India,
and by the leading natural historians of his time.
His large collections of plants and MSS. were bequeathed to the
Honourable the Court of Directors of the
East-India Company.

And on another these few lines:—

ERECTED
BY HIS BROTHER,
AND A FEW PRIVATE FRIENDS,
WITH
THE PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT.

On the reverse sides are Latin and Persian inscriptions of a similar nature.

The garden now possesses four monuments. One to Kyd, its liberal founder; another to Roxburgh, its talented superintendent for many years; a third to Jack, a zealous contributor to botanical science; and a fourth to Griffith, who, to use the words of one who, appreciating his merits, has well remarked that—though his career was short, “he has left a name and a fame behind him which but few can attain to, even with patriarchal years.” A fifth monument was suggested not long since, to the memory of Buchanan Hamilton. We trust this may be erected, for his valuable labours richly deserve some such record at the hands of the Government, whose faithful servant he was, and perhaps a more fitting spot than the Botanic Garden could not be found.

THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

MESSRS. LAKE HAMMILL AND CO.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs Lake Hammill and Co. was held yesterday, when a statement of affairs was submitted to the meeting, shewing assets, Co.'s Rs. 10,15,934; to meet liabilities, Co.'s Rs. 9,08,265. It was proposed and seconded that the estate should be wound up by the present partners, under their inspection.—*Bengal Hurkaru, December 11.*

MESSRS. COLVILLE, GILMORE, AND CO.

At a meeting of the creditors of Colville, Gilmore, and Co., held this day at their office, John Allan, Esq., in the chair, a statement of their affairs was submitted, exhibiting the following results:—

Liabilities to the Union Bank, after deduction of the estimated proceeds of the indigo of the past season, pledged to the Bank, and other available securities held by it	Rs. 14,35,700
For which the bank holds mortgages over various indigo concerns, of which a list was produced, for ..	14,95,000
To other parties not secured the firm is indebted to the amount of	4,05,000
To this amount is to be added bills expected to be returned in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Barclay, Brothers, and Co., the whole of which had been provided for by remittances £52,760, or	5,27,600
To meet the above uncovered engagements there are balances due to the firm which may be looked upon as immediately recoverable	3,00,000
And property to the value of	72,000

Exclusive of what may ultimately prove good of the large amount of Rs. 43,00,000 standing at the debit of indigo and other trading accounts in the books of the house.

Proposed by Mr. M. Gladstone, seconded by Mr. Molloy.

That the meeting be adjourned, for the purpose of considering the best course to be adopted, till Friday the 24th instant, at 3 P.M.

Proposed by Mr. Thomas, seconded by Mr. Kettlewell.

That Messrs. Oswald and Gladstone be requested to act as trustees, to collect all sums due to the firm, and disburse what may be required for the office establishment and personal expenses of the partners until the next meeting.—Calcutta, December 11, 1847.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Dec. 13.

We are requested by Messrs. Colville, Gilmore, and Co., to correct a misapprehension which might arise in regard to the amount standing at the debit of indigo, and other trading accounts in the books of the house, estimated at Rs. 43,00,000. From that amount are to be deducted the outlay for the past season's indigo, the value of the concerns over which security to the bank and others has been given, and other good assets taken into the general statement of their affairs, which will reduce the amount of bad and doubtful debts due to the firm to considerably less than Rs. 26,00,000, though the precise amount cannot be estimated until their books are closed.—*Ibid.*, Dec. 14.

MESSRS. LYALL, MATHESON, AND CO.

Abstract Statement of Affairs, 20th November, 1847.

Debtor.

To amount due to foreign and commercial creditors, including sums at credit of retired partners	615,048	0	0
To amount due to creditors in India, not commercial	52,441	0	0
	667,459	0	0

To amount due on bills of exchange drawn on London against remittances made from India, £147,381 10s. 6d. or	14,73,815	4	0
To amount due on bills payable in Calcutta	33,392	18	0
	Rs. 21,74,667	0	0

Creditor.

By cash and bills in hand	18,110	11	8
By amount due on foreign and commercial accounts	223,333	0	0
By amount due by parties in India, not commercial	241,093	0	0
	Rs. 464,496	0	0

Estimated to produce	3,00,000	0	0
By indigo, sugar and silk works in the interior	1,000,000	0	0
Less amount of mortgages thereon	114,000	0	0

Value according to the prices which similar properties have of late realized	886,000	0	0
Estimated to produce	6,50,000	0	0
By indigo the produce of the past season	355,000	0	0
Less lien thereon	254,000	0	0
	1,01,000	0	0

By shares in insurance and other companies, estimated to produce	80,000	0	0
By policies of insurance on lives valued at	40,000	0	0
By sundry assets	46,000	0	0
By private property of partners and office furniture	20,000	0	0
	Rs. 12,56,110	11	8

= to 9½ annas per rupee or 57½ per cent.—*Ibid.*

MESSRS. HUGHESDON, BROTHERS.

Statement of the Affairs of Messrs. Hughesdon, Brothers.

Liabilities.

Book balances	Rs. 86,980
Bills returned unaccepted	7,47,348
Goods sold, due for December steamer, not remitted for	70,000
Bills bought on parties who have failed	Rs. 8,08,500
Say one-third recoverable	1,02,833
	2,05,667

Co.'s Rs. 11,09,995

Assets.

Cash	Rs. 47,600
Produce in Godown, and in course of shipment	80,000
Produce shipped to London	4,36,161
Ship <i>Sir Robert Seppings</i> , and freight to England	1,93,177
Goods in Godown, and on the way out	2,55,560
Duties paid on goods in Godowns, unsold	8,500
Private property of the partners estimated at	37,000
Balance freight of <i>City of Palaces</i> not drawn for	36,993

—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Dec. 15.

Co.'s Rs. 10,94,967

MESSRS. COCKERELL AND CO.

Liabilities.

Balance due on open accounts	Rs. 8,66,873
Bills payable	28,32,097
Cockerell and Co., and Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., of London, including their acceptances and bills drawn under credit*	65,94,101
Deceased and retired partners' balances	15,01,994
Bills drawn on London which had not been accepted, £72,029	7,20,200
Ditto drawn for premiums, payable to the Atlas Insurance Office, not due up to the failure of the London firm, £3,578	35,780
Office rent and pay of the establishment	18,876

Rs. 125,72,011

Besides their claim for bills remitted on our own account current, which are not likely to be paid, £25,740.

Assets.

Cash balance in the Bank of Bengal	Rs. 29,873
Ditto in the hands of the Banyan	5,486
Balances in open accounts	8,56,106
Ditto due by planters and others secured by blocks of factories and other property	74,19,871
Ditto due by indigo and sugar factories, the property of the firm	13,99,447
Outlay of cultivation of the above—	
Season 1847-48	Rs. 11,31,461
Season 1847-48	1,62,108
	12,93,569
Natmoo estate	10,74,808
Government paper, banks, insurance, and other shares	7,91,875
Glasgow purchase amount	1,39,000
Bills receivable	36,153

Rs. 130,46,198

Our reporter omitted to forward yesterday the following statement of "assets easily realizable" exhibited at the meeting of creditors.

Cash balance, 18th November	Rs. 35,000
Bills receivable	17,000
Proceeds of piece-goods, and twist sold	96,500
Estimated value of ditto unsold	42,500
Shell lac and lac dye, godown	41,000
Indigo produce of season, less lien on it	2,06,000
Sugar and saltpetre in transit to Calcutta	23,500
Bank of Bengal shares (39) with dividend	20,000
Union Bank shares (14), balances recoverable from Natmoo	2,67,100
Timber, elephants, and outstandings not included	10,000
Balance due by Kishnaghar Bahaj for talook	2,31,000
Advances for indigo and sugar cultivation, produce not included above	1,44,100
Personal balances early realizable, less included on bills receivable	15,000
Balance of Mr. Larpent's personal estate after paying all private liabilities	15,000
Ditto, ditto, Mr. Beckwith's ditto	25,000
Ba Dakaobadee talook, yielding Rs. 2,300 per annum	47,900
Shares in insurance offices	50,000
Balance of produce with Pelletreau and Evans and Co.	25,000
Five Bengal Indigo Company shares of Mr. Forlong	3,700
Old copper, per <i>Emma's Cabin</i>	2,600
Government paper in hand	Rs. 6,000
Proceeds of teak timber, per <i>Sir Robert Seppings</i> , estimated at	1,500
Less Capt. Trail's share, after deducting his share of the balance at debit of ship	4,500

Government paper deposited at Indigo and other Factories.

Balscoe in 1844-45	1,000
Ditto 1846-47	2,000
Cooleadah	2,000
Amesoree rum and sugar works in 1844-45	5,000

Englishman, Dec. 18.

Rs. 13,32,300

* Of the above liabilities Rs. 44,24,000 are understood to be covered by securities standing in the credit side in this statement at Rs. 62,00,000; and by indigo, the produce of the season, valued at Rs. 6,30,000—together, Rs. 68,30,000.

UNION BANK.

A special meeting was held on Saturday, when the following report was read and adopted after a long debate.

Report.

"Some shareholders of the Union Bank having availed themselves of their undoubted right to have a special general meeting of shareholders called for this day, the directors think it due to the body of proprietors to lay before the meeting such report as they are at present enabled to make on the affairs of the bank.

"The failures of Messrs. Cockerell and Co.; Colville, Gilmore, and Co., and Lyall, Matheson, and Co., entail severe losses on the bank, the probable extent of which may be learned from the following statements, which the failures of these houses enable the directors to lay before the meeting without any violation of banking propriety:—

Cockerell and Co.			
Liabilities	..	..	Rs. 22,26,662 10 7
Securities.			
Indigo 5,200 mds. at 120	Rs. 6,24,000	0 0	
Private bills dis-			
counted .. 2,55,500			
Less bad .. 61,000			
	1,94,500	0 0	
60 Bengal Indigo Com-			
pany's shares, represent-	2,40,000	0 0	
ing			
Indigo factories, represent-	6,70,000	0 0	
ing			
			17,28,500 0 0
			17,28,500 0 0

Colville, Gilmore, and Co.			
Liabilities	..	..	Rs. 27,21,045 4 3
Securities.			
Indigo, 6,650 mds. at 130..	Rs. 8,64,500	0 0	
Indigo factories, represent-			
ing	15,15,600	0 0	
24 Bengal Coal Company's			
shares at 950	22,800	0 0	
Private bills			
discounted 2,52,517 12			
Less bad .. 32,517 12			
	2,20,000	0 0	
			26,22,900 0 0

Lyall, Matheson, and Co.			
Liabilities	..	..	Rs. 94,873 12 9
Securities.			
Indigo factories, represent-			
ing	Rs. 74,000	0 0	
Private bills dis-			
counted .. 21,000 0 0			
Less bad .. 6,000 0 0			
	15,000	0 0	
			89,000 0 0

The failures of London houses will bring back upon the bank returned bills to the extent of eighteen lacs and a half of rupees, of which four lacs and a half are understood to be secured; a considerable addition will be made to the debts of the fallen houses on account of claims in respect of these returned bills.

The misappropriation of bank post-bills sent to Messrs. Cockerell, Larpet, and Co., has obliged the bank to provide for a payment of four and a half lacs of rupees, which they could not anticipate that they would have been called on to make.

Besides this gloomy catalogue of losses, the directors feel that it is every way desirable that the shareholders should have before them a full and precise statement of the position of the bank. They regret that it is not in their power to make such a statement at present. They feel that, in order to be satisfactory, it ought to shew a full account of the bank's liabilities, an accurate and precise account of its assets, distinguishing such as may be made speedily available from such as it will require time to realize, and to embody a well-considered plan for future management.

The examination of the liabilities of the bank may be almost said to be concluded. The examination of its assets is now engaging the anxious and constant attention of the directors, and from the securities in which many of them are locked up, it is an examination which requires close investigation and much time.

The establishment has been minutely inquired into, and a considerable reduction in the charges of management has been resolved on.

The directors have no doubt that, at the usual half-yearly meeting, in the next month, they will be enabled to lay before the shareholders a full and clear statement on all the above matters, and they take this opportunity of publishing their confident belief, that such statement will shew the solvency of the bank, and calm the apprehensions of the shareholders and the public on that subject.

It may be inferred from the announcement of the fact, that the directors are now engaged in considering a plan for future management, that they do not anticipate being called on to wind up the affairs of the bank. That there will remain, after all its losses, a working capital, they do not doubt, though the nature of the securities in which part of it is invested may make the rendering it again available, for purely banking purposes, a matter of difficulty and time. But an important object, if attainable, is not to be abandoned because its attainment is difficult, and, if difficult, the method by which it is to be arrived at should be well considered before it is recommended for adoption.

A great part of the time of the directors has been taken up with arrangements for realizing assets, and preparing for the realization of more. They have incurred no new liabilities, and have strictly limited the accommodation granted by the bank to diminishing existing debts due to it, and improving its securities for such debts. They have entirely stopped transactions in exchange, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that they are daily diminishing the amount of the bank's liabilities and demonstrating its power of meeting the calls which may be made on it.

By order of the directors,

(Signed)

H. W. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Englishman, Dec. 20.

MESSRS. SHEARNANS, MULLINS, AND CO.

Assets.			
Cash in Bank of Bengal	..	..	Rs. 47,070 0 2
Bills receivable	..	..	121 5 5
Bills of exchange, £2,151-4-6 at 2s.	..	..	21,512 4 0
At Mauritius	..	..	2,70,000 0 0
Estimated profit there	..	..	45,000 0 0
Goods as per stock at invoice valuation	..	..	1,83,175 0 0
Ditto belonging to P. Sch. and M., Rs. 29,791	..	..
(besides some watches, &c.)	..	..
Ditto belonging to P. Smith and M., Rs. 3,792 8	..	..
In Point de Galle	..	..	20,000 0 0
Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullens' B. account	..	..	14,946 0 0
In Bazaar, personal accounts, ½ John Brightman	..	..
shares	..	..	2,06,000 0 0
Bill on Chauvin Frères on Mr. Farquhar, £600..	..	..	6,000 0 0
Husch, Wattenbach, and Co., T. Reid Irving	..	..
and Co., £10,151-6	..	..	10,158 0 0
Comm. outstanding, not brought to account	..	..	17,000 0 0
Ditto on above goods	..	..	9,200 0 0
Liabilities.			
Bills payable	..	..	43,786 8 10
Sundry book liabilities	..	..	1,00,000 0 0
Bad book-debts owing to us, security life policy,	..	..
1,200.	..	..	70,000 0 0
Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullens' account (sup-	..	..
posing them to pay their acceptances)	..	..	1,91,809 14 0
Ditto per L. account	..	..	93,030 9 0
Ditto per R. account	..	..	9,474 0 0
Reid, Irving, and Co.'s acceptances and non-ac-	..	..
ceptances	..	..	1,42,926 0 0
Chauvin Frères	..	..	6,000 0 0
Drafts unaccepted	..	..	3,34,310 0 0
Establishment and house-rent to 15th December	..	..	700 0 0

Englishman, Dec. 20.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The irregularity and fraud which have been detected at the Seharunpore post-office during the recent visit of the postmaster-general of the north-west provinces to that station, have again brought under public notice the great inefficiency and untrustworthiness of this department, and we are happy to perceive that the press has not neglected the opportunity of anew urging the necessity of a reform on the attention of Government.

The particulars of the Seharunpore case are these:—It had been evident for some time that many letters addressed to the postmaster at Seharunpore, by the postmasters of other stations and the postmaster-general of the north-west provinces, had never reached him. He therefore availed himself of the arrival of the postmaster-general to institute a searching inquiry. The writer's house and the office were thoroughly searched, and no less than 515 letters were found which had never been delivered. Some of these were of the date of 1844-5, and 303 of them were addressed to the postmaster of the station. Many were in the original packets with the seals unbroken. There were three to our address, one of which contained a remittance for the orphan fund. It is also discovered that several bany parcels had been purloined. The majority of these letters were retained to prevent inquiries regarding previous acts of fraud. The office had been in the hands of natives for some years before it was entrusted to the present covenanted officer; and it was with the view of preventing the correction of abuses (that the correspondence of the new incumbent, with his official brethren and the head of the department, was thus intercepted. The writer, on the discovery of his frauds, destroyed himself by poison.

Such has been for some time the state of one important post office establishment, and there can be little doubt that if other offices were subjected to the same scrutiny, abuses equally striking would be discovered. No department under the Governments of Bengal and Agra, reflects such ignominy on our institutions, or requires so radical a reform as that of the post-office. It is remarkable only for its procrastination, its irregularities, and its frauds. It forms an exception to almost every other branch of the public administration. In no department are the interests of the community so lamentably neglected, while at the same time there is no other department in which Government is bound by such strong obligations to protect those interests. All private posts are strictly interdicted by law. The Government has reserved to itself the sole privilege of conveying the mails, and any attempt to infringe the monopoly, and to send letters by any other mail than that of the state, is visited with a penalty of Rs. 50 for each letter. This rule clearly lays upon Government the indisputable necessity of making the best possible provision for the speedy and faithful delivery of all letters and parcels, and of placing all its postal arrangements upon the most efficient and satisfactory footing; yet from the day when the last Post Office Act was passed ten years ago, which took from the public the power of remedying the negligence of the public mail, and providing for its own interests, the evil has been steadily on the increase, and it has now reached a point beyond the limit of human endurance. With an increase of business, and establishments which are stationary, the post has become more and more dilatory and unfaithful. Within the last week we have received three complaints of the delivery of papers one or two days after they were due, while other packets sent by the same post arrived at their destination in due time. To these and the numerous other complaints which have reached us during the year, we have been constrained to return the same disheartening reply—"There is no remedy. We have remonstrated till we are ashamed of doing so, and to remonstrate again would only lead to fresh disappointment. When things are at the worst they begin to mend, and a reform cannot therefore be far distant." Neither the public nor the government can much longer permit the existence of a system, under which letters and papers are kept back at the despatching office, and hundreds of letters, after reaching the place of their destination, are never delivered, and thousands of rupees are annually purloined by under-paid native officials.

It is in vain to lay the blame on the individual post masters; it is the system we must assail. The whole system is rotten to the very core, and nothing but a thoroughly organic reformation will meet the evil. The fundamental principle of the post office, that the expense of conveying the Government correspondence shall not be paid, as in the case of every other public charge, from the general revenues of the state, but from the specific fund created by the sums received for the conveyance of private letters, must be relinquished. This is just as unfair as it would be for Government to assume a monopoly of all steam conveyance on our rivers, and to make private individuals, who were obliged to avail themselves of their vessels, for freight or passage, pay such a sum as should cover the transmission of all Government stores. The correspondence of the community has, at present, to bear the entire burden of all the correspondence of the state. But even this is not the worst feature of the system. The heavy packages containing the voluminous records of all cases, summary, regular, and special, which are appealed from two hundred courts, in the interior, to the Sudder in Calcutta, are conveyed under a Government frank, and the expense is borne by the public. There can be no more reason for saddling the community with the cost of sending up papers and documents connected with private suits to the Court of Appeal, than for taxing the public to pay the suitor's pleaders. But—those suitors are obliged to purchase stamp paper from Government for a large number of the documents connected with their suits, and to write only on one side of the sheet; and, as it would perhaps be deemed akin to a denial of justice thus to constrain a man to use twice as much paper as he found necessary, and then to saddle him with the cost of conveying it to the Appeal Court, the records are transmitted free of postage, that is, they are paid out of the fund created by private postage. The expense of conveying these papers ought unquestionably to be debited to the stamp revenue, which could well sustain it, as it is annually on the increase, and is said already to have reached the sum of thirty-five lakhs of rupees a year. But the public, as we think most unfairly, is required to bear the charge, which contributes to impede all measures of postal improvement.

It is idle, therefore, to expect any adequate reform until this unjust arrangement has been modified. But if Government is

not as yet prepared to charge each department with its own postage, and to carry the amount to the general credit of the post-office, and from the large surplus which would thus be created to provide for the improvements which are indispensable, it should at the very least determine that the establishments of the post-office at the various stations in the interior be regulated by the duties imposed on them, instead of being determined by the existence or non-existence of any excess of receipts from private postage, after it has paid all the expense of conveying the Government correspondence. The inefficiency of the post-office arises from the want of good roads, and the inadequacy of the establishments. Good roads we cannot expect immediately. Doubtless, when fifteen millions of capital have been expended by the public in constructing the Grand Trunk Railway and its main branches, Government will feel constrained to expend half a million sterling in making metalled roads to connect the various stations with them. But we want immediately reform; and it is not so much with good roads that it must commence, as with the improvements of the various post-office establishments. Even where good roads exist, the benefit is neutralised by the weakness and unfaithfulness of the administration at the local offices, and until Government is prepared to improve and strengthen the post-office staff at each Mofussil station, every attempt at reform must be delusive. It is necessary to go to the root of the evil, and to sanction an increased expenditure of a lakh of rupees a year, at the very least.

The indispensable necessity of such an augmentation as the very first step in reform will be at once apparent from a reference to the existing state of things. In the provinces of Bengal and Behar there are fifty-three post-office stations superintended by European postmasters. In no fewer than twenty-nine there is not one farthing of remuneration allowed those officers. The office is forced on some civil or military or medical officer, who is, in many instances, already overburdened with duties, and who has in no case the slightest inducement to exert himself. The consequence is that the management of the office is left, in too many cases, to the native moonshee, the worst paid officer throughout the native service, and whose chief business is to eke out his little pittance by various contrivances, all of which are inimical to the public interests. In twenty offices, the salary is no more than Rs. 50 a month; but lest government should be startled at its own parsimony, there are no less than four postmasters paid at the rate of Rs. 100 a month. The population of these provinces is properly estimated at thirty-five millions, the revenue they yield to the government is nine crores of rupees, or nine millions sterling; the commercial transactions, at the lowest computation, exceed twenty millions sterling; yet the whole sum paid to all the postmasters at fifty-three stations for managing all the postal arrangements, does not exceed Rs. 1,400 a month! Lest the reader should be utterly incredulous, and imagine that we have been omitting a cypher, we will put down the sum in words,—the pay of all the postmasters in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa does not exceed one thousand four hundred rupees a month. The consequences are such as must be expected in every case where the head of an office is completely indifferent whether he retains it or is deprived of it,—inefficiency, irregularity, and infidelity in the subordinate officers. The native establishment is not much better paid. The moonshee is expected to be a man of some acquirements, and to possess a knowledge of English. Yet his services are rewarded with a salary of Rs. 16, Rs. 20, or Rs. 30 a month: a sum upon which it is utterly impossible for him to live with comfort or decency. At the station of Scharunpore, where these frauds and irregularities have so recently been detected, the native who was accountable for Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 a month, received an allowance of only Rs. 10.

The very first reform movement must therefore be directed to the improvement of the post-office establishments in the interior. The office of post-master must be made worth holding, before the post-master general can acquire that control over his subordinates, without which all reformation must be hopeless. The office should be entrusted to the functionary who has the largest leisure for attending to it, and whose duties lie chiefly at the station, and are most likely to detain him within its limits; and the allowance should be fixed, at the very lowest, at Rs. 100, and in many stations at Rs. 150 a month. At larger and more important stations, the office should be intrusted to a separate officer on larger pay. A corresponding improvement should be made at the same time in the salaries of the native officials, partly with the view of obtaining a superior class of men, but chiefly to render the present incumbents more contented, more attentive to their duties, and more apprehensive of losing them.

We should not have brought forward the subject at so inop-

portune a period as the present, when one administration is about to close and another to begin; but we were anxious not to lose the opportunity afforded for the discussion by the Scharunpore delinquency. As soon as Lord Dalhousie has had time to look about him, and to form some idea of the reformatiois bequeathed to him by his predecessor, it will be the duty of the press to agitate the question of postage reform with that unanimity which will be the best prognostic of success.—*Friend of India.*

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO LORD HARDINGE.

A large number of citizens assembled at the town-hall at eleven yesterday morning, to accompany the deputation which had been appointed to present the address to the Governor-General, on the occasion of his lordship's arrival in Calcutta. At the appointed hour, the deputation proceeded in a body to Government House, where they were received by Lord Hardinge in the great reception hall. After being presented to his lordship, the sheriff read the following address:—

"The inhabitants of Calcutta address your lordship on the occasion of your return to this city with feelings of satisfaction, qualified only by the knowledge that your return hither is the immediate forerunner of your departure from India.

"The period of your lordship's absence from this presidency has been short, but it has been marked by events of great moment, and illustrated by actions which it is the lot of few men in a long life to achieve. In the brief space of two years, you have crowned a distinguished military career, by directing the operations of a glorious campaign, and personally contributing to the victories won upon two well-contested fields—you have brought new provinces under British influence, subjected to British control a restless and formidable enemy, and, moderate in the hour of victory as you had been resolute in the hour of danger, have concluded a peace which we trust will be lasting.

"Its frontier extended yet improved, new possessions added without aggression, its resources augmented, at peace with its neighbours, yet ready, if need be, for war, this vast empire will pass from your hands into those of your successor prepared for the measures of internal improvement proper to that period of peaceful administration which we may now reasonably hope by the blessing of Divine Providence to enjoy.

"The future triumphs in India of knowledge, of art, and of civilization, present themselves to our minds while welcoming the return of a ruler whose administration commenced with the public recognition of learning as a most desirable qualification for office, and who, at the opening of one of the most glorious campaigns in India, exhibited before an admiring world the most important principle, that the sword was to be drawn only when the interests of a great empire rendered it absolutely indispensable.

"Other hands will reap the harvest for which you have prepared the soil; but we cannot doubt that you will continue anxiously to watch the work, and to take the warmest interest in the welfare of a country with which history will imperishably connect your name.

"We regret that your lordship's return should have happened at a time when commercial distress of unusual extent and severity has directly or indirectly affected all classes of the community. It may be that, but for this general depression, louder and more joyous demonstrations of respect and admiration than those which we now venture to offer would have greeted your arrival, but we entreat your lordship to believe that we could not have expressed more sincerely than we now express, our heartfelt desire that you may long enjoy those honours which so many years of distinguished service, in Europe and in Asia, in the council and in the field, have nobly won from the gratitude of your country and the justice of your sovereign."

To which his Lordship read in a manly distinct voice the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I value very highly this mark of your approbation of my services conveyed to me in the most gratifying terms, and I appreciate the declaration which you have made, that new possessions have been added without aggression, and that the sword was only drawn when the security of the state demanded a recourse to arms. It was my most anxious desire, and one which I did not fail to express on undertaking the duties of this Government, that peace should be preserved, under the conviction that this course is the best calculated to promote the honour and interests of Great Britain and the welfare of the people of India.

"War having become inevitable, the army, commanded by its intrepid and experienced chief, closed its operations in sixty days, after displaying signal proofs of its fidelity and valour. During the two subsequent years, the state of our external relations has

led me to a well-founded expectation that the triumphs of war will produce their true and legitimate results, in securing for India the blessings of a lasting peace. British ascendancy, as recognized by treaty, now extends from the Khyber Pass to Cape Comorin, and if there should ever arise in this vast empire, circumscribed by 12,000 miles of land and sea frontier, a necessity for again unsheathing the sword, the Government has at its disposal a force ample, in the proportion of all its arms, for any contingency which can arise."

"Your future triumphs will be those of peace, in promoting the cause of knowledge and of civilization, and I shall ever watch with the deepest interest the progress of an enlightened system of education, guided by men of practical experience, and encouraged by the liberality of the East-India Company.

"At an advanced period of life, I retire with the gratification of knowing that I deliver up my trust to a successor of approved talents, and distinguished reputation, whose sound judgment will enable him to exercise the duties of his high office with honour to himself and advantage to the state; and I am confident that under his administration works of great public utility will be constructed, by which the resources of this great empire will be rapidly developed.

"I deeply deplore the commercial distress which this city is now suffering. The same pressure has been felt by the mercantile community in Great Britain, and with equal severity; but I fervently trust that the crisis in both countries has passed away, and will be succeeded by a happier state of affairs.

"I need not assure you that I shall always be proud to acknowledge, and ready to manifest my grateful sense of the honour which you have conferred upon me, and I shall ever retain the most anxious solicitude for the prosperity of this great and rising city.

"HARDINGE."

After the Calcutta deputation had retired, the bishop and clergy waited on Lord Hardinge with an address, which was delivered orally, and to which his lordship responded in the same manner.

The Roman Catholic archbishop was also present with a number of his clergy, and we believe intended to have addressed the Governor-General, but had no opportunity of doing so.

The levee commenced immediately after.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 16.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO THE HARD TIMES.—The pressure on the money market of Calcutta, which led to the downfall of so many respectable mercantile firms, and the ruin of perhaps thousands, has had not a little influence on the prosperity of this journal, which was, for the most part, if not chiefly, supported by men connected with these firms. As they suspended their payments, our subscribers withdrew their support, being generally thrown out of employment. The consequence has been such a reduction of our subscription list, that we can no longer continue our appearance. We beg, therefore, to take leave of our readers and the public in perfect amity and good feeling, not a little dissatisfied at the reception which we have met with.—*Singbad Gyananjun, Dec. 13.*

CHARLES HOGG, ESQ.—We understand that Charles Hogg, Esq., has been, or will be, appointed high sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 14.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL.—At a meeting of proprietors of the Bank of Bengal held yesterday, Messrs. C. B. Skinner, D. M. Gordon, and D. Mackinly, were elected directors in room of A. de H. Larpent and Murray Gladstone, out by rotation; and H. B. Henderson, resigned.—*Ibid.*

IMPORTANT CASE.—A case of some importance has just been decided in the Insolvent Court by Sir Lawrence Peel. In the case of Capt. Palmer, an insolvent, who is on the pension establishment, Mr. Morton applied that the pension bills should be vested in the assignee in trust for the benefit of his creditors, or that a monthly deduction should be made from the amount. Sir Lawrence Peel refused the application, ruling that "the pension being received under a contract, was not a gratuity, but a debt. The insolvent held no office, and his case could not come within the category of the section cited."—*Friend of India, Dec. 16.*

LORD HARDINGE'S LOSS.—It has been generally rumoured that Lord Hardinge has suffered to the extent of a lakh of rupees by the failure of his agents, Messrs. Cockerell & Co., but we are happy to learn from the papers that the loss does not exceed Rs. 30,000. All governors-general should be advised to follow Lord William Bentinck's plan, and bank with the Bank of Bengal, even at the risk of having a cheque returned, because, by

some inadvertence, the amount excoed by two annas, the sum in deposit.—*Ibid.*

DISHONOURABLE TRANSACTION.—A correspondent of the *Englishman* says, "It is announced that a draft of Sicca Rs. 100,000, on Calcutta, was cashed at 4 per cent. before the news of the late failures had reached the station, and that it was drawn by one of the members of the defunct houses." There has been an ugly rumour of such a transaction floating about on the surface of society for some little time. It has now found a local habitation in the columns of our contemporary; and it betrays the party to whom it refers to come forward and relieve an honourable name from the deep stigma of having sold a bill on his own house, knowing that it would never be paid.—*Ibid.*

THE "GLOBE" INSURANCE OFFICE.—The *Calcutta Star* informs us, that the Globe Insurance office is the only one which has held aloof from the determination of the other offices to have nothing to do with ten months' bills.—*Ibid.*

DURBAR.—Yesterday, in the Government house, at 12 A.M., the Right Honourable the Governor-General held a farewell Durbar, which was conducted with pomp and splendour. A number of native soldiers were lined in front of the marble hall, at both sides of which body-guards were stationed, and behind the bearers of different Oriental insignia took their position. At first, Lord Hardinge attired in military costume, with the grand cross order, entered the "Khos-durbar" or private audience, and when he had taken his seat, the aides-de-camp, foreign, private, and military secretaries. Mr. Bushby and Col. Lawrence sat on his right-hand side, and the following gentlemen, viz., Rajah of Vizianagram, Rajah Radhakant Deb Bahadur, Raja Kalkrishna Bahadur, Raja Nursingbandra Roy Bahadur, Raja Rajnarayan Roy Bahadur, Raja Sotticharan Ghosaul Bahadur, were alternately presented before his lordship, who received them with kindness, and offered *utter* and *paua*. Afterwards, the Noble Lord stepped into the "Am durbar" or public audience, when the fort band played the national air, the soldiers and others simultaneously observed their respective obeisance. His lordship resuming the state chair, began to receive in succession the vakeels of several independent chiefs, Moghul and Hindostani merchants, moulaties of the Madrasa, law officers of the Sadder Dewanny Adawlut, the town kasees, baboos, &c. &c. On this occasion the Raja of Vizianagram, Baboos, Pratah Chunder Sing, Ishwer Chunder Sing, the head moonshee to government, Syud Jan, the principals of Calcutta and Hooghly Colleges, and others, were honoured with *kheluts* according to their rank and respectability. The head moonshee was also created Khan Bahadur, and obtained a patent under the great seal and signature of his lordship. His lordship in giving them all *utter* and *paua*, broke up the durbar with usual formalities.—*Ibid.*, Dec. 17.

GOVERNMENT AGENT.—We are informed that Mr. J. G. Campbell is to succeed Mr. M'Clintock as Government agent. Mr. Campbell had obtained a furlough of the present year.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 21.

POST OFFICE FRAUDS.—We have learnt from a credible source that the dawk moonshees of certain districts have been discovered to have paid for a long time the dawk bearers less than half the hire allowed them by the Government, and to have of course pocketed the money themselves.—*Ibid.*

MOFUSSIL.

CASHMERE.—*Abolition of Infanticide, Suttee, and Slavery.*—A supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of last evening contains a notification by the Governor-General, embodying a proclamation by Maharajah Golaub Sing, of Cashmere and Jummo, prohibiting suttee, infanticide, and slavery in his dominions. This is a second proclamation on the subject, and we remember it was stated some time ago, that his Highness had denounced these barbarous customs of his nation and family as crimes. The Governor-General records his thanks to the Maharajah, and to twenty-three other Hindoo chiefs of various rank, enumerated in the notification, who during the last three years have cordially entered into the views of the British Government in suppressing these cruel practices.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 23.

DELHI.—*Sir T. Munro.*—Capt. Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., arrived here last week, and having visited almost all that was to be seen in and round Delhi, returned towards Cawnpore on Sunday.

Arrivals.—Lord A. Vane, with Captains Cathcart and Draper, arrived on Monday morning, and Lord Gifford is expected to-day with Lord W. Hay and Captain Jocelyn. Mr. Currie, a nephew of Sir Frederick Currie, also arrived on Saturday on his way back from an extensive tour through the Himalayas and Kashmeer, and proceeds hence to Muttra, Bhurtpoor, &c.

— *The Races.*—Our races commenced yesterday, and are said to have exceeded expectation.

— *Arrivals.*—Dec. 11, C. Remay, Esq., supp. surg. Meerut circle; Lieut. B. Smith, engr. sept. Doab Canal.

— *Departures.*—Dec. 13, C. Remay, Esq., supp. surg. Meerut circle; Lieut. B. Smith, sept. Doab Canal.—*Gazette*, Dec. 15.

LOODIANA, 6th Dec.—*Horrible Murder.*—Mr. Stewart, a writer in the magistrate's office, was murdered here last night. On returning from the hotel, he got into an altercation with an Afghan, and struck him, and the Afghan drew his knife and stabbed him to the heart.—*Mofussile*, Dec. 10.

— *The same Subject.*—We learn that through the activity of Mr. Davies, the assistant to the commissioner and superintendent, the assassin of Mr. Stewart, a sowar in Davidson's Irregular Cavalry (the 16th) has been apprehended at Loodiana, an hour after the commission of his crime, and made over to the sessions for trial. Part of the clothes worn by him had been found, but no traces of the weapon (apparently a dagger) with which the deed was committed.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 15.

MALDAH.—*J. K. Walter, Esq.*—The Right Hon. the Governor-General has been pleased to authorize J. K. Walter, officiating civil assistant surgeon of Maldah, to wear the ribbon and medal presented to him by the Spanish government.

ODE.—"A little War."—A correspondent in Oude has informed us that a petty war has broken out in that territory. Shahgunj Fort, near Adjudia, has been besieged. Durshan Singh, son of Man Singh, late governor or chakildar of Sultanpore, has rebelled against the king, and already musters a force of 35,000 men. All the semindars near the Company's territory are opposed to him, and are headed by a nephew of Hural Singh, who was murdered last year by Durshan Singh. Some skirmishing has already taken place, and a few men on both sides killed.—*Mofussile*, Dec. 14.

RAJPOOTANA.—*Dhoongur Singh.*—Our latest advices from Rajpootana are to the effect that Dhoongur Singh and several of his associates were on their way to Ajmeer, there to be tried. Companies of the 6th N.I. and a party of Irregular Cavalry, are to be in attendance to prevent any attempt at rescue. It is expected the trial will last some time.—Brigadier Moore leaves Nussceerabad on the 27th instant.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 15.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

PAY OF OFFICERS IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

No. 386 of 1847.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council having had under consideration the rules by which the Honourable Company's allowances are issuable to officers of Her Majesty's service, promoted in India and England, has been pleased to resolve, that officers of Her Majesty's service promoted in India by the Commander-in-Chief are not to draw the Queen's pay of the advanced rank until the promotion shall be announced in general orders as confirmed by Her Majesty; officers so promoted, however, will be entitled to draw the Honourable Company's allowances of the advanced rank from the date of their promotion by the Commander-in-Chief, so long as they continue to do the duty under such promotion.

Should the promotion not be confirmed by Her Majesty, the Honourable Company's allowances will cease from the date such cancellation appears in general orders in this country; the officer obtaining the vacancy will, if present in India, be entitled to the superior allowances from the succeeding day, with Queen's pay from the date of the *London Gazette* promoting him.

Officers serving in India who may be promoted by Her Majesty to fill a vacancy on the Indian establishment occasioned by a casualty occurring in Europe, shall be entitled to draw arrears of the Honourable Company's allowances retrospectively, from the date of promotion; the same as an officer in the Honourable Company's service, provided such officer has *bona fide* been serving in India during such retrospect, and subject to the same rules as regulate the Company's service, so that the military auditor generals are satisfied, there can be no double charge on account of such allowances.

COURT MARTIAL.

ENSIGN FREDERICK CORTLANDT ANGELO, 17TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Nov. 23, 1847.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Dinapore, on Monday, 25th Oct. 1847, Ens. Frederick Cortlandt Angelo, of the 17th regt. N.I. (grenadiers), was arraigned on the following charge:—

For unbecoming conduct, in the following instances:

1st. In having, at Dinapore, detained in his possession, from the month of January, 1847, to the present time, certain ornaments belonging to a native woman named Salih Jehan, who

died in that month, when under his (Ens. Angelo's) protection, and having repeatedly declined delivering them up to the parents, or reputed parents, of the said Sahib Jehan.

2nd. In having, at Dinapore, on or about the 7th June, 1847, assaulted and severely beaten with a stick Kubbeer Khan, the brother, or reputed brother, and Azeem, the mother, or reputed mother, of the said Sahib Jehan.

3rd. In having, at Dinapore, on or about the 11th June, 1847, conducted himself with great disrespect to his commanding officer, Lieut. col. W. J. Gairdner, c.z.

Finding.—On the first instance of the charge, "not guilty," and fully acquit him thereof.

On the second instance of the charge, "guilty," with the exception of the words, "and Azeem, the mother, or reputed mother, of the said Sahib Jehan," of which the court acquit him.

On the third instance of the charge, that he is "guilty," with the exception of the word "great," of which the court acquit him.

And the court are further of opinion, that the conduct of which they have found the prisoner guilty is unbecoming, as set forth in the preamble of the charge.

Sentence.—To be publicly and severely reprimanded, in such manner as his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Confirmed.

(Signed) GOUGH, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Nov. 14, 1847.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.—Ens. Angelo is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty, after having received the reprimand, which will be conveyed to him from the adjutant-general's department through the usual channel.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, W. S. civ. and sess. jud. of Bhagulpore, res. ch. of off. on Dec. 4.
ALLEN, W. J. off. col. of Dacca, rec. ch. of off. on Dec. 9.
ATHERTON, H. dep. coll. of Bulloah, made over ch. of the treasury and current duties of his off. to W. J. Longmore, Dec. 1, to proceed into his district on duty.
BARNES, J. R. ret. to duty, Dec. 4.
BEAUFORT, F. L. rec. ch. as mag. of Jessore fr. Montessor on Nov. 30.
BERESFORD, H. B. coll. of Mymensing, made over ch. of off. to Lance on Dec. 11.
BOULDERSON, H. S. ret. to duty fr. Cape, Dec. 3.
BOWRING, S. ret. fr. furl. Dec. 8; re-attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Dec. 11; to offic. as salt agent at Tamlook.
BROWN, J. C. civ. and sess. jud. of Nuddes, made over ch. of off. on Dec. 7.
BROWN, W. dep. mag. Bhudruck, in Balasore, to be an ex-officio asst. to sup. trib. meahs of Keonjar, Milgrec, and Dhekanal.
BURY, C. to offic. as salt agent of 24-pergunnahs, Dec. 10.
CAMPBELL, J. G. coll. of Bhagulpore, made over ch. of his off.
CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. jud. of Rajeshye, made ov. ch. of off. on Dec. 6, to proc. on circuit duty.
COLVIN, E. T. ret. fr. furl. Dec. 8, re-attached to N. W. prov. Dec. 11.
COMBE, J. to offic. as mag. of Sarun dur. abs. of Jackson, Dec. 11.
DALRYMPLE, J. W. ret. to duty, Dec. 6.
DEEDES, E. civ. and sess. jud. of Cuttack resum. ch. of off. on Dec. 9.
DEVEREUX, Hon. H. B. ret. to duty; attach. to Bengal div. Dec. 11.
DONTORNE, W. S. jt. mag. and dep. coll. Goorgaon, rec. ch. of offices mag. and col. Goorgaon fr. A. Fraser, Nov. 29.
GALLOWAY, W. to be assist. to mag. and coll. of Meerut, Nov. 29.
GREY, W. to be under sec. to gov. in the home and financial dep.
GUBBINS, C. to off. as mag. and coll. at Meerut, Dec. 10.
HODGSON, R. F. coll. of Moorshedabad, made ov. ch. of treasury to Limond on Dec. 15.
KARR, W. S. mag. of Jessore, made over ch. of off. to Montessor on Nov. 29.
LAUTOUR, E. returned fr. furl. Dec. 8, reattached to the Bengal div. of Pres. of Fort William, Dec. 11.
LOCH, T. C. mag. of Beerbhoom, made over ch. of off. to Reid on Dec. 15.
LONGMORE, W. J. rec. ch. of treasury and current duties of the off. of dep. coll. of Bulloah, Dec. 1.
MACINTOSH, G. G. returned fr. furl. Dec. 6, reattached to Bengal div. of Pres. of Fort William, Dec. 16.
MANDOCK, Hon. Sir T. H. Knt. reappointed dep. gov. of the Pres. of Fort William, in Bengal, Dec. 11.
MELVILL, P. to be under sec. to gov. of India in the foreign dep.
PATERSON, W. S. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Meerut, Nov. 29.
PENN, J. H. off. dep. coll. in zillah Muttra, pl. in ch. of the treasury of that dist. Dec. 9.
PHELIPS, G. B. to be an asst. in Benares div. Dec. 15.

PRATT, H. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, Dec. 11.
PRINSEP, J. H. qual. for pub. serv. by proficiency in two native languages, Dec. 15; attach. to N. W. prov. Dec. 17.
PROWETT, N. H. E. to off. as mag. and coll. of Panscut, Dec. 10.
RICKETTS, M. to be an asst. in the Allahabad div. Dec. 15.
ROUTH, W. De H. to off. as add. judge of Bareilly, Dec. 10.
RUSSELL, A. W. qual. to serv. perm. to reside at Berhampore for 6 mo. to pros. the study of languages, Dec. 18.
SCHALCH, V. H. ret. to duty Dec. 4, to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade in zillah Beerbhoom, and to off. as mag. dur. abs. of Loch, Dec. 13.
SHERR, J. W. qual. for pub. serv. by proficiency in two native languages, Dec. 15; attach. to N. W. prov. Dec. 17.
SIMSON, D. asst. to mag. and coll. of Goruckpore, vested with power of jt. mag. and dep. coll. Dec. 13.
SPANKIE, R. ret. to duty, Dec. 4.
TAUNTON, J. W. ret. to duty fr. Cape, Dec. 3.
THOMPSON, F. to be an asst. in the Agra div. Nov. 29.
THORNTON, R. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Saharunpore.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

MACKENZIE, S. Dec. 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CARNE, H. A. 1 mo. in ext. on m. c.
CLEAVE, G. T. leave canc. Dec. 18.
COSTLEY, W. dep. coll. of Chittagong, to Dec. 20, in ext.
DAVIDSON, C. T. coll. of Tirhoot, 1 mo. Dec. 15.
DRUMMOND, F. asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, 1 mo.
DUNBAR, J. leave canc. Dec. 11.
FRASER, A. mag. and coll. of Goorgaon, 1 mo. made over ch. of off. to Donithorne, Nov. 29.
JACKSON, E. off. mag. of Sarun, 3 mos. on m. c. Dec. 11.
LOCH, T. C. mag. of Beerbhoom, 2 mo. Dec. 11.
LUSHINGTON, E. H. leave canc. Dec. 13.
METCALFE, H. coll. of Tipperah, 3 years on m. c. to Cape, Dec. 8.
MONEY, R. off. mag. and coll. of Humcepore, leave canc. Dec. 4.
NEAVE, R. judge of Azingbar, fr. Oct. 16 to Nov. 4.
PEPPER, G. A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, to Jan. 1, 1848, in excess of leave granted him Oct. 4.
PIGOU, A. off. mag. of East Burdwan, 10 days, Dec. 11.
FLOWERN, T. J. C. mag. and coll. of Meerut, 3 mo. fr. date of quitting station, to pres. prep. to emb. for England on furl. Dec. 13.
RAIKES, H. C. asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhagulpore, 3 mo. Dec. 12.
RAIKES, A. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Farrackabad, 1 mo. Dec. 3.
REID, A. leave canc. fr. Dec. 3.
TREVOR, E. T. admitted to a furl. of the season of 1847-8, Dec. 13.
TUCKER, M. leave canc. fr. Dec. 6.
TWEEDIE, T. dep. mag. Noakully, 1 mo.
WYATT, T. civ. and sess. jud. of Rungpore, 1 mo. Dec. 11.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT, &c.

COLEY, Rev. J. assist. chap. pl. at disp. of the dep. gov. of Bengal.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHARLES, Rev. J. D.D. to Europe on furl.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Maj. A. C.B. art. to be principal commis. of ord. and in-spec. of mag. fr. Dec. 12.
BISHOP, Capt. G. W. rec. ch. of current duties of off. of superint. of Darjeeling, Dec. 11.
BLACK, Lieut. G. A. 69th N.I. qual. as interp.
BAIRAGON, 1st Lieut. H. F. M. 1st Eur. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BOSWORTH, 2nd Lieut. T. H. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Dec. 1, 1847, in suc. to Lieut. col. Blake, invalided.
BRODIE, Capt. T. princ. asst. to commiss. of Assam, made over ch. of the judicial duties of the Sebsagur div. Nov. 20, to J. Bedford, and the revenue duties to J. Thornton.
BROWN, Ens. G. A. posted to 21st N.I. at Banda.
BROWN, 1st Lieut. G. B. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BROWNE, Maj. B. art. to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 1, 1847, in suc. to Lieut. col. Blake, invalided.
CHALMERS, Ens. H. B. to do duty with 61st N.I. at Barrackpore.
CHAMBERS, Lieut. J. 21st N.I. to be capt. v. Lieut. col. G. Young, ret. Dec. 10.
CLARKE, Ens. C. M. L. 37th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Dec. 2.
CLIFFORD, Cornet R. W. 10th L.I. passed vernac. exam. Dec. 2.
CRUIKSHANK, Ens. E. G. G. 50th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 7.
DALTON, Lieut. E. T. 2nd class prin. asst. to commr. of Assam, at Gowhaty, in Kamroop, made over ch. of his off. to Lieut. Agnew, Dec. 4, to proceed into the interior of his district.
DANSEY, Ens. J. J. 16th N.I. to be lieut. v. Lieut. and brev. capt. F. B. Bosanquet, res. fr. Oct. 10.
DICKSON, Capt. C. maj. of brig. in Scindiah's contingent, ret. to duty, Nov. 9.
DORAN, Lieut. J. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

DYAS, 2nd Lieut. J. H. engs. to be 1st asst. to supt. of canals west of the Jumna, v. MacLagan, Dec. 10.

DYKE, Capt. A. H. 25th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 7.

EDEN, Ens. F. G. 39th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Dec. 2.

ELLICE, Ens. W. G. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

ELLIS, Ens. F. J. 58th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Dec. 2.

ELPHINSTONE, Ens. N. W. 42nd N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 27.

EVANS, Lieut. H. L. dep. Bheel agent, to be asst. to the resid. at Indore, v. French, Nov. 20.

FARMER, Capt. and brev. maj. C. 21st N.I. to maj. v. Lieut. col. G. Young, ret. Dec. 10.

FERGUSON, Ens. R. 4th N.I. to be Neut. v. Maj. H. Doveton, ret. fr. Aug. 22.

FRASER, Ens. G. L. 23rd N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 27.

FRASER, Lieut. J. E. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to temp. ch. of Delhi div. depart. of public works, pending the arrival of Brev. maj. Abbott.

FRENCH, Brev. capt. J. 14th N.I. to be station staff, and to ch. of the post guns at Berhampore, Dec. 3.

GERMON, Lieut. R. C. 13th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Dec. 2.

GORDON, Ens. J. G. D. 50th N.I. to be lieut. v. Lieut. and brev. capt. H. M. Becher, ret. fr. Aug. 12.

GRAY, Maj. Jas. C. 21st N.I. to be lieut. col. v. Lieut. col. G. Young, ret. Dec. 10.

GRUBB, Lieut. E. A. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

HAMPTON, Lieut. W. 14th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 4.

HARRIOTT, Brev. col. D. C.B. fr. 8th to 9th L.C. Dec. 6.

HARRIS, Lieut. R. C. 67th N.I. offic. interp. to H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. to be offic. interp. to H.M.'s 2nd lt. drags.

HATCH, Lieut. G. C. 57th N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. gen. Diapore and Besares div. dur. abs. of Cotton, Dec. 3.

HAWKES, Lieut. col. R. fr. 9th to 8th L.C. Dec. 6.

HAYLEY, Ens. H. 60th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

HERBERT, Lieut. C. 18th N.I. qual. for ist. exempted fr. farther exam. except that by the exam. of the coll. of Fort William, which he is to undergo whenever he may visit the Presidency, Dec. 6.

HICKEY, Lieut. W. A. G. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

HODSON, Lieut. W. S. R. 1st Eur. fus. placed under orders of resident at Lahore, Dec. 7.

HOLLAND, Ens. T. W. 38th L.I. qual. to act as interp. but to be further exam. by the exam. of the coll. of Fort William, whenever he may visit the Presidency, Dec. 2.

HUNGERFORD, Brev. capt. T. J. W. art. has been pronounced by the exam. of the coll. of Fort William, to possess such acquirements as to entitle him to a degree of honour in the Oordoo language, Dec. 3.

INGLIS, Lieut. and brev. capt. J. 11th L.C. to be capt. v. Brev. maj. H. Hay, ret. fr. Aug. 21.

JOHNSON, Lieut. C. G. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

JOHNSON, 1st Lieut. E. B. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LAMBARDE, Lieut. J. 2nd Assam L.I. batt. to offic. as adjt. dur. abs. of Fougnet, Dec. 3.

LANG, Capt. J. 36th N.I. to offic. as superintendent of the Nudda rivers, Dec. 18.

LAW, Lieut. C. P. St. J. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LAURENSEN, Brev. lieut. col. G. S. C.B. appointment to be agent for gun carriages at Fattahpore, is cancelled at his request.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. R. L. 73rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LEES, Ens. W. N. 42nd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LESTER, Ens. H. S. 32nd N.I. offic. interp. H.M.'s 61st foot, to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to his own corps, v. Douglas, Dec. 4.

LLOYD, Lieut. E. P. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LOHNER, Capt. W. H. 21st N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 7.

LOWE, Ens. J. R. A. S. fr. 21st to 11th N.I. under orders to proc. to Bareilly.

MARTIN, Capt. T. D. 28th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 3.

MATTHEE, Capt. J. dep. commr. of Assam, made over ch. of his criminal and civil offices to the commr. of that province, Nov. 30.

MAXWELL, Ens. P. 37th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MCDOWELL, Cornet J. V. 11th L.C. to be Neut. v. Brev. maj. H. Hay, ret. fr. Aug. 21.

MEAD, 2nd Lieut. J. A. R. art. passed vernac. exam. Dec. 2.

MERCER, Lieut. T. W. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MOORE, Ens. H. 44th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

NAPIER, Maj. R. engs. placed under orders of resident at Lahore.

NIGHTINGALE, Ens. C. W. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

OAKES, Ens. E. C. 28th N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 27.

OLDFIELD, Capt. and brev. maj. C. J. 4th N.I. to be maj. v. Maj. H. Doveton, ret. fr. Aug. 22.

PARKS, Ens. E. H. posted to 58th N.I. at Mhow, Dec. 6.

PATTSOON, Lieut. and brev. capt. C. 4th N.I. to be capt. v. maj. H. Doveton, ret. fr. Aug. 22.

PATTE, Lieut. col. W. C. B. fr. 1st to 11th L.C. Dec. 7.

PATTON, Lieut. R. 17th N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 27.

PETRIE, Ens. M. 21st N.I. to be lieut. in succ. to Lieut. col. G. Young, ret. Dec. 10.

PLATT, Maj. J. 23rd N.I. perm. to res. his app. Dec. 3.

POLLOCK, Lieut. F. R. 49th, joined his app. of ex. ass. to res. at Lahore, Nov. 10.

PRIESTLEY, Ens. A. G. 41st N.I. passed vernac. exam. Dec. 2.

REGA, Ens. C. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

ROBINSON, Lieut. D. G. engs. placed under resident at Lahore, Dec. 7.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. P. A. 68th N.I. adj. Gwallor cont. to be post master of Sepree, Dec. 11.

SALMON, Brev. capt. G. P. art. to be capt. fr. Dec. 1, 1847, in succ. to Lieut. col. Blake, invalided; ret. to duty, Dec. 3.

SHARPE, Lieut. J. E. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

SIM, 2nd Lieut. G. engs. to be 1st lieut. v. Helbert, dec. fr. Dec. 1.

SMALLEY, Lieut. E. T. 51st N.I. to be offic. interp. to H.M.'s 14th lt. drags.

SMITH, Lieut. J. W. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

SMITH, Lieut. F. H. 34th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

SNEYD, Ens. N. R. 57th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

TAYLOR, 1st lieut. A. engs. to rank fr. Nov. 19.

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. L. 18th N.I. to be dep. Bheel agent, v. Evans, Nov. 20.

TOWNSHEND, Capt. E. De Pre, 9th N.I. to be A.D.C. to dep. gov. of Bengal, Dec. 11.

TROUP, Brev. capt. R. 63rd N.I. to be comdt. 2nd regt. Oude loc. inf. in succ. to Platt, Dec. 3.

TURTON, Brev. maj. J. art. to be maj. fr. Dec. 1, 1847, in succ. to Lieut. col. Blake, invalided.

WATERMAN, Lieut. T. P. 13th N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 27.

WATSON, Maj. gen. A. fr. 11th to 1st L. C. perm. at his req. to relinquish the com. of the garrison and fortress of Allahabad fr. Dec. 31, and to reside and draw his pay and allowances at the Presidency, Dec. 6.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. F. passed exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 2.

WILSON, Mag. A. art. returned to duty, Dec. 7.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

CONOLLY, W. P. Dec. 3. GRAHAM, F. W. Dec. 8.
FRANCIS, A. Dec. 7. TAYLOR, A. Dec. 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAUMONT, Capt. E. C. F. 32d N.I. 1 year fr. Dec. 11, in ext. to Simla, on m. c.

BEAUTY, Capt. H. 62nd N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1848, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie, on m. c.

BLACKHALL, Brev. col. R. 38th L. I. leave cancelled, Dec. 10.

BRISTOW, Lieut. E. W. 1st N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.

BROWNE, Capt. S. 66th N.I. perm. to proc. to Europe on furl. on m. c. Dec. 17.

CARR, Brev. mag. G. dept. judge advocate gen. Panjaub div. fr. Dec. 10 to March 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. to proc. to Ceylon.

CLIFTON, Lieut. W. C. 67th N.I. in ext. fr. Nov. 10, to rem. at Umballah on m. c. and join his regt. on its arrival at Kurnaul.

COTTON, Brev. capt. H. fr. Dec. 15 to March 1, 1848, to Calcutta.

DOUGLAS, Ens. C. R. G. 32nd N.I. leave on m. c. prep. to apply for furl. Dec. 4.

DROUGHT, Brev. maj. R. 60th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to 21, 1848, in ext. to enable him to join his regt.

ECKFORD, Lieut. col. J. 7th N.I. fr. Nov. 8 instead of Nov. 1, to await arrival of regt. at Loodianah.

HARRIOTT, Brev. col. D. C.B. 8th L.C. leave cancelled, Dec. 9.

HAWKES, Lieut. col. R. 8th L.C. fr. Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1848, to remain at Cawnpore, and to visit hills N. of Deyrah and Simla on m. c.

IRWIN, Ens. R. B. 10th N.I. leave cancelled.

KNYVETT, Brev. maj. A. 64th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie on m. c.

LANE, Cornet H. 5th L.C. fr. Nov. 15 to 19, in ext. to enable him to join.

LOWTH, Capt. C. 4th L.C. fr. Dec. 15 to Jan. 1, 1848, in ext.

MACKENZIE, Maj. J. 3rd L.C. leave cancelled, Dec. 9.

MARTINEAU, Ens. E. M. 10th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to 8, ext. to enable him to join.

MASSON, Brev. capt. J. 57th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 31, in ext. on m. c. to rem. at Darjeeling, and to enable him to rejoin his corps.

MATTHEE, Major J. dep. com. of Assam, 2 mo. Dec. 8.

MCBARNET, Lieut. G. C. 55th N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to April 1, 1848, to presidency, on m. c. prep. to apply for furl.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. C. L. 65th N.I. perm. to proc. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. Dec. 10.

MOORE, Ens. J. adjt. 1st Seik loc. inf. perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. on m. c. Dec. 10.

POGSON, Lieut. J. F. 47th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to February 15, 1848, to Allypore, Meerut, Seharunpore, and Umballah.

RICHARDSON, Capt. J. L. C. regt. of art. comm. of ord. Dum-Dum, in ext. to Nov. 1.

SALT, 2nd-Lieut. T. H. art. 1 year fr. Nov. 20, to hills N. of Deyrah, Nynas Tal, and Almorah, on m. c.

TICKELL, Capt. R. S. 72nd N.I. and dep. asst. comm. gen. leave cancelled, Dec. 4.

TROUP, Maj. C. 48th N.I. fr. Nov. 25 to Feb. 2, 1848, to rem. at Cawnpore, and rejoin his corps.

WALSH, Brev. capt. C. G. 14th N.I. 2nd in com. regt. of Loodianah, perm. to proc. to Europe on furl. on m. c. Dec. 10.

WHISH, Brev. capt. G. P. 60th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to March 1, to remain at pres.

WILKINSON, Lieut. col. C. D. C.B. 72nd N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 5, in ext. to remain at Mussorie.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. col. D. 22nd N.I. fr. Nov. 24 to Feb. 24, 1848, to pres. on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. 3rd L.C. to aff. med. aid to brigade staff at Jullundur station, v. Asst. surg. Guise, 73rd N.I. marched with his corps, Nov. 30.
ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. passed vernac. exam. Nov. 26.
BASSE, Asst. surg. C. F. M.D. to make over ch. of art. details and 10th N.I. to Surg. Fleming.
CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. C. serv. pl. at disp. of comm. of Mysore dur. abs. of Cleghorn, Dec. 4.
CAMPBELL, Dr. A. superint. of Darjeeling, made over ch. of the current duties of his off. to Capt. Bishop, to proceed to the Bhootan frontier on duty.
CLEMENCE, Asst. surg. W. G. W., A.B. and M.B. passed vernac. exam. Nov. 8.
CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D., A.B. and M.B. to join and do duty with 57th N.I. on depart. fr. Dinapore of 2nd co. 3rd bat. of art. for the annual practice.
DUNCAN, Surg. A. C. M.D. med. dep. perm. to ret. fr. serv. E.I. Co. fr. Jan. 1, 1848.
GUTHRIE, Surg. H. M.D. med. dep. ret. to duty, Dec. 7.
HANDYSIDE, Surg. C. B. M.D. 71st N.I. in med. ch. of 1st L.C. posted to latter corps, v. Hart, Dec. 8.
HARE, Asst. surg. E. 73rd Irreg. cav. to aff. med. aid to commissariat depts. at Lahore, v. Garner, Dec. 1.
HARPER, Asst. surg. G. med. dep. ret. to duty, Dec. 3.
HART, Surg. T. B. fr. 1st L.C. to 22nd N.I. Dec. 8.
HATHAWAY, Asst. surg. C., M.D. placed under orders of resident at Lahore, Dec. 7.
HODGSON, Asst. surg. R. to proceed to Jullundur and assume med. ch. of 71st N.I. when relieved fr. med. ch. of 2nd local corps of Sikh Infantry.
LAMB, J. to be civ. asst. surg. of Malabar, Nov. 16.
LOGIN, Dr. res. surg. Nepal, to offic. as asst. res. fr. Nov. 5, dur. abs. of Cripps.
MATHIAS, Asst. surg. C. passed vernac. exam. Nov. 26.
MCKINNON, Surg. C. M.D. returned to duty, Dec. 7.
MITCHELL, Asst. surg. E. posted to 46th N.I. at Lahore.
MOTTLEY, Surg. C. 9th L.C. to aff. med. aid to 3rd co. 4th batt. of art. and details attach. to No. 7. 1. f. battery, Dec. 3.
O'DWYER, Surg. J. 7th L.C. to aff. med. aid to brig. staff, Jullundur district, v. M'Ainger, Dec. 3.
SIDBALL, Vet. surg. J. to remain and do duty with 11th L.C. as a temp. arrangement; also to retain ch. of the horses of 2nd and 4th tr. of the 3rd brig. h. art. Dec. 1.
SPRENGER, Dr. A. app. temp. ex. asst. to resident at Lucknow, Dec. 6.
SUTHERLAND, J. to be civ. asst. surg. of Azinghur, Dec. 7.
TOKE, Surg. J. S. 1st N.I. to rec. med. ch. of 71st N.I. fr. Asst. surg. McRae, pending the arrival of Asst. surg. Hodgson.
TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. passed vernac. exam. Nov. 26.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

BOGLE, A. L. M.D. Dec. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

IMLAY, Assist. surg. C. T. two mo. fr. Nov. 20, on m. c.
JOHNSTON, Assist. surg. M. med. dept. civ. stat. Akyab, perm. to proceed to Eur. on furl. on m. c. Dec. 10.
PALSGRAVE, Surg. J. H. 44th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to May 31, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for perm. to retire fr. the service.
PURVES, Vet. surg. J. 4th L.C. unexpired portion of leave cancelled.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

DRAGOONS.—9th regt. (lancers). Lieut. Humbley, leave of abs. in ext. to July 1, 1849, to rem. in England. 10th. Capt. Sir T. Munro, Bart. has proc. on leave to Madras, in ext. fr. Dec. 31 to March 10, 1848. 15th. Lieut. H. Keown to be capt. and Cornet Keene to be Lieut. v. Perrott, who retires, Dec. 2.

INFANTRY.—8th regt. Ens. Robertson, arrived at Bombay, Dec. 19, on ship *Malabar*; leave of abs. to Lieut. col. Hartley, to England, 2 years. 10th. Capt. H. E. Longdon is employed under the resident at Lahore. 21st. Maj. Sutherland, Capt. Stuart and Spring, and Brev. capt. Stewart, perm. to proceed to pres. 22nd. Lieut. col. S. Cotton, fr. 28th, to be Lieut. col. v. Pennefather, who exchanges; Lieuts. Blackall and Graham have rejoined; leave of abs. to Lieut. Moore, 1 mo. fr. Dec. to remain at Bombay on m. c. 25th. Lieut. Linsett and Ens. Priestly arrived at Cannanore, Dec. 9. 28th. Lieutenant colonel J. L. Pennefather, from 22nd C. B. to be lieutenant colonel, v. Cotton, who exchanges; Lieutenant Shelton arrived at Bombay from England, December 19. 28th. The regt. has given 383 volunteers for the several corps on the Bombay pres. and will proceed home at an early date on the ships *Malabar*, *Queen Glendower*, *Camperdown*, and *Emperor*.—60th. Lieut. Mercer arr. at Bombay fr. Eng. Dec. 19, and proceed to Kurrachee.—61st. Lieut. Dely, fr. 21st. fus. to be Capt. v. Herbert,

dec.; Lieut. Gordon, on m. c. at Meerut.—78th (Highlanders). Lieut. col. Douglas and Capt. M. Murdo, proceed home by overland route, this day (Jan. 1); Lieut. Anderson has leave to Bombay; Capt. Caldwell has leave to Europe, 2 years.—80th. Capt. Sayers commands the depot at Allahabad; Lieut. the Hon. A. Hardinge, a. d. c. to Gov. Gen. has a furl. to Eng. 2 years; Lieut. col. Bunbury, to await the arrival of his regt. at Dinapore.—84th. Capt. Mitchell has leave to Van Diemen's Land, on m. c. 2 years.—94th. Lieut. W. W. Campbell has been cashiered by sentence of court-martial, at Fort St. George.—98th. Brev. capt. Macdonald has been cashiered by sentence of a court-martial at Dinapore; Lieut. Batt has furl. to Eng. two years; Ens. Stewart, to the com. and Asst. surg. Brown to med. ch. of detach. sick, proceed to Gurmucktesis ghat.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the wife of T. R. s. at Meerut, Dec. 4.
ATKINSON, the lady of Capt. Frederick D. 2nd Eur. regt. d. at Subathoo, Nov. 28.
BAKER, the wife of Herbert, d. at Alipore, Dec. 11.
BEATTY, the wife of Charles, s. at Agra, Dec. 5.
BELCHAMBERS, Mrs. C. s. at Bhojanepore, Dec. 15.
BELLERS, the lady of R. B. 56th Queen's Own regt. s. at Fort William, Dec. 5.
CAMPBELL, the lady of Lieut. Robert, 47th N.I. s. at Gowhaty, Dec. 3.
CARSHORE, the wife of the Rev. Joseph James, asst. chapl. d. at Futehghur, Dec. 13.
CARTER, the lady of Capt. J. C. Lambton, H.M.'s 53rd, s. at Ferozepore, Dec. 6.
CHAMBERS, Mrs. James, s. at Calcutta, Dec. 9.
CHICK, the wife of N. A. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 17.
COLLIE, the wife of P. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 20.
DOVE, the lady of C. K. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 12.
GRAHAM, the wife of Walter R. M. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 13.
GREENAWAY, the lady of William, s. at Cossipore, Dec. 15.
GROSE, Mrs. W. d. at Dinapore, Dec. 12.
HALL, the lady of Lieut. John Francis D'E. W. 22nd N.I. s. at Erinpore, Dec. 10.
HINDE, the lady of the Rev. Francis, M.A. asst. chap. d. at Nussersabad, Nov. 10.
HOLBROOK, the lady of Lieut. George, 43rd L.I. s. at Futehghur, Nov. 29.
INGLES, the wife of J. G. M.D. H.M.'s 10th, d. at Lahore, Dec. 6.
IRVINE, the wife of Robert H. M.D. civ. surg. d. at Patna, Nov. 23.
KIRK, the lady of Asst. surg. Kinloch, W. M.D. s. at Mirzapore, Nov. 29.
LAFON, Madame, s. at Chandernagore, Dec. 10.
LANDALE, Mrs. J. O. s. at Bhaugulpore, Dec. 11.
LANGLOIS, the lady of A. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 16.
LEE, Mrs. C. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 19.
LEFEUVRE, Mrs. L. Francois, d. at Dacca, Dec. 9.
LORD, the lady of H. G. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 20.
MAXWELL, Mrs. Hugh, d. at Ghazepore, Dec. 4.
MILLER, the lady of the Hon. F. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 12.
NORMAN, the lady of James, twin daughters, at Calcutta, Dec. 10.
OMMANEY, the lady of Capt. Edward L. eng. d. at Dinapore, Dec. 9.
PORTER, Mrs. John, s. at Calcutta, Dec. 19.
REID, the lady of Capt. Charles Sam. art. com. of ord. d. at Cawnpore, Dec. 13.
SANDMAN, the lady of Maj. Robert T. 33rd N.I. d. at Neemuch, Nov. 29.
SANDYS, the lady of Teignmouth, d. at Patna, Dec. 10.
SCOTT, Mrs. S. H. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 10.
SHIRCORE, the lady of G. M. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 21.
SMITH, Mrs. A. J. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 8.
STUART, the lady of Andrew, M.D. surg. 79nd N.I. d. at Kangra, Nov. 29.
SWETENHAM, the lady of Major Edmund, inv. est. s. at Howrah, Dec. 4.
TRENCH, the lady of Philip Charles, c. s. d. at Ghazepore, Dec. 6.
VARDEN, the lady of S. M. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 19.
WEBB, the lady of Assist. surg. Allan, d. at Calcutta, Dec. 9.
WELLS, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 13.
WELNER, Mrs. G. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 13.
YOUNG, the wife of H. d. (still-born) at Futehpore, Dec. 1.

MARRIAGES.

FORD, Lieut. Charles Wilbraham, 42nd L.I. to Arabella, d. of the late Col. Wm. H. Wood, at Delhi, Dec. 4.
GASPER, A. M. to Mary C. J. Malchus, at Calcutta, Dec. 18.
HAMILTON, Lieut. John James, 2nd N.I. to Augusta, relict of the late M. Staples, 68th N.I. at Fort William, Dec. 4.
HUTTEMAN, G. to Eleanor Macdonough, at Patna, Nov. 24.
KNIGHTON, William, to Louisa Agnes, d. of James Duhan, at Calcutta, Dec. 18.
MANSON, Lieut. James Alexander, art. to Mary Anne Palmer, d. of James Price, H. M. 24th at Agra, Dec. 10.
MARQUARD, H. E. A. to Georgiana Heron, at Chittagong, Dec. 3.
PEREIRA, Edward, to Mrs. Francisca Pereira, at Calcutta, Dec. 18.

REID, Henry Stewart, c.s. to Mary Alexina, d. of Lieut. col. Eckford, 71st N.I. at Loodianah, Dec. 11.
 ROWLATT, Lieut. Edwin Alexander, 21st N.I. to Mary Anne, d. of A. Martin, at Calcutta, Dec. 11.
 THWAYTES, Robert, B.A. to Mary d. of William Ryland, at Calcutta, Dec. 11.

DEATHS.

BLAKE, Edwin, s. of H. at Bangong, Dec. 15.
 BROWN, Sophia Maria, lady of John, at Alipore, aged 24, Dec. 21.
 CHINAL, Madame M. M. D. at Calcutta, aged 31, Dec. 13.
 COCHRANE, Serjt. Wm. at Aubat Chowkey, Nov. 12.
 FORLONG, Henry G. M. s. of James, at Calcutta, aged 8 mo. Dec. 14.
 HILL, Florentia, d. of Capt. Rowley, 4th N.I. at Saugor, Nov. 30.
 LANDERS, Louisa C. d. of Maj. John E. 9th N.I. at Dholpore, aged 7, Nov. 27.
 SIBLEY, Lieut. James, 54th N.I. at Mussoorie, aged 26, Dec. 9.
 STEWARD, John C. at Calcutta, aged 20, Dec. 5.
 TRESHAM, Mrs. Ellen, at Calcutta, aged 33, Dec. 3.
 VAN SANDBAU, Maria, widow of the late Lieut. Lewis, at Loodianah, aged 50, Dec. 8.
 WARDE, William, s. of the late Lieut. col. Arthur, 3rd L.C. at Calcutta, aged 33, Dec. 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8. *Kelpie*, Sme, Hong Kong; *Juif Errant*, Guichet, Bourbon; *La Ville D'Augre*, Peard, Nantz.—9. *Nestor*, Wright, London; *Orissa*, Smith, Glasgow; *Asia*, Drouch, Havre de Grace; *Lysander*, Sangster, Liverpool; *Anne Croppers*, Martin, Liverpool; *Simon Taylor*, Brown, London; *Colfield*, Cargoy, Newcastle.—10. *Tamerlane*, McKenzie, London; *Scitshay*, Milk, Rangoon; *Diamond*, Taylor, London; *Sophia*, Saxoa, London; *Aquetnet*, Gardner, Liverpool; *Wingfred*, Christie, Liverpool.—11. *Glendarah*, Kiscock, Liverpool; *Anandkunder*, Shepherd, Singapore; *Saltmany*, Monk, Mauritius; *Zion*, Lash, Newcastle.—13. *Isabella Hercules*, Houston, Mauritius; *Hero*, Fowler, Cochin; *Fazel Curreen*, Ballantyne, Mauritius; *Tontine*, Parker, Bourbon.—15. *Bengal*, Guthrie, Shields; *Sutlej*, Campbell, London.—18. *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins, Portsmouth; *Tapley*, Muckie, Liverpool; *Eagle*, Marsh, Akyab; *Weraff*, Smoult, Penang.—19. *Lafayette*, Topsent, Havre.—20. *Queen*, Nash, London; *Dhur*, Hyde, Mauritius.—23. *Esprigle*, Thompson, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Antelope*.—Mrs. Watkins and son.
 Per *Dido*.—Mr. Vanderbeck, Mrs. Vanderbeck and 4 children, Mrs. Lindstedt and child, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, and Miss Williamson.
 Per *La Ville D'Augere*.—Mr. Richon, Mr. A. Bremond, and Djerif Khan.
 Per *Juif Errant*.—Dusourd De Mongenot, and E. Earnee.
 Per *Orissa*.—Mr. E. P. Carne.
 Per *Anne Croppers*.—Mrs. Hornby, Miss Hornby, Masters Hornby, Geo. Penning, and Duncan Penning.
 Per *Tamerlane*.—Mr. G. J. Wright.
 Per *Diamond*.—Mrs. Taylor, Master H. Taylor, and Mr. Black.
 Per *Anandkunder*.—Messrs. D. and C. Hogan.
 Per *Fazel Curreen*.—Mr. Weeman.
 Per *Pohliac*.—Mr. G. Z. Silsbee, and Mr. W. Slanwood.
 Per *Sutlej*.—Mrs. Capt. Thomas and 4 children, Mr. Briggs, Misses Richards and Dermott, Capt. G. P. Thomas, 64th B.N.I.; Ensign A. T. Davern, H. M. 56th; and Mrs. Reynolds.
 From MADRAS.—W. P. Hurst, Esq. 7th M.N.I.
 Per *Prince of Wales*.—Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Ruspini, Mrs. Meiklejohn, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Ferguson, Misses Brown, Davidson, M. Davidson, Lewis, Curling, E. Curling, Penney, Swinhoe, Menteth, Eastgate, Blunt, Hanson, Sherer, Hamilton, S. Hamilton, Inglis; Major Lewes, 5th N.I. John Fergusson, Esq., Capt. Parish, Mr. Torey, Mr. Snell, Mr. Girard, Mr. Young, Masters Davidson and Lewes, and 2 Masters Meiklejohn, Mr. Tew, Mrs. Farrel, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. McCormic, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Munten, Mrs. Harrison, Fredk. Argo, Peter Caffray, Richard Neal.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8. *Dartmouth*, Lawson, London; *Samuel Boddington*, Chapman, London.—9. *Duchess Anne*, Cousin, Bourbon; *Albert and Clemence*, Morge, —; *Pierre D'Francisco*, Brion, —; *Lord William Bentinck*, Allan, London and Cape; *Amelia*, Crighton, China and Singapore; *American*, Williams, Boston; *Coltingwood*, Cranford, London; *Urgent*, McFarlane, Liverpool.—11. *Nonautum*, Rimbail, Boston; *Bussorah Merchant*, Beal, London; steamer *Fire Queen*, Dacey, Arracan and Moulafrin; *Victoria*, Cruikshank, Bombay.—12. *Colchies*, Snell, Boston.—13. *Hydree*, Conroy, Mauritius; *Sanderson*, Douglas, Liverpool.—14. *Wellesley*, Arrow, London.—15. *Cawasjee Family*, Darham, Singapore and China.—17. *Vellare*, Bell, Liverpool; *Viscount Sandon*, March, Liverpool; *Lanrick*, White, China; *Ayrshire*, Miller, Penang and Singapore.—18. *Emma Colvin*, Trail, Colombo and Bombay; *John Bull*, Crawford, Liverpool; *Bright Planet*, Consens, Mauritius.—19. *Juliana*, Woodhouse, Bombay; *Burmah*, Sears, Boston.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Queen*.—Mr. and Mrs. Bagram and 3 children, Dr. Pantou, Mrs. and Miss Gordon and 3 ladies, Capt. F. Daniel, Mrs. and Miss Cavorke, Mr. J. Abraham.

For AKYAB.—Lieut. Hamilton and lady, Capt. and Mrs. Cannon, Sergt. maj. and Mrs. Colombo, and Miss C. Sandys.

For KYOUK PHYO.—Mrs. Dr. Sheridan.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES

Calcutta, Dec. 23, 1847.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 8 per cent.	prem.	9 0	to 10 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	dis.	4 0	.. 5 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	4 0	.. 5 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 8	.. 1 0
Third 4 Sica	do.	15 0	.. 16 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	14 0	.. 15 0
Bank Shares.			
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2500	to 2550
Union Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)	dis.	750	.. 800
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	prem.	190	.. 200
Oriental Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)	do.	140	.. 150
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	100	.. 120

Bank of Bengal.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	10 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	8 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	..	8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 0	a 104 10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 12	a 17 6	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	15 4	a 16 14	
Spanish Dollars	220 0	a 220 10	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 6	a 219 12	
Sovereigns	11 0½	a 11 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	a 16 4½	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 6	a 21 7	

FREIGHTS.

To London: Saltpetre, 5l. 15s. to 6l. 6s. per ton of 20 cwt.; sugar, 5l. 10s. ditto; rice, 5l. 15s. to 6l. ditto; rum, 7l. 10s. to 8l. per 4 hhds.; jute and hemp, 5l. to 5l. 5s. per 5 bales; indigo, silk and silk piece goods, and raw silk, 6l. to 6l. 6s.; hides, 5l. 10s. per 14 cwt.; shell lac, 5l. to 5l. 5s. ditto; lac dye, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. per 50 cubic feet.
 To Liverpool: Saltpetre, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.; sugar, 5l. 15s. to 5l. 10s. ditto; rum, 7l. 10s. to 8l. per 4 hhds.; jute and hemp, 5l. to 5l. 5s. per 5 bales; hides, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. per 14 cwt.; shell lac, 5l. to 5l. 5s. ditto; lac dye, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. per 50 cubic feet.
 To China: Cotton, Drs. 4.25 to 4.50 per bale; opium, Drs. 7.0 per chest.
 To Mauritius: Rice, Co.'s Rs. 2.2 to 2.4 per bag; measurement goods, Co.'s Rs. 30 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has rather advanced in general, although for very first-rate paper former rates are maintained. Bills with documents are in good request, but scarce. Uncovered paper continues quite neglected, and in worse repute than it was before the arrival of the mail. Our quotations are, 1-10½ to 1-11½ for 6 months' sight bills with documents; Baring's 6 months' sight credits, 1-10½ to 1-11½; Bank bills, 60 days' sight, 1-8½, and 3 months' sight, 1-9½.

MADRAS. THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The following Table, illustrating the position of the Madras Civil Service at various periods, is extracted from the letter of a Correspondent of the *Madras Spectator* :—

COLLECTORS AND JUDGES OF ABOUT THE YEAR 1815.

Name.	Date of arrival in the country.	Rank and Appointment.	Date of standing in the service on being appointed.	
Thomas Newnham ..	15th March, 1800 ..	Judge of Cuddapah	1st Sept, 1809	9 years and 6 months.
Rous Peter	26th July, 1801....	Collector of Madura	11th March, 1812 ..	11 " 8 "
Thomas Oakes	3rd Feb. 1802	Collector of Guntoor	24th July, 1812	10 " 5 "
George Russel	29th Aug. 1803	Collector of Masulipatam	4th April, 1812	8 " 8 "
John Bird	18th July, 1804	Judge of Salem	3rd May, 1816	11 " 10 "
John Sullivan	1st Dec. 1804	Collector of Coimbatore	27th July, 1815	10 " 7 "

Thus, about 1815, 10 years and 5 months was the average standing in the Service, on being appointed to a Collectorate or Judgeship.

ABOUT 1835.—

Chris. A. Thompson..	5th July, 1817 ..	Principal Collector of Nellore.	6th Oct. 1829	12 years and 3 months.
Fred. M. Lewin	6th August, 1819..	Judge of Salem	10th June, 1828....	8 " 10 "
Robert Eden.....	14th June, 1819 ..	Collector of Tinnevely	10th Feb. 1832	12 " 9 "
William Lavie	5th March, 1822 ..	Judge of Guntoor	10th Jan. 1834	11 " 10 "
W. U. Arbuthnot....	12th June, 1826 ..	Collector of Vizagapatam	6th Mar. 1838	11 " 9 "
T. L. Blane	3rd March, 1827..	Collector of Cuddapah	14th Aug. 1838	11 " 5 "

Thus, about 1835, 11 years and 5 months was the average.

NOTE.—Mr. Thompson being appointed after a service of only 12 years and 3 months, to a principal collectorate, the pay of which was Rs. 3,333 a-month!

ABOUT 1845-47.

P. B. Smollett	14th June, 1836	Collector of Vizagapatam	9th April, 1846	19 yrs. and 10 months.
W. E. Lockhart	12th Sept. 1826	Collector of Salem	14th Jan. 1845	18 " 4 "
W. A. Inglis.....	21st Feb. 1827	Judge of Cuddapah	21st Jan. 1845	17 " 11 "
W. Dowdeswell.....	23rd June, 1827	Judge of Masulipatam	8th Aug. 1845	18 " 2 "
R. D. Parker	16th May, 1829	Collector of Madura	6th July, 1847	18 " 2 "
J. H. Cochrane.....	25th Jan. 1830	Collector of Cuddapah	11th May, 1847	17 " 4 "

Thus, about 1845-47, eighteen years and three months is the average standing in the service, before succeeding to a Collectorate or Judgeship—the highest rank, and with the exception of a few presidency appointments; for principal Collectorates and Circuit Judgeships were abolished in 1840-1843.

NOTE.—E. C. Lovell, who arrived 12th September, 1827, is Sub-Collector of North Arcot; G. A. Greenway, who arrived 11th August, 1828, Sub-Judge of Mangalore. These gentlemen are only acting in the superior grades, and are yet to be provided with a Collectorate and Judgeship, though they are nearly of twenty years' standing.

SUB-COLLECTOR AND ASSISTANT JUDGES OF ABOUT 1830.

John Walker.....	25th Sept. 1823	Assist. Judge of Canara	23rd Dec. 1828	5 years and 3 months.
Henry Morris	7th March, 1824 ..	Sub-Collector of Madura	3rd March, 1829 ..	5 " 1 "
Sir Henry Montgomery	3rd Nov. 1825	Additional Sub-Coll. of Tanjore	24th Dec. 1830	5 " 1 "
W. Morehead	16th Oct. 1825	Sub-Collector of Cuddapah ..	7th Feb. 1832	6 " 4 "

Average, 5 years and 5 months.

OF ABOUT 1840.

Charles Pelley	14th January, 1831	Sub-Collector of Bellary	14th August, 1838 ..	7 years and 7 months
John Bird	10th February, 1830	Do. do. of Coimbatore	13th November, 1838	8 " 9 "
H. D. Phillips	22nd April, 1830 ..	Asst. Judge of Trichinopoly..	22nd January, 1839	8 " 9 "
M. Murray	28th April, 1831 ..	Sub-Collector South Arcot ..	18th February, 1840	8 " 10 "

Average 8 years and 5 months.

OF ABOUT 1847.

R. W. Chatfield	16th February, 1833	Sub-Collector of Malabar	13th March, 1846 ..	13 yrs. and 1 month.
Patrick Irvine	4th September, 1833	Sub-Judge of Rajahmundry ..	16th do. 1847....	13 " 6 "
Arthur Hall	5th January, 1833..	Sub-Collector of Canara.....	6th July, 1847	14 " 6 "
C. H. Woodgate	10th November, 1832	Sub-Judge of Madura.....	20th July, 1847....	14 " 8 "

Average 13 years and 11 months.

HEAD-ASSISTANT COLLECTORS AND REGISTERS OF ABOUT 1830.

P. B. Smollett	14th June, 1826....	Head-Assistant Guntoor	11th Nov. 1828	2 years and 5 months.
W. U. Arbuthnot....	12th June, 1826....	Do. South Arcot..	12th Dec. 1828	2 " 6 "
W. Lockhart.....	12th Sept. 1826	Register Nellore	6th Jan. 1829	2 " 4 "
T. L. Strange	20th June, 1827	Register Malabar	7th April, 1829....	1 " 9 "

Average 2 years and 3 months.

OF ABOUT 1840.

L. L. Daniell	19th Feb. 1836	Register Nellore.....	16th April, 1840....	4 years and 2 months.
D. Mayne	13th Sept. 1837	Head-Assistant Cuddapah....	28th April, 1840....	2 " 7 "
J. R. Pringle	20th Sept. 1836	Do. Tinnevely	15th June, 1840	3 " 9 "
E. Peters	22nd Feb. 1837	Do. Chingleput ..	22nd Dec. 1840	3 " 10 "

Average 3 years and 7 months.

NOTE.—Registers' Appointments were abolished in 1843.

OF ABOUT 1847.

J. D. Robinson.....	15th Sept. 1840	Head-Assistant Madura	7th Aug. 1846	5 years and 11 months.
James L. Lushington..	24th Dec. 1841....	Do. Trichinopoly ..	29th Jan. 1847	5 " 1 "
Hon. D. Arbuthnot...	9th Dec. 1841	Do. Bellary	16th March, 1847 ..	5 " 3 "
George Thornhill	7th April, 1843....	Do. Masulipatam ..	11th May, 1847	4 " 1 "

Average 5 years and 1 month.

NOTE.—R. R. Cotton, who arrived in the country 1837, A. M. Hathaway and J. Ratcliff in 1839, are yet to be provided with Head-Assistantships, though of 10 and 8 years standing!! the same length of time that only 5 years ago would have entitled them to Sub-Collectorates or Assistant-Judgeships, and when 10 or 15 years ago they would not have been considered singular in being appointed as Collectors and Judges!! vide above, the dates of appointment of F. M. Lewin and T. L. Blane.

From the above we learn that the following is the *average* standing in the service, at different periods, of those promoted to the respective grades:—

Collectors and Judges.		Sub-Col. and Asst.-Judges.		Head Asst. and Registers.	
Years & Months.		Years & Months.		Years & Months.	
1815	10 5	1830	5 5	2 3	
1835	11 5	1840	8 5	3 7	
1847	18 3	1847	13 11	5 7	

The probable standing in the service required in
1850 | 21 years || | 16 years | 10 years.

It therefore appears, that only 1830, since the average before succeeding to the appointments of
Collectors and Judges } has been { 7 years 10 months.
Sub-Collectors and Assistant-Judges } increased { 8 " 5 "
Head-Assistants } by { 3 " 4 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

THE BANK.—Pursuant to public notice, a general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras was held at noon yesterday, to elect three directors in lieu of Mr. Key and Mr. Sladen, who went out by rotation, and Dr. Wylie, who resigned. Shortly after the hour appointed, six shareholders were in attendance, and Mr R. O. Campbell, of the firm of Messrs. Binny and Co., Mr. J. Ochterlony, and Mr. David Ross, assay master, were elected without opposition.—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 21.

THE PERAMBORE LINES.—It affords us the most unfeigned satisfaction to make the following announcement, which shows that our impression as to Lord Tweeddale's humane desire to remove the Perambore Lines was not ill-founded. A committee, composed of the Quarter-Master General of the Army, the Superintending Engineer, the Superintending Surgeon, and the Town Major, have been ordered by Government to report fully upon the ground at present occupied by the 51st Regt. N.I., and to ascertain if any other less objectionable sites can be recommended. We sincerely hope that their labours will lead to a satisfactory issue, and that no future inundations will find Sepey hats where they are at present situated, to flood and wash away.—*Spectator*, Dec. 28.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR.—We learned yesterday, as a matter beyond dispute, that the Marquis of Tweeddale would proceed by the *Fox*, on the 15th proximo, *via* Moulmein.—*Ibid*. Dec. 23.

MOFUSSIL.

BANGALORE.—*Anticipated Review.*—We learn that the 4th Regiment N.I. have marched from Vellore to Hurryhur, and are expected to be reviewed by General Aitchison, at Bangalore, on their way.—*Athenaeum*, December 16.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—A party of Effectives and Invalids of H. M. 15th Hussars left Bangalore on the 17th inst. en route to the Queen's Depot at Poonamallee, in charge of Lieut. Marshall, of H.M. 51st lt. inf. to wait an opportunity of proceeding to England.—Effectives: 2 sergeants, 2 corporals; Invalids: 1 serjt. major, 5 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 22 privates; for free discharge: 3 privates, 3 children. Lieut E. G. Witty, of H.M. 25th regt. embarked at Calicut for England, on board the ship *St. Lawrence*, on the 12th instant, for the recovery of his health.—*Spectator*, Dec. 23.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. JAMES DENTON, 4TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 13, 1847.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial, holden at St. Thomas's Mount, on Thursday, the 28th Oct. 1847.

Lieut. James Denton, of the 4th regt. N.I., placed in arrest by order of Major Edward Haldane, commanding the same regiment, on the following charges:—

First Charge.—In having, at Vellore, on the morning of the 25th Sept. 1847, absented himself without leave from the parade of his regiment, he having been duly warned to attend the same.

Second Charge.—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the same time and place, as set forth in the first charge, incapacitated himself from the performance of his duty by drinking intoxicating liquor to excess.

Finding on the First Charge.—Guilty.

Finding on the Second Charge.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for the period of nine calendar months.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) TWEEDDALE, Lieut.-General,
Madras, Nov. 11, 1847. Commander-in-Chief.

The period of suspension awarded Lieut. James Denton is to commence from the date of the promulgation of this order at St. Thomas's Mount, which is to be reported to the adjutant-general of the army.

ENSIGN JOHN BROWN, 2ND N.I.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 27, 1847.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial, holden at Bangalore, on Wednesday, the 10th Nov. 1847.

Ens. John Brown, of the 2nd regt. N.I., placed in arrest by order of Major East Apthorp, commanding the same regiment, upon the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Bangalore, on the 16th Oct. 1847, proceeded to the quarters of Ens. Frederick John Lloyd, of H.M.'s 51st, or the King's Own Light Infantry, in a state of intoxication, and then and there behaved in a disorderly, scandalous, and disgusting manner.

Finding.—Guilty of the charge.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) TWEEDDALE, Lieut. General,

Madras, Nov. 24, 1847. Commander-in-Chief.

Ens. J. Brown is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Bangalore, which is to be reported to the adjutant-general of the army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS &c.

ANDERSON, F. civ. and seas. judge of zillah Mangalore, res. ch. of court, Dec. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIS, W. D. 1 mo. fr. date of quitting station.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ROWLANDSON, Rev. J. A.M. perm. to proc. to Eur. on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRINE, Lieut. J. J. 4th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adjt. with moonshee allow. Dec. 11.

BROWNING, Ens. A. 12th N.I. resigna. canc. removed to 30th N.I. as jun. Dec. 21.

CHEERY, Capt. P. T. 1st L.C. to be major, Dec. 20.

COBBE, 2nd Lieut. F. art. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. Dec. 14.

DICKY, Ens. 2nd N.I. to join 1st fus. und. ch. of Lieut. Harris.

GERARD, Capt. J. Eur. vet. to act as paymaster at Vizagapatam dur. the absence and on the responsibility of Brev. maj. Beaver.

GRIFFITH, Ens. 48th N.I. to join 1st fus. under ch. of Lieut. Harris, Dec. 21.

HALL, Lieut. H. 1st L.C. to be capt. Dec. 20.

HARRIS, Lieut. A. J. De H. 1st fus. to join, *via* Bangalore.

JAMES, Col. J. P. 32nd N.I. to be a brig. of 1st class, and to com. the Hyderabad sub. force, Dec. 17.

MARSHALL, Ens. 12th N.I. to join 1st fus. under ch. of Lieut. Harris, Dec. 21.

PEARSE, 2nd Lieut. G. G. art. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. Dec. 14.

SAMWELL, Ens. F. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of co. Dec. 20.

TOD, Cornet A. G. 1st L.C. to be lieut. Dec. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEAVER, Brev. maj. H. paymaster at Vizagapatam, to Madras, for two months, fr. date of ship *Wellesley* leaving that port.
COOKE, Capt. T. W. 1st N.V.B. to Dec. 31, to pres.

CRISP, Lieut. G. O'B. 37th gens. to June 30, in ext. to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m.c.
 DOBBIE, Capt. H. M. 30th N.I. to Dec. 8, to Chicacole, on m.c.
 HALL, Brev. maj. R. 49th N.I. paymaster to Nagpore subsid. force, in ext. perm. to ret. to Europe on furl. Feb. 19, 1848.
 LAWFORD, Ens. E. H. A. 15th N.I. Dec. 9 to Oct. 1, 1848, to Negapatam and E. coast, on m.c.
 MERRITT, Capt. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Neilgherries, dur. rem. of leave, Dec. 20.
 NEWBURY, Lieut. and adjt. G. K. 8th L.C. perm. to Bombay, fr. Jan. 1 to April 30, 1848.
 PEARSE, Lieut. and qr. mr. 5th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Madras.
 PEYTON, Lieut. W. J. 48th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Madras and Salem.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. J. G. 29th N.I. to Dec. 8, in cont.
 WHANNELL, Lieut. col. comdt. P. to Areet, to Dec. 31.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GODFREY, Sup. surg. F. fr. N. div. to be sup. surg. pres. div. app. made on public grounds, Dec. 21.
 PALMER, Asst. surg. E. J. doing duty with 2nd batt. art. to relieve West at Ongole, Dec. 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MAGRATH, Surg. A. N. 46th N.I. to pres. prep. to appl. for leave to Europe, on m. c.
 WALSH, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 8th N.I. to Dec. 31, in cont. to Neilgherries, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ATKINS, the wife of E. twin sons, at Ootacamund, Nov. 21.
 BROOKMAN, the lady of Capt. H. J. Mysore Commission, s. (still-born), at Bangalore, Dec. 7.
 BROWN, the wife of D. d. at Ootacamund, Nov. 30.
 BURNES, the wife of E. s. at Poodooppettah, Dec. 18.
 GERTON, the lady of the Rev. J. d. at Secunderabad, Dec. 18.
 NEILL, the lady of Capt. James George, 1st Eur. regt. dep. asst. adjt. gen. Ceded districts, d. at Ramanamally, Nov. 27.
 ORTON, the wife of George, s. at Narsingapetam, Dec. 14.
 SPENCE, the wife of J. S. s. Dec. 18.
 UNDERWOOD, the lady of W. E. d. Dec. 17.
 WRIGHT, the lady of Lieut. and adjt. Joseph Henry, 1st N.L.s. at the French Rocks, Dec. 18.

MARRIAGES.

COLLINS, Vet. surg. Edward C. 2nd L. C. to Caroline Eliza, d. of the late Capt. Floyd, H. M.'s 13th lt. drag. at Trichinopoly, Dec. 8.
 MILLER, Lieut. Thomas H. L. 52nd N.I. to Anna, d. of the late John Dinwoodie, c. c. s. at Ootacamund, Dec. 9.

DEATHS.

CLIFTON, Capt. com. John, 7th Nizam's inf. at Ellichpore, Dec. 20.
 UNDERWOOD, Penella, d. of W. E. Dec. 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 14. Steamer *Bentlnck*, Field, Calcutta.—15. *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Cannanore.—18. *Orestes*, Beazley, London; *Lady Sandys*, Pentreath, Bordeaux; *Laborouse*, Floury, Bourbon; *Favorite*, Hauxwell, London.—19. *Lord Hungerford*, Norman; *Candahar*, Goss; *Emerald Isle*, Palmer; *Kestral*, Bremner; *Martin Luther*, Hutton; *Princess Hélène*, Carruthers, returned from sea; *Apolline*, Gardner, London.—20. *Acorn*, Bingham, Trincomallee; *Fox*, Blackwood, Trincomallee; *Wellesley*, Arrow, Calcutta.—22. *Lord Elphinstone*, Andree, Hong-Kong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Bentlnck*—Capt. Fitzgerald and servant.
 Per *Orestes*—Miss Dore, Capt. Dore, H. M.'s 94th regt.; Asst. surg. Purvis, H. M.'s 94th regt.; Lieut. Breddon, 25th regt.; Ens. Smith, 25th regt.; 200 privates, 12 women, and 7 children of H. M.'s 94th regt.
 Per *Apolline*—Mr. Merasur, wife, and two children.
 Per *Fox*—Mrs. Jackson.
 Per *Wellesley*—Capt. Mackenzie, Mr. Preston, and Maj. Anstruther.
 For ENGLAND—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Yates, two Misses Yates, Mrs. Preston and family, Capt. Kirby, Dr. Shring, Maj. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Beavor and child, two Masters Anstruther, and Mr. Surters.
 Per *Lord Elphinstone*—Capt. T. C. G. Stuart and lady, Capt. E. V. P. Halloway, Capt. C. Burton, lady, and child, Miss Fitzgerald, Lieut. S. Gibbon and lady, Lieut. C. J. A. Deane, Ens. H. Thurnburn, Ens. E. W. Dun, Ens. H. J. Bett, Asst. surg. F. Fletcher, Asst. surg. W. Hende, Mr. Stewart.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Dec. 23, 1847.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1836-36	1½ to 2 per cent. dis.
1839-30	1½ do.
1841	Par to ½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	12 to 14 do.
1835-36	do. do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	No transactions.
Tanjore Bonds	15 to 16 do. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	15 do. prem.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras	250 to 260 Rs. do.
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.

Exchanges.

Bills on England..... 1s. 8½d. a 1s. 9½d. according to sight.
 Calcutta.—Buy, par to 2 per cent. dis.
 Sell, " to 2 " prem.
 Bombay.—Buy, " to 2 " dis.
 Sell, " to 2 " prem.

BOMBAY.

MR. BONHAM, LATE GOVERNOR OF SINGAPORE, NOW GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG.

By a somewhat curious coincidence, in the same paper which contains the crowning act of the unwisdom of Sir John Davis, as related in the *China Mail*, our readers will find from the English papers a notice of the appointment of his successor, Mr. Bonham, of the Bengal civil service, late governor of Singapore. The past two years have opened up a new field for the ambition of Indian officers to aim at. In this space we have found Lord Metcalfe in Canada; Sir Henry Pottinger, first appointed to the government of the Cape of Good Hope, and then to that of the Madras presidency; Mr. Clerk, governor of Bombay; and Mr. Bonham, governor of Hongkong. Mr. Brodke, another Bengal civilian, likely to become more famous in the annals of our country than any of those we have named, owed his government to his own enterprise, not to the ministers of the crown. It is eminently creditable to the ministry that in all the cases we have named—to which may be added the Governor-Generalship of India and of Canada—the parties appointed have been opposed to them in politics. May we not hope that these are but fore-shadowings of better things to come, and that the most valuable appointment under the crown—the Governor-Generalship—will at no distant date be open to the servants of the Company. In reality, could Englishmen rid themselves of their prejudices, and look at the fact as it stands, the East is the only quarter of the world where in these piping times of peace experience in active affairs, either civil or military, is to be acquired. Here our own seems to bring all qualities, good or bad, more prominently forward and more rapidly to perfection, than in more chilly climes. Whatever is the characteristic of man's nature, whether good or bad, is brought out in stronger relief than elsewhere: the indolent becomes more slothful, the wicked more vicious, the stupid more dull, the active more energetic, the humane more benevolent, the intelligent more studious and enlightened, than in other quarters of the world. Officers, whether civil or military, obtain the best of all imaginable training—that effected by throwing a man on his own resources, imposing on him ample responsibilities, giving him a large task and large discretionary powers. Hence the eminence so considerable a portion of the Company's servants attain in every thing which dignifies and ennobles—hence the quantity of work performed in the East beyond the mere requisites of strict professional duty. The offices of the crown are unhappily too generally bestowed mainly on political considerations: it is not the man most fit for the place that is chosen, but he who has most political friends on the same side of the question with the ministers,—considerations of fitness indeed seem in general thrown overboard altogether. Amongst us, happily, factious feelings are unknown; we have no party claims to advance, for we have had neither means nor disposition to share in the affairs of party, and a selection made from those so circumstanced stands a double chance of being a good one.—*Times*, Dec. 29.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

THE BISHOP.—In our issue of the 8th instant we mentioned that the right reverend the Lord Bishop was expected to return to the presidency shortly before Christmas: we have now been

authorised to state that his lordship will not return to Bombay before the beginning of April next.—*Times*, Dec. 18.

Mr. W. Escombe.—It is with deep regret that we have learned of the demise of Mr. Escombe, late Secretary to Government in the General Department. The sad event occurred at Marseilles. Mr. Escombe had proceeded on two years sick leave to Egypt, with a view of going to Europe should circumstances require, or otherwise guiding his movements as might be considered desirable. Finding his strength decreasing, and no signs of returning health making their appearance, he went to Marseilles, with the view of spending the winter in the south of France. He was in hopes of meeting his family on the way; and Mrs. Escombe accordingly started from England and pushed on by the Trieste route, not imagining her husband in danger, or likely to quit Egypt for a time. On reaching Alexandria she found he had left for Marseilles. Thither she immediately followed him, but all too late—he had been in his grave some time before her arrival. The following paragraph regarding him appeared in our *Overland Summary* at the time of his departure; we little thought in writing it that we were penning an obituary notice:—

“Mr. W. Escombe, Secretary to Government in the General Department, proceeds to Egypt for two years on sick certificate, or failing the relief we trust he will have experience, from Egypt to Europe. Mr. Escombe first became familiarly known to the public as a servant of the Government when in charge of the post-office in 1842. This department had then all at once had its duties more than doubled by the opening up of the overland mail communication: the extreme celerity with which despatches had to be effected both ways being in itself as novel and troublesome as the increased quantity of covers to be despatched. Though not of vigorous health or robust constitution, Mr. Escombe was a man of the greatest activity and energy—indifferent to the mere routine and forms of office which had nothing but antiquity to recommend them, and altogether regardless of those responsibilities, the apprehension of which interferes with so many improvements. The late lamented Mr. John Gordon had begun improvement—Mr. Escombe worked it out, and left for Mr. Gordon, who both followed and preceded him, the system since then in use; under which the establishment has, in the hands of the various most obliging postmasters we have since 1843 possessed, enjoyed so much popularity. In 1843 Mr. Escombe succeeded Mr. Morris as Secretary to Government in the General and Persian Departments, and here carried with him the high qualities he had previously manifested—those of a man of much activity, of excellent talents, large and varied acquirements, the utmost anxiety to oblige, with the most honourable uprightness of purpose.”—*Ibid*.

DEATH OF MR. S. TRACY.—The demise of this gentleman, who has been but comparatively a short time amongst us, gives another warning of the shortness of life and suddenness of removals in India. He came to Bombay in 1844 to join the house of Higginson and Cardwell. He had before this been a member of the firm of Messrs. Briggs and Co., of Alexandria, in which place he had long resided, and was much esteemed. He was a man of much intelligence, but of quiet and secluded habits. He had for some days been suffering from a bilious attack, from which no danger was apprehended, when he was suddenly cut off early yesterday morning, in the forty-sixth year of his age.—*Ibid*, Dec. 22.

APPOINTMENT OF SHERIFF.—We have heretofore accidentally omitted to mention the appointment of L. C. Rivett, Esq., to the office of Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. He has been sworn in office, and assumed the duties of the shrievalty. We have before had occasion to speak of Mr. Rivett's gentlemanly and courteous demeanour,—of his industry and impartiality as a magistrate,—and his many other recommendations for a public appointment.—*Times*, Dec. 25.

HOW TO GET UP AN AGITATION.—Amongst the papers printed in connection with Sattara affairs is one which adverts to the enormous sums sent home for the purchase of agitation in England; nearly 40,000*l.* sterling appear to have been squandered by the ex-rajah in getting philanthropists to take up his cause! No wonder we have agitation when we have the means of requiring it so liberally. We should like to see a similar return in reference to the King of Delhi—or indeed to have the statistics of the whole of these matters before us. It would in that case be found that the grievance speeches bear a very close relation to the length of the purse of the aggrieved—that no patriot tear ever flowed, or philanthropic tongue was found to wag, for the wrongs of the injured poor. The injuries of the Amcers of Scinde are occasionally alluded to, but no more: our peridy to Dost Mahomed was never touched upon:—they did not pay!—*Ibid*, Dec. 29.

MOFUSSIL.

BELGAUM.—*The 78th Highlanders.*—We have letters of the 11th inst. from this station. Our correspondent mentions the prevalence of a rumour at Poona to the effect that the 78th Highlanders are to be turned over to the Madras establishment, their place at Belgaum being taken by H. M.'s 22nd foot. He adds that the same rumour was some months ago current in the regiment. This is the first time it has come to our ears, and we must say it seems to us far from probable.

—*Arrivals and Departures.*—Superintending surgeon Tawse had left on the 6th on a tour of inspection. Lieutenant Thompson, A.D.C., and son-in-law to General Hughes, and lady, reached Belgaum on the 7th.

—*Review.*—The review of the troops, which had been postponed on the 9th, owing to the delicate state of the health of the brigadier, was to take place on the 15th, beginning with the 78th.—*Times*, Dec. 18.

—*Dec. 16.*—*Official movements.*—The collector, Mr. Inverarity, is still out in the district, superintending the new line of road to Kolapore. Lieut. North returned yesterday to camp, after being out some time with the collector, assisting in the same duty. It is rumoured Lieut. North will probably remain permanently with us; indeed it is much wished, as the good he has done the cantonment generally speaks highly in his favour.

—*Gaities.*—The station was enlivened last evening with a ball and supper, given by Capt. Haliburton to the élite.

—*Mr. and Mrs. Sandys.*—The Rev. Mr. Sandys is on leave, it is presumed to take a farewell of his lady at Vingoria, as she is on the eve of returning to her native land, to restore her health. She will carry with her the best wishes of the community, especially those of the poorer classes of Europeans, to whom her kindness ready aid, and Christian benevolence, endeared her.—*Ibid*, Dec. 22.

NURBUDDA.—*Coal.*—We understand that Mr. Johnstone, engineer in the dock-yard, has been directed by Government to examine the coal beds on the Nerbudda and to the north-west; from which Lieutenants Evans and Dunsterville and various others have sent specimens.—*Times*, Dec. 22.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, H. L. Asst. to pol. agent in Southern Mahratta country, perm. to rem. on dep. for further period of 4 mo. &c. Jan. 1.

BELL, W. W. coll. of Khandeish, procs. into his dist. on dep. Dec. 1.

BUTTERFORTH, A. ret. to duty, Dec. 14.

DAVIES, C. J. 2nd asst. to coll. of Ahmedabad, qual. for public business, Dec. 17.

DOIG, J. asst. mag. at Belgaum, qual. for mag. duties, Dec. 21.

DOWN, E. P. actg. 2nd asst. to coll. of Tanna, is pl. in perm. ch. of talookas of Cullian, Moorbaur, Nuarapoor, and Tulloja, Dec. 18.

ELPHINSTON, A. ret. to duty, Dec. 14.

GLYM, E. allowed to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Mahratta language, Dec. 28.

HAYLOCK, W. H. passed exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 23.

REMINGTON, A. judge and ass. judge of Ahmedabad, res. ch. of office, Nov. 30.

RIVETT, L. C. C. to be sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

WALLACE, E. J. to be clerk of the crown, indictments, and arraigns, and registrar court of admiralty in crim. dept. of Supreme Court, in succ. to Herriek, des. Dec. 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ELPHINSTON, A. 1. mo. in the Deccan, Dec. 22.

REMINGTON, A. 6 weeks, fr. Jan. 19, to pres.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT, &c.

WATSON, Rev. T. admitted to the service, fr. Dec. 8, to offic. at Currahee, dur. abs. of Rev. Mr. Brereton, on m.c. Dec. 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRERETON, Rev. H. H. asst. chaplain at Currahee, 4 mo. to pres. and the coast, fr. date of leaving his station.

CHURCHILL, Rev. J. asst. chaplain at Sholapoor, to Jan. 1, in ext. to remain at pres.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AULD, Capt. J. W. 2nd in com. Khandeish Bheel corps, to act as com. of Ahmednuggur police corps dur. abs. of Simpson, Dec. 22.

BRASSEY, Lieut. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to proceed forthwith to Poona and join detach. of his corps at that station, Dec. 29.

BRASSNELL, Lieut. C. E. 8th N.I. perm. to ret. to duty, Dec. 31.

CRAWLEY, Lieut. col. C. ret. to duty, Nov. 29; fr. 11th to 7th N.I. Dec. 21.

CRISTALL, Capt. F. 8th N.I. ret. to duty on Dec. 14.

DOBREE, Ens. J. R. P. to do duty with 18th N.I. and div. to join on arr. of regt. fr. Schude, Dec. 11.
 ETHEBRIDGE, Lieut. A. T. 23rd N.I. to join and do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. till further orders, Dec. 21; to be rel. fr. duty on arrival of details at Poona, Dec. 29.
 GOLDIE, Ens. W. 27th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Dec. 22.
 GOLDIE, Ens. R. 27th N.I. to be lieut. v. Shrigley, retired, fr. May 1, 1846.
 GORDON, Ens. J. to do duty with 26th N.I. to join Dec. 29.
 GRAHAM, Ens. A. W. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 7, v. Tolfrey, deceased.
 HALL, Ens. J. D. posted to 4th N.I. Dec. 7, v. Graham, prom.
 HART, Capt. E. H. 19th N.I. perm. to ret. to duty, Dec. 31.
 HART, Lieut. P. L. eng. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 14.
 HASSARD, Lieut. R. D. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rem. at presidency and await arrival of recruits fr. England, Dec. 29.
 HIBBERT, Capt. to be act. exec. eng. at Poona, Dec. 24.
 HOSSACK, Lieut. G. art. perm. to ret. to duty, Dec. 31.
 JAMES, Maj. H. 18th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 29.
 JESSOP, Lieut. C. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rem. at presidency and await arrival of recruits fr. England, Dec. 29.
 JONES, Lieut. T. B. 11th N.I. ret. to duty on Dec. 17.
 KEMPT, Lieut. and adjt. to act as interp. to nat. vet. batt. Dec. 10.
 LEESWITH, Ens. J. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. to proceed forthwith to Poona, and join detach. of his corps at that station, Dec. 29.
 LEIGHTON, Lieut. col. T. fr. 1st gren. N.I. to 14th N.I. Dec. 21.
 LE MESURIER, Maj. A. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. to ch. of recruits posted to that corps, Dec. 31.
 MARGARY, Brev. capt. H. J. eng. app. to com. sappers and miners v. Capt. Hibbert, app. executive eng. at Poona, Dec. 31.
 MAUDE, Lieut. E. to act as interp. in Hindustani to 4th N.I. v. Hunter on other duty, Dec. 23.
 McDUGALL, Lieut. to rec. vet. ch. of horses of 3rd troop H.A.
 MCGREGOR, Capt. 21st N.I. to act as supt. of bazaar and sub-ass. com. gen. at Rajpote dur. abs. of Vincent on duty, Dec. 30.
 MOYLE, Lieut. H. R. C. 2nd N.I. perm. to ret. to duty, Dec. 31.
 NAPIER, Cadet F. R. B. to do duty with 26th N.I. to join.
 NICHOLSON, W. M. posted to 27th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 11.
 PAUL, Ens. A. G. to do duty with 18th N.I. and dir. to join on arr. of regt. fr. Schude, Dec. 11.
 PENNY, Capt. J. 1st L. C. ret. to duty on Dec. 14, to be a mem. of the com. for inspection of horses, Dec. 30.
 PRAYNE, Lieut. to act as assist. qr. mr. gen. v. McMurdo, res. Dec. 27.
 RUSBY, Lieut. C. to be qr. mr. and int. in Hindustani and Mahabuleshwari languages to 16th N.I. fr. Nov. 39.
 SIBTHORPE, Ens. A. W. to do duty with 1st grens. to join Dec. 23.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. 2nd L. C. to perf. duties of vet. surg. to the corps dur. abs. of Vet. surg. Poett on duty, or till further orders.
 SMER, Lieut. col. W. N. P. fr. 14th N.I. to 1st gren. N.I. Dec. 21.
 SPILLER, Lieut. col. W. fr. 7th to 11th N.I. Dec. 21.
 ST. CLAIR, Lieut. to act as adj. to L. wing 13th N.I. v. Holland, appointed to the staff, Dec. 17.
 STUART, Lieut. W. S. eng. ret. to duty Nov. 29, to be assist. to sup. and exec. eng. at Aden, v. Margary, Dec. 24.
 THATCHER, Assist. surg. perm. at his req. to resign his appt. of civ. surg. of Kalra, and his service as pl. at disp. of the C. in C.
 TURQUAND, Lieut. L. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rem. at Presidency and await arrival of recruits fr. England, Dec. 29.
 WHITEHILL, Capt. C. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rem. at Presidency and await arrival of recruits fr. England, Dec. 29.
 WHITTAKER, Lieut. B. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. to join his regt. Dec. 21.
 WILSON, Brev. maj. A. R. 14th N.I. perm. to resign on pension, Dec. 23.
 WOOD, Lieut. J. A. 20th N.I. ass. ch. of duties as acting suprtd. of Gulcoowar's contingent of horse in Kattiwar, Dec. 4.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.
 CHAPMAN, G. Nov. 29.

INFANTRY.

DOBREE, J. R. P. Nov. 29.	PAUL, A. G. Nov. 29.
FERGUSON, A. Dec. 9.	PLOMER, A. G. Dec. 8.
FORD, St. C. Dec. 14.	ROBINSON, H. L. Dec. 14.
MARRIOTT, C. Dec. 9.	WALLACE, R. R. Dec. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to pres.
 BARR, Lieut. J. T. asst. to pol. agent in Kattiwar, 2 mo. in ext. on m. c. fr. Dec. 21.
 BEYNON, Ens. W. H. 21st N.I. 2 mo. to Bombay, to undergo exam. in Hindustani, fr. Jan. 1.
 BRUCE, Lieut. C. J. art. till departure of first steamer for Kurra-
 chee, to rem. at Bombay, on m. c.
 BRUERS, Ens. W. S. 22nd N.I. fr. Dec. 30 to Jan. 31, 1848, to proceed to Mahabuleshwari on m. c.
 BUCKLE, Lieut. C. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bombay.
 BURROWS, Ens. E. E. 21st N.I. 2 mo. to Bombay, to undergo exam. in Hindustani, fr. Jan. 1.
 CRAWFORD, Capt. J. H. G. garr. eng. to Jan. 20, to the Deccan.

CUMBERLEGE, 2nd Lieut. C. E. eng. in ext. to rem. at the presi-
 dency till Jan. 31 on m. c.
 DE LISLE, Lieut. A. eng. in ext. to remain at presidency till Jan.
 31 on m. c.
 FARQUHARSON, Brev. maj. E. A. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 10.
 FEARON, Lieut. D. F. 10th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Dec. 1, to rem. in
 the Deccan, on m. c.
 FORD, Ens. St. C. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 20, to proceed to
 Nassick.
 FORD, Capt. Sir F. bart. 20th N.I. to Jan. 1, 1848, in ext. to re-
 main at Bombay.
 GRAY, Lieut. W. 1st Eur. regt. in ext. to rem. at Presidency till
 Jan. 31, on m. c.
 HART, Capt. E. H. 19th N.I. 1 mo. to Pres. on m. c. fr. Dec. 1.
 HORWOOD, Capt. W. S. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 10, to Mahabulesh-
 wur on m. c.
 HODGKINSON, Lieut. G. 28th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, Dec. 24.
 JACOB, Maj. G. le G. pol. superdt. of Sawant Warree, 1 mo. fr.
 Jan. 22.
 JARDINE, Lieut. F. R. 5th N.I. leave cane. Dec. 10.
 KENYON, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 30, to Bombay.
 LEIGHTON, Lieut. col. T. 1st gren. N.I. leave cane. fr. Dec. 8.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. F. W. 8th N.I. 2 mo. from Jan. 10, to the
 Deccan.
 MALLABY, Ens. J. 13th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 20, to Vingoria
 on m. c.
 MANER, Capt. C. 17th N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Dec. 11, in ext.
 MARSTON, Lieut. E. C. to Bombay on m. c.
 MARSTON, Capt. C. G. 25th N.I. in ext. to rem. at the Pres.
 till Jan. 31, on m. c.
 MCKENNA, Lieut. J. M. art. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Dec. 20, to rem. at
 Mahabuleshwari, on m. c.
 OLDFIELD, Lieut. F. J. 3rd L. C. fr. Jan. 10 to March 10, 1848,
 to be exam. in Hindustani.
 PALGRAVE, Ens. W. G. 8th N.I. in ext. to rem. at the pres. till
 Jan. 31, on m. c.
 PALIN, Lieut. W. H. 17th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, Dec. 24.
 PELLY, Lieut. L. 17th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m. c. Dec. 10.
 ROBERTSON, Brig. W. D. leave to pres. in cane. at his request.
 SCHNEIDER, Capt. J. W. 2nd gren. N.I. 3 years to Europe, on
 m. c. Dec. 10.
 SCOTT, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. in ext. to rem. at the pres. till
 Jan. 31, on m. c.
 SPARROW, Ens. H. 3rd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m. c. Dec. 10.
 TAVENER, E. L. 20th N.I. fr. Dec. 25 to March 20, to pres. for
 exam. in Hindustani.
 TYNDALL, Capt. J., N. V. batt. in ext. to rem. at the pres. till
 Jan. 31, on m. c.
 VINCENT, Capt. H. leave cane. at his request.
 WASHINGTON, Ens. W. 20th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to pres. for
 exam. in Hindustani.
 WESTON, Lieut. W. 14th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, Dec. 24.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON Asst. surg. J. J. ret. to do duty on Dec. 9.
 BAYNE, Asst. surg. R. to med. ch. of Eur. regts. proc. fr. pres. to
 Poona and Ahmednuggur, Dec. 24.
 BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. to repair to the presidency as next fr. duty in
 the Indian navy; pl. at disp. of supt. of Indian navy, Dec. 24.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. to repair to the presidency, Dec. 29.
 DAVIES, Asst. surg. 22nd N.I. to rec. med. ch. of stat. staff at
 camp near Baroda, Dec. 27.
 DEAS, Asst. surg. J. to cont. in ch. of collector's treasury, Dec. 18;
 to aff. med. aid to wing of 25th N.I. at Dhoolia until further
 orders, Dec. 22.
 DURHAM, Asst. surg. Goozerat prov. batt. to perform duties of
 ass. and civ. surg. Thatcher, at Kalra, dur. his abs. on leave.
 KNAFF, Asst. surg. to proc. fr. Dhoolia to Ahmednuggur to accom-
 pany left wing 15th N.I. on its march to Surat, Dec. 22.
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. H. P. attached to 2nd Eur. L.I. at Aden
 to join, Dec. 21.
 LORD, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 23rd L.I. Dec. 29.
 MALCOLMSON, Surg. J. P. 3rd N.I. perm. to ret. to duty, Dec. 14.
 MONTGOMERY, Surg. art. to aff. med. aid to left wing 15th N.I.
 the station, staff, and details at Ahmednuggur, fr. Dec. 6.
 NUTTALL, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 3rd co. 3rd batt. art. at
 camp near Baroda, Dec. 27.
 THATCHER, Asst. surg. C. M. D. app. to 10th N.I. Dec. 31.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. 5th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of staff and details
 at camp near Deesa, v. Montifore, Dec. 27.
 WATKINS, Asst. surg. F. W. app. to 10th N.I. Dec. 31.
 WESTON, Asst. surg. 27th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 13th N.I. dur.
 abs. of Craig, on leave, on m. c. Dec. 27.
 WILMOT, Asst. surg. J. H. placed at disp. of suprtd. of Indian
 navy, for service in the Indian navy, and dir. to join, Dec. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CULLUM, Asst. surg. W. in ext. to rem. at the presidency till
 Jan. 31, on m. c.
 CRAIG, Asst. surg. J. 13th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Vingoria, on
 m. c.

GIBB, Surg. H. 7th N.I. to remain at Bombay until arrival of his regt. fr. Scinde, Dec. 21.
 KEITH, Asst. surg. J. in ext. to rem. at the presidency till Jan. 31, on m. c.
 M'DOWELL, Vet. surg. W. horse brigade, in ext. to rem. at presidency till Jan. 31, on m. c.
 NICHOLSON, Surg. B. A. R. 22nd N.I. to Europe, on furl. for 3 years, Dec. 17.
 THATCHER, Asst. and civ. surg. 6 weeks to presidency fr. Dec. 5.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

BALL, Lieut. to com. the *Acbar*, fr. Nov. 12.
 CONNOR, Mids. perm. to reside on shore, fr. Nov. 1.
 CUMBERLAND, Mids. perm. to reside on shore, fr. Nov. 1.
 DAVIES, Mids. W. H. M. H. to be prov. mate, fr. Nov. 1.
 ELDER, Mids. G. perm. to reside on shore, fr. Nov. 6.
 FRUSHARD, Comm. to st. frigate *Sesostri*, fr. Nov. 1, also to perf. act. duties of purser.
 HAWKINS, Capt. to comm. sloop *Clive*, fr. Nov. 1.
 LITHGOW, Mids. W. to be prov. mate, fr. Nov. 1.
 MONK, Mids. perm. to reside on shore, fr. Nov. 6.
 NISBETT, Lieut. A. ret. to duty on Nov. 29.
 SELBY, Lieut. fr. *Hastings* to com. of, and as surveyor, brig *Tiptoe*, fr. Nov. 1.
 STROYAN, Mate, 1 mo. in ex. at Mahabuleswar hills, fr. Nov. 1.
 TAYLOR, Mids. A. D. to brig *Tiptoe* as assist. surveyor, fr. Nov. 1.
 TWYNAM, Lieut. perm. to reside on shore, fr. Oct. 15.
 WHISH, Mids. R. W. to be prov. mate, fr. Nov. 1.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOST, the wife of Dr. George, d. at Bombay, Dec. 5.
 CAVAYE, the lady of Lieut. col. William, 2nd Eur. reg. com. at Asseerghur, s. at Asseerghur, Dec. 10.
 CLOUGH, Mrs. F. d. at Bycullah, Dec. 15.
 CORFIELD, the lady of Arthur King, c.s. d. at Sholapore, Dec. 14.
 DUNCAN, the wife of J. d. Dec. 4.
 ESKINE, the lady of Claudius James, c.s. s. at Bombay, Dec. 28.
 HUSSEY, the wife of John, d. at Poona, Dec. 25.
 JAMES, the lady of Brig. Charles B. d. at Bombay, Dec. 29.
 MACLEAN, the wife of Apoth. Hector, 10th hussars, d. at Kirkee, Dec. 23.
 MORRIS, Mrs. James, s. at Mazagon, Dec. 19.
 ROSSER, the lady of Lieut. C. 10th hussars, d. at Kirkee, Dec. 6.
 SCALES, Mrs. G. d. at Mazagon, Dec. 29.
 WOOLCOCK, the lady of John William, c.s. s. at Dheolis, Dec. 20.

MARRIAGES.

DAUN, Lieut. James, 13th N.I. to Mary Forbes, d. of the late Archibald Inglis, at Bycullah, Dec. 23.
 GIBSON, James, to Eliza Giraud, at Bycullah, Dec. 12.
 TAYLOR, Rev. Joseph Van Someren, to Eliza Sarah, d. of George Pritchard, H.M. consul at the Navigator's Islands, at Ambrolie, Dec. 30.

DEATHS.

BROCKMAN, Charles, at Bombay, aged 60, Dec. 28.
 BROWN, Major George St. Barbe, 7th N.I. at Kotree, Dec. 7.
 CHANLING, Annie, wife of T. at Khoosul, aged 27, Dec. 9.
 DUNCAN, infant daughter of J. at Cannanore, Dec. 8.
 TERRY, Sydney, at Bycullah, aged 46, Dec. 21.
 TOLFREY, Lieut. C. F. 4th N.I. at Kurrachee, Dec. 7.
 WOODD, Lieut. G. L., H.M. 86th, at Bombay, Dec. 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 15. *Futlay Moomburuck*, Morrison, Singapore; *Crown*, Johns, Liverpool.—16. *Charlotte*, Methven, Hong-Kong.—17. *Sarah*, Stainbank, Madras; steamer *Surat*, Collier, Surat; *Bengal Merchant*, Lowen, London.—18. *Dowlat*, Pansand, Colombo; *Goody*, Hoossain, Point de Galle.—19. *Twenty-ninth of May*, Goodie, Liverpool; *Malsbar*, Pare, London; steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee.—23. *Camperdown*, Denay, London.—24. Steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, Surat.—25. *Fully Allum*, Lovett, Hong-Kong; *Charles Grant*, Evans, China.—26. Steamer *Lady Wood*, Evans, Point de Galle; *Dronagan*, Eames, Calcutta.—28. Steamer *Sesostri*, Frushard, Aden; *Shah Allum*, Dumayne, China; steamer *Surat*, Collier, Kurrachee.—28. *Royal Tiger*, Lauchlan, Damlejo; *Stanger Ajdaka*, Sanders, Gravesend.—30. *Aboukir*, Scott, Port Adelaide; steamer *Seaforth*, Higgo, Colombo; *Prince Albert*, Thompson, Calcutta; steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Futlay Moomburuck*.—Mr. and Mrs. Peat.
 Per *Crown*.—Mr. Matthew Young.
 Per *Bengal Merchant*.—Capt. C. Hagart, 52nd Ben. N.I.; Lieut. T. B. Jones, 11th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. J. W. Shelton, H.M.'s 28th foot; Mr. W. McDonald, and 168 recruits.
 Per *Malsbar*.—Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Pare, Mrs. Collett and 2 children, Mrs. Trueman, Mrs. Sinden, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. De Ross; Misses Beynon, Pritchard, Taylor, Trueman, Showell, and Brown; Lieut. Carter, 13th N.I.; Lieut. Mercer, H.M.'s 60th

rifles; Ens. Robertson, H.M.'s 8th foot; Messrs. Sibthorp and Napier, cadets; Master Trueman, two Masters Brown, and Thomas Duggan; Mrs. Shaw, Misses Julia and D. Shaw, and Mr. Shaw, Bom. C.S.

Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. McMurdo and 2 children, Mrs. Webb; Capt. W. M. G. McMurdo, 78th Highlanders, asst. gr. mr. gen. S. F. F.; Capt. E. Baynes, 20th N.I. superint. of police at Bombay; Lieuts. R. Blackall and J. H. Graham, H.M.'s 22nd foot; Rev. R. F. Cassobach, Roman Catholic priest; and Mr. J. M. Joseph.

Per *Camperdown*.—Mrs. Delham, Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Draper, Miss Blair, Miss Balmer; Captain Rawlins, Lieut. Godron, Ensign Brown, and 268 men, women, and children, H. M.'s 86th foot, and Messrs. Crawford and Draper.

Per *Dwarka*.—Major Goodfellow, lady, and family.

Per *Futlay Allum*.—Mrs. Middleton and family, Mrs. Lovett and child; Capt. Middleton.

Per *Charles Grant*.—Mrs. Evans, Miss Johnstone.

Per steamer *Sesostri*.—From SUZZ.—Mrs. Harrington and female servant; Mrs. Steven, Mrs. Nixon, Miss Harrington, Maj. J. Gordon, H. M.'s 60th Rifles, Assist. surg. Watkies, Bomb. army; Lieut. J. P. Nixon, 26th Bomb. N.I.; Mr. Delpratt, I. N. and Mr. Greenberg.

From ADEN.—Mrs. Whitehill, Capt. C. S. Whitehill, Lieuts. W. Brassey, C. S. Jessop, L. Turquand, and R. D. Hassard, and Ena. J. S. Ledwith, 2nd Bomb. Eu. L. I.

Per steamer *Lady Mary Wood*.—Capt. H. Gribble, Young, Esq. G. Combe, Esq. Lieut. Pearce, Lieut. Menacham, and Mr. Guthrie.

Per *Surat*.—Miss Rodd, Dr. Barry, and Mr. Brooks.

Per steamer *Ajdaka*.—Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. H. W. Grounds, and infant; Capt. James, Lieut. J. A. Wright, 70th Bea. N. I. Mr. J. Gordon, cadet, Assist. surg. Robert Lyell, Bea. army, Messrs. Fendall, Bardin, and Shalrp.

Per *Prince Albert*.—Mrs. Thompson and two children.

Per *Dwarka*.—Mr. Werding.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 15. *Mars*, Dapre, Colombo; *Isabella Watson*, Clark, China; steamer *Queen*, Carlless, Aden.—17. *Sultana*, Wadge, China; *Earl of Clare*, Agar, China.—19. Steamer *Braganza*, Potts, Ceylon and China.—20. Steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, Surat.—24. *Harry Lorrequer*, Jeffares, Liverpool.—25. *Duchess of Leinster*, Renfree, Colombo.—27. Steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, Surat.—28. *Bengal Merchant*, Lowen, Madras.—29. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee; *Rosina*, Gale, Liverpool.—JAN. 1. Steamer *Acbar*, Hamilton, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Watson; Mrs. MacLean; Mrs. Hobson; Miss White; Miss Rodd; Lieut. Bayne; Lieut. Nicholson; Rev. Mr. Watson; Lieut. Allow, and Mons. Serize.

Per *Earl of Clare*.—Mrs. Ager.

Per steamer *Braganza*.—Mrs. Barrow; Captain Barrow; Mrs. Colonel Willford; Dr. Don; G. Coombs, Esq.; and Captain H. Gribble; Mrs. Abdy, child, and two servants; Mrs. Hewson, two children, and two servants; J. McNeal, Esq. and servant; Captain J. M. Hewson, 94th foot; Sir Erskine Perry, Chief Justice of Bombay, and two servants; Crawford Kerr, Esq.; Captain Baker.

Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mr. Ogilvie, C. S. and Mrs. Ogilvie.

Per *Duchess of Leinster*.—Mr. H. Marshall.

Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Major Goodfellow.

Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Baugh, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Mignon, Mrs. Purvis, Miss Mignon, Maj. Davidson, Maj. Mignon, 1st Eur. fus.; Maj. Mitchell, Capt. C. Hagart, 52nd N.I.; Capt. W. Purves, 9th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. T. B. Jones, 11th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. Mercer, 60th royal rifles; Lieut. Baugh, Messrs. Watson and McKenzie.

Per steamer *Acbar*.—Mrs. McMurdo and 2 children, with 3 servants; Mrs. Scott and child; Mrs. Wilson and child, with servant; Mrs. Bate and 2 children, with 2 servants; Mrs. Bayly, Mrs. Terry and 3 children, Mrs. West and servant; Capt. McMurdo and Col. H. N. Douglas, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; Major Scott, 24th Mad. N.I.; Capt. Wilson, 14th Bom. N.I. Capt. Bate; Doctor Purnell; J. A. Russell, Esq.; Surg. C. C. Linton, and 2 children of Capt. Groube's; W. S. Brown, Esq.; Capt. H. Weston, 14th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. C. Hodgkinson, 28th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. W. H. Palin, 17th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. S. Darling, 51st K. O. L. I.; Capt. E. T. Peacocke, 1st Bom. gren. N.I.; E. F. Green, Esq.; and T. B. Hart, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	Rs. 110 per 100 Rs.
5 Do.	do.	1835-26 .. Rs. 102½ do.
5 Do.	do.	1826-30 .. Rs. 103½ do.
4 Do.	do.	1832-33 .. Rs. 89 do.
4 Do.	do.	1835-36 .. Rs. 86 do. Co.'s.
5 Do.	do.	1841-42 .. Rs. 99½ do.
4 Do.	do.	1842-43 .. Rs. 86 do.

Bank Shares.		
Bombay Bank	Rs. 36½ per cent. pm.	
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	16½ do.	
Commercial do.	5 do.	
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	38 do.	
Bank of Madras	14 do.	
Exchanges.		
On London at 6 months' sight ..	1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per rupee.	
3 months' ..	1s. 9½d.	
1 month ..	1s. 8½d.	
On China at 60 days' ..	Rs. 210 per 100 Sp. dra.	
On Madras at 30 days' ..	99	
On Calcutta at 60 days' ..	99½ per 100 rupees.	
Do. 30 days' ..	99½ do.	
Do. at sight ..	100½ do.	

PRICES OF BULLION.		
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 3	
Do. (dragons)	11 3	
Bank of England Notes, per £ ..	11 4	
Spanish Dollars, per 100 ..	222	
German Crowns, ..	216	
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas ..	103½	
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality ..	16½ to 17½	

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 3L 12s. 6d. to 3L 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.
To China, per candy, Rs. 14½.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

FOR THE SEASON OF 1845-46.		Chests.
Passes granted at Bombay and Indore from 1st Oct. 1845, up to 30th Sept. 1846 ..	13,594	
Imported into Bombay of the above passes up to 28th inst. ..	13,306½	
Exported from the above up to the 28th inst. ..	13,199½	

FOR THE SEASON OF 1846-47.		
Passes granted at Indore from 10th Oct. 1846, to the 30th Sept. 1847 ..	19,521	
Imported into Bombay of the above passes up to the 28th inst. ..	19,492	
Stolen on their way to Bombay ..	29	
Exported from the above up to the 21st inst. ..	17,360½	
Ditto from 22nd to 28th inst. viz.— Per <i>Cotta Raimany</i> ..	17,360½	

FOR THE SEASON OF 1847-48.		
Passes granted at Indore from 15th Nov. to the 6th inst. ..	644	
Ditto at Bombay from 7th to 20th inst. ..	964	
Ditto from 9th to 26th inst. ..	149	
Imported into Bombay of the above passes up to the 28th inst. ..	194	

J. S. D. DE VITRE, Acting Deputy Opium Agent.
Bombay, Opium Agent's Office, 29th Dec. 1847.

BOMBAY MARKET.

The commercial prospects of Bombay begin gradually, though slowly, to improve, and confidence between buyers and sellers has been partially restored. It is believed that much larger sales would have been effected, were it not that the internal exchanges of the country have taken an unfavourable turn, and that the Arab dealers' operations have been checked by the difficulty they have experienced this season in disposing of their horses. Rumours of failures to a large extent have turned out to be entirely without foundation—only one house having suspended payments under circumstances which will eventually occasion no loss to the creditors. Freights have declined to 3L 12s. 6d. notwithstanding the fact that tonnage is not plentiful. To China, Rs. 14 has been given.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DON, the wife of J. W. d. at Newera Ellia, Nov. 18.
FISHER, the lady of Capt. d. at Newera Ellia, Dec. 1.
KEYSER, the wife of B. G. eng. dep. d. at Trincomalee, Dec. 14.
MACVICAR, the lady of the Rev. J. G. D. D. d. at Mount Lavinia, Dec. 8.
SELBY, the lady of the Hon. H. C. s. at Grand Pass, Dec. 8.

DEATH.

COOPMAN, John, col. med. service, aged 61, Nov. 12.

SCINDE.

THE Affghans resident in Kurrachee are at present forming a Karee, with the view of bringing that part of the plain westward of the Tearee, and between it and the range of hills surrounding Muggur Peer, into a state of cultivation. The measure, if at all corresponding with the anticipations of the projectors, will prove of vast importance to our province, as the example will be followed by other speculators in the waste lands between Kurrachee and Hubb, and through the entire tract of country eastward from the head of the Mulien river to the sea-coast at present uninhabited. The natives of Scinde, whether Hindoos, Belooches, or Scindees, are too deeply sunk in apathy, ignorance, and poverty to be of much service in advancing the country for the next ten years; and for any measure involving the expenditure of money or skill, we shall have to look to people of other lands. Lest any of our readers should not know the meaning of the Karee, let it be understood that it consists of a succession of wells from the hill to the plain, with a tunnel underground connecting them, and calculated to lead the water to the lower ground. They are common in Affghanistan, and in parts of Persia.—*Kurrachee Advertiser, Dec. 18.*

A correspondent writing from Hydrabad on the 14th inst. gives the following information:—"The 9th N.I. has arrived by steamer; one wing on the 9th by the *Comet*, and the other in the evening of the 11th by the *Satellite*. An intervening detachment of recruits and attached men has also arrived; the whole marched to the fort, where they remain for the present. I have not yet ascertained their destination. Another detachment of the 7th also reached this on the 12th, and encamped on the Kotree side of the river; they marched yesterday morning for Kurrachee. I hear the small-pox is very prevalent amongst the men. Major Brown of that regiment died of the disease on his way down with a former detachment: his remains were interred in the Kotree burying-ground with the usual military honours; he was much regretted by his brother officers. The Honourable Col. H. Dundas, accompanied by his staff, passed through this a few days ago en route to Sukkur and Shikarpore. The colonel was expected to pay us a visit on his arrival, but he has deferred this until his return; he remained a day or two on the Kotree side with Captain Powell, and then proceeded in the *Conqueror* steamer. The superintending surgeon was also here, and whilst amongst us resided with the commissariat officer. We narrowly escaped a conflagration in the Kotree fort on the day on which Colonel Dundas was there. Fires were lit in the fire-places of the clerks' offices; one of the beams which crossed the room underneath the floor, was placed in the centre of the fire-place, and rested on the wall, caught fire, and but for the fortunate interference of some Europeans or natives the building would have been a victim to the devouring element: the nerves of the knights of the quill were terribly shaken. Fires are forbidden in these receptacles, and the blame consequently rests on the execution engineer's department. It is expected that the whole fort will fall a victim to the same destructive agent, in consequence of the infamous bad construction of all the buildings contained within its walls."—*Gazette, Dec. 17.*

SHIKARPOOR, DEC. 7.—Major Goldney, collector of Upper Scinde, was on the eve of starting for his usual tour through the districts. Islam Kham, the Boogtia chief, was to accompany him to Larkana, in order to take possession of his allotment of land to cultivate.—Alif Khan, native adjutant of the Scinde horse, was presented by Major Goldney with a splendid sword, as a reward for his judicious treatment of the Hill chief whilst escorting him to his presence. The deputy collector was to officiate during the absence of Major Goldney from head-quarters.—Meer Ali Moorrat had proceeded to Dejee-ka-kote, to remain ten days during the Mohoram, to distribute alms and perform penance.—*Gazette, Dec. 21.*

Our correspondent at Sukkur writes as follows, dated 16th December:—"The Hon. Co.'s steamer *Conqueror*, having on board the Hon. Colonel Dundas and his staff, arrived here yesterday at about one p.m. The colonel, I am happy to say, landed in good health under the salute of thirteen guns. Many poor folks are anxiously and impatiently awaiting the arrival of the worthy commissioner and the Hon. the Governor of Bombay, to lay their grievances before them for redress, as they have been really oppressed and deprived of their rights during the late arbitrary government; but influential people, I am told, give out that cases decided by collectors and others during the time Sir Charles held the reins of government will not be reinvestigated by the commissioner, which sadly frustrates the hopes and disheartens the unfortunate sufferers."—*Ibid. Dec. 24.*

We are sorry to record the sudden demise, at Kotree, of Byramjee

Framjee Punday, an active and enterprising merchant and agent. He arrived with the army under Sir John Keane, and has since then been one of the principal contractors for army supplies. He latterly visited the Punjab with the view of extending his speculations in that quarter, and was rapidly increasing his worldly wealth when death arrested his career. Byramjee was a general favourite. His cheerful and generous disposition has rendered his loss much regretted.—*Kurrachee Advertiser*, Dec. 25.

Small-pox has at last appeared in Kurrachee. This was to have been anticipated, as the 18th regiment, in which were numerous cases, marched through the camp, and were halted in the environs of the town for several days. Had the authorities had their senses about them, the regiment would have been embarked at Garra. The state of the 7th regt. we have not heard of, but as Major Brown is known to have died of the disease, we may presume his is not a solitary case. A cordon has now been established between the town and the camp,—a most futile measure, which can be productive of but inconvenience to the inhabitants. It is worthy of remark, that the cattle at Kurrachee have been for some time afflicted with a disease called by the natives mata, and known in Europe as the cow-pox. The meat of the cows so affected is regularly sold in the camp bazaars, as well as in the town, so that it is by no means improbable that this may be one means of generating the disease.—*Ibid*.

PERSIA.

In our last notice we endeavoured to portray the disorganized and rebellious condition of the Persian provinces, and the absence of sufficient means at the command of the Shah's government to stay the prevalent spirit of disaffection and plunder, owing to the refusal (we can hardly call it insubordination) of the troops to march towards the scene of disorder until some arrangement was entered into for the settlement of their just demands on the government. The indignities which we then described as having been inflicted upon the Shah and his minister, Hajee Meerza Aghassae, have been surpassed by latter events. The successful example of the artillery, who succeeded, by dint of their incessant clamour, when surrounding the Shah's palace and minister's private residence, in extorting from the latter a considerable portion of the arrears due to them, has, as we anticipated, found imitators among the other branches of the service. Shortly after the success of the artillery, a considerable body of infantry forced their way into the presence of the minister, while seated in an inner apartment of his own house, and with loud vociferations demanded their arrears of pay. The minister's threats and promises were alike disregarded by them, and matters would probably have proceeded to extremities, but for the intervention of Houssein Khan, the Governor of Fars,* to whose assurances of an early settlement of their claims they were more inclined to pay heed than to the promises of the head of the administration of the country. Three days after this emeute, another body of soldiery surrounded the minister's house, and refused to permit him to wait upon the Shah, keeping him in fact a prisoner, until they were pacified by the disbursement of a small sum of money in part payment of their arrears. At length, after much hesitation, and many paltry makeshifts, Hajee Meerza was induced to encroach upon the small remnant of the treasure accumulated by the late Shah. Seventy thousand toman were extracted from the royal treasury, and the more urgent claims of the troops were with this sum satisfied. The disbursement of this money, although insufficient to satisfy a tithe of the demand against the state (some of the regiments are stated to possess claims for arrears for eight years!) has proved that there is no want of readiness on the part of the Persian army to undertake the campaign, provided their just demands are attended to. A few days after the money had been paid, a further body of 4,000 infantry with 6 guns marched from the capital towards Khorassan, and about 1,500 cavalry were to follow. When this force joins the troops sent to Bestam in July last, the Shah will have an available force in the field of 6,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 18 guns. The artillery, it is supposed, will receive a yet further reinforcement before active operations are determined upon, as the coalesced chiefs can bring an equal number of guns into the field, and the chief reliance of the Shah's government is on this arm of the service, owing to the dread of Persian horsemen to act against heavy guns. Orders have been sent from Teheran to the governor of Kerman to create a diversion in favour of the Shah's troops by moving all his available forces towards Khorassan.

While these events were progressing at the capital, the first detachment of the royal troops sent in advance to Bestam made a forward movement to Kalpoosh, where Jaffer Kookee Khan, the refractory Toorkeman chief, lay encamped with his followers. A skirmish took place between the belligerent forces, in which four men were killed on the royal side, and fifteen of the Jaffer Kookee Khan's followers. The position was eventually evacuated by Jaffer Kookee Khan, and the Shah's troops took possession of it. To give an idea of the alarm excited in the minds of the Shah and his immediate followers, we may mention that this slight success tended to raise considerably the gloom and depression previously observable in all the members of the royal household. In fact it was confidently asserted in Teheran that the Shah had been extensively purchasing horses, so as to be prepared for the contingency of a reverse, in which case it was conjectured he would have fled to Tabrez, and thrown himself upon Russia for protection and assistance.

The report that the Salar (eldest son of the Asaf-eod-dowleh, late governor of Khorassan), and Jaffer Kookee Khan, had obtained possession of Kelat, is confirmed. They are busily engaged in provisioning it, with the ultimate view of retreating to it in the event of defeat. The report of Yar Mahomed Khan's march from Herat with a body of 4 or 5,000 followers has also proved to be correct. A sanguinary action took place near Killah between the Afghans and the Hazarehs, in which the former were victorious. Yar Mahomed has obtained possession of a town situated in the centre of the Hazareh country, and has likewise transported a large body of the tribe to the vicinity of Herat to colonize.

The Salar and Jaffer Kookee Khan have written to the Shah that they are his Majesty's devoted subjects, and that they have taken up arms merely to defend their lives against the machinations of Hajee Meerza Aghassae. They have added that if his Majesty will order his minister to retire to Kerbella (a mode of getting rid of a court favourite very commonly practised at Teheran, witness the compulsory pilgrimage of the Asaf-eod-dowleh at the instigation of Hajee Meerza) they will immediately lay down their arms and submit to his authority. The Shah has shown no disposition to adopt this advice, and notwithstanding the ruin which Hajee Meerza Aghassae is fast bringing upon the kingdom, his influence over his royal master is in no way diminished. This is the more extraordinary that he has not a single friend, coadjutor, or councillor at the Persian court.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 25.

BORNEO.

LABUAN AND BORNEO PROPER.—By the arrival of H. M. steamer *Medea*, we are in receipt of advices from Bruni to November 26th, and from Labuan to the 28th.

On the 21st his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Labuan, and departed the following day in H. M. steamer *Medea*, on an inspection of the coal-pits. The 23rd he left again in the *Medea* to pay the sultan at Bruni a visit, accompanied by his suite, a guard of honour under Lieut. Morrison, the officers of H. M. steamer *Medea*, and H. C. steamer *Phlegethon*, in company. Owing to a low tide both vessels got on a shore near "the wall." The *Phlegethon* was got off, and on the day following the admiral shifted over to that vessel, and with his suite anchored off the sultan's house. A salute of 24 guns was fired and returned, the guard was drawn up on shore, the officers attending the audience in full dress. The admiral expressed his satisfaction to the sultan that every thing proceeded so quietly and regularly, also at the complete suppression of piracy in his neighbourhood. He likewise explained what was understood to be good faith between nations, lest his Highness should have any undefined notions on that subject, and demanded payment of a debt (which was of some standing and acknowledged to be due) to Mr. Miles, of several hundred dollars. This the sultan promised to pay forthwith, the commander-in-chief giving him significantly to understand that the world always considered the promise of a king sacred and inviolate. Many questions were put to his highness by the admiral in so clear and straightforward a manner that it gave no opportunity for the other to play the "artful dodger," and after being told by the commander-in-chief that he should think it his duty to see all debts to British merchants paid, and should take care that good faith on their part towards the sultan should be observed, they parted with mutual outward signs of pleasure and good will. The first kind offer the sultan made the admiral was a cigar, to the great amusement of the officers, and slight consternation of the worthy chief, who was thus rather placed "in a fix." The *Medea* next day, 25th, after much labour, was got afloat, and returned with the admiral and suite to Labuan.

* The mention of Houssein Khan's name as Governor of Fars shews that we were right in contradicting the assertion made in the *Sindh Gazette* that this appointment had been bestowed upon a brother of Aga Khan Mehlatce.

The *Vernon* is on her way hither, having left Labuan with the *Medea*, which towed that heavy frigate nearly 50 miles out, at a rate of from six to seven knots; some idea of the speed and power of this favourite steam-vessel may be formed from the fact that, notwithstanding the above detention, she performed the distance to Singapore in three days.

We annex the following from a correspondent who was an eye-witness of what he relates:—

“*Bruni, November 26, 1847.*”

“The advent here of his Excellency Admiral Inglefield has formed the most striking event since I last wrote to you by the *Amelia*. On the 23rd instant a report reached the sultan that the naval commander-in-chief was about to make a visit to Bruni. The old sultan, whose guilty conscience needed no accusing, was on the *qui vive*, utterly at a loss to account for the unsolicited honour about to be thrust upon him. So soon as the report reached Bruni that two steamers were proceeding up the river, his Majesty's heart failed him. He sent frequently for a Mr. Burns here, as to the object of the admiral, and ere he was satisfied that the advent was of a friendly nature, his Excellency landed, attended by a numerous staff, and a guard of honour composed of marines. The officers of the *Medea* and *Phlegethon* were in full dress. Most strangely did the *cortège* contrast with about 2,000 or 3,000, literally savages, whose spare clothing—if it deserve the term—cut a sorry figure around the display of gold lace, swords, and epaulettes displayed on the occasion. The sultan had invited the leading pangerans to the audience, who attended, accompanied by their numerous half-naked followers. To the Dyaks the assembly of so many officers in full uniform was a strange and imposing sight. The first compliments over, the admiral offered the sultan a pinch of snuff from a gold snuff-box; the wily old sultan took the box into his hand, and very coolly helped each of his leading chiefs to a ‘four finger and thumb pinch,’ emptying the box most adroitly, and shewing pretty plainly that he considered the box as his own share; the gallant admiral perceived the ruse, but being also up to snuff, took back the box to help himself. Not in the least behindhand, the sultan tendered the admiral and his suite each a cigar, but as H. E. did not wish the audience to end in smoke, he communicated, through an interpreter, a sound lesson on honesty and good faith—two courtiers not very frequent at the sultan's court. The claims of Mr. W. H. Miles were enforced; the sultan admitted the correctness of the debt. The sultan, it must be remembered, obtained goods from Mr. Miles to the extent of nearly 500 dollars; and pressing payment, the sultan made Mr. Miles a pangeran, or chief, and gave him a pangeran's flag; but postponed payment of the amount due. At the admiral's order the sultan promised to pay Mr. Miles in bullocks, some of which will be sent away in course of three days. The admiral required it to be done in twelve days, and spoke in such a tone as to convince H. H. that bullocks or bullets were alternatives. After a few other matters were discussed, the admiral departed; but H. E. had no sooner quitted the palace (!) than his Highness took an extra quantity of betel-nut, and sank into a sound sleep. A boat is starting for Labuan, so adieu.”—*Straits Times, Dec. 8.*

NEPAUL.

We announced last week, on the authority of rumour, that the old dynasty of Nepal was likely to pass away, and the raj to merge in the family of an usurper. We have now received information from a retainer of the ex, as well as the present maharajah, of a different character, from which we would infer that matters are not so bad as they have been reported, and that the demonstrations of joy and satisfaction throughout the country, on the occasion of the birth of a son in the family, are indications of loyalty and affection, that speak favourably of the security of the Guddi, and the happiness of its possessor. In the words of our informant, the Gudi Nashin Maharaja Diraj of Nepal was blessed with a child—a son—on the 15th of last month. This event has aroused the loyal feelings of the people throughout the kingdom, and given occasion for universal rejoicing and feasting. According to the usages of rajahs on such occasions, all the prisoners in the country were liberated, in order that joy might also reach their hitherto afflicted hearts. General Jung Bahadoor, and many Kardars, have offered addresses to his Highness, congratulating him on the jewel Providence has vouchsafed unto him. The whole kingdom was wild with enthusiastic joy. When the news of the child's birth reached Benares, the sons of the Maharajah, who are residing there, evinced a similar demonstration of joy, and not only feasted the notable Brahmuns of the city, but distributed the usual *dakshina*, a birth offering. There was also a

gay and glorious *mahfil*, with the usual accompanying amusements of dancing and singing. Several of the *kamdars* imitated the example of the young princes, and our informant, who professes himself to be a devoted servant of the family, announced the event to several gentlemen of the station with offerings of sweetmeats.—*Benares Recorder, Dec. 21.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, February 2, 1848.

It is painful to announce the approaching retirement of a valuable public servant, and more painful when the step is rendered necessary by ill-health. We deeply regret to state that from this cause Mr. CLERK, whose official connection with Bombay as its Governor has afforded such unmixed gratification, is about to close his useful and honourable labours in that Presidency.

At a Court of Directors held yesterday, Lord FALKLAND was appointed to succeed to the office thus vacated. His Lordship is a nobleman not unknown nor untrained in official duties. He held the office of Governor of Nova Scotia for about six years, having been appointed thereto in 1840, and retired in 1846. He is in the prime and vigour of life, and will, we doubt not, do credit to the judgment of those who have now selected him for the exercise of power in India.

We really do nauseate the name of the Post-office. We write about its abuses till we are tired; and when, disgusted with the theme, we seek to forget it, we find oblivion impossible. The arrival of the Indian mail was telegraphed yesterday morning at eight o'clock—we obtained our packets at half-past three, and then only by sending a special messenger to obtain them. We should like to know how the intermediate time was employed between the Kentish coast and London—a distance perfectly inconsiderable, seeing that it is traversed by a railroad.

PARLIAMENT is about to resume its sittings, and ere long we shall be treated with another of those delectable exhibitions of hypocritical cant and selfish philosophy which have become the staple commodity of the Parliamentary market. The sugar duties will, at an early period, occupy the attention, or at least the tongues, of what is called “the great council of the nation.” We shall have fierce denunciations of slavery and the slave-trade, uttered in the same breath with declarations of the absolute necessity of buying sugar wherever we can get it the cheapest, and predictions that any attempt to discourage slavery by fiscal arrangements can end in nothing less than national perdition. We hate slavery—at least, we profess to do so; and profession is the sum and substance of modern political principle. We profess to hate slavery, but we have not even the decency to pretend that our hatred of it is strong enough to induce us to sacrifice three farthings in the price of a pound of sugar. We have abolished slavery in our colonies, and we have done well in regard to the end effected, though not wisely in regard to the means by which it was brought about. Of this subject, however, it is too late to speak. Slavery was

abolished in our own colonies by a piece of hasty legislation, which, if it did not attest our political wisdom, at least might be viewed as an incontrovertible evidence of our sincerity. We refused to listen to the most modest representations offered with the view of inducing us to go rather more slowly and far more surely: go-a-head was the rule which we laid down and followed. Slavery was not to be tolerated in any form, or to any degree, or for any period of time, however brief; no interest was allowed to weigh a feather in opposition to its abolition. It was a doomed thing; down it was to go, and down it went—in our own colonies. Of course it followed that, having thus dealt with slavery when the interests of a number of our own countrymen were deeply involved, we could on no account strike hands with those foreigners who continued, not only to maintain it, but to engage in the accursed trade carried on for procuring an adequate supply of wretches born to work and weep for a short time, and then to perish under the combined operation of overtasking and the lash. It could not be conceived that, while detesting slavery in Jamaica, we should regard it with complacency in Cuba. Yet such is the consistency, such the morality of modern philanthropists and philosophers. To abolish slavery in the West Indies we brought a pretty good number of our countrymen to hopeless ruin. We lauded ourselves to the skies for this sacrifice; passing over, in our self-gratulation, the little fact that the sacrifice was on the part of a few, and that the great mass of the nation sacrificed nothing, but the minute fraction which constituted each man's share of the very inadequate sum paid to the West Indian Proprietors under the name of compensation. This was forgotten; we cordially patted ourselves on the back in admiration of our great philanthropy, and were melted even to tears at the contemplation of our own goodness. And then we turn round upon our solemnly recorded convictions, and avow unblushingly that if we can save a penny by turning them adrift we are ready to let them go. Cheap sugar we must have, though it be raised by blood. We care not where it may come from, nor how it may be procured; it is no business of ours to ask questions. We have washed our hands of slavery, and high is our pharisaical satisfaction thereat. But the sugar, which we know to be slave-produced, is just as sweet as that which is brought forth by free labour, while it is a trifle cheaper; and therefore we are prepared to go on supporting slavery and the slave-trade as effectively as if our money were directly invested in slaves and slave-ships. This is the morality of a receiver of stolen goods. He is no thief—not he. He is a respectable house-keeper, and pays Queen's taxes and poor-rates. He keeps a shop like his neighbours, and it is open to all comers, whether they want to buy or sell. When men bring him goods for sale, it is nothing to him where or how they got them. True he buys them cheap; but to buy cheap and sell dear is the very life and soul of commerce. If those with whom he deals are dishonest, it is much to be lamented; but their dishonesty affords no reason against his turning his capital to advantage when opportunity offers. If he were so scrupulous as to make inquiries, there are plenty of people in the world who will take in the proffered goods without, and there is no reason why he should suffer by being over nice. He looks only to price and quality, and has nothing to do with the question how those who supply him are able to sell so cheap. Such is

the philosophy of the Fagans of this great country; and such is the philosophy of the country itself, as avowed by those who undertake to lead public opinion. It has, indeed, been put forth by one expounder of economical science in its most naked and disgusting form. The conductor of a journal, regarded by some as an oracle on all questions of political economy, some time since argued through an article of some length, that all that mercantile men had to do was to fill their pockets without regard to consequences. The morality of their proceedings he sneeringly intimated was to be left to the clergy. Their business was to get money, and that of philosophers like himself was to encourage them in their labours and their unscrupulousness. Surely a nation in which such doctrines are avowed and listened to is ripe for some signal manifestation of Divine vengeance!

From an article which we quote from the *Friend of India*, it would seem that Post-office abstractions are nearly as common in India as in England. In this country no person, one degree removed from an idiot, ever commits any thing valuable to the post if he feel the slightest interest in its reaching its destination in safety. But newspapers must, for the most part, be transmitted through the post, or not at all; these the Post-office officials overhaul at their pleasure and take permanent possession of such as hit their fancy. Such, too, according to the local papers, is the case in regard to newspapers transmitted to India. The illustrated papers appear to be particular favourites with Post-office readers. The love of pictorial art has extended to them in common with dustmen and chimney-sweepers, and they apparently think no more of gratifying it at the expense of the parties for whom the papers are destined, than do boys of robbing an orchard. The fine arts are said to be very effective in humanizing the minds of those brought under their influence, but that they have any tendency to make men honest does not appear. As, therefore, the studies most popular in the Post-office do not tend to promote this most desirable end, and as it is quite hopeless, as every one knows, to look for any measures of reform from the authorities that preside over that establishment, those who live at a distance from the place of publication for illustrated papers must be content to forego the pleasure of seeing them, unless some means can be devised for choking off the Post-office officials who forestall their gratification. It is difficult to know what to suggest. Perhaps it would not be a bad plan to raise a subscription to provide the *employés* of the Post-office with pictorial amusement in an honest way. They love pictures, and will have them in some way or another. Let those who receive (or hope to receive) illustrated publications through the post subscribe a trifle each for the purpose of gratifying the aspirations of postal functionaries to the possession of "Nature's counterfeits," and then they may perhaps be enabled to enjoy their own.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DIRECTION.

The following is an account of the services of the several candidates at present in the field for the vacancy in the Direction, which will be declared in April next.

MAJOR-GENERAL CAULFIELD, C.B., Beng. est., was appointed a cadet in 1798, arrived in India in the following year, and in 1800 was posted to the 5th regiment of native cavalry. In 1809 he came to Europe on sick certificate. In 1812 he

returned to India, when he was appointed to the Governor-General's body-guard. He was engaged in the Pindarree war, and on one occasion Colonel Adams thus speaks of him:—

"The conspicuous gallantry displayed by the detached squadron of the 5th cavalry, under Captain Caulfield, which offer an exertion almost unparalleled, undauntedly pushed on to the attack of a body (of Pindarrees) more than tenfold its numbers, and which the approach of night alone appears to have prevented it from annihilating."

At a subsequent period the same officer thus writes:—

"The promptitude and judgment displayed by Captain Caulfield in conducting the pursuit, and the order and gallantry manifested by his detachment in so vigorously following it up, under the privations and obstacles they had to encounter, will no doubt be honoured by his lordship's approbation. The disproportion on this latter occasion was so enormous, that an opportunity could not have been more completely fashioned by fortune for displaying the judicious and intrepid decision of the leader."

This conduct drew forth the approbation of the Governor-General, G. G. O. April 6th, 1817. In the same year he was appointed major of brigade to the reserve of the Nagpore subsidiary force. During the Pindarree war he was deputed to reside in the camp of Jeswant Rao Bhow. On the fall of Asseerghur, General Sir John Malcolm bore testimony to the aid afforded him by Captain Caulfield. In 1819 he was appointed first assistant to the resident at Indore. In 1822 he was appointed to the charge of Kotah and Boondee, with the designation of political agent in Harowtee, on which occasion the Governor-General observed:—

"This Board is too well acquainted with the service of this zealous and meritorious officer, when vested with the political charges of Jewad, during the hostilities with the Pindarrees, to render it necessary to state the grounds of my selection. I am happy, indeed, to have this opportunity of placing him in a situation where his talents, temper, and judgment will, I am persuaded, be found eminently useful."

On the active part which he took in the suppression of the insurrection of Bulwant Singh, the Governor-General observed:—

"His lordship in council feels no hesitation in expressing his approbation of the judgment, energy, and decision with which Capt. Caulfield acted on the occasion."

In 1828, on his leaving the agency of Harowtee, Lieut. Myslop, the acting agent, wrote to Sir E. Colebrooke thus:—

"On Major Caulfield's taking leave, the Maha Rao was much affected. It was the same with the Raja Rana on the occasion of a parting visit which he paid to Major Caulfield previously to that gentleman's departure this morning. Each of them seemed to feel that he was parting from a tried and steadfast friend."

In 1829 he was granted leave of absence, on sick certificate; on which occasion the secretary to Government, communicating the intelligence to Sir E. Colebrooke, resident at Delhi, writes:—

"That the Governor-General cordially concurs in the sentiments which you have expressed in your letter to that meritorious officer, whose public services as political agent in Harowtee, are fully appreciated by his lordship in council. You will be pleased to intimate this to Colonel Caulfield, and to express the regret of his lordship in council at the cause which renders it necessary for him to retire from a scene where the public interests have derived so much benefit from his able and zealous discharge of the duties intrusted to his care."

In communicating this opinion, Sir E. Colebrooke observes:—

"I beg leave to avail myself of the opportunity for expressing the satisfaction which I personally derive from being the channel of communicating to you the high sense which his lordship in council entertains of your services, and his regret at the loss of them."

In 1832 the distinction of C.B. was conferred upon him; in 1835 he returned to India from furlough on private affairs; and in 1836 he was appointed Governor-General's agent in Moorshedabad, and in the same year superintendent of the Mysore princes. In 1839 he was appointed resident at Lucknow. His commissions bear date as follows: Cornet, 13th June, 1800; lieutenant, 11th March, 1805; captain, 1st September, 1818; major, 13th May, 1825; lieutenant-colonel, 26th March, 1829; colonel, 22nd January, 1834; major-general, 23rd November, 1841.

In 1844 Lord Auckland thus wrote:—

"I have no hesitation in saying that it was from the high character which you bore in the Indian service that I selected you for the very responsible post of resident at Lucknow, and that during your

tenure of that office I had every reason to congratulate myself upon the excellent manner in which you performed both its military and civil duties."

Sir C. T. Metcalfe, writing from Canada, in 1844, says:—

"I can truly say that I entertain the highest opinion of your able and honourable services in India, in your civil as well as your military capacity."

HENRY THOMAS PRINSEP, Esq., was appointed writer to the Bengal Presidency May 8, 1808. On the 20th of July, 1809, he arrived in India. In the following year he was appointed assistant in the office of the registrar of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut. In 1811 he was appointed successively officiating assistant to the magistrate of Moorshedabad, officiating registrar of the city court of the same place, and officiating registrar and assistant to the magistrate of the Jungle Mehals, and assistant to the collector at Burdwan. In 1812 he was registrar of the sillah of Agra, and afterwards, in the same year, registrar of the zillah of Backergunge. In 1813 he became acting assistant to the judge and preparer of reports of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut. In the following year he was appointed assistant to the secretary to the Governor-General, and, subsequently, assistant to the registrar of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut. In 1815 he was appointed superintendent of lawsuits; and in 1816 superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs. In the following year he was on duty with the Governor-General on his tour to the Upper Provinces. In 1819 he went on deputation into the district of Burdwan. In 1820 he was appointed secretary to the Committee of Records, and, subsequently, secretary in the Persian department. In 1812 he became the officiating secretary in the judicial department. In 1829 he was appointed to complete the new code of Customs Laws, a member of the committee to investigate the charges preferred against Mr. Chippen-dell, and a member of the General Committee of Public Instruction. In 1824 he came home, and returned to India in 1826. Immediately on his return he was appointed officiating secretary in the territorial department. In 1827 he was appointed agent to the Governor-General in the Saugor and Nerbudda districts, and afterwards secretary to the Government in the General department. In 1831 he was on duty with the Governor-General in his tour to the Western Provinces. In 1832 he was made a director of the Bank of Bengal. In 1833 he became officiating chief secretary to Government, and in 1834 secretary to the Government of India and Bengal in the general, foreign, and financial departments. In 1835 he was appointed, provisionally, member of the Supreme Council. On his retiring from the council, he resumed the office of secretary to the Government of India and Bengal in the general, foreign, and financial departments. In 1837 he was appointed officiating secretary to the Government of India in the secret and political departments, and, subsequently, president of the Law Examination Committee. In 1840 he retired on an annuity; and in the same year he was appointed member of council, which office he retained till April, 1843. In 1842 he was president of the Council of Education.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., entered the service as writer in 1814, and proceeded to Bengal in the following year. In 1817 he was appointed assistant to the collector of Allahabad, in 1818 assistant to the secretary to the commissioner of Cuttack, and afterwards officiating assistant to the collector of customs at Balasore, and assistant to the salt agent at Cuttack. In 1819 he was appointed officiating collector of customs at Balasore; in 1820 officiating registrar and assistant judge to the magistrats at Cuttack, and subsequently in the same year acting registrar and joint magistrate of Balasore. In 1821 he became, in succession, officiating collector of Cuttack, officiating magistrate of Balasore, deputy collector of Cuttack, officiating collector of Cuttack, and additional registrar and joint magistrate of Cuttack, stationed at Balasore. In 1823 he was appointed officiating secretary to the committee and assistant to the collector of Cuttack. In 1824 he successively became joint magistrate and deputy collector of Khoorda, acting collector of Cuttack, officiating judge and magistrate of Cuttack, and officiating deputy collector of Cuttack; in 1825, officiating collector of Cuttack, and assistant to the salt agent of Cuttack, and officiating secretary to the committee; and in 1826 joint magistrate and deputy collector of Balasore, and in the same year came home on furlough. In 1829 he returned to India. Shortly after his return he was appointed officiating judge of the Jungle Mehals, and in 1831 judge of Dewanny Adawlut of the Jungle Mehals. In the following year he became sessions judge of the Jungle Mehals. In 1832 he was appointed joint commissioner for the settlement of the affairs of Chota Nagpore and Palamow, special commissioner of the district of Bankoorah, and acting judge, magistrate, and collector of Ramghur.

In 1834 he was successively appointed to the officiating civil and sessional judgeship of Behar and Hooghly; and in the next year, civil and sessional judge of Shahabad. In 1838 he was appointed commissioner to investigate the charges against Mr. W. A. Pringle, and in 1840 officiating opium agent at Patna, and superintendent of salt chokies at Behar. Mr. Den resigned the service in 1842.

MAJOR J. A. MOORE was, originally, as we have been informed, in the royal navy, but on the conclusion of peace, proceeded to India. Obtaining employment in the service of the Nizam, his abilities and business habits soon attracted the observation of the Resident; he was entrusted with several important offices, and ultimately was appointed secretary to the Resident for military affairs; his duties relating to the troops maintained by the Nizam, but officered and disciplined by the Europeans, called the contingent. This force is always under the control of the Resident, who superintends its discipline as well as its movements, and even decides upon the finding and sentence of courts-martial, being the channel through which these are submitted to the Governor-General of India. After performing his duties with credit for some years, the Resident's military secretary obtained the brevet rank of major, and finally, upon his retirement, received, we believe, a pension from the Nizam's government for his services.

JAMES HANCOCK AUSTELL, Esq., was appointed writer to the Bengal presidency in 1825, and in the same year arrived at Calcutta. In 1830 he proceeded to Europe, and in 1833 returned to Calcutta. In 1835 he was appointed second member of the financial agency at Canton. In 1836 he became third member of the financial agency and officiating member at Canton. In 1837 he became acting first member, and in 1838 senior member of the financial agency. In 1841 he came to Europe on furlough and in the same year resigned.

JOHN CARRAC MORRIS, Esq., was appointed to the service as writer to the Madras presidency in 1818. In 1820 he was appointed assistant to the chief secretary to Government, in 1821 head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Masulipatam, in 1822 senior deputy secretary to the Board of Revenue, and in 1823 deputy Telugu translator to Government. In 1824 he became secretary to the College Board and secretary to the Civil Fund, and in 1825 assistant to the collector of sea customs to the Presidency. In 1829 he came home, and in 1831 returned to India. In that year he was appointed acting secretary to the Board of Revenue, and in 1832 secretary to the Board of Revenue and Telugu translator to Government; in 1833 acting registrar of the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut, and trustee to St. George's Church. In the following year he was made registrar to the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut. In 1834 he was appointed acting secretary and treasurer to the Government Bank, and afterwards acting sub-treasurer; and in 1835 superintendent and treasurer. In 1837 he became a member of the Mint Committee, in 1838 acting temporary member of the Board of Revenue, and in 1839 civil auditor and superintendent of stamps and Telugu translator to Government. In 1840 Mr. Morris retired on annuity.

GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., was appointed, in 1806, as writer to the Bombay presidency; in 1809 he became assistant to the accountant-general; in 1810 registrar to the Court of Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of Tannah; in 1814 registrar to the Court of Adawlut of Broach; in 1815 registrar to the Court of Adawlut of Surat, and subsequently assistant judge of Surat. In 1821 he was appointed judge and criminal judge in the Western Zillah, north of the Myhee, and in 1822 judge and criminal judge at Surat. In 1825 he became judge and criminal judge at Poonah and Sholapore; in 1827 fourth judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Sudder Foujdarry Adawlut, and commissioner for civil and criminal justice in the Deccan; in 1828 acting second judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Sudder Foujdarry Adawlut, and commissioner for civil and criminal justice in the Deccan; in 1830 puisne judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Foujdarry Adawlut, and visiting judicial commissioner for the Southern Mahratta country, Deccan, and Candeish; in 1831 acting principal collector and political agent in the Southern Mahratta country; in 1833 puisne judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Foujdarry Adawlut. In 1835 he was appointed acting senior judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Sudder Foujdarry Adawlut; in 1833 judicial commissioner for the Deccan and Candeish; in 1834 senior puisne judge of Sudder Dewanny and Sudder Foujdarry Adawlut, and member of the Indian law commission. In 1836 he was made provisional member of Council, and in 1838 member of council, and chief judge of Sudder Dewanny and Sudder Foujdarry Adawlut. In 1841, by the departure of Sir James Carnac, Mr. Anderson became Governor of Bombay, which office he held till the arrival of Sir J. Arthur in 1842. In 1844 he retired on annuity.

TREATMENT OF COOLIES IN THE COLONIES.

(From the *Trinidad Spectator*.)

The letter signed "Curat Lex" we publish, believing our source of information sufficiently authentic; and, on reading it, we cannot help being forcibly impressed with the melancholy fact, that savage brutality is to be found elsewhere than amongst the lower orders of our population. When the fierce passions of men are aroused by violent provocation, there may at times appear something to palliate, although not to excuse, their exhibition; but what there was of this nature in the case before us it is not easy to see. A "lord of the soil" is indebted for labour to a poor coolie. He has not the high honour to pay for that labour when payment is due, but when asked for the arrears—in a manner not savouring of ferocity, although probably unusual, from the ignorance, on the suppliant's part, of our manners and customs—he gets either offended or afraid, and with high and noble courage repels the intruder with a lethal weapon, in such a manner as might have endangered his life. Strong efforts are being made to put down the use of the cutlass, as a weapon of offence or defence. Stronger efforts still must be used now, we true, that it has been wielded in this way by a justice of the peace.

It would appear also from the letter, that this humane law-giver stands not alone in his tactics. It is said that others attempt to defend such noble acts as "cutting down any one laying hold of their horse's bridle." We have heard much of the inhumanity of some planters towards the labourers, and particularly towards the coolie; but it wore a different aspect from this. What we have now seen, therefore, is but another melancholy proof of the soundness of the opinions we have already advanced: that, when labourers are brought here at the public cost, and are no longer wanted, there are very few scruples made about how they are used. Shame, doubly dyed it is, however, that they should thus suffer at the hands of those to whom is entrusted the administration of justice, and to whom they look for protection!

We make these observations altogether irrespective of persons. The individual implicated in the letter we do not even know; but it requires no powers of divination to see that such a character cannot with reason occupy such an anomalous situation as that which he now holds. Great discrimination and knowledge of the characters of men ought to be exercised in making such important appointments, and this will doubtless act as a warning in the future policy of the Government in this respect.

See.—A correspondent in a late letter to your independent and patriotic journal, signed "Fiat Justitia," mentioned that a friend of his had met some coolies, in the quarter of Couva, in search of Major Fagan, who was known to be in the neighbourhood, and whose heads were profusely bleeding from, as one of the poor fellows stated, cutlass wounds. Your correspondent added, on the authority of his informant, that the coolies named the man (?) who had so brutally used them, but as he was known to be a justice of the peace, and in whom consequently such conduct would be as indefensible as incredible, your correspondent thought that, in this part of their statement, there must be some mistake. As a planter of the colony, feeling that my character must be favourably or otherwise affected by the good or bad conduct of my brother planters, I deplore the painful necessity which compels me inform you that "Fiat Justitia's" informant was but too correct in his statement, as on Friday, the 1st of this month, I happened to enter the Couva police station, to see what was going on there, when, to my grief and astonishment, I found no less a personage than a magistrate, Mr. Justice Anderson, in the humiliating position of a prisoner on his trial before the Bench, consisting of Mr. Stipendiary Justice Knox and Major Fagan, and at the time receiving from the latter what Mr. Justice Anderson must have felt to be a painfully severe rebuke for his conduct towards a poor coolie labourer whom he had suddenly and unjustly discharged, and whose head he had injured by a severe blow, with the butt end of his whip, for merely taking hold of his horse's bridle to know from him when he was to receive the seven weeks' wages then due to him. As I listened to remarks which must have come home with such humiliating and painful effect to the bosom of the party towards whom they were addressed, and which, from the sentence subsequently so impressively pronounced by Major Fagan, the stipendiary justice, I believe to have been justly called for, I discovered that Mr. Justice Anderson was yet to undergo the ordeal of a second trial, for a more serious offence, that of cutting open the head of another coolie with a cutlass, the proceedings in which, as I learnt from the conversation among persons in Court, were to be sent to the Attorney-General for prosecution at the sessions.

It gives me considerable pain to add that it appeared from

the strongly condemnatory remarks of Major Fagan, and which evidently told on the audience, that other parties, claiming respectability from their position, were heard to say that, like Mr. Justice Anderson, they would cut down any labourer who would lay hold of their horses' bridle. This is a sad, but with reference to hitherto tolerated oppressive practices and partialities, not surprising misconception as to the law of personal right. It is one, however, which, under that determinedly impartial administration of justice by Lord Harris which the colony, through the Naperima planters, has just proclaimed as a prominent characteristic of his lordship's government, must soon give way to the conviction, which events are everywhere producing, that the rank or social position of the party transgressing the law, will be regarded more as an incentive than as a bar, to such party being made answerable to its penalties, as in this case of Mr. Justice Anderson, upon whom was imposed the highest penalty the magistrate could inflict, not so much in punishment of the unhappy man for the offence of which he was so justly convicted, as that it might operate as a warning example to deter others from following in so dangerous and unjustifiable a course.

I cannot conclude without observing that Major Fagan, stipendiary justice, cannot receive too much praise for the apposite and well-timed remarks with which he wound up what he evidently felt to be a painful case—one which, for the honour of the colony and the character of its magistrates, I trust will remain on its records a solitary instance of the conviction of one of them for the infliction of wanton wrong and injury, where there ought to be only justice and protection exercised.

CURRAT LEE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

Jan. 22.—Smith v. The East-India Company.—In July, 1832, the plaintiff arrived at Madras as commander of the Company's ship *London*, which was then cleared and without any cargo. The plaintiff proposed to become the purchaser of certain cotton which had accumulated in the Company's warehouses, and to trade to China upon his own account. The terms upon which the commanders of vessels traded for the Company were these: the tonnage was divided into five parts, two-fifths of which were for the benefit of the captain and officers of the ship, 102 tons was what was called privileged tonnage and for the captain alone, but he had also a right to that portion (three-fifths) reserved for the Company, paying for the same such freight as the Company should require, which was usually about 2*l.* per ton, and the customary practice was for the captain to sign a bond to secure the amount of the cargo and such freight to the Company. The plaintiff having proposed to purchase the cotton in question, his offer was accepted, on condition that he should pay such freight for the occupation of the Company's three-fifths of the vessel as they should demand, for which he would be required to enter into sufficient agreement. To this the plaintiff objected, but the cotton was ultimately placed on board the vessel, on the understanding that he was not to pay freight for it. On the usual bond being tendered to the plaintiff for his signature, he discovered that he was thereby bound to pay freight for the cotton; but upon the assurance that such clause was merely a matter of form and would not be enforced, he signed the bond. The plaintiff proceeded to Canton and sold the cotton, for which he refused to pay freight; upon which the Company proceeded upon the bond, and it was to restrain those proceedings that this bill was filed. The chief question made was, whether the Marine Board was so authorized by the Company to act for them, as that the assurance that he was not to pay freight was sufficient to override the effect of the bond; and, if not, whether the plaintiff knew that their authority was limited to ordinary cases, and that they were not authorised to act on their own discretion in a case like the present.

Mr. BETHEL and Mr. STEVENS appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. STUART, Mr. LOFTUS WISRAM, and Mr. LLOYD for the Company.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, SIR L. SHADWELL, said that before he decided this case he should read through all the papers, as a most important principle was involved in it.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

JAN. 27.—Reg. v. Charretie, Young, and others.—Mr. COCKBURN moved for a rule to show cause why this matter should not stand over, and the recognizances be enlarged till next term, on the ground of the ill health of Sir W. Young. After some discussion, it was agreed that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who appeared for the East India Company, should on the morrow pray judgment, when Mr. COCKBURN should move for a new trial.

On the 28th, Mr. COCKBURN moved for a new trial on the ground of misdirection, and the verdict being contrary to evi-

dence. A cadetship was not an office or appointment he said, but only an inchoate right to one in India. And no single director could appoint, he could only nominate and the court appoint.

Rule nisi granted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—Professor Fearon will shortly resume his lectures on the genius and construction of the Chinese language, at King's College, London. Mr. Fearon is the first gentleman who has held the professorship; he delivered his inaugural address in April last, when we expressed our opinion of his high abilities, and we are happy to be able to confirm that opinion from subsequent circumstances that have come to our knowledge. From the peculiarly good opportunities of studying the language, which Mr. Fearon enjoyed whilst in the service of Government in China, there can be no doubt that instruction from him must be attended with great profit to the pupil.

MESSES. L. PHILLIPS AND SONS.—Satisfactory progress is making in the liquidation of this estate. A first instalment will be paid early in March.

FAKE OF GENIUS.—Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a nail; Terence was a slave; Boethius died in gaol; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, and yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for five shillings; Bentivoglio was refused admittance into an hospital he had himself erected; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens, the celebrated writer of the *Lusiad*, ended his days, it is said, in an alms-house; and, at any rate, was supported by a faithful black servant, who begged in the streets of Lisbon for the only man in Portugal on whom God had bestowed those talents which have a tendency to erect the spirit of a downward age; and Vaugelas left his body to the surgeons, to pay his debts as far as it would go. In our own country, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spenser, the charming Spenser, died forsaken and in want; the death of Collins came through neglect, first causing mental derangement:—

Each lonely scene shall thee restore,
For thee the tear be duly shed,
Beloved till life can charm no more,
And mourned though pity's self be dead.

Milton sold his copy-right of *Paradise Lost* for fifteen pounds, at three payments, and finished his life in obscurity. Dryden lived in poverty and distress, Otway died prematurely, and through hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield was sold for a trifle to save him from the gripe of the law; Fielding lies in the burying ground of the English Factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot; Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for a debt of eight pounds; Butler lived in penury, and died poor; Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself; Scipio, one of the best generals of ancient times, never had a sous: Sir Harry Smith, the hero of Alwal, was always as poor as a church mouse!—*Indian Paper.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 25. Victory, Allen, Cape; *William Prowse*, late Thompson, Whampoa; *Franklyn*, Abbott, Mauritius; *Hope*, Grange, Bombay; *Collingwood*, Boyd, Mauritius; *Aurora*, Corkan, Tranquebar and Madras.—26. *Mary Ellen*, Inglis, Mauritius; *Elizabeth*, Muir, Bengal.—27. *Bucephalus*, Small, Penang.—31. *Neptune*, Le Morgon, Bengal.—*FEB. 1. Stratford*, Butterwick, Mauritius; *Benares*, Brown, and *Thomas Brocklebank*, Ponsonby, Bengal; *Camillas*, Ashton, Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—*JAN. 31. Southamley*, Jennings, and *Fife-shire*, Hay, Bombay; *Janet Wilson*, Robertson, Batavia (after putting back); *Lydford*, Stayner, Launceston; *Phæbe*, Dale, Madras; *Richmond*, Greengrass, Algoa Bay.

From LIVERPOOL.—*JAN. 22. Duke of York*, Chandler, Calcutta.—25. *Majestic*, Dick, Calcutta.—26. *Jessie Miller*, Crowder, Calcutta; *Beethoven*, Purse, Ceylon and Madras.—27. *Emma*, Scarbrow, Cape.

From the CLYDE.—*JAN. 26. Sunda*, Brown, Hong-Kong; *George Fyfe*, Murray, Ceylon.

From PLYMOUTH.—*JAN. 25. William Stewart*, Jamieson, Port Phillip.

From KINGSTOWN.—*JAN. 24. John Calvin*, Davison, Hobart Town.

From NEWPORT.—*JAN. 25. Chieflain*, Ray, Singapore.

FROM PORTSMOUTH.—JAN. 20. *Mountstewart Elphinstone*, Holton, Gibraltar and Hobart Town.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Manchester, Morice, London to Calcutta, Nov. 13, lat. 37 S. long. 5 E.—*George*, M'Vicar, London to Singapore, lat. 35 S. long. 19 W.—*Lord Dalhousie*, Ord, Shields to China, Dec. 19, lat. 4 N. long. 21 W.—*John o' Gaunt*, MacDonald, Liverpool to China, Dec. 22, lat. 7 N. long. 23 W.—*Macedon*, Edwards, London to Madras, lat. 24 S. long. 32 W.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

Nov. 9. The lady of Lieut. Grounds, Indian Navy, d. at sea, on board the East-India Co.'s steam frigate *Ajdaha*.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 25. Capt. Henry Lyall, 43rd Bengal Light Infantry, to Katherine Murray, daughter of Leonard Horner, Esq. at Hampton-wick, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

Oct. 30. Bidingfield Wise, Esq. of the firm of Gardner and Co. Maulmein, on board the *Nemesis* steamer, on her passage to Calcutta. Lately, John Campbell, Esq. m.d. late of Cawnpore, aged 49.

Jan. 25. Thomas Dade Beaty, Esq. late a commodore in the Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Cheltenham, aged 78.

27. Robert, son, of the late Major-General Robert Home, c.b. of the Madras Infantry, at Taubridge-wells, aged 8.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Jan. 26th, 1848.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Edward Whelan, 4th N.I.
Lieut. William Elwin, 58th N.I., *via* Bombay.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles J. Birch, 19th N.I.
Capt. John C. McCaskill, 51st N.I., overland,
20th Feb.
Conductor William Ranson.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Henry R. Smith, 40th N.I., 6 months.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. Samuel Osborn.

HAILEYBURY.

The destination of Mr. James Henry Bayley Colvin, a student at the East-India College, has been changed from the presidency of Madras to that of Bengal.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 28TH JAN. 1848.

Bengal, 3rd Light Dragoons.—Cornet George E. F. Kauntze to be lieut. by purch., v. John Douglas White, who retires, Dated 28th Jan. 1848.

George Thomas Ricketts, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Kauntze. Dated 28th Jan. 1848.

14th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Henry Elmhirst Reader, from 39th Foot, to be lieut., v. Greenham, who exchanges. Dated 28th Jan. 1848.

39th Foot.—Lieut. William Greenham, from 14th Light Dragoons, to be lieut., v. Reader, who exchanges. Dated 28th Jan. 1848.

Bombay, 60th Foot.—Major Lord Charles James Fox Russell, from half-pay unattached, to be major, v. James Harrington Trelyan, who exchanges. Dated 28th Jan. 1848.

Brev. major John Temple to be major by purch., v. Lord Charles James Fox Russell, who retires. Dated 28th Jan. 1848.

Lieut. Douglas Jones to be capt. by purch., v. Temple. Dated 28th Jan. 1848.

Second-lieut. John Prevost Battersby to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Jones. Dated 28th Jan. 1848.

Charles William Pownall Lillingston, gent., to be 2nd lieut. by purch., v. Battersby. Dated 28th Jan. 1848.

BREVET.

Major Lord Charles James Fox Russell, of the 60th Foot, to be lieut. colonel in the army. Dated 9th Nov. 1847.

LITERARY NOTICES.

A Practical Treatise of Chemical Analysis, including Tables for Calculations in Analysis. By H. ROSE. Translated from the French and from the Fourth German Edition, with Notes and Additions by A. Normandy. London, 1848. William Tegg, and Co.

This is one of the clearest as well as one of the most elaborate and complete works on chemical analysis existing in any language. Working on a base of extraordinary value, the Editor has, by the introduction of numerous additions and improvements, produced a book which entitles him to the fame of an original writer. This volume treats of Quantitative Analysis; the second, which is in preparation, will be devoted to Qualitative Analysis. When this latter shall appear, the student in chemistry will be furnished with all that he can desire in the way of literary aid to enable him to pursue his studies with ease and success.

Original Matter contained in Lieut.-col. Sutherland's Memoir on the Kaffers, Hottentots, and Bosjemans of South Africa. Heads First and Second, Commentaries and Notes on the Text used in the Compilation of the Memoirs. Cape Town, 1847. Pike and Philp.

COL. SUTHERLAND, an officer of the East-India Company, commanding the 2nd regiment of Bombay light cavalry, some time Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, and now Commissioner in Ajmere, being at the Cape on sick certificate, left the metropolis of that colony for the border, where he anticipated improved health. Not having any information as to the result of the experiment, we have only to hope that he found what he sought. Having had considerable experience (as he says in his letter to Mr. Montague, the Colonial Secretary) with the Bheels and other tribes who do not strictly adhere to the laws of *meum and tuum*, he was led to observe and inquire into the habits and condition of the Cape border tribes. In these researches he was greatly assisted by the Government agents, residing at a city, town, village, or hamlet, with the pretty vowel-name of Tyumie. The result of all this was, that the gallant Colonel arranged the matter he had collected from personal observations and reading, and forwarded it to Government. It has since been published, and now lies before us, a portly, pleasant, and very instructive volume. It is divided into three heads, in the somewhat curious order of second, third, and first. We shall speak first of the last. This contains a full and most interesting account of the tribes, from 1660 to the present time, and is very ably and agreeably written. The first part of this head is devoted to the history of the Kaffers and the handsome race of Hottentots, whose royal family appear to have wofully neglected their education, as it is quite common in the treaties, &c. to find a mark X in place of the august and euphonious names of Gyka, Tehachoo, Apaga, Kassa, &c. &c. The second part of the first head is devoted to the Bosjemans, and informs us of the great hardships which they suffered from the Dutch. On the proceedings of the Dutch Government in March, 1689, Col. SUTHERLAND observes:—

"There is at all events some fun in the Cape records of this month: first, the commander's declared resolution in council to give one of the sheep bartered from the Inqua Hottentoots to each of the members of his council; secondly, the drunkenness of the secretary of the court, which prevented his preparing for signature the sentence which had been passed on a culprit; his instantly saying to the governor 'Don't beat me,' when his honour was labouring him with a stick, and the governor then throwing at the secretary's insolent head the cushion of a chair; thirdly, the governor's resolution to send to Saklanah's Bay three or four men to oppose the threatened invasion of the Namaquas and Griquias, with instructions to tell those tribes to leave the Company's Hottentoots alone, else they would be forcibly expelled."—P. 438.

This was certainly an easy way to prevent invasion, though it may be doubted if it would deter our fiery neighbours from paying us a visit. The second head is occupied with a scheme for forming a frontier brigade. The author proposes to employ the natives as in India. The details of his plan we have not time to discuss, nor even to allude to. The third part treats of the existing treaties between the Dutch and our own Government and the Kaffers, with proposed amendments, &c. The work is altogether very original and entertaining.

Remarks on the Present State of our West Indian Colonies, with Suggestions for their Improvement. London, 1848. Smith, Elder & Co.

This is one of the soundest as well as one of the most vigorous pamphlets that we have seen for a long time. It is a regular smasher. The author has a complete acquaintance with the facts of the case which he discusses, and possessing powers both of reasoning and language more than equal to the duty, he demolishes his opponents with the ease of a giant knocking down flies. The tract deserves to be universally read, and in order to promote this good end, we beg to intimate, (since cheapness is the order of the day), that it is not only very good, but *withal* very cheap.

We quote a few passages by way of sample of its quality, and we should much like to meet with an answer to them.

In 1832, slavery was depicted as a sin and a crime: it was denounced as a stain upon the national honour; as a blot on the conscience of the people of this country, from which, at all hazards, and at whatever cost, they must be freed. We did not even ask the planters what were *their feelings* upon the subject. Nor would it have satisfied our scruples to have declined for ourselves the receipt of this slave-polluted produce; leaving to the planters the responsibility, if they thought fit, of continuing the use of slave-labour, and resorting with their produce to the markets of other countries where no such objections might have existed. No: the abolition of slavery was declared to be a matter of principle; to which all considerations of cost, or time, or aught else, must be altogether postponed.

Who could have dreamt that before eight years should elapse from the final completion of that memorable measure—as if to humble our national pride, and tarnish the fame of this boasted act (of which hitherto we had received *all the praise*, whilst the much-abused planters were left to sustain *almost all the loss*),—another act should be passed by the British Parliament, at the instance of the Ministers of the Crown, for the purpose of admitting into the markets of this country the *slave-grown sugars of other nations*? Slavery and the slave-trade being active in Cuba and Brazil, it was discovered that their sugars might be purchased at a penny the pound cheaper than those of our own *free-labour* colonies; and it was calculated, moreover, that we might derive some addition to the national exchequer by the transaction!

If it were right to have denounced slavery and the slave-trade as sins and crimes in 1833, what is to be said of setting ourselves to work in 1846 to derive a profit from the commission at second hand of these very crimes! If it be right to pursue the slave-dealer on the coast of Africa, and bring him to trial as a pirate and a robber, what is to be said of *sharing the profit* of his cheap and polluted gains across the ocean!

But we protest our undiminished hatred of slavery and the slave-trade: we wash our hands from their blood and guilt! Why, it is said, should we “interfere with the internal government of independent nations?”

A hollow-hearted protest against slavery and the slave-trade! As if that could palliate a willing partnership in their guilty gains! What! will it be maintained that the cheap advantage of slave-grown sugars, when other sugars may be had, does not involve all the responsibilities of slavery and the slave-trade? Much more guilty surely are they who condemn the act, yet do not hesitate to incite to the crime, than the more ignorant men who are the active instruments. Even the historian of the Peloponnesian war could tell us, “Not to the men who rivit on the chains of slavery, but to such as, though able, yet neglect to prevent it, ought the sad result with truth to be charged.” But to better purpose, a distinguished writer and divine of our own country, no less clearly expresses himself: “And, therefore, I shall return plainly to press the doctrine of simplicity, which ought to be so sacred, that a man ought to do nothing indirectly, which it is not lawful to own; to receive no advantage by the sin of another, which I should account dishonest if the action were my own.”

We invite foreign nations to join us in suppressing this great crime. Suppose a tribunal to be formed for this purpose by all the great powers. How should we appear before it, as both judges and accusers of the criminal, if it should turn out that we ourselves, in our own markets, supplied the chief incentives to the crime! Would it be seemly that an accessory to crime should sit in judgment on the criminal!

If cheap sugar, *without regard to its production*, was to become the object of our policy, why did we destroy the cheap slave-labour of our own Colonies?

If *slavery were not an evil* of intolerable magnitude, what right had we to compel our planters to emancipate their slaves, at any hazard or expense to them?—in defiance of the consequences which they predicted; and which experience has fully confirmed?

If, on the other hand, *slavery be an evil* of that magnitude which our public professions and previous conduct declare it to be, then what plea is to be found for the deliberate commission of that crime on our own part?

In truth, these passages place those persons who are at once professed enemies of slavery and advocates for the use of slave-grown sugar, in what Jonathan calls “a fix,” and we leave them to get out of it as best they may.

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East-India House, 26th Jan. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1848, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th Jan. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 2nd March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 13th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 12th of April, 1848, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained on application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 30th March next.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th Jan. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 9th February, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

DEPOT CLOTHING,—also,
ANKLE BOOTS and SHOES;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 9th day of February, 1848, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 1st Feb. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 9th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to Madras, on board Ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 200, and they must embark between the 1st and 10th March, 1848.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 10d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 1st Feb. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 9th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus, viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 10d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 200 tons of Dead Weight.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 1st Feb. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 9th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus, viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 10d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 200 tons of Dead Weight, including 37 barrels of Stockholm and 46 barrels of Coal Tar.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 1st Feb. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Papers relating to Juggernath, printed in conformity with the Resolution of the General Court of the East-India Company, held on the 22nd December last, will be ready for delivery to Proprietors, at this House, on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

H. & T. PEAT, SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,

&c., No. 167, PICCADILLY, LONDON, avail themselves of the present opportunity gratefully to acknowledge the patronage which they have received for so many years from their numerous connections in India, and to solicit a continuance of that preference which it has ever been their endeavour to deserve. At the same time, they beg to state that, from their very severe losses, they are compelled to decline the execution of any orders unless accompanied by an order for payment (when shipped) upon some agent or mercantile house in London.

It is also necessary that the name of an agent at the presidency should be given, to whom the goods are to be consigned, as the utmost despatch will be used in the shipments from London.

H. and T. PEAT feel bound, in justice to themselves, to make it known that large quantities of saddlery, &c., bearing their name and address, which are not of their make, are sent out to India, and elsewhere, by other parties, and are of very inferior qualities. Gentlemen should, therefore, send their orders direct to H. and T. P. to ensure articles of their manufacture.

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N.B.—H. and T. P. beg to recommend for durability their 10, 11, and 12 lb. saddles, in preference to the lighter ones of 7, 8, and 9 lbs., at present so much in demand for India; and likewise to observe that, in all cases where the goods are not insured, H. and T. P. cannot be accountable for any damage the same may receive after shipment.

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30	On or before	1,000	24 8 4	14 13 0
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CONTENTS of JULLIEN'S JOURNAL.

1844—1st Year's Subscription.			
Jan.	No. 1.	SEMI-AMIDON QUADRILLE	Jullien.
Feb.	— 2.	THE ENGLISH QUADRILLE	Idem.
March.	— 3.	LA VALSE A DEUX TEMPS	"
April.	— 4.	LA BOUQUET ROYAL VALSE	"
May.	— 5.	THE CHINESE QUADRILLE	"
June.	— 6.	THE ORIGINAL AND ROYAL POLKA	"
July.	— 7.	LA TAPASSELLE DE BETHOVEN	Roch-Albert.
Aug.	— 8.	GRAND SELECTION FROM BALFE'S OPERA, "THE BOHEMIAN GIRL"	Balfe.
Sept.	— 9.	GRAND QUADRILLE FROM HEROLD'S CELEBRATED OPERA, "ZAMPA"	Jullien.
Oct.	— 10.	THE POST HORSE GALOP	König.
Nov.	— 11.	THE DRAWING ROOM POLKA	Jullien.
Dec.	— 12.	THE STARS MATRÉ	Rossini.
1st Book—Introduction, Airs, "Cujus Animam."			
2nd Year—1845.			
Jan.	— 13.	THE ORIGINAL MASUREKA & CELLARIUS VALSE	Jullien.
Feb.	— 14.	THE STARS MATRÉ	Rossini.
2nd Book—Duo, "Quis est Homo," Airs, "Pro Pecunia," Coro, "Eia Mater."			
March.	— 15.	GRAND SELECTION FROM BALFE'S OPERA, "THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK"	Balfe.
April.	— 16.	THE CHINESE QUADRILLE	Jullien.
May.	— 17.	MASUREKA D'EXTASE, from Srs. PUGNI'S BALLET, "BOLENE"	Pugni.
June.	— 18.	OPERA, "ERANI"	Verdi.
L'ES PAIR DES FLEURS VALSE, Danced by the celebrated Danseuse Viennoise, at Her Majesty's Theatre.			Martez.
July.	— 19.	THE BOHEMIAN POLKA	König.
Aug.	— 20.	THE MOUNT QUADRILLE	Jullien.
Sept.	— 21.	OPERA, "LA BARRAGOLLE"	Auer.
Oct.	— 22.	THE STARS MATRÉ	Rossini.
3rd Book—Quadrille, "Sancta Mater," Cavatina, "Fae ut Portem," Air et Chœur, "Indemnatu."			
Nov.	— 23.	THE BRITISH WALTZ (Second Set of the celebrated "Valse a Deux Temps")	Jullien.
Dec.	— 24.	INTRODUCTION and ALLEGRO SCHERZO MOVEMENT, from the Third Grand Symphony, composed for and dedicated to Her Majesty, by	Mendelssohn.
3rd Year—1846.			
Jan.	— 25.	THE ORIGINAL POLONAISE	Jullien.
And a Supplement, gratis, containing Two Quick Steps, on subjects from "La Barcarolle," arranged by			J. Mohr.
Feb.	— 26.	THE ORIGINAL NAPOLITAIN (Tarantelle des Salons)	Jullien.
March.	— 27.	THE CRICKET POLKA	Idem.
April.	— 28.	THE BRITISH NAVY QUADRILLE	"
May.	— 29.	ELUSE DE MARIE VALSE	Barret.
June.	— 30.	THE STARS MATRÉ	Rossini.
4th Book—Quadrille, "Quando Corpus," Fable, "Chorus, Amen."			
July.	— 31.	GRAND SELECTION FROM "THE CRUADERS" OVERTURE TO STRABELLA and	Benedict.
Aug.	— 32.	GRAND MARCH and CHORUS from "NINO"	Verdi.
Sept.	— 33.	THE HYACINTH WALTZ	König.
Oct.	— 34.	GRAND SELECTION FROM "I LONRANI"	Verdi.
Nov.	— 35.	QUADRILLE, from "ERANI"	Jullien.
Dec.	— 36.	THE AMERICAN POLKA	"
4th Year—1847.			
Jan.	— 37.	THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLE	Jullien.
Feb.	— 38.	THE CAMELLA POLKA	Idem.
March.	— 39.	SELECTION FROM "THE BENDMAN"	Benedict.
April.	— 40.	THE GARLAND WALTZ	König.
May.	— 41.	THE PHANTOM DANCERS' QUADRILLE	Jullien.
June.	— 42.	ALLEGRO, from NINTH GRAND SYMPHONY and	Beethoven.
July.	— 43.	PRELUDE, from CHORAL SYMPHONY	"
Aug.	— 44.	THE OLGA WALTZ	Jullien.
Sept.	— 45.	THE STANDARD BEARER QUADRILLE	Idem.
Oct.	— 46.	LA FOLIA DEL REGIMENTO POLKA	"
Nov.	— 47.	JENNY LIND WALTZ	König.
Dec.	— 48.	GRAND SELECTION FROM "I DUE FOCCARI"	Verdi.
THE CAMELLA POLKA			König.

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17th	Regiment of Light Dragoons (Lancers).
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2nd	(The Royal) Regiment of Foot Guards.
3rd	(The East Kent) Regiment of Foot.
5th	Regiment of Foot (Northumberland Fusiliers).
7th	Regiment of Foot (Royal Fusiliers).
8th	(The King's) Regiment of Foot.
10th	(The North Lincolnshire) Regiment of Foot.
12th	(The East Suffolk) Regiment of Foot.
13th	Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry.
14th	(The Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot.
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60th	(The King's Royal Rifle Corps).
62nd	(The Wiltshire) Regiment of Foot.
63rd	(The 2nd Yorkshire North Riding) Regiment of Foot.
65th	(The Berkshire) Regiment of Foot.
68th	(The Durham) Regiment of Foot.
69th	(The South Lincolnshire) Regiment of Foot.
70th	(The Surrey) Regiment of Foot.
71st	(Highland) Regiment of Foot.
72nd	(The Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders) Regiment of Foot.
74th	Regiment of Foot.
79th	Regiment of Foot (Cameron Highlanders).
82nd	Regiment of Foot.
86th	(The Royal County Down) Regiment of Foot.
87th	Regiment of Fusiliers.
88th	(The Connaught Rangers) Regiment of Foot.
92nd	Regiment of Highlanders.
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These instruments possess a remarkable brilliancy of tone, and are perfect in intonation and tune in every key; the superiority of style in the finishing department leaves nothing to be wished for by the connoisseur, and the plan adopted only by T. P. of seasoning the wood for extreme climates renders these instruments far superior to any others now manufactured.

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1848.

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Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Essex	880	W. N. Howard ..	Calcutta	17 March
Royal Albert	750	A. Scanlan	Bombay direct ..	10 May
Maldstone	1000	J. T. Nash	Cape & Calcutta ..	3 July
Southampton	1050	W. A. Bowen, R.C.S.	Calcutta direct ..	20 do.
New Ship	900	C. C. Consett	Cape & Madras ..	14 Aug.
Queen	1350	D. M'Leod	Calcutta direct ..	1 Sept.
True Briton	800	S. McBeth	Ditto	10 Oct.
Minerva	900	G. Coleman	As may be required	
Samarang	700	W. Buckle	Ditto	

For Freight or Passage, apply to the respective Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 136, Leadenhall Street.

1848.

THE following **SPLENDID SHIPS**, belonging to Messrs. GREEN, of Blackwall, built expressly for the INDIA TRADE, will be despatched punctually from GRAVESEND at the undermentioned dates:—

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Whidoe	800	W. Gregson	Ditto	24 Feb.
Carnatic	800	C. Hynes	Ditto	15 April
Seringapatam	1000		Ditto	10 May
Wellfleet	1150	F. Arrow	Ditto	5 June
Barham	1200	J. Gilmont	Ditto	20 —
Trafalgar (new) ..	1250	C. Nelson	Cape, Madras, & Cal.	15 July
Monarch	1400	C. G. Weller	Calcutta direct ..	26 —
Alfred	1400	A. Henning	Ditto	10 Aug.
Sutlej	1200	P. Campbell	Madras & Calcutta	20 —
Prince of Wales ..	1350	W. F. Hopkins ..	Calcutta direct ..	25 —
Vernon	1000	E. Voss	Madras direct ..	10 Sept.
Earl of Hardwicke ..	1000		Calcutta direct ..	25 —
Madagascar	1000	E. Hight	Bombay direct ..	10 Feb.
Tartar	650	R. H. Harvey	Ditto	15 May
Malacca	700	A. Consett	Ditto	30 June
Agincourt	1050	W. H. Fare	Coast & Bombay ..	30 July
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On the 23rd June, 1847, the second division of surplus was made. The Reversionary Bonus averaged 53½ per cent. on the premiums received during the last five years; and the equivalent reduction averaged 3¼ per cent. on the premiums payable until the next division, which will be in 1852.

Specimen Table of the Share of Profits allotted to existing Policies for £1,000 each.

Date when Affected.	Age then.	Original Annual Premium.	Bonus declared 1842.	Bonus declared 1847.	Total Sum Payable.	Equivalent Reduction of Premium till next Division in 1852.	Ratio of Reduction.
1833	23	£ s. d. 21 15 0	£ s. d. 57 0 0	£ s. d. 82 18 7	£ s. d. 1,130 18 7	£ s. d. 8 15 3	40.28
1836	32	26 10 0	02 0 0	90 1 11	1,152 1 11	10 15 2	40.60
1836	45	37 9 2	74 0 0	107 5 0	1,181 5 0	15 10 11	41.50
1835	47	39 16 8	76 0 0	111 1 11	1,187 1 11	16 12 5	41.72
1837	34	27 16 8	63 0 0	93 8 5	1,146 8 5	11 6 2	40.62
1838	26	23 3 4	40 0 0	87 4 3	1,127 4 3	9 6 10	40.32
1839	26	23 3 4	30 0 0	88 6 8	1,118 6 8	9 6 8	40.28
1840	30	25 8 10	21 0 0	92 17 1	1,113 17 1	10 4 3	40.37
1841	31	27 3 4	.. ..	96 0 1	1,096 0 1	10 19 11	40.47
1842	37	33 13 4	.. ..	74 0 0	1,074 0 0	7 12 4	32.18
1843	21	22 4 2	54 13 8	1,054 13 8	5 6 11	24.07
1844	39	31 12 6	43 11 5	1,043 11 5	5 2 7	16.31
1845	24	22 4 2	18 13 3	1,018 13 3	1 15 8	8.03

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The advantages to subscribers will be—a comfortable rendezvous for themselves and friends, in the most central part of the City; the certainty of obtaining every information connected with India up to the latest date; a commodious place to write letters, and a place of reference for letters and for general business.

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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons
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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1848.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	97	CEYLON	110
BENGAL:—		CHINA:—	
Parwell Address to Lord Hardinge	98	Murder of Six Europeans at Canton	110
Miscellaneous Intelligence	99	The late Murders—Official Account	115
Government General Orders	100	Execution of the Murderers	115
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	100	Domestic Intelligence	115
H.M. Forces in the East	102	Shipping Intelligence	115
Domestic Intelligence	102	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	103	Murders in China	116
MADRAS:—		The Sugar Duties	116
Miscellaneous Intelligence	104	HOME INTELLIGENCE:—	
Government General Order	105	Europeans in the Service of Native Powers	117
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	105	Candidates for the Direction	117
Domestic Intelligence	106	Debate at the East-India House	118
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	107	Legal Proceedings	121
BOMBAY:—		Miscellaneous Intelligence	121
Miscellaneous Intelligence	108	Shipping Intelligence	121
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	108	Domestic Intelligence	122
Marine Department	109	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	122
Domestic Intelligence	109	Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India	123
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	109	LITERARY NOTICES	123

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Haddington*, with the mails, left Calcutta Jan. 9, Saugor 10, Madras 14, Point de Galle 18, Aden 28, and arrived at Suva Feb. 3.

A mail left Hong Kong in the *Pekin* on Dec. 30, making Singapore Jan. 7, Penang 9, and reaching Point de Galle on the 15th.

The *Sesostri*, with a mail, left Bombay on the 16th ult. and arrived at Aden on the 24th. The three mails thus brought were forwarded to Alexandria, where they arrived on the 6th inst. Here they were put on board the *Hindustan*, which reached Malta on the 12th inst. The *Flamer*, with the Marseilles portion, left on the following day, arriving at her destination on the 17th. The *Hindustan*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton about the 25th inst.

The *Precursor*, with the London mail of Nov. 24, reached Calcutta Jan. 8.

The *Pekin*, with the London mail of Oct. 25, arrived at Hong Kong Dec. 18.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *via* Marseilles, will leave London on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 24.

The Bombay mail will leave Southampton on the morning of Friday, March 3. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Tuesday, March 7.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Jan. 9	Ceylon	Jan. 17
Madras	Jan. 14	Hong-Kong	Dec. 30
Bombay	Jan. 16	Singapore	Jan. 7

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

THE PUNJAB, which for many months past has contributed so largely to our semi-monthly budget of intelligence, yields not a single particle of information.

THE GUICOWAR, whose death was reported in our last,

has been succeeded in the government by his eldest son. The deceased Prince was in the forty-eighth year of his age.

The noted robber, RAGOJEE BANGRIA, has shared the fate of his brother-practitioner, DOONGHUR SINGH, and been compelled to yield to his pursuers. This gentleman seems to have enjoyed an hereditary title to the exercise of his occupation. His grandfather was hanged, his father transported for life. At one time, it is said, RAGOJEE was disposed to turn honest, and, like a reformed thief, employ himself in the capture of those who engaged in free trade; but the tender of his services was not accepted, and accordingly he "took to the road," to which he had been bred, and carried on business in that way till his course was arrested by the untoward interposition of British authority. The mode of his capture is thus described:—

"This redoubted outlaw has been run to earth, and made sure of at last. On the 31st December, Lieutenant Gell, Adjutant of the Ghaut Light Infantry, accompanied by a few men of his corps, disguised as peasants, started from Tanna, and surprised and apprehended the robber-chief at Punderpore on the 2nd inst.—a distance of nearly two hundred miles. On Wednesday, the 5th, he was safely lodged in jail at Tanna. The matter was cleverly and gallantly managed, and this is the third or fourth occasion during the short period he has held the appointment that Lieutenant Gell has distinguished himself for promptitude and intrepidity in a way which sufficiently indicates the excellency of the selection made of him by the Governor, brought about solely by a belief in his qualifications for the duties assigned him. Ragojee had not only levied a heavy assessment on Government and on the community in the districts over which his operations extended, but kept the Nuggur, Nassick, Poona, and Concan collectorates in a perpetual state of alarm."

THE NIZAM'S dominions, pre-eminently the seat of disorder, have afforded matter for report, which, in these quiet times, is somewhat striking. We quote the event from the local papers:—

"A riot at Hyderabad in the Deccan, where above twenty people lost their lives, forms nearly the most stirring topic of discussion India has for the past fortnight supplied. The two Mahomedan sects of Sheeah and Soonee seem to verify the apothegm of Lord Brougham, and to hate each other with an intensity proportioned to the insignificance of the interval between their creeds. The great festival of the Mohurram had passed off in comparative tranquillity; there had been a reciprocation of taunts and abuse, a wordy war betwixt the rival sects, but nothing more. The Nizam belongs to one denomination of true believers; his Vizier, as well as the Kotwal (Lord Mayor) of Hyderabad, to the opposite one. The Sheeahs, emboldened by the latter circumstance, obstructed the thoroughfare before the houses of the Soonees, where they collected in multitudes, abusing the Caliphs of their opponents. The Nizam gave directions that the rioters should be seized and the streets cleared, and accordingly some forty persons were seized on and confined. All seemed now tranquillised, when, in the course of the night, placards were stuck up on the walls full of abuse of the Soonees, and insulting allusions to some of their most holy men. The Soonees, thus aroused, assembled to the extent of about 20,000. A son of the Darogah of one of the mosques, suspected of Sheeah leanings, having been desired to abuse the Sheeahs, declined, and was immediately cut down and then fired on by the mob. The body was then mutilated, and suspended by the legs in derision. Blood once tasted, the mob rushed into the house of a Sheeah, set fire to it, and murdered all the inmates, three in number. Other outrages of like kind ensued, till at length the ferment was allayed

by the flight of the obnoxious Kotwal, and the promise, on the part of the minister, that he should be expelled from office, and the Sheeha never be again permitted to go in procession, unless accompanied by troops. The minister was afterwards said to have professed his willingness to quit the sect of the Sheehas and go over to that of their opponents, but this he denied, and it was proclaimed that a Sheeha hereafter found abusing a Soonee might be slain with impunity. In the neighbourhood of Hyderabad there is a Hindoo temple, a portion of which the Mahomedans ordered to be pulled down as polluting their processions with its shadow. The Hindoos represented that for many years the temple had stood there, and no one pretended to be offended with it. At night the temple was assailed: early in the morning one of the attendants went in quest of succour from the cantonments hard by: on his return he was attacked and murdered by the Mahomedans. The other attendants of the temple, who had meanwhile fortified themselves, were next attacked; a battle ensued, and several lives were understood to have been lost on both sides. Tranquillity was at length restored by the intervention of a small body of troops. The day is not distant when the Mohurrum scarcely passed off anywhere throughout India without bloodshed—now the Nizam's dominions alone afford instances of riot. In other matters the Government seems to go on pretty much as usual: nor is it likely to improve until we either cease to interfere, or interfere more effectually than we have heretofore done."

The state of the Goomsoor districts still seems unsatisfactory and unintelligible.

The new Governor-General, the Earl of DALHOUSIE, had arrived at Madras, and, after a short sojourn, quitted that presidency. He was hourly expected at Calcutta when the mail was despatched. His predecessor had received another address from the inhabitants of Calcutta (the presentation of one was recorded in our last publication), and it had been agreed at the meeting from which the address emanated, that a statue should be erected in commemoration of Lord HARDINGE's services. The meeting was unanimous as to the bestowal of some testimonial, but the original proposal, which was overruled by the majority, was for a service of plate. Seeing that Lord ELLENBOROUGH has got a service of plate, Lord HARDINGE may be congratulated on having escaped such a compliment.

The state of commercial affairs continued gloomy; but no new failures are announced either at CALCUTTA or BOMBAY. Unhappily, however, the calamity has extended to Madras, where the house of VIRAY, CARDOZO, and Co. has suspended payment.

From CHINA the intelligence is singularly painful. Six Englishmen, Mr. W. RUTTER, Mr. SMALL, Mr. BELLAMY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BALKWILL, and Mr. MCARTE, have been murdered in cold blood by the Chinese. Full particulars, as far as ascertainable, will be found under the head "China."

BENGAL.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO LORD HARDINGE.

The meeting at the Town-Hall last evening, to adopt measures for testifying the respect and gratitude entertained by the citizens of Calcutta for Lord Hardinge, the departing Governor-General, was numerous and very respectably attended. Charles Hogg, Esq., the new Sheriff, was voted to the chair. An address, which will be found in another column, was proposed by Sir Thomas Turton, and seconded by Baboo Russomoy Datt. An addition, acknowledging Lord Hardinge's services as the patron and promoter of native education, was proposed by the Rev. K. M. Banerjee, ably supported by Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, and, after much discussion betwixt these gentlemen on one side and Sir Thomas Turton and Mr. Hume on the other, it was finally settled that a paragraph embodying the sentiments expressed in the proposed addition should be inserted. On Mr. Colville, the Advocate-General, undertaking to see that this was done in a satisfactory manner, the address was carried unanimously.

A letter from the Bishop of Calcutta was read to the meeting, which our respected diocesan suggested that a statue should be erected in honour of Lord Hardinge, and a portrait obtained to be placed in the Council Chamber; and further declared his

intention to subscribe Rs. 2,000 towards this object. Sir Thomas Turton, however, proposed that a service of plate should be presented to his Lordship, and that he should be requested to sit for a picture to be placed in the Town-Hall. Baboo Ramgopal Ghose, seconded by Captain Robert Ramsay, supported the Bishop's suggestion as far as regarded the statue, and the point was eloquently discussed on both sides. The show of hands appeared to be for the statue, but Sir Thomas Turton, with whom was Mr. Hume, demanded a division, which produced a very large majority on the side of Ramgopal Ghose.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 25.

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS.—Shortly before eleven o'clock this forenoon Charles Hogg, Esq., our new Sheriff, attended by a *posse comitatus* which very fairly represented the inhabitants of Calcutta, proceeded from the Town Hall to Government House to present to Lord Hardinge the farewell address voted at the meeting on Friday last. Soon after the appointed hour had struck, his Lordship, attended by his sons and staff, received the deputation in front of Lord Wellesley's statue in the Marble Hall. The Sheriff then read the address in an audible voice and with great emphasis. This address we have already published, but to preserve the unities we give it over again, with the brief addition made to it in compliance with the wishes of the native gentry:—

"TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT HARDINGE,
G. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

"MY LORD,

"The inhabitants of Calcutta addressed your Lordship on the occasion of your return to the Presidency, and declared their sense of the distinguished services rendered by you to this country. In acknowledging that address, your Lordship expressed your conviction, that a pacific course was the one best calculated to promote the honour and interests of Great Britain and the welfare of the people of India. We feel that in this belief your Lordship commenced your administration, and that it influenced you until war became the necessity of self-defence. We can desire no happier future for India and England than that this sentiment should prevail with our rulers, and no more glorious achievements, when forced into the field, than those which, under Divine Providence, have won imperishable honour for our arms on the banks of the Satlej.

"We cannot permit your Lordship to lay down the high office of Governor-General of India, and quit these shores, without repeating our admiration of your distinguished career. History perpetuates the memory of great public benefactors,—and its pages, which have already recorded your Lordship's early services to your country, on the most desperate field of modern times, will glow with the brilliant addition made to them after an interval of thirty-six years, the greater portion of which has been subject to the ordeal of public life.

"In the same pages, and in the traditions of a grateful people, will live the recollection of the wise measures by which you have encouraged education, and contributed to the permanent improvement and happiness of those committed to your charge.

"We desire, my Lord, to have and preserve in Calcutta some personal memorial of one who has received the highest honours from his sovereign, and the thanks of his countrymen, while ruling this great empire: we desire it, my Lord, as a testimony of our respect for your private, and admiration of your public character, and as a legacy of deep interest to those who will come after us.

"We have, therefore, to ask that your Lordship will permit a committee to place itself in communication with you for the purpose of carrying out the object we have in view, and it remains for us only to bid your Lordship farewell, and to convey to you our earnest hope that it may please the Almighty to bless you with years of health and strength, to enjoy the honours you have nobly won, and to deserve yet further the gratitude of your country, by enforcing in the senate that principle of enlightened rule which recognizes peace as the surest guarantee for the prosperity and happiness of mankind."

The addition referred to above is comprised in the few lines following:—

"In the same pages, and in the traditions of a grateful people, will live the recollection of the wise measures by which you have encouraged education, and contributed to the permanent improvement and happiness of those committed to your charge."

We should suppose the style and manner in which this addition has been made must be perfectly satisfactory to those who proposed it. It evidently pleased Lord Hardinge very well, for it was observed that he bowed very graciously in acknowledgment on this part of the address being read.

The following is his Lordship's reply, which he read in a clear, firm tone:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I gratefully accept this testimony of your approbation and personal regard, at a time when I am about to lay down the great and responsible office committed to my charge. I consider the distinguished honour which you have conferred upon me as the highest reward which a public man can receive from his fellow-subjects, at the close of his service.

"In this instance, as on a recent occasion, your favour is rendered the more valuable by the generous terms in which your sentiments are worded, and which fill to overflowing the full measure of your kindness. I acknowledge it with feelings of the warmest attachment, gratitude, and respect.

"It is also very flattering to me to observe that this address has been agreed to by the united voice of the European and Native inhabitants of this great city, the capital of her Majesty's eastern empire; and I may allude to this fact, because I am impressed with the belief that the happiness of the Native population depends upon the existence of a thorough identity of interests among all classes of the community. By the encouragement of such a feeling, our power will be more firmly consolidated; our national character more pre-eminently exalted, and our influence more beneficially exercised in promoting the prosperity of British India.

"I thank you for the friendly and affectionate terms on which you bid me farewell. I shall return to my native land and retire into private life, proud of your good opinion, and with a just estimation of the loyalty and public spirit by which the inhabitants of Calcutta are animated.

"To the latest hour of my life I must regard with feelings of the deepest interest every measure connected with the welfare of this country. The glorious achievements of the army of the Sutlej will ever be to me a source of the utmost pride, and I can never forget the able assistance I have derived from my colleagues and friends with whom I have been associated in the labours of my administration. To you, gentlemen, who have taken so favourable a view of my services, my parting tribute of respect and attachment is an earnest prayer for your health, your happiness, and prosperity.

"HARDINGE."

Calcutta may lift up its head again. It is no longer merely "the commercial capital of Bengal," as it was sneeringly called by Lord Ellenborough. His successor has restored it to its rank as "the capital of her Majesty's eastern empire."—*Ibid.* Dec. 28.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

NEW PAPER.—The first number of the *Observer*, a new weekly paper, appeared on the evening of the 5th.—*Hurkaru.*

SUSPENSION OF MR. O'DOWDA.—According to appointment, the Chief Justice sat as Commissioner of the Insolvent Court to-day in the matter of the disputed assigneeships. The result of the proceedings is, the suspension of Mr. O'Dowda from the office of General Assignee.—*Ibid.* Dec. 24.

THE COPYRIGHT ACT.—The *Englishman* states that the Copyright Act has passed the Legislative Council, and will come into immediate operation, and continue in force till the year 1854, when the Company's charter expires. This is good news.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 30.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. LIVINGSTONE AND CO.—The creditors of Messrs. Livingstone, Syers, and Co. met yesterday. Their liabilities amounted to Rs. 6,91,234; the assets are less than this amount by Rs. 2,29,484. Much discussion took place relative to an alleged preference which had been shewn to Baboo Mooteeloll Seal, and the meeting passed a resolution that "the circumstance of about Rs. 22,000 of goods being assigned to the Baboo on the 8th instant, as security for a balance previously existing, is susceptible of farther explanation, and such assignment ought not to be recognized unless confirmed by legal opinion."—*Ibid.*

THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNION BANK.—The *Englishman* states that a post-bill granted by the Union Bank for Co.'s Rs. 60,000 due on Monday, remained unpaid, and was in the hands of the notary yesterday. The sooner the affairs of the institution are wound up the better for all parties, as we believe an action will lie against any of the shareholders for any such demand which the directors may be unable to meet.—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—The *Hurkaru* states that the *Monarch*, *Maidstone*, *Tudor*, *Alfred*, and *Ellenborough* have been engaged to convey home H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers, consisting of about twenty-two officers, and 650 men, women, and children.—*Ibid.*

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF COCKERELL AND CO.—At a meeting of the creditors of Cockerell and Co. the question of recommending to the Insolvent Court, into which the estate has been thrown, the appointment of two assignees, was taken into consideration, and it was resolved to give in the names of Mr. C. J. Richards and Mr. W. Martin; the latter gentleman has claims on the estate, of which he was formerly a partner, to the extent of six lakhs and a half of rupees.—*Ibid.*

THE CREDITORS OF MESSRS. COCKERELL.—Another meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. was held yesterday, the 29th, in consequence of the Chief Justice having raised some objection to the appointment of Messrs. Richards and Martin as assignees. In the case of the first-named gentleman the point of objection was satisfactorily explained; and the nomination was confirmed.—*Ibid.*

WHITWASHING.—The facility with which men have hitherto been enabled to pass through the ordeal of being "whitewashed" affords some amusing anecdotes; but unfortunately no one thinks of collecting them. As our own contribution, we offer the following, which occurred some time between the original establishment of the court and last Saturday's sitting: *Commissioner*—The insolvent, a captain in the army, with little but his pay and allowances to depend on, has incurred debts to the amount of Rs. 1,30,000, but where are the assets? *Attorney*—My Lord, the assets consisted only of six dozen of beer, which the insolvent drank up in jail.—*Ibid.* Dec. 30.

THERE MUST BE AN END TO ALL THINGS.—We understand that the Mesmeric Hospital will be closed to-day, after having been in active operation for thirteen months.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 31.

MEETING OF THE ASSAM COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Assam Company held yesterday afternoon, a most satisfactory report was presented, and Mr. Henry Burkinyoung was appointed managing director of the Bengal branch, in conjunction with the local directors, upon a monthly salary of Rs. 500.—*Ibid.* Jan. 5.

MEETING OF THE UNION BANK.—The Union Bank meeting was held on Friday morning, and was very numerously attended. It was announced that none but shareholders would be admitted, and those who were excluded had, therefore, reason to consider themselves fortunate. The object of convening the meeting was to take the opinion of the proprietors on the proposal of sending the indigo of the season, amounting to more than 22,000 chests, to England, instead of disposing of it in Calcutta. As the directors have full power to decide upon such a question themselves, it was evidently their design that the responsibility of this measure should be laid upon the shareholders. Against selling it in this country, it was advanced that there was no money in the market for the purchase of so large a quantity, as a vast amount of dishonoured bills would shortly be returned, that no adequate price could be expected, and that it would be highly detrimental to the interests of the bank to sacrifice the indigo at a low rate. It was argued that if the indigo was sent to England, it would arrive at a time when prices might be expected to range high, from a knowledge that nearly one-half the indigo-lands would be thrown out of cultivation; and that the bank could immediately realize funds by drawing against the shipment, and selling their bills in this country. The directors proposed, therefore, to send the whole quantity of 22,000 chests to England, and to depute Mr. Storm to superintend the disposal of it. The discussion, as might have been expected, when the shareholders, who have been reduced to beggary, were brought into contact with any of the directors, to whom the downfall of the bank was traced,—was turbulent and criminary; but it was determined by a large majority to ship the indigo to England.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 6.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—The new year has brought with it several changes in the Fourth Estate. The editors both of the *Calcutta* and of the *Eastern Star* have retired from the management of those journals; and Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. announce that they have ceased to be the proprietors of the *Hurkaru*, and will in future act only as the agents of the new proprietors.—*Ibid.*

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE IN THE CASE OF COCKERELL AND CO.—In the Insolvent Court, on the 30th ult., the Chief Justice appointed Mr. W. Macpherson, one of the barristers of the Supreme Court, and a recent arrival from England, the official assignee to the estate of Cockerell and Co., and intimated his determination to take the same course in reference to the other estates which might be thrown into the Court. This arrangement supersedes Mr. O'Dowda in reference to the assigneeship of the new estates, but leaves on him the responsibility of winding up those which were already in his hands.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers arrived in Fort William on the morning of the 30th ult., and are encamped on the plain. The *Earl of Balcarra* is also announced from China with the 18th Royal Irish.—*Ibid.*

LEGAL.—The Chief Justice has to-day passed some further rules for the regulation of the officers of the Supreme Court, and for the safe custody of the moneys which come into their hands.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 7.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—Mr. Fortier, of the *Englishman* Hotel, unhappily met with his death by drowning, the night before last. He had been on board a ship in the river, in company with Mr. Ward, his partner, and on getting into a dingy to return, made a false step and fell into the river, when he immediately disappeared. The body has not yet been recovered.—*Ibid.*

COLVILLE, GILMORE, AND CO.—A meeting of creditors was

held on Thursday last, at the office of Messrs. Colville, Gilmore, and Co., Mr. Mackinlay in the chair, when it was proposed and unanimously carried, "That Mr. Murray Gladstone be recommended to the Court as co-assignee with Mr. Macpherson; and that the same assignees be appointed to the private estates of the individual partners of the firm.—*Ibid.* Jan. 8.

MOFUSSIL.

DELHI.—Earthquake.—A somewhat severe shock of an earthquake, for this part of India, was felt in Delhi yesterday about 11 A.M. From all accounts the direction seems to have been from west to east.—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 1.

—**The Bank.**—We are glad to see that the directors of the Delhi Bank have been able to put forth a declaration that the bank has suffered no loss from the late disasters in London and Calcutta. "It is true," the directors observe, "that bills were returned unpaid by the parties on whom they were drawn, but sufficient precautions had been taken to have the bills properly secured to the full amount." What a pity that such prudence and caution have not been more commonly displayed.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 5.

KEDGEREE.—Shock of Earthquake.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Kedgerie, at 9 10 A.M. on the 20th. The same shock was felt in Calcutta at a quarter before nine. The shock at Kedgerie proceeded from the north.—*Ibid.* Dec. 22.

THIBET.—The Mission.—The *Englishman* states, on the authority of letters from the Upper Provinces, that Capt. Cunningham and another member of the Thibet Mission have returned to the British territories; but the cause is not assigned.—*Friend of India*, Dec. 30.

UMBALLAH.—Illness of the Archdeacon.—We regret much to announce that the state of the venerable Archdeacon's health is such that he will be under the necessity of returning to England very shortly. He was, when last heard of, to proceed from Umballah to Dhera, to lay the foundation-stone of the new church at that station. Thence he marches to Meerut, where he will break up his camp, and may be expected in Delhi on the 28th or 29th instant, remaining here till the 3rd of January. Hence he will proceed to Calcutta as rapidly as possible.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 18.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SCINDE PRIZE MONEY.

Fort William, Dec. 31, 1847.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of Her Majesty's Warrant, and the Orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, as published in Government General Orders No. 35, of Jan. 23, 1846, for the distribution of the prize property taken in Scinde, be carried into effect under the directions of the General Prize Committee at the presidency as respects the claims of officers and men belonging to the Bengal establishment; the claims of the Madras and Bombay troops being adjusted at those presidencies as heretofore.

2. All European commissioned and warrant officers will draw their shares on separate bills, in duplicate, and forward them to the Military Auditor-General, who, as a member of the General Prize Committee, will pass them for payment, after deducting the six months' donation batta received by the officers and men present at the battles of Meeane and Hyderabad.

3. The shares due to European non-commissioned officers and men, now present with the corps in which they served at Scinde, will be drawn by officers commanding troops and companies, and the abstracts (which are to be drawn on foolscap paper and in duplicate) are to be forwarded to the office of the Military Auditor-General for audit, as above directed, accompanied by a roll of the individuals drawn for; when the abstracts shall have been discharged and the parties paid, commanding officers of corps will be careful that the prescribed acquittance rolls are duly forwarded for deposit to the office of the Military Auditor-General.

4. All persons who have been discharged or removed from the corps in which they served, and all representatives of deceased persons, will lay their claims before the proper Station Prize Committees, who will forward their report on the several claims, accompanied by a bill, in duplicate, for the amount, on audit and discharge of which, the necessary Acquittance Rolls will be furnished by committees respectively, and forwarded as directed in the preceding paragraph.

5. After the lapse of twelve months from the commencement of the distribution, the General Prize Committee will forward to the Secretary to Government, in the military department, a return of the European officers and men who are entitled to share, but who from having died or left India before the distribution commenced may not have received their shares. When

the return shall have been prepared and transmitted, no payments must be made in India on account of the shares therein specified. A return of the European part of the force, shewing how the different shares have been paid, must also be forwarded.

COTTON WOOL.

Fort William, Home Department, Separate Revenue, 31st Dec., 1847.—Notification.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve, that cotton wool be henceforth exempted from any demand on account of export duty throughout India.

The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to resolve that cotton wool, the produce of any part of the continent of India, be henceforth exempted from any demand on account of import duty at the port of Madras, in like manner as this article is now exempt from import duty at the port of Bombay, under section ii. Act H. of 1846.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimgarh, dur. abs. of Muir, Dec. 23.
BREERETON, H. to be asst. to mag. of Mynpoory and dist. of the Agra div. Dec. 21.
BURY, C. salt agent and supt. of Tumlook salt chowkeys, made over ch. of his off. to S. Bowring, Dec. 20.
CAMPBELL, J. G. to offic. for G. F. McClintock as govt. agent and secretary to govt. savings bank until further orders.
CARNAC, W. J. R. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Boolundshuhur, Dec. 11.
CHAPMAN, G. C. to be dep. mag. in zillah Purneah, Dec. 29.
CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge Rajeshye, made over ch. of duties to prin. sud. ameen. Dec. 27.
DALRYMPLE, J. W. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Jessore, and to offic. till further orders as under secretary to Governor of Bengal.
FOWLE, F. C. to be ass. to mag. and coll. of Mymensing, and to ex. the powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of that district, Dec. 31.
FRANCO, G. F. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Saharanpore.
GLOVER, F. A. B. rec. ch. of off. dep. comm. 3rd class at Hoshungabad fr. Elliott, Dec. 23.
JACKSON, E. offic. mag. of Sarun, made ov. ch. of off. to J. Combe, Dec. 19.
KAER, W. S. S. to be under sec. to Gov. Dec. 18.
LAUTOUR, E. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, dur. abs. of G. C. Fletcher, Dec. 29.
LEYCESTER, G. P. to offic. as mag. of Nudda, dur. abs. of E. T. Trevor, Dec. 22.
MACKINTOSH, G. G. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, dur. abs. of G. C. Fletcher, Dec. 22; to be mag. of East Burdwar, Dec. 29.
SCHALCH, V. H. offic. mag. of Beerboom, assum. ch. of off. Dec. 23.
SMITH, M. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad until further orders, Dec. 24.
SPANKIE, R. to be ass. in the Agra div. Dec. 28.
WOODCOCK, T. P. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Allahabad dur. abs. of Mr. Lang, Dec. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANSON, E. H. asst. to mag. and coll. Patna, one mo. Dec. 27.
BOULDERSON, H. S. memb. of Sudder board of rev. six weeks, fr. Dec. 25.
BRUCE, J. G. unconv. dep. coll. of Cawnpore, 4 mo.
CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge, Rajeshye, 1 mo. Dec. 27.
COOK, E. A. dep. coll. and asst. mag. at Julundhur, 1 year, on m. c. fr. Jan. 1.
DICK, A. judge Sudder Court, 1 mo. Dec. 28.
FLETCHER, G. C. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, 1 mo.
GREATHED, H. H. pol. agent, Joudhpore, 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1.
HARVEY, G. F. offic. civ. and sess. judge of Saharanpore, 3 mo. on m. c. to Calc. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. Dec. 3.
HAY, Lord W. M. asst. to mag. and coll. of Agra, 3 mo.
INCE, R. suptd. of Chittagong salt chokeys, and ex-officio asst. to salt agent, 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1.
LANG, A. civ. and sess. jud. of Allahabad, 2 years on m. c. to the Cape and New South Wales, and 1 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to embarkation, Dec. 24.
MUIR, J. mag. and coll. of Azimgarh, 4 mo. on m. c. from date; he may quit his station to enable him to proc. to Calcutta and sea.
OGLIVY, D. 1 mo. in ext. on m. c. Dec. 24.
TREVOR, E. T. mag. of Nudda, 1 mo. Dec. 22.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLEY, Rev. J. to be chapl. of St. James's Church, Calcutta.
GARVEN, Rev. J. to be chapl. of Kidderpore, and second chapl. of the Fort Church, on dep. of Rev. F. Fisher, Dec. 29.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Lieut. A. 55th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
ARMSTRONG, Ens. A. T. 72nd N.I. passed vernac. exam. Dec. 17.

- ATKINSON, Capt. F. D. 2nd Eur. regt. to be fort adj. at Allahabad, Dec. 24.
- AUSTEN, 1st Lieut. A. G. fr. 3rd tr. 3rd brig. to 2nd co. 4th batt. BARRY, Capt. H. 71st N.I. to be act. com. Arracan loc. batt. in succ. to Mackenzie, Dec. 31.
- BEATSON, Maj. W. F. 54th N.I. to com. cav. div. H. H. the Nizam's army, Dec. 7.
- BEST, Cornet H. W. 8th L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- BLACKHALL, Brev. col. R. fr. 38th to 35th lt. inf.
- BOISRAGON, 1st Lieut. H. F. M. 1st Eur. Ben. fus. to act as adj. Kemaon batt. v. Ramsay, Dec. 11.
- BOURCHIER, 1st Lieut. G. fr. 3rd tr. 3rd brig. to 4th co. 3rd batt. BOWIE, 1st Lieut. C. V. fr. 1st tr. 3rd brig. to 3rd co. 3rd batt.
- BROWN, 1st Lieut. G. R. fr. 2nd co. 7th batt. to 1st tr. 4th brig.
- BUTLER, Ens. C. J. 54th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 9, 1847, v. Sibley, dec.
- CAFE, Lieut. W. M. 56th N.I. passed exam. in field eng. and app. to 6th co. pioneers, Dec. 27.
- CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. D. engs. to offic. in ch. of Agra and Bombay road dur. abs. of Weller, Dec. 24.
- CARTER, Lieut. C. 58th N.I. to do duty with 7th. co. of pioneers.
- CAVE, Lieut. G. N. 21st N.I. to be adj. v. Verner, Dec. 11.
- CHAMBERS, Capt. J. 21st N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 11, v. Gray, prom.
- CHAMBERS, Lieut. R. W. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- CHAPMAN, Maj. G. inv. est. perm. to retire fr. Jan. 12, 1848, on pension of col.
- COOKES, 2nd Lieut. C. H. fr. 4th co. 4th batt. to 1st tr. 3rd brig.
- DALLAS, Lieut. A. 1st asst. sec. to mil. board, to offic. as sec.
- DALSTON, Brev. maj. G. 58th N.I. ret. to duty on Dec. 27.
- DUMBLETON, Cornet A. V. 4th L.C. qual. as interp.
- DUNCAN, Brev. capt. A. H. 43rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 10 in succ. to Nash, prom.
- EDWARDS, Ens. T. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- EVANS, Ens. E. posted to 48th N.I. at Umballah.
- FAGAN, Ens. W. T. to do duty with 61st N.I. at Barrackpore.
- FARMER, Major C. 21st N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 11, v. Gray, prom.
- FARRINGTON, Lieut. J. J. 2nd Eur. regt. passed exam. in Hindustani, app. to 5th comp. of pioneers, v. Moxon.
- FERRIS, Ens. R. J. D. 55th N.I. qual. as interp.
- FOORD, Lieut. col. W. W. fr. 58th to 53rd N.I.
- FRASER, 2nd Lieut. A. art. fr. 4th co. 5th batt. to 3rd co. 4th batt. Dec. 28.
- GARDEN, Ens. H. R. 2nd grens. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- GARFORTH, Lieut. P. engs. replaced at disp. of C. in C. Dec. 24.
- GAYNOR, Lieut. G. 2nd Eur. regt. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- GEDDES, Lieut. col. W. C.B. art. perm. to retire on pension of col. fr. Jan. 7.
- GILBERT, Lieut. F. McD. 2nd grens. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- GILLOW, Lieut. W. 72nd N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 12, v. Blair, dec.
- GLEIG, Ensign H. L. fr. 49th to 30th N.I. at Delhi.
- GOLDIE, Lieut. col. A. fr. 32nd to 20th N.I.
- GODDWIN, Lieut. A. G. engs. to be exec. engr. in the Ganges Canal, v. Turnbull, Dec. 24.
- GORDON, Lieut. W. 49th N.I. having passed with much credit the exam. of field eng. is conf. in the com. of 2nd comp. of pioneers.
- GOVAN, Ens. I. 14th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Dec. 17.
- GRAHAM, Lieut. col. C. C.B. art. perm. to retire on pension of col. fr. Jan. 1.
- GRAHAM, Capt. C. 56th N.I. to retire on pension of rank fr. Dec. 30.
- GRAHAM, Lieut. W. 2nd Eur. regt. passed exam. in Hindustani; to be adjt. 7th irreg. cav. v. Cunningham, Dec. 11.
- GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. C. T. art. fr. 1st co. 1st batt. to 3rd tr. 3rd brig. Dec. 11.
- GRANT, Ens. H. 74th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Lieut. J. W. B. Blagrove, app. ass. rev. surv. in Jullundur Doab, Dec. 24.
- GRAY, Lieut. col. J. C. 21st N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 11, v. Frushard, dec.
- HAMILTON, Lieut. O. 7th L.C. passed vernac. exam.
- HAWES, Ens. H. J. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- HAWKINS, Lieut. col. F. S. C.B. jt. dep. comm. gen. to be dep. comm. gen. app. to 1st circle of commissariat supt. Dec. 24.
- HAY, 1st Lieut. W. art. fr. 4th tr. 2nd brig. to 1st co. 3rd batt.
- HINE, Lieut. S. J. 22nd N.I. to be A.D.C. on personal staff of com.-in-chief, v. Loch, on leave.
- HOBSON, Capt. G. B. 72nd N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 12, v. Blair, deceased.
- HOWARD, Cornet E. W. E. 4th L.C. qual. as interp.
- HUTCHINSON, 1st Lieut. W. C. art. fr. 1st tr. 3rd brig. to 2nd co. 3rd batt. Dec. 11.
- JONES, Lieut. col. N. 57th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 27, v. Lloyd, prom.; posted to 58th N.I.
- LANGMORE, Ens. E. H. 71st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. H. fr. 2nd Eur. regt. to 73rd N.I.
- LENNOX, Brev. maj. W. G. 43rd N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 10, in succ. to Nash, prom.
- LEWES, Brev. maj. C. J. 50th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 20.
- LIGHT, 1st Lieut. A. fr. 6th co. 9th batt. to 4th tr. 2nd brig.
- LLOYD, Capt. F. dep. asst. 1st class, comm. depart. to be an asst. of 2nd class, v. Newbolt, prom.
- LOWTH, Capt. C. 4th L.C. perm. to retire on pension of rank, fr. Jan. 1, 1848.
- MACDONELL, Lieut. A. A. 40th N.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Gardner, Dec. 11.
- MACKENZIE, Capt. A. 11th N.I. to be fort adjt. at Chunar, v. Swinton, dec. Dec. 31.
- MAGNAY, Ens. W. fr. 30th N.I. to 35th lt. inf. in progress to Barrackpore.
- MAINWARING, Brev. maj. E. R. sub-asst. comm. depart. to be dep. asst. of 2nd class, v. Reddie, prom.
- MANSON, Lieut. col. J. to rank fr. Aug. 12, v. Blair, dec.
- MARSHALL, Lieut. col. J. S. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 2nd Eur. regt.
- MASSON, Capt. J. 57th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 27, v. Lloyd, prom.
- MATHESON, Lieut. J. B. Y. 52nd N.I. qual. as interp.
- MOFFAT, Lieut. A. K. 58th N.I. to act as adj. v. Carter.
- MOLLER, Ens. H. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- MONEY, Lieut. J. to act as adj. and qr. mr. 2nd batt. of art. v. Kirby.
- MOODY, Lieut. col. S. fr. 20th to 32nd N.I.
- MORISON, Ens. J. W. posted to 57th N.I. at Dinapore.
- MUNRO, Ens. A. A. 73rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- MUNRO, Ens. L. 43rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 10, in succ. to Nash, prom.
- MYLNE, 1st Lieut. W. A. fr. 2nd co. 4th batt. to 3rd tr. 2nd brig. Dec. 11.
- NASH, Brev. Lieut. col. 43rd N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 10 in succ. to Young, ret.
- NATION, Lieut. J. L. 57th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 27, v. Lloyd, prom.
- NEWBOLT, Capt. G. asst. of 2nd class, to be an asst. of 1st class in army comm. depart. v. Thompson, prom.
- NORMAN, Ens. H. W. 31st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 25, in succ. to Milner, dec.
- OWEN, Lieut. A. W. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- PATON, 2nd Lieut. C. S. Engs. app. to mark and supt. construction of line of road fr. Kurnaul direct to Ferozepore, v. Lieut. Garford, Dec. 24.
- PEEL, Lieut. J. 37th N.I. to 2nd in command, 1st regt. Sikh loc. inf. v. Troup, Dec. 22.
- PEPPER, Brev. H. N. art. returned to duty, Dec. 22.
- PERKINS, Ens. J. 71st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- PETRIE, Lieut. M. 21st N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 11, v. Gray, prom.
- POGSON, Lieut. W. Q. 43rd L.I. to be offic. interp. to H.M.'s 32nd foot.
- RAMSAY, Lieut. R. A. to be 2nd in com. Kemaon batt. Dec. 11.
- REDDIE, Capt. G. B. dept. asst. of 2nd class comm. depart. to be dept. asst. 1st class, v. Lloyd, prom.
- RICKARDS, Capt. W. H. 14th N.I. to off. as pol. agent to Jeypore, dur. abs. of Ludlow.
- ROSS, Lieut. E. D. R. 73rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
- RUSSELL, 1st Lieut. W. C. fr. 5th tr. 1st brig. of H.A. to 2nd batt. of art. at Dum-Dum, v. Kirby, Dec. 15.
- SCOTT, Capt. E. W. S. 2nd asst. sec. to mil. board, to offic. as 1st asst. sec. v. Lieut. Dallas, Dec. 24.
- SHERER, Major G. M. 57th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 27, v. Lloyd, prom.
- SHOWERS, Major St. G. D. 72nd N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 12, v. Blair, dec.
- SIMONDS, Ens. R. S. to join and do duty with 9th N.I. at Benares.
- STAPLES, Lieut. interp. and qr. mr. N.A. 9th batt. of art. to be station and art. div. staff officer, v. Kirby.
- TAYLOR, Lieut. A. engs. to offic. as exec. eng. West Sirhind div. of pub. works, Dec. 24.
- THOMAS, Capt. G. P. 64th N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 18.
- THOMPSON, Brev. lieut. col. W. J. C.B. asst. of 1st class, to be jt. dep. comm. gen. in 2nd circle of comm. supt. v. Hawkins, prom.
- TICKELL, Brev. capt. S. R. 31st N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 25 in succ. to Milner, dec.
- TIMBRELL, 1st Lieut. H. V. art. fr. 3rd co. 4th batt. to 5th tr. 1st brig. Dec. 11.
- TURNER, Brev. capt. F. art. fr. 3rd tr. 2nd brig. to 2nd co. 1st batt. Dec. 11.
- TYTLER, Lieut. W. F. 9th L. C. to offic. as A. D. C. on personal staff of C. in C. fr. Dec. 1, in succ. to Capt. Boyd, on leave.
- VERNER, Brev. capt. G. 9th N.I. adjt. Sylhet L. I. Batt. to be 2nd in com. v. Blackwood, on furl. Dec. 11.
- VINCENT, Ens. W. posted to 49th N.I. at Ferozepore.
- WADDINGTON, Ens. H. F. 52nd N.I. qual. as interp.
- WARD, Lieut. H. ass. to com. for sup. of Dacoity, is invested with powers of jt. mag. in Allahabad and Mirzapore districts.
- WARREN, Lieut. col. G. fr. 73rd N.I. to 1st Eur. fus.
- WALE, Lieut. A. C. 20th N.I. trans. to pens. estab. Dec. 31.
- WESTERN, Capt. J. R. eng. to offic. as exec. eng. 1st of Dum-Dum div. of pub. works, Dec. 24.
- WHISM, Maj. gen. W. S. C.B. art. to div. staff of the army fr. Jan. 17.
- WHISTLER, Capt. G. H. inv. est. ret. to duty, Dec. 24.
- WILLIAMS, Lieut. W. H. 67th N.I. to offic. as asst. and qr. mr. v. M'Barnet, proc. on leave.
- WROUGHTON, Lieut. R. C. 12th N.I. to be asst. and qr. mr. gen.
- YOUNG, Lieut. col. G. fr. 35th to 38th L. C.
- YOUNG, Lieut. C. B. engs. to offic. as 2nd asst. sec. to mil. board, v. Capt. Scott, Dec. 24.
- YOUNGER, Capt. J. R. 56th N.I. to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. in the Punjab div. dur. abs. of Carr, Dec. 24.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

AITKEN, R. H. M. Dec. 22. SMITH, J. D. Dec. 22.
GRAHAM, J. M. Dec. 22. TOVEY, J. Dec. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANSON, Major F. W. 18th N.I. comm. of 5th Irreg. cav. fr. Jan. 1 to March 31, to Bombay, thence to Europe on furl.
BRADNELL, Lieut. G. 37th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
BLAND, Ens. T. H. L. 61st N.I. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 25 to Chittagong on m. c.
BOULTON, Capt. C. 47th N.I. to Dec. 3, 1847, in ext. him to rejoin.
BOURCHIER, 1st Lieut. G. art. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
BRISTOW, Lieut. J. postmaster of Berhampore, 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1.
CABILL, Ens. W. E. 40th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 16, in ext. to remain at Calcutta.
CARY, Brev. capt. B. 6th N.I. 5 mo. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. Dec. 24.
CLARKE, Ens. C. M. L. 27th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 5, to rem. at Nussurabad, on m. c. Dec. 16.
COLNETT, Major J. R. inval. estab. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 2, to visit Julundur.
COOPER, Capt. C. 23rd N.I. to Simla.
COX, Lieut. col. H. C. M. 21st N.I. Dec. 4 to Feb. 20.
CRIGAN, Lieut. C. C. 5th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to pres. on m. c.
DRUMMOND, Lieut. J. W. 70th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
EDMONSTONS, Lieut. F. N. 5th irr. cav. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
HALL, Capt. A. 5th L.C. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to pres. Dec. 31.
HALL, Lieut. E. 52nd N.I. interp. and gr. mr. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 5, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
HALLETT, Ens. C. T. 72nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 12, to Calcutta, on m. c. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
HAWTREY, Ens. C. M. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to rem. at Calcutta, on m. c.
IMPEY, Lieut. H. B. 70th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. H. M. C.B. res. at Lahore, 6 weeks to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m. c. Dec. 24; to Europe, on furl. on m. c. Dec. 31.
LOCH, Corn. H. B. 3rd L.C. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1 to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.; to Europe on furl. on m. c. Dec. 31.
MACLEOD, Major A. 1 mo.
MOSLEY, Brev. capt. W. B. 10th L.C. to April 1, 1848, to Meerut.
O'HANLON, Brev. maj. P. 1st L.C. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 20 to Bombay, prep. to app. for leave to the Cape, on m. c. Dec. 24.
PAYNTER, Lieut. F. 31st N.I. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 9.
POLLARD, 2nd Lieut. C. engs. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 4, to pres.
PRENDERGAST, Lieut. W. G. 8th L.C. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to pres. prep. to appl. for leave to sea on m. c.
REILLY, Brev. lieut.-col. B. Y. engs. 1 year fr. Nov. 8, to visit Landour on m. c.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. H. L. interp. and gr. mr. to Calcutta, fr. Dec. 25 to Feb. 29.
ROSS, Lieut. J. 71st N.I. 5 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to remain at Calcutta.
ROSS, Capt. C. M. 65th N.I. leave canc. Dec. 15.
SCOTT, Lieut. E. C. 37th N.I. fr. Dec. 5 to March 1, to Murad-i-Munzil.
SHERER, Maj. G. M. 57th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to pres.: this cancels former leave.
SHUTE, Lieut. D. C. 19th N.I. to Europe on furl.
SMITH, Lieut. C. F. 39th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 22, to remain at Berhampore on m. c. and rejoin his regt. at Dinapore.
SUTHERLAND, Lieut. and adjt. A. G. C. 25th N.I. 1 year from Dec. 1, in ext. to Darjeeling, on m. c.
THELUSSON, Lieut. F. G. Ramgurh Lt. Inf. batt. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 20, in ext.
WELLER, Capt. J. A. engs. exec. engr. Agra and Bombay road, fr. Dec. 10 to Dec. 1, 1848, to Nynce Tal and Kemaon, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. art. to proc. and place himself under orders of supt. surg. of Sirhind div. proc. to Allahabad in med. ch. of European recruits, Dec. 15; to med. ch. of sick and families of depot of H.M.'s troops, and art. and infantry recruits proc. by steam to Allahabad.
BASSE, Asst. surg. C. F. M.D. to ass. med. ch. of civ. and mil. duties at Azimgurh, on depart. of Asst. surg. Wood.
BOOTH, Vet. surg. J. 7th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 3rd troop 1st brig. H.A. and No. 9 lt. field battery.
BURT, Surg. T. W. M.D. 13th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 1st Eur. fus. and volunteers for H.M.'s 94th foot.
CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. 1st Eur. Fus. to rel. Ray fr. ch. of art. at Cawnpore, Dec. 28.
CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. 6th, to ass. med. ch. of 7th L.C. at Kurrupore.
COLQUHOUN, Surg. A. to retire on pens. of rank, Dec. 31.
CUMBERLAND, Surg. R. B. posted to 62nd N.I. Dec. 14.
GORDON, Surg. W. M.D. fr. 53rd to 14th N.I. Dec. 14.

GUISE, Asst. surg. R. C. 73rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 31st N.I. on departure of Asst. surg. Sissmore fr. Lahore.
GUISE, Asst. surg. J. A. attached to left wing of 15th N.I. to remain at Shahjehanpore and aff. med. aid to detach. of 43rd lt. inf. and civ. est. and jail.
GUTHRIE, Surg. H. M.D. 15th N.I. app. off. garr. surg. at Chun-nar, dur. abs. on leave of Surg. H. M. Tweddell, Dec. 24.
IMLAY, C. T. to be sub-asst. surg. and to take ch. of charity hosp. and disp. at Dacca, Dec. 22.
KEIR, Surg. A. posted to 34th N.I. Dec. 14.
LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. art. to proc. and place himself under orders of supt. surg. of Sirhind div.
MACANSH, Asst. surg. J. posted to 67th N.I. Dec. 14.
MAWE, Asst. surg. T. fr. 34th N.I. to Umballa, and do duty under supt. surg. Sirhind div.
McDONALD, D. Asst. surg. M.D. to rec. med. ch. of 34th N.I. fr. Mawe, Dec. 28.
McEgan, Asst. surg. W. B. to med. ch. of 3rd regt. of cav. in the Nizam's army, Dec. 24.
McKINNON, Surg. C. M.D. posted to 44th N. I. at Cawnpore.
MOUNTJOY, Asst. surg. J. W. 40th N.I. placed at disp. of comm. of Arracan, with a view to his appointment to med. ch. of civ. station of Akyab.
PHILLIPSON, Asst. surg. R. 42nd lt. inf. to off. med. aid to 80th N.I. and station staff of Delhi garrison.
RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. M.D. 9th L.C. to med. ch. of Eur. and native foot art. at Cawnpore.
REID, Asst. surg. A. 4th N.I. to ass. med. ch. of detach. of art. at Delhi on depart. of Asst. surg. Lacon.
SMITH, Civ. asst. surg. J. C. of Pooree, to off. as asst. surg. of Cuttack dur. abs. of Dr. E. G. Biddell, Dec. 22.
STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum.
STOTT, Surg. T. posted to 53rd N.I. Dec. 14.
TURNER, Asst. surg. George, to join and do duty with the supt. surg. Benares div. Dec. 14.
TURNER, Asst. surg. Gurney, to join and do duty with the supt. surg. pres. div. Dec. 14.
WALKER, Asst. surg. J. P. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani.
WHITE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. art. to proc. and place himself under orders of supt. surg. Sirhind div.
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum.
WOODBURN, Surg. D. M.D. 59th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 4th co. 7th batt. of art. and n. l. f. battery, Dec. 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABBOTT, Dr. J. in med. ch. of Serampore, 3 mo. on m. c. Dec. 20.
BARKER, Surg. T. B. med. dept. on furl. to Europe, on m. c.
LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. 3 mo. to Dec. 12, to rem. at pres.
MORISON, Asst. surg. A. C. to Europe on furl.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Maj. gen. Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B. in succ. to Maj. gen. Sir H. Smith.
DRAGOONS.—3rd regt. Col. M. White. C.B. to be a brig. of 2nd class.—9th. Brig. A. Campbell, C.B. and K.H. to command a division.—9th Lancers. Capt. Spottiswoode has leave to Cawnpore, on private affairs.—10th. Brev. maj. Waugh has leave to Europe on sick certificate; Capt. Harrison has leave to Bombay, on sick certificate; Lieut. Thompson has leave to Bombay, on private affairs; Lieut. col. Benham, to Dec. 30.—14th. Capt. Clarke and Lieut. Woodman have sick leave to Meerut.—15th. Maj. gen. L. B. Lovell, K.H. to command Malabar and Canara, v. Lealle, Jan. 11.
INFANTRY.—4th regt. Lieut. Ramsbottom has proceeded to England on leave.—8th. Lieut. Charter on leave at Bombay.—10th. Maj. Young to be com. of the depot at Landour.—18th. This corps reached Calcutta from Hong-Kong on the 1st inst.—21st. Lieut. Lamb to be brev. capt. in the East-Indies; Brev. maj. Mackay perm. to precede his regt.—32nd. Ens. Gardiner is sick at Bombay.—35th. Capt. Hamilton, 2 years sick leave to England; Brev. maj. O'Connor, leave of abs. canc.—39th. Lieut. Hart, qual. for duties of interp.—32nd. Lieut. C. T. King to be capt. v. Robyns, who retires; Ens. C. F. Steuart to be lieut. v. King; Capt. Robyns ret. from the service and proc. to England.—51st. Capt. the Hon. D. Erskine leave for 4 mos. fr. Feb. 1, to Neigherry Hills.—53rd. Brev. maj. Havelock to com. the recruit depot at Allahabad.—61st. Lieut. Egan ret. fr. the service; Ens. Reid appointed interp. to the regt.—78th. Lieuts. Ross and Lockhart on leave at Bombay; Lieut. Campbell has leave to England.—80th. Capt. Hawkes on leave to Saugor.—84th. Lieut. Lightfoot on sick certificate to England.—86th. Lieut. col. B. V. Derinay, K.H. to com. a 2nd class brig.—94th. Capt. D'Arcy has 2 years leave to England on private affairs; Ens. N. B. Walton to be lieut. v. Freard, who retires; the regt. proceeds shortly to Cannanore.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ABADIE, Mrs. L. P. d. at Mirzapore, Dec. 21.
ANQUETIL, Mrs. C. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 25.
ARATON, Mrs. Simon C. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 29.
BECHER, the lady of the late Robert, s. Dec. 21.
BLUMHARDT, the lady of the Rev. C. H. s at Kishnaghur, Dec. 18.
BODDAM, the lady of Lieut. H. M. art. s. at Dum Dum, Dec. 24.

BROWNLOW, the lady of Henry B., c.s. s. at Arrah, Dec. 25.
 BROWN, the lady of Robert, supp. surg. d. at Dinapore, Dec. 17.
 BUDDEN, the wife of the Rev. J. H. s. at Mirzapore, Dec. 22.
 CARLAND, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 4.
 CHAPMAN, the wife of Major George, inv. est. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 29.
 COLES, Mrs. A. G. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 26.
 COLE, the wife of Henry, d. at Calcutta, Dec. 17.
 CUNLIFFE, the lady of David, c.s. s. at Arrah, Dec. 26.
 DAVIES, the lady of Capt. James S. 52nd N.I. s. at Lahore, Dec. 21.
 DE COUCHEY, the wife of R. J. d. at Hoshiarpore, Dec. 15.
 DICKEN, the lady of William S. surg. 61st N.I. s. at Barrackpore, Jan. 5.
 EDWARDS, the lady of Capt. Clement A. H.M.'s 18th, d. at Fort William, Dec. 23.
 EDE, Mrs. James, d. at Agra, Dec. 25.
 ELDBERTON, the lady of Asst. surg. Charles A. s. at Meerut, Dec. 26.
 ELLIOT, the lady of Edward King, d. at Nursingpore, Dec. 23.
 EAUMISSER, Mrs. J. M. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 27.
 GILL, the wife of James s. (still born), at Calcutta, Jan. 2.
 GRUBBEI, the wife of Richard, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 2.
 HARVEY, Mrs. W. B. s. at Allipore, Dec. 25.
 JORE, Mrs. Charles E. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 2.
 MACANSH, the lady of Asst. surg. James, 67th N.I. s. at Kidderpore, Dec. 26.
 MACGREGOR, the lady of Major George, c.s. s. at Lahore, Dec. 22.
 MACKENZIE, the lady of C. G. H. M.'s 24th, s. at Agra, Dec. 27.
 MENDES, Mrs. E. A. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 26.
 MENTWATH, the lady of Capt. W. Stuart, 69th N.I. brig. major, d. at Delhi, Dec. 25.
 MOFFAT, the lady of Lieut. Augustus K. 68th N.I. d. at Mhow, Dec. 22.
 NEED, the lady of Lieut. Charles, adjt. 14th irr. cav. d. (still born), at Nakoda, Dec. 26.
 NEWHOUSE, the lady of Major Thos. Henry, inv. est. d. at Mussoorie, Dec. 25.
 NUTHALL, the lady of Major Thos. John, 46th N.I. asst. com. gen. s. at Cawnpore, Dec. 19.
 PHILLIPS, Mrs. G. W. s. Dec. 27.
 RICKARDS, the wife of Capt. Wm. Henry, 14th N.I. dep. judge adv. gen. s. at Neemuch, Dec. 19.
 SAUPIN, Mrs. F. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 2.
 SMITH, the wife of T. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 27.
 SOUTTER, Mrs. P. G. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 28.
 STAPLES, the lady of Lieut. N. A. art. s. at Dum Dum, Dec. 28.
 TAYLOR, the lady of John, d. at Umballah, Dec. 29.
 TURNER, the wife of W. Roberts, d. at Calcutta, Dec. 24.
 URQUHART, the lady of W. H. d. at Moorzufferpore, Dec. 20.
 WARDROPER, the wife of Capt. Frederic B. 25th N.I. d. at Allahabad, Dec. 10.
 WATSON, the lady of Octavius P. L. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 25.
 WAUGH, the lady of Capt. Andrew S. eng. surv. gen. s. at Titalzab, Dec. 19.
 WIGGINS, the lady of Capt. Edwin, 52nd N.I. d. at Jellanduz, Dec. 27.
 WOOLHOUSE, the lady of Lieut. J. F. H.M.'s 61st, s. on board the H.C.'s steamer *Jellinghee*, Dec. 14.
 WRENN, Mrs. R. B. d. at Rhotuc, Dec. 22.

MARRIAGES.

BURNETT, William, to Maria Beckford, at Fort William, Jan. 4.
 D'ROZARIO, Charles, to Ann Margaret, d. of N. Robertson, at Calcutta, Dec. 29.
 FRASER, Charles, to Elizabeth Mary, d. of H. Tapsell, at Kotekapoor, Dec. 20.
 FURNESS, J. com. of the *Bintang*, to E. M. Dewhurst, at Calcutta, Dec. 20.
 MALCHUS, M. C. to Anne, d. of the late of Gregory Apar, at Calcutta, Dec. 25.
 MIDDLETON, James, to Sophia Amelia, relict of the late Thomas J. Saunders, at Agra, Dec. 23.
 PHILLIPS, Charles, to Miss R. F. P. Engelbregt, at Akyah, Dec. 5.
 ROSS, R. to Mrs. E. J. Gracia, at Bhaugulpore, Dec. 23.
 WALKER, Richard Henry, to Anne Margaret, d. of the late Alexander C. Forshaw, H.C. marine, at Calcutta, Dec. 28.

DEATHS.

ARLINGTON, Edgar Glenville, s. of Gen. Everard, at Chowringhee, aged 24, Jan. 2.
 BIE, Edwin, s. of the late Otto L. at Serampore, aged 28, Dec. 19.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. Peter, of the ship *Suffey*, at Chowringhee, aged 53, Dec. 28.
 CHAUCY, s. of Lieut. Reginald, 71st N.I. at Jullandar, aged 6 mos. Dec. 21.
 COX, Isabella, wife of William, at Calcutta, aged 56, Dec. 24.
 CUNYNGHAM, Alexander T. D. c.s. at Rungpore, Dec. 24.
 DEVERIN, Eugene, s. of T. at Rampore, aged 15.
 D'OYLY, Annie Fraser, wife of Lieut. Edward A. C. art. at Lahore, Nov. 28.
 D'OYLY, Edward S. s. of Lieut. Edward A. C. art. at Umballah, aged 9 mos. Dec. 29.
 DURN, Mr. W. C. at Rnassapuglah, Dec. 29.
 EDWARDS, Amelia, d. of R. S. at Calcutta, aged 11, Dec. 25.

FREES, the wife of Capt. 37th grea. at Secunderabad.
 GILL, Maria, wife of James, at Calcutta, aged 36, Jan. 4.
 HARRISON, Mrs. Janet A. at Buxar, aged 30, Dec. 26.
 HAY, Emily, d. of Andrew, at Calcutta, Dec. 22.
 JONES, Sarah, L. at Calcutta, aged 39, Dec. 26.
 KERR, James Robert, near Gurmuktesm Ghaut, aged 29, Dec. 3.
 KNEEBONE, Miss Isabella, at Howrah, aged 16, Dec. 29.
 MILNER, Capt. Wm. P. 31st N.I. asst. adj. gen. pres. div. at Barrackpore, aged 40, Dec. 25.
 MORRELL, A. E. lady of T. at Calcutta, aged 23, Dec. 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 24. *Punjab*, Hall, London; *Loodianah*, Heron, Liverpool; *Bengale*, Dupeyron, Liverpool.—25. *Globe*, Blane, Bordeaux; *Sultana*, Handley, Mauritius; *Fafile Oheb*, Woodward, Mauritius; *Curraem Buz*, Venerosity, Rangoon; *Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, London.—29. *Frances*, Corkhill, Liverpool; *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, Wright, Mauritius; *Earl of Balcarras*, Hagg, Hong-Kong; steamer *Fire Queen*, Dicey, Akyah.—31. *Edward Robinson*, Leyland, Bordeaux; *Redolphe*, Gelleraad, Nantes; *Contrast*, Lisport, Nantes; *Courier de l'Indes*, Dourat, Bordeaux; *Georgiana*, Williams, Liverpool; *Duncan*, Henrichson, Liverpool. JAN. 1. *Ahmady*, Nacoda, Mauritius; *Mariborough*, Webb, Portsmouth; *Britagne*, Condew, Gaboon.—3. *Enigma*, Connaw, Mauritius; *Elisa Penelope*, Shilston, Bombay.—5. *John Edward*, Kill, Liverpool; steamer *Irravaddy*, Coverley, Balasote.—6. *Flora Macdonald*, Goble, Mauritius.—8. steamer *Precursor*, Kellock, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Queen*.—Mrs. Dalston, Mrs. Pepper, Mrs. Purrier and child, Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Oram, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Montgomerie, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Thomas, Misses J. Montgomerie, L. Montgomerie, A. Montgomerie, N. Montgomerie, Reid, Ward, Nicholson, Daunt, Smith, Nind, and Dalby; Major Dalston, N.I. Major Pepper, B.A. Capt. Whistler, Messrs. Smith, Graham, and Aitkin, cadets; Rev. Wilkinson, Capt. M'Murdo; Messrs. M'Arthur, Counsell, and Brussey; Miss Bremner, Master Crawley; Mrs. Adams and 3 children, Mrs. Hughes, son and daughter, Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Crawford, Serj. Wenfar, Serj. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, and 5 children.
 Per *Punjab*.—Mr. George Thomas.
 Per *Bengale*.—Mr. J. M. Pichaz.
 Per *Sultany*.—Mrs. Troode and Mr. T. H. Gordonough.
 Per *Duke of Bedford*.—Mrs. Harrison and 2 children, Mrs. Christiansa, Capt. Curling, and Mr. C. Riddle.
 Per *Frances*.—Mrs. Corkhill.
 Per *Rustomjee Cowasjee*.—Mr. M'Donald.
 Per *Earl of Balcarras*.—Major F. W. Dillon and lady, 18th regt.; Capt. J. C. Kennedy, A. N. Campbell, and W. T. Bruce; Lieuts. J. J. Wood, J. H. Hewitt, H. D. Burrell, J. M. Elliot, M. J. Hayman, H. A. Ward, H. J. Mason, W. H. Graves, R. H. Farror, J. G. Wilkinson, G. Swaby, W. B. Graham, C. T. Bally, and R. Doran; Ensigns R. Halahan and M'Cabe; Surg. J. Stewart; Assist. surg. J. H. Dwyer, A. C. Darcy, and W. H. Chalmers; 41 sergeants, 15 drummers, 593 rank and file, 21 women, and 36 children of the 10th royal Irish regt.
 Per *Constante*.—M. Duconte.
 Per *Georgiana*.—Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. Joseph Sharling.
 Per *Duncan*.—Mr. Allison.
 Per *Mariborough*.—Lady Littler, Misses Littler, Marion Littler, Helen Littler, Paxton, and Nelson; Col. Tennant, B. A.; Stanley Clarke, Esq. C.S.; Lieut. col. Moody, B.N.I.; Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Elkins, Capt. Jule, H.M.'s 9th lancers; Mrs. Jule, 2 Master Jules, Capt. Tyllie, 53d B.N.I.; Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Nesbitt, Lieut. Leguy, H.M.'s 14th (King's) Light Drags.; Dr. Garbett, H.E.I.C.S.; Arthur Lille, Esq.; Messrs. Anderson, Webster, W. Clarke, C. Clarke, and Scott, cadets; Mr. Campbell, writer; Mrs. Saunders, Messrs. Saunders, Mackenzie, Mundy, Gardener, Hopkins, and Randall; Mrs. Beauty, Mrs. Greenacre, Mrs. Creath, Mrs. Linsley, Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Golder, Mrs. M'Carthy, Martha Allen, Jane Frances Smith.
 Per *Macdonald*.—Mrs. Goble.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24. *Sir Henry Pottinger*, McWean, Liverpool; *Aurora*, Ryan, London; *Ernaad*, Younghusband, Singapore and China; *Barham*, Sears, Boston.—25. *Mary Worrie*, Boyd, Liverpool; *Es-mouth*, Ross, Bombay and Tellicherry.—27. *Defiance*, Serjent, Point de Galle and Colombo.—28. *Isabella Blyth*, Baylis, London.—29. *Lady Sale*, Castor, Madras.—30. *Geneva*, Tucker, Boston.—JAN. 1. *Juif Errant*, Guichet, Bourbon.—2. *Ripsima Anna Maria*, Heckford, Arracan and Penang.—3. *Fazil Rohomany*, Nacoda, Bombay.—4. *Orissa*, Seobie, Boston; *Bintang*, Furness, Bombay; *Dido*, Muller, Singapore; *Mantandevort*, Lepetit, Havre.—5. *Southampton*, Bowen, London.—6. *Hero*, Fowler, Singapore; *Sophia*, Nacoda, Bombay; *Bucephalus*, Bell, London and Cape.—8. Steamer *Haddington*, Harris, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Bucephalus*.—Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Thornhill, Mrs. Sealy, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. Shakespear, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Brown, Misses Scotland and Cooper, Mr. R.

H. Russell, C. S.; Mr. R. B. Thornhill, C. S.; Major Scotland, Lieut. Beadnell, Mr. Brown, Lieut. Worsley, Mr. E. A. Cook, Mr. Jones, 26 children and 10 servants.

Per *Ellenborough*.—Mrs. Allan and 2 children, Mrs. G. Whish and 5 children, Mrs. H. Tapp and 4 children, Mrs. Woodley and 2 children, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. Swinton, Capt. and Mrs. Stetelin and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Lamb and child, G. F. McClintock, esq. J. S.; Capt. Verner, H. M.'s 21st fusiliers, commanding detachment of troops; Lieut. G. Bourchier, horse artillery; Lieut. C. Z. Montgomery, 65th regt. B.N.I. Lieut. C. Alexander, 60th regt. B.N.I.; Misses Stetelin, Burt, Denham, and Flyter, two Misses Currie, three Misses Cox, and two Misses Newton, Masters Currie, McClintock, and Murray; Catherine Glyn, 8 servants, and a detachment of troops of H. M.'s 21st fusiliers.

Per steamer *Haddington*, to MADRAS.—Sir Thomas Munro and servant, Capt. Hort, Mr. Joseph, and 6 children.

To GALLE.—Mr. O'Calligan, Mr. Thomas and servant.

To SUEZ.—Moir Mordekey, and Mr. Withers.

To MALTA.—Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Drummond.

To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Brown, 2 children, and female servant; Col. Geddes, Miss Turton, Miss Colville and servant; Sir John Grey, Major Tudor, Lieut. H. B. Lock, Mrs. Wells, Lieut. Shute, Major and Mrs. Sparrow, Major Hale, Capt. South, Mr. Fairlie, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Stone, Colonel Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, Mr. Prevost, Mr. Currey, Mr. C. S. Haddon, Mr. A. F. Smith, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Kellock and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 8, 1848.

Government Securities.

		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	9 0	to 10 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	3 0	.. 4 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	3 0	.. 4 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 8	.. 1 0
Third 4 Sica	do.	14 0	.. 15 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	13 0	.. 14 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2500	to 2550
Union Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)	dis.	750	.. 800
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	prem.	190	.. 200
Oriental Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)*	do.	140	.. 154
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	100	.. 130

Bank of Bengal.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	10 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	8 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	..	8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 0	a 104 10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 14	a 17 6	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	14 0	a 15 8	
Spanish Dollars	219 4	a 220 6	per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 4	a 219 10	
Sovereigns	11 0	a 11 1	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	a 16 4	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21 6	a 21 7	

EXCHANGE, on England, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. for six months' sight, document bills.

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool 5l. 15s. to 6l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt.

The money-market remains unchanged. There is still no scarcity of cash to meet demands for loans backed by unquestionable and easily realizable securities, but the pressure on the mercantile community continues with unabated severity. An improvement took place in Government securities, consequent on a report which prevailed that the new five per cent. loan was to be closed on the 31st ultimo. As this report has proved fallacious, stocks have again fallen to their former standard. The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend on the past half-year, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

TEMPORARY STOPPAGE OF A HOUSE.—We regret being obliged to announce that Messrs. Vinay, Cardozo and Co. suspended payment of Friday last, the 24th instant. We heard yesterday that this firm will probably resume business after the arrival of the next mail. — *Athenaeum*, Dec. 28.

DINNER to the 94th.—It ought sooner to have been mentioned by us that Lieut.-col. Brown and the officers of H. M.'s

* Rs. 500 paid up.

94th Regiment were entertained at dinner, on the 7th instant, by the Marquis of Tweeddale, upon which occasion all the heads of departments were invited to meet them. About 58 persons sat down to dinner, among whom appeared the Members of Council, &c., &c. After the cloth had been removed, Her Majesty's health was duly honoured, and the Marquis of Tweeddale then rose to propose that of Lieut.-col. Brown and the officers of H. M.'s 94th, which was done by him in a very complimentary speech. His lordship alluded to the good feeling which subsisted between them and the society of Madras; to the liberal and successful exertions which they had made during their too brief stay here for the promotion of the amusements of the place; and to the high character which was so deservedly borne by them as officers and gentlemen. He likewise alluded gratifyingly to the conduct of the men of the regiment; and paid, in short, a just tribute to the merits of the whole gallant body. — *Spectator*, Dec. 31.

THE ADMIRAL.—Her Majesty's ship *Vernon*, J. C. Fitzgerald, Esq., bearing the flag of Admiral Inglefield, Naval Commander-in-Chief, came to anchor yesterday afternoon at 3 p.m. A salute of fifteen guns announced her arrival. The *Vernon* left Singapore on the 18th ultimo; communicated in the Straits, on the 16th December, with H. M.'s ship *Melampus*. — *Athenaeum*, Jan. 1.

DEBARKATION OF THE ADMIRAL.—A guard of honour, consisting of three hundred men of H. M.'s 94th Foot, a company of the 27th N. I. and another of the 51st N. I., assembled opposite the light house on the North Beach on Saturday morning to receive Rear-Admiral Inglefield, C. B., Naval Commander-in-Chief in these seas, who landed a little after 7 o'clock. The Town Major, several of the Staff, all the officers of the 94th regiment, the Superintendent of Police, and a few ladies and civilians, were present on the occasion, which is rather an unusual one for this side of India, the admirals who have been on this station for many years past having fought very shy of the Madras surf. — *Ibid* Jan. 4.

THE NEW YEAR'S BALL.—The New Year's Ball at the banquetting rooms, on Monday evening, was more fully attended, and kept up with better spirit, than any one that has taken place for several years past. Dancing began soon after ten o'clock, and was resumed with increased vigour after supper. His highness the Nabob made his appearance at the usual hour, and his entrance caused not a little excitement; especially amongst the strangers, who were more numerous than on ordinary occasions, in consequence of there being not fewer than three Queen's ships in the roads. The visitors from the Mount and Palaveram were also in greater numbers than usual, as well as the officers from the different regiments at the Presidency: probably attracted by the presence of the admiral—a rare phenomenon in these parts—as well as by a desire to attend the last public ball in Madras, which was to be graced by the presence of the Marchioness of Tweeddale. — *Athenaeum*, Jan. 6.

ARRIVAL OF LORD DALHOUSIE.—We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the steamer *Mozuffer*, having on board the Governor General elect, the Earl of Dalhousie. The *Mozuffer* was sighted about half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, and the preconcerted signal of three guns in quick succession was fired from the ramparts, to give notice for the assembly of the whole of the troops, to receive his Excellency, who landed about five o'clock, p.m. On the Governor General's leaving the steamer—salutes of nineteen guns each were fired by that vessel and H. M.'s ship *Vernon*—a similar compliment was paid from the saluting battery, on his lordship reaching the shore, where he was received by the Most Noble the Marquis, the councillors, military staff, and civic functionaries of the Presidency, and other gentlemen. His lordship disembarked opposite to the light-house, where the garrison band and H. M.'s 94th regiment were paraded in open column—forming a street up to the North Gate, from whence the 51st and 27th regiments, N. I. continued the street round the glacis of the Fort to the Wallajah Bridge;—the Governor's body guard forming the escort to Government House, where a guard of honour of the grenadiers of H. M.'s 94th regiment with the band of that corps were in attendance to receive his lordship. — *Ibid*.

MESSRS. VINAY, CARDOZO, & Co.—A meeting of the creditors of this estate was held at their office on Wednesday, the 5th January, at twelve o'clock; when it was resolved,—That the estate should be wound up under the charge of trustees. That the following gentlemen be appointed trustees to the estate:—Mr. Thomson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Paris, Mr. Gravier. — *Spectator*, Jan. 7.

CEREMONIAL VISIT TO LORD DALHOUSIE.—At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, paid a visit of ceremony to the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, appointed Governor General of India. He was re-

ceived at the Government House by a guard of honour, consisting of the body guard and the grenadier companies of the 27th and 51st regiments of N.I. His Highness's arrival at and departure from Government House was announced by royal salutes from the fort.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 8.

LORD DALHOUSIE'S LEVEE.—The arrival of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie on Wednesday last, was announced by a gazette extraordinary, published the following day. A memorandum issued the same evening, intimated that his lordship would hold a levee at the banqueting room yesterday afternoon at half-past three, p.m., and precisely at the hour appointed, Lord Dalhousie, accompanied by the Most Noble the Governor, General Cubbon, and a few others, entered the banqueting room, and made his bow to the persons assembled there. His lordship then took his station at the south end of the room, with the Marquis of Tweeddale on one side, and Major Forbes on the other. To the latter every gentleman present gave his card in succession; and, on his name being announced, made his bow to the Governor General elect, and passed on. Nearly all the members of the civil and military services in Madras attended on the occasion; but the time occupied in their being presented was less than ten minutes. A few stragglers dropped in afterwards, until a little before four o'clock, when Earl Dalhousie, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and staff, took their departure.—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF LORD DALHOUSIE.—The Earl of Dalhousie embarked on Saturday afternoon at half-past four o'clock precisely, with the same honours his lordship received on landing. A notice was circulated on the afternoon of Saturday, requesting the attendance of all public officers on the occasion; but those residing in the Garden Houses, at a distance from the beach, were not able to arrive in time to witness the embarkation. The Marquis of Tweeddale accompanied the Governor-General elect on board the *Moozuffer*, and remained on the beach until she sailed for Calcutta, about sunset.—*Ibid.* Jan. 11.

DEPARTURE OF THE ADMIRAL.—His Excellency, Rear Admiral Inglefield, C. B., Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s ships and vessels in the Indian seas, embarked on board the *Vernon* on Tuesday evening, under the usual salute.—*Ibid.*

PORTRAIT OF THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE.—Agreeably to the resolutions agreed on at the meeting on Monday evening, a deputation, with Sir W. Burton at their head, waited on the most Noble the Governor on Tuesday morning, who graciously acceded to their request to sit for his portrait, and appointed Tuesday next to dine with the subscribers, at the banqueting room. The deputation afterwards waited on the Marchioness of Tweeddale; who also obligingly expressed her willingness to comply with their request. It is said, Sir W. Burton acquitted himself with much feeling and propriety on both occasions.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 13.

MOFUSSIL.

BANGALORE.—Military Movements.—The 4th regt. N.I. en route from Vellore to Hurryhur arrived here on New Year's Day, all well—the corps was inspected by General Aitchison on Monday and Tuesday following—they left this on the morning of the next day.

Church Matters.—Our worthy chaplains have, in the spirit of their sacred office, commenced to visit the poorer members of their congregation; this will tend to endear them to their pastors, and remove from their minds the notion, that the ministers of the Church of England care little or nothing for their spiritual welfare.

Expected Arrival.—General Lovell is expected here on Monday to resume the command of the cantonment. The gallant General will meet with a hearty welcome, as he is much liked, not only by the men of the 16th Hussars, but also by every other class of people, the rich and poor of Bangalore.

Sundries.—The weather still continues very pleasant, grain of every description is very cheap just now, and fruits of all kinds to be had in abundance.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 13.

OOTACAMUND.—Dec. 18.—European Soldiery—Barracks on the Neilgherries for them.—This measure has at length been sanctioned by the authorities at home, and is to be carried out without delay. The location fixed upon is decidedly the most suitable on the hills, being an excellent plain near the spot formerly occupied as the Sappers' camp, about half-way between this place and Coonoor. The quarter-master-general of the army and commandant of the hills have, it is said, lately visited the spot; and report has it that the engineer officers have received instructions to use all practicable measures to expedite the work. It is further said that the buildings are to be of mud (wattle and mud), and the roofs of thatch, and that the accommodations at first are to be for a wing only of a regiment, with the families, &c., in all for about six hundred. This will doubtless prove a great acquisition to the army, and be the means of saving many

valuable lives, both amongst the soldiery and their families. The climate at the spot fixed upon is said to be particularly favourable, from the month of May till December, and indeed highly salubrious throughout the year. In a future communication I shall have much pleasure in reporting the progress made in the erection of the "*Tweeddale Barracks*" on the Blue Mountains.

Changes.—Changes, as usual, are daily taking place here—amongst the late arrivals are Col. Grant, Bombay engineers, and lady; Capt. Knox, of the king's hussars and family; and Lieut. Lewin, 2nd E. L. I.

Departures.—Rev. Mr. Deane; Capt. Cotton, engineers, on duty; Mr. Surgeon Hitchins; Lieut. Ramsbottom, 4th K. O.; and—Lushington, Esq., C. S.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 28.

POONAMALLEE.—Arrival of Troops.—Letters lately received from H. M.'s 4th regiment announce their safe arrival on the banks of the Kistna—all well. They expect to reach Poonamallee on the 28th instant.—*Ibid.* Jan. 6.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 28, 1847.—The following movement of corps are ordered:—

H. M.'s 25th (K. O. B.) Regt. from Cannanore to Fort St. George.

H. M.'s 94th Regt. from Fort St. George to Cannanore.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIAD, J. act. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Chingleput, assum. ch. of court on Dec. 27.

DAVIS, W. D. coll. and mag. of southern div. of Arcot, delivered over ch. of district to H. Wood, Dec. 21.

DOWDESWELL, W. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Masulipatam, del. over ch. of off. on Dec. 25.

GOODWYN, T. W. act. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Calicut, assum. ch. of court on Dec. 21.

HARRINGTON, W. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Trichinopoly, del. over ch. of court to E. Story, Dec. 20.

HARRINGTON, W. civ. and sess. jud. zillah Coimbatore, assum. ch. of court, Dec. 28.

HATHAWAY, A. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, Jan. 11.

INGLIS, W. A. D. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Cuddapah, del. over ch. to T. Onslow on Dec. 27.

MINCHIN, J. I. attained rank of 5th class, Dec. 28.

MAYNE, D. act. sub. jud. of zillah of Calicut, ass. ch. of off.

ONSLLOW, T. subor. jud. of the zillah of Cuddapah, del. over ch. of court to Ratcliff on Dec. 27.

PRENDERGAST, T. coll. and mag. Rajahmundry, del. ov. ch. of distr. to H. Forbes, Jan. 4.

PURVIS, A. ret. to duty, Jan. 4.

ROUELL, T. B. to act as sec. to Board of Revenue until further orders, Jan. 11.

WEDDERBURN, A. ret. to duty, Jan. 4.

WHITE, D. to act as civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Cuddalore dur. abs. of W. H. Babington on m. c. Jan. 11.

WHITTINGHAM, C. ret. to duty, Jan. 4.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

HARRISON, W. P. Dec. 22.

KINDERSLEY, J. R. Dec. 22.

MORRIS, G. L. Jan. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, W. H. eighteen mo. to Neilgherry Hills, on m.c.

BOILEAU, T. E. J. to Europe on furl. Dec. 23.

COOK, H. D. furl. to Europe, and emb. fr. W. C. Dec. 31.

JONES, W. postmaster, Secunderabad, four mo. fr. date of leaving station to Trichinopoly and Combaconum, Jan. 4.

LANAUZE, A. act. dep. ass. comm. to act as postmaster, Secunderabad, dur. abs. of Jones, Jan. 4.

LEWIN, R. C. one mo. in ext.

MALTBY, E. sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Nellore, one mo, to pres. Jan. 7.

SUTHERLAND, A. M. head asst. to coll. and mag. Nellore, to Jan. 15, to pres.

WOODGATE, T. H. one mo. to pres.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALCOCK, Rev. A. H. A. B. to office as chaplain of St. George's Cathedral until further orders, Dec. 24.

STONE, Rev. M. N. to be chaplain of Quilon, Jan. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

OTTLEY, Rev. W. B. offic. jt. chaplain of Secunderabad, 2 weeks in ext. to enable him to join his station, Jan. 7.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALFOUR, Capt. G. art. to be maj. Dec. 16.
 BELL, Maj. O. 2nd N. V. batt. ret. to duty.
 BISHOP, 1st Lieut. H. G. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. Jan. 3.
 BUCK, Ens. L. W. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj. with moonshee allowance, Jan. 3.
 BURTON, Capt. C. 42nd N.I. app. in the revenue depart. asst. to civ. eng. of 1st div. Dec. 24.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. E. G. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CAMPBELL, 2nd Lieut. G. G. J. art. fr. 1st to 5th batt. Jan. 3.
 CLEMONS, Ens. C. R. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 21, v. Lackington, dec.
 COMBE, Ens. C. L. 23rd L. I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 3.
 CUNNINGHAM, Ens. W. 28th N.I. to do duty with 15th N.I.
 DINDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, with moonshee allowance, Cattaek, Dec. 28.
 FARQUHAR, Ens. W. G. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GRANT, Lieut. C. D. W. S. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of co. Dec. 28.
 GUNTHORPE, Brev. capt. J. A. art. app. to be adj. to 3rd batt.
 HALL, Capt. G. art. to be maj. Dec. 16.
 HARRINGTON, Ens. E. H. 2nd Eur. L. I. to do duty with sappers and miners, and join h. q. at Mercara, Jan. 3.
 HARRISON, Ens. W. P. 7th N.I. to accomp. det. of H. M.'s 84th fr. Poonamallee to Secunderabad, on route to join, Dec. 31.
 HESSEY, Ens. W. H. 21st N.I. to take com. of details and join.
 HOLMES, Lieut. G. B. B. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj. Jan. 3.
 HUNTER, Ens. A. K. 37th grens. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 JONES, 1st Lieut. G. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. Jan. 3.
 LAURIE, 1st Lieut. W. F. B. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 LE GEY, Lieut. W. H. 2nd N.V. batt. rem. fr. doing duty with detach. at Cuddalore, and to join head qrs. at Wallajahbad.
 LETBRIDGE, Ens. C. W. 2nd Eur. lt. inf. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 3.
 LILLY, Ens. A. C. 2nd Eur. lt. inf. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 LITTLE, Brev. capt. R. R. art. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt. Jan. 3.
 LOW, Col. J. 8th N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 4.
 MAGRATH, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. fr. 5th to 1st batt. Jan. 3.
 MARTIN, Lieut. G. M. 42nd N.I. to do duty with sappers and miners, and join head qrs. at Mercara, Jan. 3.
 McCALLUM, Lieut. C. C. 7th N.I. ret. to duty Dec. 14.
 McNEILL, Ens. A. C. 46th N.I. to do duty with sappers and miners, and join h. q. at Mercara, Jan. 3.
 MEARS, Ens. W. P. 40th N.I. to accomp. det. of H. M.'s 84th fr. Poonamallee to Secunderabad. on route to join, Dec. 31.
 MONTGOMERIE, Ens. S. C. to do duty with 52nd N.I. Jan. 10.
 MONTGOMERIE, Brev. col. P. C. B. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. art. Dec. 29.
 ODELL, Ens. W. 43rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, for off. of co. Jan. 5.
 PEARCE, Brev. capt. A. C. art. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. Jan. 3.
 PHILPOT, Brev. major J. T. 23rd N.I. to resign appt. of sub. asst. comm. gen. fr. date of emb. on m. c.
 PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. R. L. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 RADCLIFFE, Lieut. G. T. 7th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 REID, Major F. A. C. B. 6th N.I. to be off. com. Neilgherries, Jan. 4, to be a jt. mag. in the districts of Coimbatore and Malabar.
 SCOTT, Brev. capt. J. D. of D. co. 2nd batt. proc. to Mouline.
 SHIRREFF, Lieut. col. Aeneas, fr. 2nd to 4th batt. art. Dec. 29.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. G. 22nd, app. to ch. of details of 42nd N.I. cand.
 SMITH, Maj. J. T. mint master, took ch. of Mint Dec. 24.
 SMYTH, Ens. W. P. 27th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 31st L.I. Dec. 31.
 STRANGE, Capt. A. 7th L.C. to be an asst. in dept. of surveyor-gen. of India's great trigonometrical survey, v. Garforth, resigned, Dec. 24.
 STRETTELL, Maj. J. W. inv. est. to 1st nat. vet. batt. Dec. 22.
 TAYLOR, Ens. C. C. to do duty with 52nd N.I. Jan. 10.
 WHITE, Ens. W. H. 52nd N.I. fr. doing duty with 52nd N.I. to do duty with 45th N.I. and to join, Jan. 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

MONTGOMERIE, S. C. Jan. 4.
 TAYLOR, C. C. Jan. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Lieut. T. H. 15th N.I. in ext. to April 30, to Cuddalore and East co. on m. c.
 BABINGTON, Maj. D. 17th N.I. in ext. to Jan. 31.
 BOILEAU, Lieut. T. A. 43rd N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Dec. 2, in ext.
 CHURCH, Capt. J. A. 20th N.I. to Europe on furl.
 CUMINE, Capt. G. 8th L. C. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 20, to Bombay.
 ELIOTT, Cornet H. M. 5th L. C. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 28, to pres.
 FISHER, Lieut. T. R. 36th N.I. fr. Nov. 29 to Dec. 31, to Waltair, on m. c.
 FREESE, Capt. W. H. 37th gren. Feb. 1 to July 31, to pres.
 FRENCH, Lieut. J. dept. asst. comm. of ordnance, to Europe, on m. c.

HAWKINS, Capt. F. C. 10th N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to May 31, 1848, to Neamuch.
 KERNAN, Lieut. T. 10th N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to May 31, 1848, to Neamuch.
 LOW, Col. J. C. B. 8th N.I. 6 mo. to Calcutta fr. date of embarkation.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Dec. 6, 1847, to Dec. 4, 1848, to the Neilgherries, on m. c.
 MACKIE, Lieut. F. J. 24th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. to embark fr. Bombay.
 McMURDO, Maj. J. J. 2nd N.V. batt. to pres. prep. to appl. for leave to ret. fr. the service, Dec. 29.
 MIDDLETON, Capt. W. 17th N.I. 6 mo. to Neilgherries, fr. date of departure.
 MORLAND, Brev. maj. H. 27th N.I. to Dec. 18, 1849, to the Neilgherries, on m. c.
 OUCHTERLONY, Brev. capt. J. engs. to Dec. 20, 1847, in ext.
 PEARSE, Lieut. J. L. 5th N.I. to Jan. 30, 1848, in ext. to Madras.
 PEARSON, Ens. G. F. 33rd N.I. 4 mo. to pres. fr. date of departure.
 PHILPOT, Brev. maj. J. T. 23rd L.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 ROWLANDSON, Capt. G. comm. of ordnance at Bangalore, 4 days in ext. to enable him to join.
 SAGE, Lieut. A. 52nd N.I. leave to have effect fr. May 22.
 SHIRREFF, Lieut. col. A. to Europe, on furl.
 SIDDONS, Lieut. H. F. 3rd L.C. fr. Dec. 27 to Jan. 31, 1848, to Madras—to Europe, on m. c.
 SOUTHEY, Lieut. W. 48th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Jan. 10, to Bombay.
 STRANGE, Capt. A. 7th L.C. Dec. 31 to Mar. 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla.
 VOSPER, Capt. J. H. A. 31st N.I. to Europe, on m. c. and emb. fr. W. C.
 WEBB, Lieut. E. A. H. 38th N.I. to Mar. 31, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. fr. doing duty in gen. hosp. to do duty with 2nd Eur. N.I. and to join, Jan. 6.
 BABINGTON, Asst. surg. W. R. to do duty with supp. surg. N. div. fr. date of arr. at Masulipatam, Dec. 28.
 BEDWELL, Asst. surg. E. G. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 BLACKLOCK, Asst. surg. A. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 3.
 EATON, Surg. J. M.D. returned to duty.
 FLETCHER, Asst. surg. F. to do duty with supp. surg. N. div. fr. date of arr. at Masulipatam, Dec. 28.
 FORRESTER, Asst. surg. W. to aff. med. aid to det. of H.M.'s 84th, under orders fr. Poonamallee to Secunderabad, Dec. 31.
 HEUDE, Asst. surg. W. W. M.D. &c. doing duty with 42nd N.I. to do duty in gen. hosp. Dec. 22; to do duty with 2nd batt. art. Jan. 3.
 JOWETT, Asst. surg. A. to do duty with 2nd Eur. lt. inf. to join.
 MIDDLEMASS, Surg. perm. to resign app. of asst. assay master, fr. Jan. 31, 1848.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MAGRATH, Surg. A. N. to Europe on m. c.
 MIDDLEMASS, Surg. W. to Europe on m. c.
 OGILVIE, Asst. surg. J. K. M.D. art. 3 mos. fr. date of departure fr. Bangalore.
 PEARSE, Surg. G. M.D. to Europe on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the wife of John, d. at Narsingapooram, Dec. 26.
 BALLARD, the wife of James, s. at Jaulnah, Dec. 10.
 CHAMBERS, the lady of Lieut. D. F., H. M.'s 4th, d. at Tingrycondah, Dec. 27.
 CONOLLY, the wife of H. V. d. at Calicut, Dec. 20.
 DITMAS, the lady of Frederic, eng. s. at Secunderabad, Dec. 18.
 EDWARDS, the lady of Capt. George R. 2nd L.C. d. at Bangalore, Jan. 4.
 FALCONAR, the lady of Capt. George A. H. 46th N.I. s. at Jubbulpore, Dec. 18.
 HARRIS, the wife of Asst. apoth. John, 46th N.I. d. at Jubbulpore, Dec. 8.
 HILL, the wife of Major John, 24th N.I. asst. com. gen. d. at Ossoor, Dec. 22.
 HODSON, the lady of Capt. D. 44th N.I. d. (since dead) at Tanjore, Dec. 26.
 HOPE, the lady of Lieut. Archibald Hugh, 3rd L.C. s. at Madras, Jan. 7.
 MACDONALD, the lady of Major William Pitt, 41st N.I. d. at Trichinopoly, Dec. 13.
 MAGRATH, the lady of Lieut. John, R.E. 1st N.I. s. (still born) at the French Rocks, Dec. 26.
 MARTIN, the wife of Asst. apoth. W. H. 12th N.I. d. at Cannanore, Dec. 6.
 RICKARDS, the lady of Capt. John W. 21st N.I. d. at Penang, Nov. 8.
 RUNDALL, the lady of Lieut. Francis H. eng. d. at Dowlaissaram, Jan. 6.
 WALKER, Mrs. W. F. s. at Vepery, Dec. 30.
 WILMOT, the wife of M. C. d. at Madras, Jan. 3.

MARRIAGES.

BANTLEMAN, J. L. to Miss J. J. Taylor, at Madras, Dec. 27.
 FINUCANE, W. to Charlotte Amelia, d. of the late B. Connor, at Secunderabad, Dec. 8.
 GABER, Frederic Dageld, to Jane Brock, at Black Town, Jan. 5.
 LANGLEY, Edward Archer, to Mrs. Anne Willoughby Hawkes, at Madras.
 MORELLY, Lieut. Francis John, eng. to Frances Lydia, d. of the late Robert James Catterley, at Madras, Dec. 27.

DEATHS.

BROOKE, Assist. surg. Samuel, at Saagor, Dec. 26.
 CHALON, Maria Sarah, d. of Lieut. col. Thos. B. ind. adv. gen. at Madras, aged 1, Jan. 9.
 CORDEZ, Sophia Frederica, wife of the Rev. H. at Tranquebar, aged 21, Dec. 27.
 HAUXWELL, John, com. of the *Facowite*, at Madras, Dec. 27.
 HINDS, Capt. John, at Negapatam, aged 84, Jan. 4.
 HOYLE, Margaret Jane, wife of Asst. apoth. James, at Palamcottah, aged 16, Jan. 1.
 KALLENDER, Mary Cecile, d. of Ens. George, 22nd N.I. at Cuttack, aged 7 mo. Jan. 2.
 KIERULF, William Henry, s. of Asst. apoth. W. K. 49th N.I. at Vellore, Jan. 6.
 LACKINGTON, Lieut. George, 29th N.I. at Berhampore, Dec. 21.
 MURRAY, Henry, at Black Town, aged 31, Jan. 9.
 WROUGHTON, Georgiana G. wife of J. C. C.A. at Coimbatore, Jan. 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23. *True Briton*, Consitt, London; *Lowjee Family*, Ayree, Hong Kong.—27. *James Hall*, Vanavara, Cooinga.—28. *Syed Khan*, Wilson, Penang.—29. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Coringa.—31. *Macedon*, Edwards, London; *Barham*, Gimblett, Calcutta; *Rachel*, Kerr, Coringa; *Duke of Portland*, Cubitt, Bimlipatam; *Amelia*, Maiden, Visagapatam; *Vernon*, Fitzgerald, Singapore.—JAN. 4. Steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Suez; Steamer *Mooruffer*, Ethersay, Suez.—7. *Defiance*, Sargent, Calcutta.—9. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Coringa.—10. *East Anglian*, Stevens, Coringa.—11. *Bucephalus*, Bell, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *True Briton*.—Major and Mrs. Smith, 4 children, and 6 servants; Mrs. Knott, Miss Archer, Miss A. Archer, Mr. Kindersley, and Mr. Harrison.
 Per *Lowjee Family*.—Major Fitzgerald, Capt. McLeod, Capt. Somson and lady, Mrs. Todd, Lieuts. Todd, Jenkins, Martin, Roper, Alexander, Faulkner, and Atkinson; Ensign McMunn, Drs. Grant and Babington, Serjt. Cochrane, and head quarters 42nd regt. M.N.I.
 Per *James Hall*.—S. Prendergrass, Esq.; L. Dowdwell, Esq.; Capt. Best, and 14 servants.
 Per *Syed Khan*.—Mrs. Stonehewer and son, and W. Porter.
 Per *Duke of Portland*.—Mrs. Cubitt.
 Per *Amelia*.—Dr. and Mrs. Duff and child, Rev. Mr. Fox, and 4 servants.
 Per *Vernon*.—Capt. Clifford, R.N. and servant; Capt. A. Cuppage, 27th M.N.I. with 2 servants.
 Per *Barham*.—Mrs. John Dent and servant, Mr. Rameshaw, c.s. and Dr. Logan, H.M. 94th regt.; Mr. W. P. Palmer, Miss Palmer, and Miss Alice Palmer; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles and child; Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Watson and 2 children, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Gimblett, Miss Gilmore, Miss Reid, Major Hill, Lieuts. Farmer and Carter, of H.M. 50th regt.; Mr. Smith, 2 Masters Fagnas, 2 Masters Witherall, and 7 servants.
 Per Steamer *Precursor*.—Colonel Montgomerie, M. art; Mrs. Montgomerie, Miss Montgomerie, Mr. Montgomerie, Mrs. Morris, Mr. G. L. Morris, writer, M. C. S.; Mr. Wedderburn, M. C. S.; Mrs. Wedderburn; Mr. Whittingham, M. C. S.; Mrs. Whittingham; Mr. Parvis, Mrs. Parvis; Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. Bisaney, Mrs. Savigny, Mr. Savigny, jun., Capt. Evatt, Mr. Baldock, Lieut. 28th M. N.I.; Major Lewis, 24th M. N.I., and servant; Captain Murray; Mr. McTaggart, Mrs. McTaggart and child, 2 servants; Mr. Paris.
 From POINT DE GALLE.—Capt. Hewson, H. M.'s 94th reg., Mrs. Hewson, and 2 children, and 1 servant; Mr. McNeil and servant, 8th Bom. N.I.; Mrs. Abdy and infant, and servant; Mr. Lawrence; Capt. Ferrier and servant, 48th Madras N.I.; Lieut. McPherson, M. art; Mrs. Lushington, child and servant; Capt. Fitzgerald, Ben. art.
 Per Steamer *Mooruffer*.—The Right Hon. Earl of Dalhousie, the Countess of Dalhousie, F. F. Courtney, Esq. private secretary, the Honourable F. Fane, aide-de-camp, Drs. Bell and Hooker, M.D. and 3 servants.
 Per *Defiance*.—Lieut. Tweedie, 36th N.I. and 2 servants; Qr. mr. serjt. Clarke and child, and Master D. Defries.
 Per *Bucephalus*.—R. Thornhill, Esq., Mrs. Thornhill, and 2 children, 2 children of Mr. C. Thornhill; Mrs. Sealy and child, 1 child of Capt. Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. Russell, c. s.; Lieut. Beadwell, Bengal army, and 2 children; Mrs. Laurence and 3 children; Mrs. Brakine and 2 children, Mrs. Bryant and 4 children; Mr. and Mrs. Brown and child; Miss Cooper, Mr. Jones, Dr. Clarke, —Cook, Esq.; Mrs. Reeves and 3 children, and 8 servants.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam.—29. *Wellesley*, Arrow, London.—JAN. 4. Steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Calcutta.—6. *Barham*, Gimblett, London.—7. *True Briton*, Consitt, Calcutta; *Lady Sandys*, Pentreath, Calcutta.—8. *Emerald Isle*, Palmer, London; steamer *Mooruffer*, Ethersay, Calcutta.—10. *Lord Biphinstone*, Andree, Calcutta.—11. *Laborieux*, Fleury, Bordeaux; *Vernon*, Fitzgerald, Trincomalee.—12. *Candahar*, Goss, Demerara.—14. Steamer *Haddington*, Harris, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Wellesley*.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Preston and family, two Miss Yates, Dr. King and Capt. Kirby, Mrs. Major Anderson and family, Mrs. Major Hall, Mrs. C. J. Smith and family, Mrs. Bever and family, Mrs. Marilladet, Mrs. Renaud and child, Lieut. gen. Welsh, Lieut. col. Sheriff, Major Hall, Capt. Renaud, 1st fus. Rev. E. Crisp, and Lieut. Roberston.
 Per steamer *Precursor*, to CALCUTTA.—Maj. D. Malcolm and native servant, W. Preston, Esq., Ens. H. Fraser, Lieut. col. Bell and 6 servants, Mrs. C. Bell and native servant, Mrs. C. E. Pyster, Capt. Meik, Mr. G. Smith, Mrs. Lyster, infant, and native female servant; Lieut. W. Olpherts, Ben. art. H. Morris, Esq. and native servant, and 3 natives, deck.
 Per *Barham*, from Madras.—Mrs. Magrath, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Horton, child, and servant; Mrs. Groves and two children, Mrs. Culow, Mrs. Rowlandson, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Brotherton, Master and Miss Mahon, Mrs. Crozier, 3 children, and servant; Dr. A. N. Magrath, Rev. Mr. Horton, Mr. Groves, Lieut. Culow, Asst. surg. D. D. McDonald, child, and servant; Rev. Messrs. Rowlandson and Whitehead, child, and servant; Mr. Boyd and servant, and Lieut. J. French.
 Per steamer *Haddington*, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Hay and 2 children, Mrs. Maj. Malcolm, A. Baine, Esq., Maj. gen. W. Monteith, K.L.S. to Malta, Capt. P. E. S. Rickards, Dr. G. Pearce, Capt. H. F. Siddens, Capt. O. G. Perrott, 15th hussars; W. S. Binny, Esq., Sheriff, Esq., and Capt. W. J. C. Clifford, R.N.
 To SUZ.—Hon. H. Chamber, Esq. lady, child, and 2 servants.
 To GALLE.—A. M. Simpson, Esq. and H. S. Ravenshaw, Esq.
 To ADEN.—Asst. surg. F. S. Clementson and 2 servants.
 From MADRAS to CHINA.—D. Macbean, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Jan. 14, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½ to 2 per cent. dis.
1829-30	do. do.
1841	½ to 1 do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	11 to 15 do.
1835-36	do. do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	8 to 9 per cent. prem.
Tanjore Bonds	17 to 18 do. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	No transactions.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras	250 to 260 Rs. do.
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.

Exchanges.

Bills on England. 1s. 8½d. a 1s. 9½d. according to sight.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8½d.
 Bank of England Post Bills, none.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.
 Calcutta.—Buy, par to 2 per cent. dis.
 Sell, " to 2 " prem.
 Bombay.—Buy, " to 2 " prem.
 Sell, " to 2 " prem.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 11-4 to 11-6
 Bank of England Notes 10-12 to 11
 Spanish Dollars 35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 6 per Ct.
 On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c. 8 "
 On do. of Indigo 8 "
 On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods 9 "
 In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper 7 "

Discounts.

On Government Acceptances 3 per Ct.
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 9 "
 Ditto above 30 days 9½ "

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 5l. per ton of 30 cwt., via the West Indies, 4l.

MONEY MARKET.

Our money market continues easy, and we have no change to report since our last. Government securities maintain their value with scarcely any variation as quoted—Bank of Madras shares have fallen considerably, consequent on the low rate of dividend declared for the half-year ending 31st of December last, being 5 per cent. per annum.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

CASE OF MR. FITZSIMONS, LATE A LOCAL LIEUTENANT IN THE SCINDE CAMEL BAGGAGE CORPS, NOW IN THE JAIL OF BOMBAY UNDER SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.—The application made to the Supreme Court on Thursday the 6th instant, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to discharge Mr. Fitzsimons, late a local lieutenant employed in the Camel Baggage Corps in Scinde, from custody, involves a very serious question of military law. The question at issue may be simply stated as follows:—Sir T. McMahon issued a warrant authorising the officer commanding in Scinde to convene general courts-martial, but reserving to himself the power of confirmation in certain cases, including all sentences of transportation. He left India in March, and Local Lieutenant Fitzsimons was suspended from pay and rank, and in August last tried by general court-martial, held by order of Sir Charles Napier, acting under Sir T. McMahon's warrant, for embezzlement, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation. The proceedings were then sent up to Sir W. Cotton, who assumed the command of the army in April, who at first directed a revision, but the court-martial adhered to their sentence, and it was ultimately confirmed by him, and the prisoner sent to Bombay, en route to the place where he is to undergo his sentence. In this place, accessible to legal advice, he discovers a flaw in the proceedings against him, and claims his discharge from prison, on the ground that Sir Charles Napier's warrant was at an end, that the court-martial was illegally convened, and that the whole proceedings are a nullity. Judgment was given on Monday last in favour of the validity of the warrant of the late Commander-in-Chief.—*Times*.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—A highly satisfactory statement of the affairs of the Commercial Bank of India up to 31st ultimo has been published. A dividend of eight per cent. per annum for the last half year has been declared. The net profits of this period amount to Rs. 2,33,532 12 11, of which sum Rs. 1,75,440 are to be divided amongst the shareholders, and the balance of Rs. 58,092 12 11 carried to the reserve fund. The net profits of the year 1847 amounted to Rs. 4,56,624 7 1; the dividends to eight and a half per cent.—*Ibid*.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bank of Bombay has declared a dividend for the last half year of 1847 at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The net profits of the Bank during the year amounted to Rs. 4,11,210.—*Ibid*.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.—The Head Quarters of H. M.'s 28th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Messier in command, with ten commissioned officers, 285 non-commissioned rank and file, fourteen women and twenty children, embark for England on the 25th instant on board the *Emperor*. The remainder of the regiment, under the command of Major Adams, consisting of seven commissioned officers, 194 non-commissioned rank and file, ten women and sixteen children, proceed by the ship *Malabar* on the 18th instant. The ship *Owen Glendower* has been taken up for the conveyance home of the invalids of the season, calling at Cannanore for those of H. M.'s 25th Foot.—*Times*, Jan. 12.

MOFUSSIL.

AHMEDABAD.—January 16, 1848.—*Consecration of the Church.*—The Lord Bishop of Bombay arrived here on the morning of the New-year's day, and preached the following day in the room of the Adalut, hitherto used by the community for the performance of divine worship. The neat, village-looking little church, planned and built by Mr. Dickenson, of the engineers, was consecrated this morning—the occasion having collected a large number of folks to witness the ceremony.—*Telegraph*, Jan. 12.

BELGAUM.—*Illness of the Brigadier.*—Brigadier General Hughes, commanding at Belgaum, still continues in infirm health,—so much so, that Colonel Reid, from Kolapore, had been obliged to proceed to Belgaum to take the annual inspection of the troops.—*Times*.

DAPOOLEE.—*Anticipated Resignation of Colonel Otley.*—We understand that Lieutenant-colonel Otley, of the invalid establishment, purposes resigning the service at an early period, in which case the permanent command at Dapoolee will be open to

any lieutenant-colonel who may desire it; and as the emoluments average some 1,500 Rs. per mensem, the climate is healthy, and the sanatorium of Malcolm Peth distant only one night's dawd, we should imagine there will be no lack of applications from among our veteran lieutenant-colonels.—*Times*, Jan. 12.

DEESA.—*Arrival of Troops.*—The left wing of H. M.'s 86th Foot, which left Bombay on the 4th of December, reached Deesa on the evening of the 2nd inst. all well. Only one casualty had occurred on the march up—that of a woman in child-birth.—*Times*, Jan. 12.

POONA.—Jan. 4, 1848.—*Military.*—The recruits for the 2nd Bombay Light Infantry arrived here on Sunday evening. A wing of H. M.'s 8th regt. leaves this for Bombay in the course of ten or twelve days, when the remaining wing will shift quarters with the 22nd regt. The head-quarters of the regt. do not leave, so we shall still enjoy the pleasure of hearing their very excellent band.

—*Theatre.*—The theatre here has been in full play during the Christmas week, by the amateurs of the 22nd regt.—*Times*, Jan. 8.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DAVIES, C. J. asst. 2nd asst. to collect. of Ahmedabad, to proc. on duty into districts, Jan. 12.

PRICE, W. S. asst. to supt. of revenue survey and assessment in the Deccan, transferred to revenue survey depart. in the southern Mahratta country.

RYAN, R. H. attach. to Ahmednuggur collect. to proc. to pres. to be exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 10.

SCOTT, G. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, H. L. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 21.

NEWTON, H. 1 mo. in ext.

ROBERTSON, A. D. 1 mo. to pres.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. G. S. A. 18th N.I. asst. to supt. of revenue survey and assessment in southern Mahratta country, transferred to Ahmednuggur revenue survey.

AULD, Capt. J. W. assum. ch. as Bheel agent on Dec. 28.

BANNISTER, Gersat C. W. 2nd L. C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 14, 1847, v. Arthur, dec.

BAYNES, Capt. E. 26th N.I. app. supt. of police, v. Capt. Curtis, assum. ch. of off. on Jan. 4; rec. ch. of off. of assor. and coll. of wheel tax fr. Curtis on Jan. 6.

BRODIE, Lieut. W. M. 7th N.I. to act as qr. mr. on resign. of off. by Ens. Widdicombe.

CARTER, Lieut. V. B. D. 12th N.I. returned to duty, Dec. 19.

CHAMPION, Lieut. J. H. 94th N.I. placed at disp. of com.-in-chief for regt. duty, Jan. 1; to join his corps, Jan. 3.

CLEMENTS, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. to join his corps, Jan. 6.

CONNELL, Ens. W. A. 11th N.I. passed colloq. exam. on Dec. 21.

CRUICKSHANK, Capt. resum. duties as surveyor to Court of Petty Sessions and supt. of repairs, Jan. 5.

FURNEAUX, Lieut. W. E. 1st Eur. fus. to accomp. detach. of recruits fr. Ahmednuggur to Panwell, Jan. 10.

GOBLE, Ens. E. G. posted to 14th N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 1, to proc. and join his corps, Jan. 13.

HALL, Ens. J. D. 4th N.I. to join by the earliest opportunity.

HILL, Ens. J. T. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1 in succ. to Wilson, res.

LE MESSURIER, Maj. A. V. 2nd Eur. lt. inf. to offic. for Major Jameson as paymaster at pres. dur. emp. of latter on spec. duty.

MAUDE, Ens. C. O. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 6, 1847, in succ. to Brown, dec.

MELVILL, Brev. maj. P. M. 7th N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 6, 1847, in succ. to Brown, dec.

MORSE, Lieut. C. H. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, in succ. to Wilson, res.

PETRIE, Lieut. J. G. art. to perform vet. duties of 3rd comp. 2nd batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Hamilton, Jan. 13.

RAVERTY, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N.I. to accomp. detach. of recruits fr. Ahmednuggur to Panwell, and on arrival at Kurrachee to join his corps, Jan. 10.

RUDD, Capt. H. 5th N.I. in ch. of recruits for 1st Eur. fus. to proc. to Kurrachee on completion of duty, and join his own corps.

SEALEY, Brev. capt. to rec. vet. ch. of horses attach. to 3rd comp. 3rd batt. art. Jan. 5.

SMITH, Cornet G. posted to 2nd L. C. to rank fr. Nov. 14.

STATHER, Capt. W. C. asst. supt. rev. survey and assessment in the Deccan, placed at disp. of C. in C. for regt. duty, Jan. 1; to join his corps, Jan. 3.

VINCENT, Lieut. H. T. 7th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 6, in succ. to Brown, dec.

WADDINGTON, Ens. T. posted to 7th N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 7, 1847; passed colloq. exam. Jan. 13; to do duty with 24th N.I. at pres. and to join Jan. 7.

WIDDICOMBE, Ens. W. 7th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and paymaster dur. time Lieut. Green is in com. of the regt.
WILKIE, Capt. D. pol. agent at Bhopawur, placed in ch. of post office at that station.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

NAPIER, F. R. B. Dec. 19. SISMORPE, A. W. Dec. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 10.
BAYLY, Maj. R. A. 5th L. inf. to Jap. 31 in ext.
BEAMISH, 2nd Lieut. E. A. art. Dec. 18 to Feb. 3, Jan. 5.
CARSTAIRS, Brev. maj. D. 6th N.I. fr. Dec. 25 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
CONYBEARE, Lieut. F. art. to Jan. 25, to Bombay.
DANN, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. to Jan. 20, in ext.
DE LISLE, Lieut. A. eng. 2 yrs. to Neigherries, on m. c. Jan. 12.
DE VITRE, Capt. J. D. 26th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 1 to rem. at Mahabuleswar, on m. c.
DISBROWE, 2nd Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. fus. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 1, to rem. at Mahabuleswar, on m. c.
FEARON, Lieut. D. F. 10th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. to rem. in the Deccan on m. c.
FORD, Ens. St. C. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 20, in ext.
FRANCIS, Lieut. F. C. 14th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 1, to remain at Mahabuleswar, on m. c.
FURNEAUX, 1st Lieut. W. S. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Jan. 19 to Feb. 29, to Bombay.
JAMESON, Lieut. J. T. 28th N.I. Jan. 15 to Feb. 28, to Kurrachee.
KANE, Lieut. F. A. C. Jan. 15 to Feb. 21, to Bombay to be exam. in Maharashtra.
KENYON, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 1, to remain at Bombay.
LECKIE, Lieut. G. A. 21st N.I. fr. Mar. 1 to Apr. 30, to Bombay.
LEIGHTON, Lieut. col. T. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 8, to remain at Bombay.
LUCAS, Lieut. A. W. 7th N.I. fr. Jan. 12 to Mar. 1, to Bombay for exam. in Hindustani.
MARK, 2nd Lieut. A. R. art. Jan. 11 to March 10, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
POTTINGER, Brev. capt. J. art. to Jan. 31, to Bombay.
PROCTOR, Lieut. G. 21st N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 18, instead of fr. Dec. 1, to Bombay.
RAWLINSON, Capt. dep. judge adv. gen. Southern div. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 20, to Penang.
TYNDALL, Capt. Nat. Vet. Bat. 3 years, to Europe, on m. c. Jan. 11.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. J. D. 28th N.I. Nov. 20, to Dec. 25, to pres.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROWN, Asst. surg. W. C. passed colloq. exam. Jan. 3.
CARTER, Asst. surg. H. J. to off. as sec. to Board of Education, dur. abs. of Stowell, on leave, Jan. 10; rec. ch. of off. on Jan. 11.
DAVIES, Asst. surg. 22nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to right wing, 6th N.I. dur. abs. of Batho; and to 3rd co. 3rd batt. art. v. Nuttall, Jan. 5.
DAVIES, Asst. surg. D. to med. ch. of Baroda residency, Jan. 5.
FREEMAN, Asst. surg. J. E. M.D. when rel. fr. ch. of 7th N.I. to take med. ch. of left wing 15th N.I. fr. Ahmednagar to Surat, Jan. 7.
KNAPP, Asst. surg. R. M. to proc. in med. ch. of details of 1st Eur. fus. to Panwell, Jan. 13; to rec. med. ch. of recruits of 1st Eur. reg. fr. Surg. Montgomery.
MACKENZIE, Surg. T. to offic. as surg. of Eur. gen. hospital dur. abs. of Stovel on m. c.
MONTGOMERY, Surg. to rec. med. ch. of left wing 15th N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Knapp, Jan. 2.
PIRIE, Asst. surg. the next for duty in Indian Navy, to repair to pres. and await a vacancy, Jan. 6.
THATCHER, Asst. surg. permitted to res. app. of civ. surg. of Kalra, placed at disp. of C. in C. Jan. 1.
WATKINS, Asst. surg. F. W. 10th N. I. transd. to 2nd Eur. N. I. and app. to med. ch. of left wing, under orders to Poona, Jan. 5.
WATKINS, Asst. surg. F. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to join detach. under Capt. Whitehill, Jan. 10.
WYLLIE, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to med. ch. of 19th N.I. v. Atkinson.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURNES, Sup. surg. J. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to pres.
COSTELLOE, Asst. surg. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to pres.
KEITH, Asst. surg. J. 3 years' furl. to Europe.
STOVELL, Surg. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope and sea, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. to Mahabuleswar hills to Dec. 31.
BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. serv. plac. at dispos. sup. I. N.
BRIDGMAN, Mids. fr. *Hastings* to *Acher*, as store acct. Dec. 27.
BUTLER, Asst. surg. to Mahabuleswar hills to Dec. 31.
DELFRAIT, Mids. E. ret. to duty, Dec. 28.

GARDNER, Lieut. fr. *Hastings*, to command of schooner *Mahi*.
GIBSON, Purser, *Clive*, to duty of clerk fr. Nov. 13.
GILES, Lieut. *Clive*, to perform duties store account. fr. Nov. 1.
HELLARD, Lieut. *Queen*, to be store account. fr. Dec. 2.
HORA, Purser, 1 mo. in ext. Jan. 8.
MONK, Mids. to Mahabuleswar hills to Dec. 31.
PEPPER, Capt. J. ret. to duty, Dec. 14.
ROBINSON, Lieut. to be store account. of *Clive*, fr. Nov. 27.
STEVENS, Lieut. J. L. *Acber*, *para*, to reside on shore, Dec. 27.
STEVENS, Lieut. J. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c. Dec. 22.
STEVENS, Mids. F. C. fr. *Hastings* to *Tigra*, fr. Nov. 28.
STROYAN, Mate, 1 mo. in ext. Jan. 5.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL, the wife of Wm. M.D. asst. surg. Persian Gulf, d. at at Bushire, Nov. 19.
COOK, Mrs. d. at Colaba, Jan. 6.
HASELWOOD, the lady of N. W. d. at Breach Candy, Jan. 10.
HERVEY, the lady of Capt. Charles R. W. 2nd Eur. regt. s. at Belgaum, Jan. 3.
McDERMOTT, the lady of Lieut. B. K. H.M.'s 8th, d. at Poona, Jan. 8.
SCOTT, the lady of Lieut. John G. 22nd N.I. d. at Bombay, Jan. 8.

DEATHS.

ARCHER, John, at Upper Colaba, aged 51, Jan. 5.
FORTINI ST. THEREZA, the Right Rev. Dr., Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, at Kalbadavie, aged 52, Jan. 5.
GOWAN, Lieut. Frederic, 29th N.I. at Bombay, Jan. 5.
MOREIRA, Mrs. John, at Calicut, Dec. 28.
REDMOND, Maria, wife of Lieut. H.M.'s 54th, at Colaba, aged 21, Jan. 12.
SHEEREN, Frederick L. s. of Condr. F. C. at Surat, aged 9, Jan. 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 1. *Malabar*, Adam, Greenock; *Sapphires*, Johnson, Rio de Janeiro; *John Adam*, Dixon, China and Singapore; *Faize Allum*, Row, China; *Faize Ruhamy*, Sargent, China and Singapore; *Anne Armstrong*, Williams, Rio de Janeiro.—5. *Hindostan*, West, Gravesend; *Victoria*, Cruickshank, Calcutta; *Boyne*, Vincent, London.—6. Steamer, *Pottinger*, Cooper, Point de Galle; steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat; *Neptune*, Henderson, China and Singapore; *Atlet Rohoman*, Bunn, China.—7. *Pakenham*, Sims, Whompoa; steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, Tankaria.—8. *Lady Colebrooke*, McClear, Glasgow; *Glenelg*, Bannatyne, London; steamer *Surat*, Collier, Tankaria; *Harsingar*, —, Calcutta.—11. Steamer, *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee.—13. *Grecian*, Langford, London; *Prince of Wales*, Jones, Siam; steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat.—14. *Kalki-bokka*, Bayley, China; *Hamido*, Batta, Mauritius.—15. steamer *Surat*, Collier, Surat; steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Lichfield, Judda.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sapphires*.—Mrs. Jenne, Messrs. W. Jenne, and G. Knight.
Per *John Adam*.—Mrs. Dixon and Child, and Miss Smith.
Per *Faize Ruhamy*.—Mrs. and Miss Sargent, and Mr. Andrews.
Per *Hindostan*.—Messdames Bingham and West, Capt. Bingham, Lieut. Robinson, Asst. surg. P. B. Weystrom, 14th drags.; Ens. Grehan; 159 men, 60th rifles; 4 men, 78th Highlanders; 26 men, 86th foot; 18 women, and 9 children.
Per *Victoria*.—Mr. Conroy.
Per *Boyne*.—Maj. G. Hutt, art.; Capt. Hazlewood; Asst. surg. H. Nott; 197 recruits, H. C. S.; 8 women, and 4 children.
Per *Pottinger*.—Mrs. de Souza and Dr. J. Y. Taylor.
Per *Glenelg*.—Mrs. Henry Frost and Mr. Thos. H. Maxwell.
Per Steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Pest and 3 children; Mrs. Scully and Lieut. Mainwaring, 1st fus.
Per *Grecian*.—Mr. Morgan.
Per *Prince of Wales*.—Capt. Leibschwager.
Per *Surat* and *Dwarka*, to Tankaria Bunder.—Mrs. Watkins, Capt. Cristall, Messrs. Summers and Watkins, 3 commissioned officers, 223 non-commissioned rank and file, 16 women, and 9 children, H.M.'s 86th foot.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 1. Steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat.—3. Steamer *Surat*, Collier, Tankaria; steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, Tankaria Bunder; *Regina*, Quinton, Calcutta.—4. *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Smith, Calcutta.—6. *Margaret Ann*, White, New York.—7. *Ariel*, Burt, China; *Pantaloon*, Stone, Singapore.—8. Steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat; *Hydroose*, Aden and Mocha.—10. Steamer *Atalanta*, Gordon, Kurrachee; *Crown*, Johns, Liverpool; steamer *Surat*, Collier, Surat.—11. *Robert Henderson*, Todhunter, London; steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; *Twenty-ninth of May*, Godel, Ceylon; *Sarah*, Stainbank, Persian Gulf.—13. *Futlay Rahmon*, —, Muscat.—16. Steamer *Sesostris*, Frushard, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Regina*.—Mrs. Quinton; Mrs. Middleton and three children; Capt. Middleton, and Mr. Watkins.
Per *Mary Charlotte Weber*.—Mr. Fainbrother.
Per *Margaret Ann*.—Capt. Atkins.

Per *Ariel*.—Mrs. Burt.
 Per *Sarah*.—Mrs. Stainbank.
 Per Steamer *Sesostris*.—W. C. Laing, surgeon; Asst. surg. N. Collyer; Lieut. J. N. M'Kelvey, 4th (the king's own) regt.; Capt. Russell, 46th M.N.I.; Capt. Caldwell, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders; Lieut. Collins, 4th (the king's own) regt.; Lieut. Hutton, 4th light dragoons; Mr. E. David.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Jan. 16, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	Rs. 110½ per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do.	1825-26	.. Rs. 102½ do.
5 Do. do.	1829-30	.. Rs. 103½ do.
4 Do. do.	1832-33	.. Rs. 90 do.
4 Do. do.	1835-36	.. Rs. 87 do. Co.'s.
5 Do. do.	1841-42	.. Rs. 99½ at par do.
4 Do. do.	1842-43	.. Rs. 87 per 100 Co.'s.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 35½ to 36 per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	15½ do.
Commercial do.	5 do.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	39 do.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	14 do.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	..	1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per rupee.
3 months'	..	1s. 9½d.
1 month	..	1s. 8½d.
On China at 60 days'	..	Rs. 212 per 100 Sp. drs.
On Madras at 30 days'	..	98½
On Calcutta at 60 days'	..	98½ to 99½ per 100 rupees.
Do. 30 days'	..	Par
Do. at sight	..	Rs. 101 do.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 4
Do. (dragons)	11 4
Bank of England Notes, per £.	11 6
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222
German Crowns, "	216
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103 to 103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½ to 17½

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 7s. 6d.
 To China, per candy, Rs. 14.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

GARSTIN, the lady of the Rev. Norman, D.D. d. at Point de Galle, Dec. 31.

DEATHS.

GRAY, the widow of the late Capt. F. at Jaffna, aged 63, Dec. 14.
 KELSON, Lieut. William Hannay, Ceylon Rifles, at Victoria, aged 24, Dec. 19.

CHINA.

MURDER BY THE CHINESE OF SIX EUROPEANS AT CANTON.

(From the China Mail, Dec. 29.)

[The following narratives were written by the editor at Canton, whither he proceeded upon the receipt of the earliest news of the melancholy event to which they refer. The first report was to the effect, that on Sunday the 5th instant six gentlemen left Canton on a short excursion up the river, and as they had not returned on Monday evening great fears were entertained for their safety, which were much increased by the rumours in circulation that a party of foreigners had been involved in an affray with the villagers, that they had used fire-arms in self-defence, by which three Chinese had been killed; and that the foreigners had been subsequently overpowered and severely wounded or slain.

Such was the substance of the private accounts we received, while others, and among them the despatches for the Consulate, encouraged the belief that none of the party had been seriously hurt, though up to the latest intelligence (Monday evening) they had not been released. Sir John Davis, however, deemed it advisable to despatch H.M.'s steamer *Vulture*, and she accordingly departed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and anchored at Whampoa at midnight. Captain M'Dougall having been there informed that none of the young men had returned, and that they had probably all been killed, gave orders to have the boats manned and armed, so as to be in readiness to start on a moment's notice, and himself proceeded in his cutter to Canton, where, as instructed, he immediately put himself in communication with the Consul. It was our

first impression that as soon as the boats arrived, Captain M'Dougall would proceed to the villages, and demand the bodies of his countrymen, dead or alive, under penalty of firing upon and destroying the villages, by which matters would have been brought to an immediate issue. Upon further consideration, this course was not deemed advisable; but Keying was apprised of Captain M'Dougall's arrival, and of his intention to proceed to Hwang-chu-kee at one o'clock that day, there to remain until further orders. Before that hour, however, information was brought that two of the bodies had been found, and, as will be hereafter explained, the *Vulture* returned to Hong Kong.

A few omissions are supplied in notes.]

Canton, 4th December, 1847.

The *Extra*, issued on Friday last (of which the substance is given above), contained such particulars of the dreadful tragedy at Hwang-chu-kee as could be ascertained up to the forenoon of Wednesday last; and beyond rumours and the opinions given upon the inquests, nothing has since transpired to enable us to speak with certainty when, where, and under what circumstances our unfortunate countrymen were killed. It is known, however, that between 2 and 3 o'clock P.M. of the 5th instant, Messrs. Small, Balkwill, Bellamy, Brown, W. Rutter, and M'Carte, started on an excursion up the river, and landing at a village three or four miles off, called Hwang-chu-kee, proceeded in shore, taking with them two or three pairs of pistols. The boatmen, after waiting till night-fall, were warned to pull off, which they were glad to do upon being pelted with stones, which broke the venetian blinds of the hong-boat. Instead of coming to Canton, the tide being against them, the men pulled up the the river, and did not arrive till next day, one of them having preceded the others in a small boat in which he paddled himself to Canton.

On the previous evening some alarm was naturally entertained about the young men by their friends, one of whom wrote to H.M. Consul, on the subject between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night. It was not, however, till next forenoon that a party of British residents, about thirty in number, well armed, proceeded to Hwang-chu-kee; but the gentleman (Dr. Darjoribanks) under whose directions they had put themselves would not suffer them to land, though it is difficult to perceive for what other purpose they went. The same afternoon one of the gentlemen attached to the Consulate accompanied another party, but it was considered too late to make investigations on shore, even had it been deemed expedient to leave the boats.

The British residents, most of whom have, during the the last twelve months, been accustoming themselves to military training, then resolved to hire the little steamer *Fire Fly* to tow them up next morning; but the Consul interposed his authority to prevent them, by issuing the following circular, dated at nine o'clock that night, but we understand not sent round till next morning :—

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul having heard that it is the intention of certain subjects of her Majesty to proceed to-morrow morning up the river to the village of Hwan-chu-kee or other places, in which it is supposed that six of their countrymen are confined: this is to give notice that her Majesty's Consul entirely disapproves such a proceeding, and that any British subject acting in contravention of this injunction will do so on his own responsibility.

Her Majesty's Consul deems it expedient to make it known to all concerned, that he is in communication with the local authorities as to the restoration of his countrymen now unlawfully confined, and at the same time most distinctly states, that any such movement as is contemplated by the British community will afford ground for the Chinese to withhold the delivery of the persons now under restraint.

The Consul further intimates to her Majesty's subjects that the question now in hand has been communicated to her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, whose instructions may be looked for to-morrow evening. He therefore deems it his imperative duty to call upon her Majesty's subjects, by their allegiance to their sovereign, to obey his most solemn and strict injunctions.

Given under my hand at Canton, this 6th day of December, 1847, at nine of the clock in the evening.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, H. B. M. Consul.

To her Majesty's subjects.

The overwhelming numbers which it was said might be expected to resist the volunteers, the risk of bringing on a collision with the Chinese, and the necessity for protecting the factories, may have induced the Consul to issue these strong injunctions; but it is a grave question, why an entire day was lost in virtual inaction?—the circular bearing evidence that up to the time it was issued the belief was still entertained that one or more of our unfortunate countrymen were alive and might be rescued. Should this turn out to have been the case, it must ever be a source of regret that, on this occasion, implicit obedience was paid to the Consul's order, and that some effective effort had not been made before it was issued.

On Tuesday (the 7th) the Vice-Consul, with a number of resi-

dents, went as far as the landing-place of Hwang-chu-kee, and found the villagers busy removing their families and effects. Hitherto there was no certain intelligence regarding the objects of every one's thoughts; and the anxious suspense which prevailed was broken, but not relieved, by reports obtained through the Chinese traders and compradors, as they varied only in the circumstances of the massacre, but left little room to hope that any of the victims were then alive: so that when Capt. M'Dougall arrived at four o'clock on Wednesday morning, he was assured there could be no doubt as to their deaths. As such sad news had not been anticipated at the time the *Vulture* left Hong Kong the previous afternoon, Capt. M'Dougall was not specially instructed how to act; and, under all the circumstances, it was deemed expedient that he should return to Hong Kong. He accordingly left Canton about 5 o'clock P.M., and sailed from Whampoa about midnight.*

During the time he was in Canton, the brother of Mr. Rutter, finding that no forces were to be immediately despatched to Hwang-chu-kee, and unable to bear his dreadful anxiety, proceeded to the place, accompanied by a friend, who remained in the boat whilst he went through the villages, with a paper written in Chinese, stating who he was and what brought him there. He encountered no molestation, but neither did he obtain any satisfactory intelligence. In the course of the afternoon, however, reports prevailed of some of the bodies having been found, and harrowing accounts were given as to the appearance they presented.† But it was not till next morning that one of the bodies was brought to the British Consulate. Having been inspected by Mr. Marjoribanks, surgeon, preparations were made for the last melancholy duty to the dead; but just as the funeral procession was about to set out, it was suggested by ourselves that an inquest would be desirable, and the Consul instructed the Vice-consul to hold one, which was immediately done. Mr. Elmslie proceeded to the house where the body lay, when the coffin was opened, a jury of those around empanelled, and an inquest held, the proceedings of which will be found in another column.

Within an hour after the funeral procession left the factories, the body of Mr. Balkwill arrived, followed the same afternoon by those of Mr. Small and Mr. Brown, and next day Mr. Rutter's and Mr. Bellamy's were received. The inquests on the last two present some features of peculiar and painful interest; upon which we propose to offer some remarks.

On Friday, fifty men of the light company of the 95th arrived, and his Excellency the Plenipotentiary was looked for every hour, as it was understood he had left Hong Kong on the 8th; but the *Dedalus* having been becalmed, his Excellency did not reach Canton till the forenoon of Sunday. The following circular was shortly after issued:—

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned Consul has been charged by his Excellency her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., to inform her Majesty's subjects resident at this city of his arrival at the British Consulate, and that his Excellency will be happy to receive from them any communications they may have to make to him, in any way they please.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, her Majesty's Consul.

Canton, 12th December, 1847.

A few of the leading merchants waited upon the Plenipotentiary, and in the course of the afternoon the following circular was sent round:—

* We have all along regarded it as unfortunate that the first impulse had not been acted upon, to proceed direct to the villages with rockets and field-pieces, and the few sailors and marines that could have been spared, but which would have been amply sufficient for the purposes required. A prompt and peremptory demand thus made for the countrymen would have obviated many difficulties which have sprung up since the bodies were found, and negotiations between the plenipotentiaries commenced. But we presume Captain M'Dougall did not consider his instructions as authorising him to adopt extreme measures, unless the Consul urged them; while the following letter shews that the mercantile community advocated the immediate return of the *Vulture* to Hong Kong for reinforcements:—

Canton, 8th December, 1847, at 4 P.M.

Francis C. Macgregor, Esq.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul,

SIR,—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the British community of Canton, having waited upon Captain M'Dougall to urge him to dispatch H.M.'s ship *Vulture* to Hong Kong, for the purpose of expediting the forces that now are or may be dispatched to this place, and being by him desired to communicate our wishes to yourself on this subject, respectfully and earnestly beg you to recommend the adoption of this course, feeling confident that with the assistance of the men that can be spared by Captain M'Dougall we shall be fully able to defend the factories in the case of disturbance.

Captain M'Dougall has consented to meet our wishes if they have your concurrence.—We are, Sir, your obedient humble servants.

WAL. DAVIDSON,
FRANCIS B. BIRLEY,
W. C. LE GETT,
S. RAWSON,
CHARLES SP. COMPTON.
AUGS. CARTER,
PAT. CHALMERS,

R. R. CALVERT,
JOHN DENT,
Y. J. MURROW,
R. ELLICE,
C. RYDER,
GEO. BARNET,
JOHN WISE.

† Among many other unfounded rumours, it was said that the bodies had been boiled to a jelly to prevent identification; and again, that one had been deprived of head, hands, and feet, while another had been mutilated in a more disgusting manner, so that the Chinese were afraid to give them up.

NOTICE.

A public meeting of British subjects resident in Canton will be held at the residence of Messrs. Crooke and Massey, this evening, at half-past eight.

Canton, Sunday, 12th December, 1847.

The meeting was attended by all, or nearly all, the British residents, and Mr. Gilman (Mr. Campbell and Mr. Jardine being then absent) having been called to the chair, stated that the meeting had been summoned for the purpose of explaining what had taken place during the interview which several gentlemen had had with his Excellency the Plenipotentiary, in consequence of the circular issued on his arrival. The chairman said that each of the gentlemen had pledged himself to give no opinion then, individually or collectively, lest it might be supposed they spoke for the whole community, which they were not authorised to represent. He then went on to say that Sir John Davis, having received them very courteously, was assured of their co-operation; and they inquired how far they might give their opinion without going beyond their proper position, and on what points his Excellency wished to have it. His Excellency did not specify any particular point, but expressed himself anxious to have their views, either written or verbally, "on the present crisis;" and that they should consider how far the interests of the commercial community would be affected by the measures that might be adopted on the part of the nation. He assured them that no one more deeply deplored than he did the calamitous event which had occurred; that he was perhaps too ready to adopt aggressive measures; and that he had made demands which Keying might not be able to accede to. What these demands were he did not explain, but said that neither the execution of six of the murderers, nor the whole of them, nor the razing of the village, would be considered sufficient. The commercial community, however, could best inform him how far they were prepared to forego present advantage for ultimate good. The chairman said, his Excellency farther added, that he would be happy to have their opinions in any shape they chose, either individually or collectively, in writing or a personal interview.

Mr. Campbell explained the views entertained by himself and others, and read a paper embodying them, which seemed to point at the propriety of a blockade. An opposite opinion was expressed by Mr. Jardine, who reminded the meeting that, whatever their own feelings on the spot might be, many of them were the factors for constituents elsewhere, who might entertain very different views.

After the meeting had been addressed by Mr. Seare, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Agabeg, Mr. Ponder made a long speech, which ended with a motion, seconded by Mr. Barnett, to the effect that the meeting should approve of what had been done by the gentlemen who had waited upon Sir John Davis that day. A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

It appearing to many imperative that something should be done, we understand that a document to be submitted to his Excellency has since been prepared for the signature of those who concur in it.

It is not yet known what measures the Plenipotentiary will adopt; but unless Keying accedes to his demands, a serious impediment to the immediate enforcement of them exists in the smallness of the British forces now in China; and in that case it may be necessary to await the instructions of her Majesty's Government.

Canton, 21st December, 1847.

Sir John Davis is still here, and is understood to have been engaged during his stay in negotiations with Keying; but as yet very little has transpired either as to the nature of his demands, or how far they are likely to be complied with. We do not, however, apprehend that such redress as may now be obtained is to be considered a final adjustment of our complaints; indeed, his Excellency expressly states in his reply to the merchants, that "any measure of redress on his part will not debar the British Government from farther measures of its own."* It will depend therefore on the views taken by the Government at home, and whether they may regard the recent terrible catastrophe as the crime of individuals, or chargeable against the Chinese nation, what ulterior measures will be adopted. In either event the case is surrounded with difficulties; and although it cannot be doubted that some guarantee will be exacted for the better security of British residents, Ministers will weigh the contingencies before asking Parliament to grant supplies for such an armament as would be necessary to coerce the Chinese Government, or commence aggressive measures which might lead to consequences neither contemplated nor desired.

The withdrawal of the British representative at Canton, and the blockade of the port, have both been suggested, and are alluded to in the correspondence between the merchants and the Plenipotentiary; but the views of individual members of the community are

* The same may be inferred from the notification issued from Canton on the 21st, which will be found in another part of our paper.

naturally biased by the probable operation of such measures on their own interests; and it seems doubtful whether the result would be to benefit the nation at large, or to distress the Chinese more than ourselves. It has been surmised that the surrender and demolition of all the Bogue forts which it would not be advisable to occupy may be in contemplation. Time will shew what truth there is in this.

The only thing officially announced is the execution of four of the criminals, and the assurance that others are undergoing examination, and will suffer the severest punishment. Last evening two mandarins waited upon Sir John Davis to announce that four of the villagers had been convicted, and would be decapitated in the morning at Hwang-chu-kee. The Chinese were anxious that some other place should be fixed upon, and it is said proposed the execution-ground below Canton; but his Excellency resolved that the execution should be made and the example set where the crime had been committed, and in the presence of persons deputed by himself, along with such of the foreign community as chose to attend.* The H. C. steamer *Pluto*, was ordered to be in readiness at daybreak, for the purpose of conveying the Secretary to the Superintendent of Trade, the Vice-Consul, and the Interpreter to the Consulate, along with three officers and thirty men of the 95th regiment. They arrived at Hwang-chu-kee about a quarter to eight o'clock, when the Chinese soldiers were found drawn up on the level common before the Hall of Ancestors. Our own handful of soldiers, augmented by a few seamen, having landed and formed, and the mandarins, among whom were Tung, the Quang-chow-foo, the Adjutant-General, and others of importance, having received the deputation with every manifestation of cordiality, and conducted them to the Prefect's barge, Mr. Secretary Johnson gave them to understand that he could not then accept their proffered hospitality, as he had come on special business, and the sooner it was proceeded with the better; upon which Tung immediately pronounced the single word, *Pow*,† and with startling rapidity one of the criminals was run out from a boat. He seemed a stout, decently-attired peasant, apparently about forty years of age. His hands were tied behind his back, his mouth was gagged, and he bore a scroll setting forth his name, age, tribe, and crime. Having been shoved forward about thirty or forty yards from the shore, he was placed or got upon his knees in the open space between the English and Chinese soldiers, and his bound arms being elevated so as to cause him to stoop, the executioner raised his long heavy blade, and at one blow the head was rolling on the ground, the bleeding trunk tumbling after it. The other three were but repetitions of the first, except that the last and youngest seemed to make an involuntary effort at resistance. The whole was done with such expertness, that wonder took the place of horror; and so speedily was the whole over, that two gentlemen from the *Pluto*, who followed the officials in another boat, were just stepping on shore whilst the attendants were lifting the corpses into their coffins.‡

The number of Chinese soldiers was estimated, by the English officers present, at about four hundred in all (which agrees with the statement we had received from the Nam hoi a week before), and besides those on the ground, small guards were stationed at the entrances to the village; while beyond the triumphal arch crowds of villagers were observed, sufficient to set at defiance their own ill-appointed military, if they really are so brave as the placards issued by them, or in their names, declare them to be. But having quietly suffered a disgraceful execution to take place before their ancestral temple, at the instance and in the presence of the hated English, it may be doubted whether they are so formidable as some alarmists assert, or are really beyond the control of their own authorities.

Last night, as soon as it became known that the executions were to take place in the morning, much violence of language was used on the subject by people who asserted that the victims were not the real criminals, but prisoners taken from the jails; although it does not appear that any proofs had been obtained on the point, or that any foreigner had so much as seen the men, while all those who did see them next morning felt convinced there was no cause to doubt they were what they were represented to be.

Nevertheless, such was the feeling on the subject at Canton, that two British merchants went at 10 o'clock at night to Sir John Davis, and, without any previous notice, which may, however, have been the result of accident, gave him a letter to read, in which they stated it to be their opinion, and that of some others, that the four persons who were executed at 4 o'clock be immediately decapitated at the village of Hwang-chu-kee. Captain not the criminals, and that the *Pluto* steamer

...member of the mercantile community present, the friend who accompanied him to Canton. ... to stould have to fight their way against the vil- ... communicat. ... substantial.

with the British officers should not proceed there the following morning, as already ordered. They were, of course, informed that their untimely intrusion with a paper of this description was extremely improper, and the letter was returned. The British merchants were certainly invited, on Sir John's first arrival at Canton, to express to him their sentiments and wishes generally; but this sort of interference on the part of private individuals with his public acts and resolutions in detail could not have been expected; and the present abrupt and untimely intrusion must therefore be regarded as very presumptuous and improper.

The subject has excited a good deal of talk, and we have heard that the sentry has been ordered in future to let no strangers pass who do not previously send in their cards.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(From China Mail, Dec. 23.)

NOTE OF THE FACTS, AS FAR AS THEY HAVE BEEN ASCERTAINED, CONNECTED WITH THE MURDERS OF MESSRS. SMALL, W. RUTTER, BELLAMY, BROWN, BALEWILL, AND McCARTHE.

On Sunday, the 5th of December, 1847, the above six Englishmen, all belonging to British mercantile houses in Canton, left the factories in a hong-boat at about 2 P.M., and proceeded to Hwang-chu-kee, a village some four miles above Canton. The people of this place had, a few months before, exhibited a hostile feeling, and opposed the advance of some foreigners, who were merely passing in a boat; which matter was the subject of correspondence at the time between the British and local authorities. The party had left word that they would be home to dinner, but as the evening passed without any tidings of them, at midnight Mr. Macgregor, the British Consul, was by their friends informed of their absence.

The above village is one of thirteen forming the township of Shin-an, throughout which, in the latter part of November, a violent placard was posted up, declaring the intention of the inhabitants, in the event of any of the Kwei-tai* again approaching that part of the country, to divide themselves into two bodies, one of which should cut off all retreat, whilst the other advanced to slay utterly both the foreigners and the traitorous natives who should bring them.

Mr. Wardley, a member of the mercantile community, having, the same afternoon, and about the same time of day, landed with a party near Lostum, the adjoining village, his boatman was warned by some of the inhabitants to retire with the foreigners, as they said that those of Hwang-chu-kee had already taken some foreigners, and if they came to the spot, the people of Lostum would be obliged to join them in capturing the foreigners present. Mr. Wardley and the others accordingly withdrew. Mr. Crooke, a British merchant, accompanied by two other gentlemen, were walking the same evening at a spot somewhat nearer Canton, when his boatman, in some alarm, begged him to return to his boat; which he had hardly done, and moved some little distance, when he saw a number of persons collected at the place where the boat had been lying, whilst another body was moving towards them, to all appearance with the intent of co-operating with them. The expression used by the boatman who called Mr. Crooke away was, that "four hundred soldiers were waiting" for the party.

Early the following morning, the 6th of December, the Consul wrote to Keying, enclosing a copy of his letter to the magistrates of the district of Nan-hae and Pwan-yu upon the subject, and requesting that his Excellency would lose no time in taking steps for the release of the six Englishmen missing, who, he believed, were detained in one of the villages. There was as yet no certain information as to the direction the party had taken, the hong-boat in which they had quitted Canton being still absent, but the names of two or three places in the same vicinity were given, to guide the Chinese authorities in their search.

At noon, two six-oared and one four-oared boat, carrying from twenty to thirty of the foreign residents, accompanied by Dr. Marjoribanks, pulled up to Hwang-chu-kee, but having received strict injunctions from the Consul not to land, they only explored the numerous creeks in its neighbourhood, without any satisfactory result, and returned about half-past 3 P.M., by which time the Consul had received Keying's reply, stating that, before the arrival of the Consul's representation, he had already, upon a report, sent orders to the district magistrate of Nan-hae to proceed in quest of the missing foreigners. That magistrate did move about 3 P.M., and upon Dr. Marjoribanks returning somewhat later to the spot, he saw the mandarin boats at anchor about a quarter of a mile below the village. Dr. Marjoribanks, when returning to Canton after his first visit, remonstrated with the Nan-hae, and volunteered to

* Devils, by which term foreigners are indicated.

accompany him, to treat such wounds as any of the party might receive; but his offer was declined.

A large number of the community having assembled and armed themselves, with the intention of searching the villages in which they suspected their friends, dead or alive, were concealed, applied to the Consul for permission to proceed thither. This the Consul did not conceive himself entitled to accord, as the Chinese authorities had already taken up the matter, and the Nanhae was reported to be actually on his way up the river.

The boatman who had accompanied the six gentlemen now returned, and deposed, that his boat, manned by five men including himself, had conveyed the missing Englishmen to Hwang-chu-kee, upon the afternoon of the 5th instant. They had all landed at about 3 P.M., and desired him, as he was preparing to follow them in fear that the villagers might attack them, to remain in charge of the boat until their return. An hour or more after this he heard the sound of a gong beaten in the village, and about the same time, a stranger, who had gone a short way into it to make some purchases, returned, and after learning from him that he had brought foreigners, advised him to stand off. The crew do not appear to have questioned this person, or to have inferred that he was speaking from anything which he had seen, but simply that his intention was good: they accordingly followed his advice, and moved towards the opposite side, where they had not been long, before a party of villagers came down to the bank, abused them for bringing the *Fankwei* (foreign devils), and pelted them with stones. About this time they heard the gong again, to the best of their belief in the same village. Towards 8 P.M. another party of the inhabitants came off in two boats, shouting, and endeavouring to board them, at the same time threatening them with death for having brought the *Fankwei*: upon this they pulled away to a place about seventeen miles up the river, as the state of the tide prevented their return to Canton; and at daybreak the following morning the head boatman pulled down in a small vessel to the Factories, where he arrived at about 2 P.M. The hong-boat subsequently returned with its venetians shattered, and bearing other evidence of such an attack as is above described. On board were found a powder-flask and a revolving pistol, known to belong to one of the party.

The community had postponed their expedition only until the following morning; but a circular being issued by the Consul at 11 P.M., warning them that they would proceed at their own peril, they abandoned the project.

There was now a prevalent belief that those who were absent would return no more. Few Chinese could be induced, even in private, to speak on the subject, so that rumours were picked up with difficulty; and in the total absence of all authentic information, the conviction that several had fallen naturally excited the feelings of the friends of all, as they could not abandon the hope that some, at least, of the party might still be rescued.

On Tuesday the 7th, at daybreak, the writer went alone to the Nanhae, whose boats were at anchor, as on the previous evening, a short distance below Hwang-chu-kee. The magistrate, a feeble and apathetic old man, stated that his police had been on the alert during the night, but had not been able to discover anything; that others had been sent out about 2 o'clock that morning, who were not yet returned: he further said that, as a local authority, he should of course arrange the whole business, discover the missing, and punish those who had detained them; that the Consul and the community should set their hearts at rest, &c. &c. In reply to a remark that it was impossible for any one's heart to be at rest, while there was a report current that all the six Englishmen had been killed, he said that that was certainly not the fact; that there was a report of the death of two, but that the others, in that case, must be in custody somewhere; and he appeared to think that his assurance that they should be recovered, dead or alive, and the delinquents punished, ought to be perfectly satisfactory.

About half-past 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, Mr. Elmslie, the vice-consul, Dr. Marjoribanks, and six gentlemen, also visited the boat of the Nanhae, but without hearing anything farther respecting the object of their inquiries. The Consul, early the same day, represented to Keying the dilatory conduct of the Nanhae, which Dr. Marjoribanks had reported to him on his return the previous night. He replied, detailing the steps that had been taken, the officers of rank detached by him, &c., but dwelt principally upon the necessity of restraining members of the foreign community or government officers from proceeding to the village to attempt anything themselves. The mandarins Tang and Ning, attached to his Excellency, and also She, ci-devant acting assistant magistrate of Nanhae, had been sent at different times to the consulate; all of whom, by his desire, earnestly insisted upon this, and expatiated upon the deep affliction into which he was plunged by this catastrophe, and his repeated decla-

ration, that without the full and satisfactory arrangement of this matter, he should never be able to look the British minister again in the face.

On Wednesday afternoon Tang and Ning apprised the Consul of the recovery of one of the bodies; they said it had been found by dragging, and that their government had offered two hundred dollars for each body. A copy of a proclamation to that effect, issued by the Nanhae, has been seen; it is dated the 7th of December, and promises two thousand four hundred dollars for the six individuals, if alive; and two hundred dollars each for their bodies, should they be dead. There can be no doubt that the Chinese officers, on Wednesday, 8th of December, believed in the death of the whole party, as the edict of Le, the Ngan-cha-sze, or Chief Criminal Judge of the province, who had, by order of Keying, proceeded to the neighbourhood of Hwang-chu-kee with two hundred men, called upon the well-disposed, on the 8th instant, to point out without delay the spot in which the corpses were concealed, to give up the originators of the disturbance, and to inform the officers concerning the two Chinese Chin and Le, who had died of wounds, that an inquest might be held, &c.

News of what had taken place having reached his Excellency Sir John Davis, the *Vulture* was despatched immediately to Whampoa, and Captain MacDougall arrived at the consulate early on Wednesday morning. This was announced to Keying by the Consul, who at the same time intimated to him that the surrender of the bodies of the missing, dead or alive, was required before 1 P.M. or that the boats of the *Vulture* would proceed to Hwang-chu-kee, and there remain until further orders. Keying, in his reply, urged that if the boats were sent, their crews might be instructed to act with caution, lest fresh mishaps should come of it. The mandarins She and Chin, the Assistant Magistrate of Nanhae, followed Tang and Ning, declaring that two bodies had been found, which Chin said he had seen, and for which, as soon as he learned the Consul's wishes regarding them, he would return to Ta-hang-keaoon, where he said they were lying, and bring them to the factories that night. It was considered advisable that the *Vulture* should return to Hong-Kong, and she accordingly left Whampoa at 12 o'clock.

Notwithstanding the promises of the mandarins, they were not brought that night, but on Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock, the body of Mr. McCarte was sent in charge of a subordinate, who said that Chin could not have seen what he had reported the evening before, as he had never been near the spot; and that this was positively the only body as yet discovered. The corpse of Mr. McCarte was found to be dressed; the clothes wet and saturated with mud: it was rigid, without any sign of decomposition having commenced.—There were five wounds on the head, three of which had cut into the skull, which was farther broken by two contusions; upon his person there were in all thirty-six incised wounds and eight contusions, and so many of the injuries received were of a mortal nature that it was impossible to pronounce which of them had been the cause of death. The body was buried at Whampoa the same day.

The corpse of Mr. Balkwill arrived next. Upon his head were found twelve incised wounds, and several stabs in front of his body, one of which reached the abdomen. Upon his back were red streaks, such as are produced by a cane, as also upon the left side of his face: his arms appeared to have been bound with a rope, and in such a manner that the marks corresponded with that which was tied round his body when it was brought in; his wrists, too, were chafed as from a similar ligature.

The bodies of Mr. Small and Mr. Brown arrived together. The skull of the former, like that of the two preceding, was laid open by several wounds; he had received a stab just above the heart, and his back and the back part of his right arm bore, like Mr. Balkwill's, the marks of the rattan, the inflammation which had ensued shewing that these blows must have been inflicted some time before his death; the same was to be observed of a wound upon his left hand; and from the cut edges of those upon the head, the blood was still oozing when they were examined by the surgeon. Mr. Brown's limbs were not rigid; there were deep cuts on the head, made with a sharp instrument, but only one wound on his back, whereas those of the other bodies were covered with (apparently) spear thrusts; one stab, in the abdomen, must have been given after his fall; and on him alone was there any appearance of a gun-shot wound. There was some doubt at first whether the body were his or that of Mr. Bellamy, which, with Mr. Rutter's, arrived on Friday. Mr. Small and Mr. Brown were also buried at Whampoa.

Mr. Bellamy's body had distinct marks, in three places, of a rope round the arm of his flannel jacket, the variety of its colour affording testimony that the rope had been still there when the body was taken out of the water. Decomposition had hardly

begun, and blood flowed from a wound. Those on the head penetrated to the brain; the skull was also fractured by a heavy blow, as were both his upper and lower jaws. Both arms were indented with bright red lines, such as would be caused by a cord. In Mr. Rutter's body decomposition had commenced. Three wounds were found upon the head, each sufficient to have caused death; stab-cuts on the chest and abdomen, contusions on the left thigh, knee, and leg, and on both ankles. The inflammation which had supervened would have required a lapse of at least twelve, and perhaps twenty-four hours. On the left arm were rope marks.

The inference to be derived from the aggregate of the evidence, almost entirely of a surgical nature, was, that the whole party had been murdered by a number of persons using various weapons and instruments; and that the ferocity of their murderers had attained so savage a pitch, as to have induced them to ill-treat the bodies of the fallen after their decease. All were more or less dressed, and their garments so wet and saturated with mud, that they must have lain several hours in the water. There was no precise means of deciding which of the party had fallen first, or which of the many ghastly wounds inflicted had been the immediate or particular cause of death: but the marks of the cane and the cord upon the persons of Messrs. Small, Balkwill, Bellamy, and Rutter, coupled with the inflammation which had ensued upon different blows and contusions, justified the conclusion that at all events these four had been alive twelve hours, if not more, after the time of their landing at Hwang-chu-kee, and had been, during that period, in the custody of the villagers. From the absence of wounds on the back of Mr. Brown, and the position of his arms, it was inferred that he had fallen in the first instance.

Two accounts, in most respects corresponding, were received: the first, on Wednesday, the 8th, to the following effect:—that the six foreigners, having landed at Hwang-chu-kee on Sunday afternoon, had an affray with the villagers, in which two were killed on either side; that the four surviving Englishmen ran the gauntlet through the villages to Lo-tsum, Keaou-peaou, and Hang-keou, and upon reaching the last, were all overpowered and murdered.

In subsequent reports, the two first killed were described to be one very short, and the other tall. Mr. Brown was the least in stature of the party; and it is probable that he and Mr. McCarte fell first. It was also said that, when in duress, one who could speak a little Chinese offered his murderers an immense sum if they would spare his life. Mr. Balkwill, whose body bore the greatest evidence of having been both bound with cords and scourged with the rattan, was the only one who could speak the Canton dialect, in which he was sufficiently versed to make himself understood in the shops.

Upon Friday, the 10th, the writer was informed by a Chinese of respectability, that a female slave belonging to a relation of his own, resident at Keaou-peaou, was at work in the fields on the afternoon in question: she saw the six foreigners first at some distance in-shore of Hwang-chu-kee, where a few of the working people shouted Fankwei, and threw mud at them, of which they took no notice. Shortly afterwards, these joined by others,—at all events a larger party, perhaps twenty in number,—came on in pursuit of them, shouting as before, and assailing them with stones, and farming implements, hoes and the like: the foreigners held up their hands, and appeared to deprecate the violence of their pursuers, who had now reached them, and were striking at them, while their number increased every moment as the people in the adjoining fields flocked to take part in the attack. One of the foreigners then fired and hit a Chinese, who fell. The gong was struck, and a multitude assembled, who fought furiously with the English, and overpowered two of them, whom they continued to strike after they were down. The other four, who seemed much frightened, and were covered with wounds, inflicted by pikes, poles, knives, and stones, after having in vain endeavoured to appease the people by the offer of dollars,* fled, and the woman saw no more. The report which the informant had heard of what ensued upon this, was, that upon reaching the village of Hang-keou, they were seized, confined for two days and two nights, during which time they were without food, beaten repeatedly, and then put to death.

In the meantime there came rumours that all had been killed at Hwang-chu-kee, and the medical men who examined their bodies inclined much to the belief that none of them had perished on the first evening. Some Chinese also accounted for a story of their having excited the animosity of the villagers by hurting some person, by a report, that when the foreigners were running away in alarm, before any fray had commenced, they had knocked over some young man or boy in the road.

Information was given by the Chinese above quoted to the writer on the 18th December, that a young man, a labourer, was coming from Ta-le-poo, a place some eight or ten miles from the scene of the crime, upon the 5th instant; that he saw four foreigners running in or near the village of Lotsun, pursued by a number of people; that two Chinese, carrying grass, met them, and threw stones at them without effect, and then, as the way was narrow, spread out their arms and attempted to bar their passage, upon which they were immediately shot by the foreigners, who continued their flight. These are doubtless the two Chinese surnamed Chin and Le, the surrender of whose bodies was demanded by the Ngan-cha-sze in the first instance. He then proceeded to Hwang-chu-kee, where about 1,000 persons were assembled round something which he did not see; but he was told that they had been beating the Fankwei, and knew that the two bodies were there. He went on to Canton, where he arrived at about six p. m. and remained till Tuesday morning, when, as he was on his way home at an early hour, he overtook a small vessel carrying the six bodies to San-nga-kow, where they were to be thrown into the water. This was done, as he afterwards heard, with stones tied to them, to prevent their floating; he returned to Canton on the 17th, when he communicated this intelligence to the informant.

He farther said, that, on capturing the four Englishmen at Hang-keou, they were all brought back to Hwang-chu-kee the same night; that in the two who had fallen first, life was found to be not yet extinct;* that on Tuesday morning all were still alive, and that the elderly people of the village advised that they should be sent back to Canton; but this was opposed by the rest, on account of the vengeance which they feared would be taken. It was accordingly decided that they should die, but all shrank back from the task of putting them to death, until one man, not above twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, said that if they were all afraid, he would do it himself, and thereupon killed them with a heavy knife or metal weapon, such as is used to chop wood. The Nambae is said to have examined ten or twelve people, and to have dismissed them for want of evidence. The ancestral halls of two surnames were however closed and sealed with his seal on Friday, the 10th instant.

It is to be remembered, that the medical man (Dr. Marjoribanks) who examined the bodies of the deceased, adhered firmly to the opinion that death must have taken place later than the Sunday evening, from the state of preservation in which all the bodies were found; that the first account received was, that two had fallen at Hwang-chu-kee, and the others were detained elsewhere; next, that the latter had perished at Hang-keou; and later, that they had been brought back to Hwang-chu-kee, and there murdered. There were also rumours of consultations held for deciding upon the disposal of the survivors. Now the elements of all these reports, as well as of that attributing the excessive fury of the villagers to the injury done by the foreigners to some individual in their flight, are to be found in the last information received. There is one discrepancy which induced the writer to question his informant again with regard to the statement made by the woman of Keaou-peaou, touching the fall of a Chinese before the gong had been struck: and it appears that she did not say the man was killed, or even that blood was seen on his face, but it was blackened (as by gunpowder), and that he staggered and fell. There is no report amongst the Chinese of the death of any of their countrymen, except the two alluded to in the edict of the Ngan-cha-sze, one of whom has since been ascertained to be alive.

The discovery of the ammunition and part of the arms of the deceased is sufficient testimony that they could not have landed with hostile intentions. Most of them were unarmed, and the weapons borne by the others were only such as they might have imagined would, by their display rather than their use, have ensured their personal safety.

The people throughout the whole locality were evidently much alarmed; the majority have, since the event, and the consequent movements of their own officers, removed their wives and families; and Mr. Rutter went alone some distance in quest of his murdered brother without molestation.

Assuming the accounts received to be true, and connecting such intelligence as has been obtained, and the attempt made the same day to intercept Mr. Wardley in the same neighbourhood, and Mr. Croke at no great distance from it, with the hostile declarations repeatedly published by the inhabitants, and in particular that put forth by the Shin-an township in the latter part of November, there can be little doubt that this fearful outrage was the result of the deliberate combination of the village population, to put an end to what they conceived to be the unauthorized

* The word *dollar* was spoken in Canton Chinese.

* In the words of the informant they were but "seven parts dead."

approach of foreigners to their houses, and a resolution to oppose, independently or in defiance of their own government, an organized resistance to all similar intrusion.

Before the *Vulture* reached Hong-Kong Sir John Davis had embarked for Canton. His Excellency arrived at the British Consulate on the morning of Sunday the 12th, and put himself in communication with Keying. The Imperial Commissioner has, since the 5th instant, corresponded daily with his Excellency and with the Consul.

On Tuesday the 20th, four of the murderers were beheaded outside the village of Hwang-chu-kee. Sir John Davis sailed for Hong-Kong the following day.

THE LATE MURDERS.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Government Notification, Diplomatic Department.—When about to embark in the *Dædalus* for Canton, his Excellency, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., has received the annexed rapid express from the Imperial Commissioner, with reference to the late lamentable occurrence, and directs the same to be published for general information.

(By order), A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hong-Kong, Dec. 8, 1847.

"Keying, High Imperial Commissioner, &c., &c., &c., sends the following communication.

"I, the Great Minister, heard on the 29th of the 10th month (Dec. 6), that six Englishmen, on the 28th (5th instant) about noon went to some villages in a boat for a walk, and that it was not known what had become of them. At this I was greatly surprised, and ordered the local district soldiers to proceed with the utmost expedition in search of them.

"I also received a communication from Consul Macgregor, stating, that on the 29th (5th instant) about noon, six Englishmen proceeded in a boat, on the river in a northerly direction, for recreation; but nothing had been heard of them up to the present moment. He had only heard a rumour, that some foreigners had had a fight with villagers either at Hwang-chu-kee or at Pei-te-shway. He therefore had addressed the Nanhai and Pwan-yu magistrates on the subject, and also begged that both might be ordered soon to adopt measures of protection.

"When this reached me, the Great Minister, I ascertained that those men had proceeded up the northern branch of the river for recreation, and on the second day have not yet returned, for which there must evidently be a cause. It is therefore necessary to institute instant search. I therefore reiterated my orders to the Pwan-yu and Nanhai magistrates to adopt immediately, with all possible energy, measures for the protection (of those Englishmen), and to make inquiries about them.

"These magistrates have now gone in every direction to find them out, and heard a very vague rumour, that some Englishmen engaged on the 28th (5th instant) in a fight with villagers, without ascertaining the real facts as to the place and village where the quarrel with the English took place, nor could they arrive at satisfactory results.

"I therefore despatched the Prefect of Canton with the district military, to order the gentry all around to assemble to investigate what had really become of these six Englishmen, and with all haste to find out (the culprits), seize them with the utmost severity, and when apprehended punish them according to the extreme penalty of the law. These villains act with total disregard of the regulations, and create disturbance. Should they not submit, soldiers will instantly be appointed to surround and apprehend them, and not one individual shall escape. Thus the national laws will be vindicated, and the hearts of men will rejoice. The Honourable Envoy need not entertain any anxiety on this point.

"Whilst wishing you every happiness, I address this communication to His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary,

"Sir John F. Davis, Bart, &c. &c. &c.

"Taoukwang, 27th year, 10th month, 30th day, (7th December, 1847.) Received 8th instant."

(True Translation.)

CHARLES GUTZLAFF,
Chinese Secretary.

(True Copy).

A. R. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERERS.

Government Notification—Diplomatic Department.—His Excellency her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, is pleased to give publicity to the annexed note from himself to the Chinese Minister, in accordance with which the four principal criminals have been executed this morning at the village Hwang-chu-kee, in presence of British and Chinese officers; and eleven others are reserved for decapitation, strangulation, military slavery, and banishment for life, after reference to the Criminal Board.

But his Excellency considers that security for the future is, if possible, still more essential than reparation for the past, and it will be exacted accordingly.

By order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

British Consulate, Canton, Dec. 21, 1847.

"British Consulate, Canton, Dec. 18, 1847.

"I have received your Excellency's note dated yesterday. It is therein erroneously stated that the six murdered Englishmen "fired pistols and killed Chinese in return merely to the shouts of the villagers, and were put to death on the spur of the moment." The truth, on the contrary, is, that being attacked according to the previous repeated declaration of the villagers, they defended themselves with pistols, and some of them being captured, were subsequently put to death in cold blood. This has been declared by several Chinese witnesses, and their statements will be forwarded to my government, who will maturely consider it. It is therefore useless to alur over the real facts.

"Your Excellency, in addressing your Emperor, appears to have stated as follows:—'Should the foreigners chance to have any object in view, such as the renting of lands, the erection of buildings, or the like trifles, the Canton people collect a mob and interfere with them by making a disturbance. The local authorities, holding the people to be foremost in consideration, think it inexpedient to thwart their inclinations seriously, or to shew a devious compliance with the requests of foreigners.' This indeed is the real truth, and being contrary to the treaty, it is the whole cause of the constant troubles at Canton, while at the other ports there is perpetual quiet.

"Since the Canton people have been thus encouraged against foreigners, they are ready to murder them when they merely take recreation in the country under the treaty. Unless an example is made by executing the criminals at Hwang-chu-kee, foreigners will still continue to be murdered by the villagers.

"Since your Excellency distinctly stipulates that these four executions are not the whole of the punishments to be inflicted, but that the 'remainder of the criminals will either be sentenced to decapitation, strangulation, military slavery, or transportation for life—in every case awaiting the confirmation of the Criminal Board,' it may be sufficient for the present, and in part of my demands, if these four criminals be decapitated where the crime was committed in presence of my officers. The only object of punishment is example for the future, and I have already informed my government that if the example is not made at Hwang-chu-kee, it will be a mere mockery, and wholly and entirely unavailing.

"It is in vain to waste more words on this subject, and if your Excellency will not make the example at the place where the crime was committed, our present negotiation ought to stop.

"Accept the assurances, &c.

"J. F. DAVIS."

"To his Excellency Keying, High Imperial Commissioner, &c., &c., &c."

(True copy.)

A. R. JOHNSTON.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMPBELL, the Hon. C. M. to office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in lieu of the Hon. J. W. Hulme, suspended, Nov. 30.

INGLIS, A. L. reg. gen. 4 mo. leave of abs. Nov. 30.

MARQUESS, J. M. to office as reg. gen. of Hong-Kong dur. abs. of Inglis, Dec. 1.

PARKER, N. D'E. to perform duties of Criminal Crown Prosecutor, Nov. 30.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNG, James H. M.D. to Margaret, daughter of the late Andrew Hutchinson, at Hong-Kong, Nov. 25.

DEATHS.

BALKWILL, Mr. murdered at Hwang-chu-kee, Dec. 6.

BELLAMY, Mr. murdered at Hwang-chu-kee, Dec. 6.

BROWN, Mr. murdered at Hwang-chu-kee, Dec. 6.

MCCARTER, Mr. murdered at Hwang-chu-kee, Dec. 6.

NEWMAN, Edward, at Victoria, Nov. 30.

POPE, John, at Victoria, aged 27, Dec. 24.

RUTTER, William, murdered at Hwang-chu-kee, Dec. 6.

SMALL, Mr. murdered at Hwang-chu-kee, Dec. 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30. *Chieftain*, Robertson, Liverpool; *John Fleming*, Hunter, Port Nicholson.—Dec. 2. *Coquette*, Eldridge, Calcutta.—5. *Osprey*, Young, Hobart Town; *Zephyr*, McFarlane, Amoy.—11. *Victoria*, Linnington, Sydney; *Water Witch*, Forgan, Calcutta.—18. *Pekin*, Tronson, Gall.—21. *Denia*, King, East Coast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Pekin*.—Dr. Dixon, Messrs. Middleton and Wilks, Lieut. Small, Ceylon Rifles.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29. *Pottinger*, Cooper, Galle.—Dec. 1. *Pandora*, Cobb, Sydney; *Tonquin*, Wilson, New York.—2. *Rainbow*, Marshall, New York; *Suppho*, Rogers, Boston; *Inca*, Buxton, New York.—3. *Statesman*, Dewar, Sydney; *Marmion*, Fletcher, Sydney; *Teak*, McFarlane, Calcutta.—8. *Charles Forbes*, Wills, Bombay; *Eliza Warwick*, Williams, New York.—9. *Eliza Moore*, Ashbridge, London.—11. *Tartar*, Webber, New York.—12. *Greyhound*, Hutchinson, Madras; *Argyra*, Rees, Bombay.—13. *Panama*, Griswold,

New York.—14. London, Williamson, Manilla; John, Osterberg, Singapore.—15. J. T. Foord, Darke, London; William, Salmon, Singapore and Bombay; Osprey, Young, Van Dieman's Land.—18. Tania, Knight, Singapore; Zephyr, Wilson, East Coast.—19. Sylph, McDonald, Calcutta.—21. Mor, Alston, Bombay.—22. Ardaser, Gralinger, Singapore and Calcutta; Water Witch, Forgan, Calcutta.—30. Pekin, Tronson, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Stratheden*.—Dr. George K. Barton.
Per *Pottinger*, for Suez.—Senior Ruben, Messrs. D. W. Schweeman and J. D. Gibb.
For CALCUTTA.—Sr. F. Pereira.
For COLOMBO.—Major Cochrane and servant.
For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. E. Garrett and S. C. Bruce.
For PENANG.—Sir S. A. Luz.
Per *Statesman*.—Mr. A. L. Iaglis.
Per *Pekin*, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. C. Empson and Burns.
For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Manuel de Ouenze.
For MALTA.—Messrs. J. G. Von Ascher and Dr. D. R. Masser.
For SUEZ.—Bishop L. de Canopo, Messrs. G. P. Wetmore, and S. Wetmore.
For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Tripper.
For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Middleton and Jumardin.

HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE.

FORBES'S (Dr. D.) GRAMMAR. 8vo. ... 12s.
— MANUAL. 18mo. ... 7s. 6d.
— BAGH-O-BAHAR (with Vocabulary). Royal 8vo. ... 15s.
— DICTIONARY. Royal 8vo. (In the Press). ... £2. 12s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Lendenhall Street; and of whom may be had a List of Works useful to Cadets.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, February 22, 1848.

THE recent intelligence from China is of a most afflicting character. The murder of six of our countrymen cannot be heard by any one here without calling forth feelings, not only of sorrow and pity, but of deep indignation. What a comment does this event afford upon the morality and humanity of a people so greatly lauded during the earlier part of the last century by French sciolists and English pretenders to philosophy. The secret of the admiration for the Chinese character avowed by such persons was this—the Chinese were not Christians, and therefore they must be amply endowed with every virtue of which human nature is susceptible. Among other results, the recent events are calculated to inflict a heavy blow upon the sanguine expectations of the good people of Manchester, who proposed to traverse every inch of China, and sell calico faster than their brethren at home could make it. Then, too, what shall be said on this subject by those who declaim on the humanizing influences of free trade? The murdered persons were commercial men. They had no vocation in China but trade. Did their mission give them security for life? War, we know, is to cease in Europe from the moment free trade is established; we have been told so by authority which to dispute would merit stabbing. Yes, the time is approaching when man (in Europe at least) shall become an angel, in the economic sense of the angelic nature, and be too deeply absorbed in the operation of filling his pockets to think of any thing else. When is this happy state to arrive in China, and how is it to be brought about? Trade does not seem to produce the effect in China which it is destined, we are told, to produce in Europe. What is the

cause, and what the remedy? The disciples of CONFUCIUS and those of CORDEN are at loggerheads, despite the pacific creed of both; and it is high time that we should be enlightened as to the reason of the difference, and the mode of setting it straight. France, it is settled, shall never fight with us again. Between that country and our own there is never for the future to be any thing but a delightful interchange of flimsy piece-goods and attenuated wines. So Mr. CORDEN wills, and who shall oppose? But why should we not have the like results in China? The great oracle of trade has been illuminating almost every part of the continent of Europe; let us beg of him to extend his care further to the East. Let him take a voyage to China and settle matters there, for greatly is there needed in that country some missionary of commerce.

WHAT may be the result of the Parliamentary Committee now sitting to inquire into the sugar question we cannot anticipate. So capricious is the public mind, and so intensely selfish the economical doctrines in fashion, that we should be little surprised if, after all we have done for the abolition of slavery, we should, to use a well-known Hibernicism, "turn round upon ourselves," and determine to give a premium for the encouragement of that which we profess to abhor, by admitting slave-grown sugar on the same terms as that from our own possessions, cultivated by freemen. In truth we have already so determined. In 1846 our anti-slavery zeal cooled down to zero, and we resolved to make no illiberal distinctions between slave-holders and honest cultivators, but to allow both to bring their produce into our market on an equality—that is to say, an equality in respect of duty, for it would be as great nonsense as has ever been talked on the question (which is saying much) to affirm that in any other view the two producers are on an equality.

A short breathing-time was given by the Act of 1846. Five years were to elapse before the equalization of duty was to be completely effected. Nearly two have slipped away, and it remains to be seen whether the Parliament of 1848 will confirm the judgment of the Parliament of 1846, or vindicate the honour and consistency of the country by returning to a better course. We have denied that the slave-holder and the non slave-holder are on an equality as to cost of production, and we repeat the denial. The slave, in the eye of the respectable trader who steals and sells him, is not a person, but a thing—an article of merchandise, to be kept in good condition for the market, if possible, but not worth a thought on his own account. Having sold him to one as honest and humane as himself, the personal claims of the wretched commodity are still not recognised. The slave-holding planter looks upon his purchase just as he would upon a spade, a hoe, or a plough. He hopes that it is strong and will wear well—if it fail he has made a bad bargain, and this consideration will be the only one that will cause him the slightest regret. To work the human machine goes, and the limit of his labour is the impossibility of enforcing more. It is useless to be tender of that which may easily be replaced. Work must be done; slaves are made to perform it; let the whip, then, do its office; it is cheaper to buy slaves than to rear them; every slave has so much work in him, and the sooner it is converted into dollars the better; draw out of the miserable herd then all their labour in as brief a period as

possible; extract in six years the work of ten, and you will save expense in their feed; when dead they will eat no more, and other wretches must supply their place. They, too, will wear out a few years of intolerable misery, and then, like those before them, descend to that place "where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary are at rest." But the planters will grow rich, and their customers will get cheap sugar.

This desire for cheapness lies at the root of the whole matter. We, in England, have no particular sympathy with the planters of Cuba and Porto Rico. We do not much like slavery. As a matter of choice we would rather discourage it—but we have a childish longing for sweets, and we must gratify it on any terms. Perhaps, while such a state of feeling prevails, it may not be altogether useless to point out that, with a little patience, we might be able to meet the demands of our inordinate passion for sugar, without subjecting ourselves to the reproach, and incurring the guilt of retracting much of what we have done in regard to slavery. The surface from which we may draw an honest supply is not small. India, if we give her a little time to make due preparation, will become able to supply us with sugar till we shall be absolutely cloyed with sweetness. The districts of that country capable of producing this coveted luxury are vast in extent and abundant in fertility. The valley of the Ganges, it has been said, could produce sugar enough to supply the whole world; and if this expression be somewhat hyperbolic, we may at least be satisfied that British India could supply far more than the inhabitants of the United Kingdom could consume. We need not, then, ask those greedy of sweet things to forego the gratification of their appetite, nor even to wait for any very lengthened period. Give India fair play, and you shall eat sugar not only abundantly but cheaply. Production will increase, and the modes both of cultivation and manufacture will be improved. Increased production will reduce price, and the improved modes of culture and preparation will enable the grower to submit to reduced price without injury. Encourage, then, the cultivation of sugar in India in preference to slave countries, and you will thereby secure an ample supply, while you will check that succession of abominations for the suppression of which such sacrifices have been enforced. Whether the price of India sugar could ever be brought down to a level with that of slave-grown sugar, and continue to remunerate the producer, is a question which at present cannot be answered. But are the avowed enemies of slavery prepared to believe that slavery will last for ever? If they consider it to be an evil not to be vanquished, why do they make so many efforts in vainly attempting to destroy that which is indestructible? The loss of the British market may lead the slave-holding sugar growers to inquire whether they are acting wisely even upon the principles of mere worldly wisdom. With such men arguments founded on justice or humanity are out of the question. They must be made to suffer before they will forsake a career which, though it be criminal, is profitable. If, through their exclusion from the British market, the downfall of slavery should be accelerated, it would surely be matter for just congratulation. Such an object would surely be worth the temporary sacrifice of a trifle in the price of a pound of sugar. When slavery shall have ceased; when this great triumph of humanity shall have been achieved, and sugar growers everywhere can compete on fair terms—which they never

can do while slavery exists, unless slave-produced commodities are artificially subjected to some disadvantage—then, and not before, it will be time to talk of carrying out the principles of free trade by a perfect equalization of duties.

EUROPEANS IN THE SERVICE OF NATIVE POWERS.

List of Europeans in the Military or Civil Employment of the Native States of India, with the Amount of Salary paid to each Individual, at the latest Date to which Returns have been received.

NAME.	EMPLOYMENT.	MONTHLY SALARY.
<i>Europeans in the Service of the King of Oude on the 23rd March, 1842:</i>		
R. Wilcox	Superintendent of the King's observatory	Rs. 1,500
G. Beechey	Artist and aide-de-camp	1,300
J. S. Logan	Superintendent of King's hospital and dispensary	600
J. Barlow	Lieutenant	200
T. Garrett	Ditto	200
A. P. Orr	Ditto	175
R. Maycock	Apothecary and quarter-master sergeant	50

Europeans in the Service of the Nizam on the 29th January, 1842:

M. Kythan	Captain	215
B. O'Connor	Medical officer	200
— O'Lary	Ditto	60
— Lorimer	Ditto	300
— John	Captain	500

European in the Service of the Nawab of Ajmeer on the 1st July, 1846:

James Heatherby ..	English clerk	150
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European in the service of the King of Delhi on the 1st July, 1846:

George Thompson ..	Agent in England	1,000
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Europeans in the Service of the Raja of Travancore on the 31st December, 1846:

R. Shireff	Commandant of the Nair brigade	Rs. 1,210	1 50
H. W. Daly	Captain	453	1 32
D. D. Staig	Ditto	453	1 32
W. Crew	Lieutenant	393	2 15
W. H. Horsley	Civil engineer	58	4 0
C. Paterson	Physician	900	0 0
J. Reid	Superintendent of Rajah's hospital	250	0 0
J. Caldecott	Astronomer	1,000	0 0
T. Crawford	Commercial agent, and master attendant at Alepie	600	0 0
E. P. West	Conservator of forests	400	0 0
J. Wilkins	Master attendant at Quilon	300	0 0
J. Roberts	Master of grammar school	300	0 0
J. Alexander	Sergeant-major	85	0 0
R. Slaney	Quartermaster serjeant ..	70	0 0

European in the Service of the Raja of Tanjore on the 31st December, 1846:

Samuel Brooking ..	Surgeon	500	0 0
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—Parliamentary Return.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DIRECTION.

An account of the service of Mr. Borradaile, a candidate for a seat in the Court of Directors, was by accident omitted from our last number. Harry Borradaile, Esq., entered the service as a writer in 1818. In 1821 he was appointed second registrar at Ahmedabad, and in the same year acting first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona. In 1827 he became senior assistant to judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur for Candiaish; in 1829, registrar of the Sudder Dewanny and Suddur Foujdarry Adawlut. In 1832 he was appointed collector of customs at Guzerat; in 1833, collector of Ahmedabad. In 1834 he was a member of the Committee for revising Transit Duties in India, and in 1839 collector and magistrate of Kaira, and member of the Indian Law Commission, which appointments he held till 1844.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

On the 2nd inst. a Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held, at twelve o'clock.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,—

The CHAIRMAN (Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.) said, he had to acquaint the Court that it was specially summoned at the request of nine proprietors, for a purpose notified in the requisition, which would now be read.

The clerk then read the requisition and accompanying resolutions, which we do not reprint, as they are of great length, and have appeared in this paper already. They will be found at page 59.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

A PROPRIETOR complained that, at the last Court, he had obtained permission to read a paper, containing his views on the subject, as he was not accustomed to public speaking, and that when he had proceeded a short distance he was stopped by the Chairman. He then asked and obtained permission to read the latter part; but again he was stopped, after proceeding for a short time. That was, in his opinion, a breach of privilege.

The CHAIRMAN said, the hon. proprietor had no reason to complain of breach of privilege, because there was no privilege in the case. The hon. proprietor could have no claim to read his speech instead of speaking it; and, indeed, it would be very inconvenient if hon. gentlemen were to come to that Court and read essays instead of making speeches. The Court, on the occasion alluded to, becoming impatient at the length of the hon. proprietor's remarks, a request was made to him to leave off.

Mr. CLARKE said, it was not the Chairman who stopped the hon. proprietor, but the Court.

Mr. LEWIS believed he was the guilty party who had requested the hon. proprietor to desist.

The CHAIRMAN hoped the hon. proprietor was satisfied; and the matter dropped.

THE SPECIAL BUSINESS

was then proceeded with.

Mr. HUME rose to bring on the resolutions which had been read. He had done all in his power to acquaint the great body of proprietors with what he intended to do on the present occasion. To all whose addresses he could find he had forwarded copies of the resolutions, and of the letter that he had addressed to the editor of the *Times*. The resolutions he was about to submit might be divided into two parts. The first was, however, only a preamble to the last, which was the only one he should to-day submit to their consideration. This motion was founded on the assertion that the Court could not interfere in a matter that had already received the sanction of the Board of Control. If this were the true state of the case, the existence of such a rule would be fatal to the best interests of India. He had constructed his resolution in compliance with this supposition; but he should have preferred taking a less circuitous course to obtain his object. The continuance of our empire in India, and maintenance of its welfare, depended entirely on the strict adherence to justice in our dealings with native powers, and he was therefore anxious that the question should be taken up and considered, not as a personal one affecting the Rajah only, but as a great political one. It was fifty-four years since he left India. When in that country he had visited all parts, and made himself acquainted with the people and government; and since his return he had availed himself of every opportunity of increasing his knowledge of the subject, and he had too great a respect for the Court of Directors to wish that any act of theirs should lay them open to censure. (Hear, hear.) India was won by the sword, but preserved by wisdom. (Hear, hear.) He desired to see the government of India unchanged. When once it should fall to the Colonial Office, with its choppings and changings, and succession of secretaries, the doom of India, in regard to this country, was sealed. When abuses crept into existence even in this country, could they be surprised that they should arise in India? To the Bombay Government was to be attributed the whole of the persecution of the Rajah; and of the vast mass of documents connected with this case, nine-tenths were forgeries. Further, he contended that the Secret Committee had no right whatever to interfere in the case. That Committee was appointed for times of war, when secrecy was necessary; but it was now a burden and onus upon the Company. It was that Committee which prosecuted the Affghan war, and for years the details of that war were locked up in that Committee. What was the result? Why, the addition of eight or nine millions to our debt. In this case, the forms even of justice had not been complied with. After signifying to the Rajah their approbation of his conduct, the Court of Directors had forwarded to him a sword of honour,—a mark of respect never, he believed, paid to any other prince in India.

Did they continue this line of conduct towards the Rajah? No. They would not even let previous good conduct carry any weight in their decision, and never gave the Rajah an opportunity of disproving the charges preferred against him. (Hear.) Why did they suffer themselves to be deceived by the Bombay Government? Why did they not compel the Government to obey the orders issued by them respecting the jagheer? It had been said the Rajah was dead, and could not be replaced on the throne. True; but look to what was going on in Ireland. Men had in that country been murdered by banditti; but, because they were dead, did the Government take no steps to bring the murderers to justice? A special commission was issued, and the murderers brought to punishment. Had the Court of Directors behaved in a like spirit towards the Rajah of Sattara? For the honour of the military and civil services, an inquiry into this case was required, and he hoped it would be granted. Let them follow the case of the Rajah of Tanjore, who was restored to his throne after being kept from it for twelve years. Let them recollect the case of Mr. Sauger (as we understood the hon. proprietor). The Court of Directors had refused to entertain the case of this gentleman, but the Court of Proprietors, by its resolutions, compelled a fresh inquiry, and Mr. Sauger was restored to the service. (Hear, hear.) Why did they act differently in the presidency of Bombay to what they did in Madras? In the latter presidency, when charges were raised against the servants of the Government, a commission from Bengal was appointed to inquire into them. The only prayer of the Rajah was for inquiry. And in a petition to the Queen he concluded by saying, "I ask only that justice may be done to me, and that I may have an opportunity of proving my innocence." Was there any thing unreasonable in this? Would the proprietors suffer this state of things to continue? If the assertion were true, that this Court could not interfere in a case after it had been decided by the Board, then all power was in the hands of the latter body. Let them pass a resolution that the case ought to be inquired into, and let the weight of refusal rest with the Board. (Hear, hear.) The friends of the Rajah did not ask the Court to pronounce an opinion on the guilt or innocence of that prince; they only asked it to say that he had not been tried. Three times he had offered to prove his innocence, but Colonel Ovens would not give him the opportunity; and in the face of this they were told that he had been tried. The Governor General and Sir Robert Grant both concurred in the opinion that the Rajah ought to have a fair and full trial, but this opinion had not been carried into effect. The remarks of the Governor General (Parl. Papers, vol. i. 229) on this point were not attended to at all by the local government, and the request on the part of the Rajah to be heard was refused, because Colonel Ovens thought it objectionable. Here he might remark, that as soon as Colonel Ovens arrived at Sattara, a document was forwarded to him for inquiry to be made respecting it. This document Col. Ovens at first declared to be true, and when he knew that the person whose name was subscribed to it had not written it, he kept that knowledge from his Government for the period of eleven months. The Inquisition, in all its horrors, did not present a case parallel to that of the Rajah of Sattara, and he, for one, would never acquiesce in transactions so much to the disgrace of England. (Hear, hear.) In that case there was a clear proof of the truth of the old saying, "A man must have a good memory to be a liar," for the papers connected with the case contained contradictions that at once convicted their authors. (Hear, hear.) Was it honourable in those who had been the means of injuring the Rajah to say they did it in obedience to orders? If they did so act, they were unworthy of their office, and the attempt to justify dishonourable deeds by the plea of obedience was disgraceful and futile. (Hear.) He would now read the last paragraph of his letter to the *Times*:—

"These, then, are the grounds on which my advocacy of this cause has depended, and still does depend; and with these statements before me, authenticated by the despatches of the local government now before the Legislature of this country (and for the purposes of this letter and my own defence I would disclaim all knowledge of the case not furnished by the Parliamentary and public papers and records), I should be violating my duty as a public man, and violating every principle I have professed in public life, if I ever should relinquish that advocacy until a full and fair inquiry shall have been made into the whole case of this unfortunate prince."

This (Mr. Hume resumed) he repeated. He still demanded inquiry, and should not cease to demand it till it was granted. This letter to the *Times* contained thirty-one acts of the Bombay Government, any one of which was sufficient to condemn it. If the Directors were not willing to pass sentence on the conduct of their servants when it was discovered they were unworthy of confidence. Did they suppose it would be disgraceful to undo what they had already done? Let them remember what

had been done by our Governments at home; look to the cases of the Earl of Dundonald and Sir R. Wilson, who, after being deprived of their rank, honours, and pay, had been restored to all. If further instances of such a course of conduct being pursued were wanting they could easily be produced, but he did not think it necessary. Enough had already been adduced to shew that there was nothing discreditable in retracting our steps to do justice. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he would refer to a remark of the hon. Chairman made at a former Court. The Chairman stated that the Court of Directors were not aware of the climate of Benares disagreeing with the Rajah. If they were not it was their own fault; they might have been, had the Government of India forwarded the Rajah's letter of December, 1844, in which he made such a complaint. In 1845, he (Mr. Hume) addressed a letter to Sir Robert Peel, in which he stated, among other things, that the climate of Benares made visible inroads on the Rajah's health. Sir Robert being unwilling to interfere, he (Mr. Hume) went to Lord Ripon. He then wrote to Sir Henry Willock, the Chairman of the Court, stating that the expenses of the Rajah were heavy, and urging an increase of his allowances, and also alluding to the unhealthiness of the climate of Benares. The answer he received was, that the Court considered the allowance ample, and that they had not received any information as to the effect of the climate on the Rajah's health. In a will which the Rajah had made shortly before his death, he distinctly alluded to the unhealthiness of the climate, and anticipated the result that occurred. And in the papers laid before Parliament, Major Carpenter had avowed he believed that the health of the Rajah was giving way to the effects of the climate of Benares. Under these circumstances, then, it seemed as if the voice of humanity were as dead in the Court of Directors as the voice of justice. After a few further observations, Mr. Hume moved—

“That considering the responsible functions entrusted to this Company by the Legislature, and having regard for the honour of the empire, and the security and good government of the people and princes of India, this Court earnestly recommends to the Court of Directors to obtain the sanction of the Board of Control to the institution of a public and impartial inquiry into the charges brought against the late Rajah of Sattara, and into the manner in which the published evidence against him has been obtained; in order that the truth or falsehood of that evidence may be made manifest, and the British Government purged from the imputation of having treated the late Rajah of Sattara harshly, illegally, or vindictively.”

The CHAIRMAN.—I think it right to make a few remarks with respect to an observation that has fallen from the hon. proprietor. He charges the Directors, not indirectly, but directly, with inhumanity in suffering the Rajah to remain at Benares. Now I beg distinctly to state, that no application for his removal was made to the Government. (Hear.) I have caused search to be made, and no record of such application is in the possession of either the Court or the Board. (Hear, hear.) The Court were aware that the health of the Rajah was declining, but they had no reason whatever to attribute it to the effects of the climate of Benares. Benares is the great resort of Hindoos; and for myself I can only say, that I have a son there now, and that I do not suffer any anxiety with respect to his health. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of the friends of the Rajah to have made application to the Government for his removal from Benares, if they thought his health was affected by his continued residence there; and if such a request had been made, I am sure not a single member of the Court would have objected to it. (Hear, hear.) I am sure you will agree with me, that there is no ground for charging the Directors with inhumanity. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the other charges of the hon. proprietor, I have nothing to say, I shall let them stand as they are; but I thought it my duty to set the Court right in regard to the charge of inhumanity (hear, hear); and I repeat, that the Court would most willingly have acceded to any request for the removal of the Rajah to a climate more congenial to his health. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was here read by the clerk.

Mr. LEWIS rose to second it in the absence, from illness, of Mr. Sullivan, when

Mr. MARRIOTT begged to observe, that he, for one, was not disposed to let the first motion pass undiscussed as the preamble of the last.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the first part would not be submitted to them, but only the final resolution.

Mr. LEWIS resumed. He tendered his thanks to the hon. Member for Montrose for bringing forward the present motion. With the guilt or innocence of the Rajah they had, on the present occasion, nothing to do; all they had to say was, whether the case should be fairly inquired into. (Hear.) He regretted that the course proposed by the Rajah had not been adopted. Three times he offered to place his kingdom in the hands of the British

Government while an investigation was pursued into his conduct. Hitherto the efforts of the Rajah's friends had been unsuccessful; but he hoped on the present occasion, under the additional light thrown on the subject, that the result would be different. He questioned not the sincerity of those who at first opposed the Rajah; but fresh knowledge had been adduced, and various sources of information opened, sufficient to change the opinion formed at first, and to prove the Rajah a persecuted but innocent man. (Hear.) Take, for instance, the charge of tampering with subadars. It had transpired that the witnesses had contradicted themselves in almost every particular. They differed in their accounts of the course they took when they entered the palace, the room in which the interview took place, the dress the Rajah wore, and the number of persons present. The witnesses had not been allowed to be cross-examined, otherwise their testimony would certainly have broken down. (Hear.) Take, again, the charges of conspiring with the authorities of Goa and Nagpore. The former charge rested almost entirely on letters purporting to be written by Don Manoel; but this person had come forward, and solemnly declared that they were forgeries, and that he never had any political correspondence with the Rajah. Then, what had transpired with respect to the seals? It had been proved that they never belonged to the Rajah at all, and that they were totally different in form and inscription to his. (Hear.) On what, then, was the Rajah condemned? They could not believe the charges at first made against him; it was impossible. In addition to all this, there was the testimony of Major Carpenter, who said not only that he was satisfied the Rajah was innocent, but that his innocence could be proved. He asked, then, earnestly, if there were not sufficient reason to retract their steps. They need not fear the charge of inconsistency; but if they continued in their present course, they would assuredly shake the stability of the empire in India. (Hear.)

Mr. SAVAGE was of opinion that justice to the deceased Rajah demanded the inquiry now moved for. The case of the Rajah was very similar to that of the unfortunate Baron de Bode.

Mr. WEEDING had listened with much pleasure to the speech of the hon. member for Montrose; but, without further alluding to that, he begged to draw their attention for a moment to one most important part of the case. He alluded to Krushnirgee Sudaau Bidey. This man, they would remember, was the one who, at the request of Girjeebas, wrote the petition in her name. For doing this he had been branded by the friends of the Rajah as a forger. But he distinctly said to Col. Ovens that he wrote the petition for Girjeebas, under a promise of receiving Rs. 1,028. Colonel Ovens had been attacked for delay in forwarding to his Government Krushnirgee's statement. But the cause of this delay was, that Col. Ovens was desirous of making full inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and this investigation was necessarily carried on in secrecy, as otherwise the witnesses might have fallen under the displeasure of the reigning Rajah. Under these circumstances, the inquiry was protracted over a considerable period of time; but when completed, within ten days it was forwarded to Government. Yet this had been termed unnecessary delay! *Ad uno disc omnes.* What was the object of the letter written by the hon. member for Montrose to the *Times*? Why, to prove that the Court of Directors had been deceived by the Bombay Government. But in that case, they had been deceived together with the other Indian authorities. Lord Auckland, in 1839, said it was unnecessary to go into the merits of the case again; and he (Mr. Weeding) was of his lordship's opinion. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Lewis) seemed struck with the character and good conduct of Major Carpenter. Now he would not say he admired the conduct of that officer. Instead of being the quiet guardian of the Rajah, he had shewn himself the partizan of that prince. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON said, the credit of his own character was too intimately mixed up with the case of Krushnirgee Sudaau Bidey and the proceedings of Col. Ovens to allow him to pass the observation of the last speaker without comment. The statements they had just heard were without foundation. The hon. proprietor had said that hereafter Col. Ovens's character would shine forth. Why did not that officer confront his accusers, and disprove the accusations? That was the best way to make his character shine. For years he had been preferring serious charges against Col. Ovens, but that officer had not attempted to refute them. In 1842, he spoke for nine hours, exposing the proceedings against the Rajah and the conduct of Col. Ovens. He had forwarded to the colonel all the documents connected with the twelve charges he (Mr. Thompson) had against him; and why, then, did he remain silent? The hon. proprietor attempted to rebut the charge against the colonel of concealing important evidence from his Government for the

space of eleven months, by asserting that the time thus used was necessary for completing the case. Why, it wanted no completion. It was complete from the moment Krushnirjee made the statement he did to Col. Ovens. The hon. proprietor having dilated on this part of the subject at some length, and in strong language, proceeded to observe, that a statement had been made by a public journal calculated to lead people to a false opinion on the subject of the Rajah's independence prior to the treaty of 1819. It had been said that we made the Rajah by that treaty; that we gave a crown to a man in banishment and prison, and that the Rajah was a prince of Mr. Elphinstone's creating. From this it was argued that we were justified in deposing him, and that his lot was not very hard when deposed. "Oh, that mine enemy had written a book," said Job of old. An hon. member of that Court had written an admirable history of the administration of the Marquis of Hastings. [*Mr. H. S. Prinsep's History of the Political and Military Transactions in India during the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings.*] The hon. proprietor to whom he was alluding had, he thought, always voted against the Rajah in that Court. Would he do so again to-day? Now he asked him (Mr. Prinsep) if he would deny that, in 1817, Government opened a correspondence with the Rajah of Sattara? Would he deny that Lord Hastings had sent to the Rajah for this purpose? The Rajah was the great card that we played during the Mahratta war. He thought the hon. proprietor would not deny that it was a struggle between Bajee Row and our Government who should have the Rajah. How, then, was he the child of our charity? Two years before the treaty of 1819 we sought him as the Rajah of Sattara, because we found he could be of service to us. They were told that the Peishwa had all the power in his own hands, and that there was no Rajah till we made one in 1819; but there was, he maintained, a Rajah of Sattara, though that prince might choose to live in dignified retirement, and suffer his prime minister to hold the reins of government. This assertion was further proved by the fact that the Peishwa did nothing but in the name of the Rajah. The hon. proprietor quoted largely from Mr. Prinsep's work, to the effect that, when Sattara was taken by Gen. Smith, the flag of Sivajee, and not the standard of Britain, was hoisted on the walls, and that a manifesto was published declaring it to be the intention of Government to restore the family of the Rajah. (Hear.) Would, then, any one say that previously there was no Rajah of Sattara? From the first publication of Mr. Elphinstone's manifesto restoring the Rajah, there was no option; when the standard of Sivajee was raised on the battlements, no other course could be pursued. We dethroned a man, then, with whom we had entered into a friendly treaty, and who had been our faithful ally for so many years. The historian he had quoted stated that what was done was done by the order of the Governor-General. Where, then, was the option of Mr. Elphinstone? As soon as Sattara was captured, in pursuance of the policy he had before alluded to, a proclamation was issued, calling on the people of Sattara to rally round their rightful prince, the late Rajah. That was nineteen months before the treaty of 1819. That treaty, he contended, was nothing more than the redemption of the pledge before given in secret to the Rajah. Previously to the battle of Ashtee, we entered into an agreement with the Rajah that he should leave the camp of the Peishwa and come over to us. (Hear.) This the Rajah did at the battle; he left the camp voluntarily, and placed himself with a few friends under the tree where Col. Pringle Taylor had appointed to meet him, and he there delivered himself up to that officer while the Mahratta troops were retreating. (Hear.) The surrender of the Rajah afforded a speedy prospect of a termination to the war. When the fortress was taken where the Rajah had lived, the treasure and jewels there found were restored to the Rajah, and a compensation given to the soldiers in lieu of it. Throughout the Mahratta war, the part we played was distinguished by good policy and profound selfishness. (Hear, hear.) The Rajah was placed on the throne, because otherwise the native chiefs would not have forsaken the standard of the Peishwa. The hon. proprietor concluded his address with a few further observations, chiefly in condemnation of Col. Ovens.

Mr. FIELDER said, some stress had been laid on the phrase,—make out a case against the Rajah. Now he begged to observe that his was a common saying among lawyers, to make out a case was to the facts, that was all that was meant by it. (Hear.)

Mr. PRINSEP rose with hesitation, being quite unprepared to speak; but after the pointed allusion to him by the hon. proprietor, he could not remain silent. The hon. proprietor had quoted passages from a book written by him many years ago; these passages the hon. proprietor had adduced in support of his argument that the Rajah of Sattara existed as a rajah, and was

treated by us as such, previously to our treaty with him; but he must say, he thought the meaning of the passages had been considerably strained by the hon. proprietor. After our first rupture with the Peishwa, Mr. Elphinstone submitted to the Supreme Government what course of proceeding should be adopted; whether we should place the exiled Rajah on the throne, or whether we should take the territory ourselves, and abolish the rajahship. This question was very seriously discussed, and a conclusion was, after much deliberation, arrived at. It was by no means an immediate decision, as the hon. proprietor would seem to suppose. The fact of Mr. Elphinstone putting this question to the Supreme Government was sufficient to shew that he was by no means of opinion that the Rajah was justly entitled to the throne. After our rupture with the Peishwa, it was decided that the Rajah should be restored, and on Sir Lionel Smith taking Sattara, the flag of Sivajee was raised in pursuance of this plan. This was an intimation of what we intended to do, but not an acknowledgment of the Rajah's right to the throne. The right of the Rajah, if it could be called a right, existed from the issuing of the proclamation, but certainly not before. We were under no obligation to restore him; we might have kept the territory ourselves, as we have done in many other cases; and, therefore, he did not think the *Times* was wrong in speaking of the Rajah as it had done. (Hear, hear.) Our reasons might be selfish, but they were founded on a policy that had existed since the world began, and which he supposed would exist till it ended. With respect to the votes he had given on the subject, he had certainly always voted against the hon. proprietor's motions, as he should do against the present motion; but he did not by that intend to offer his opinion on the guilt or otherwise of the Rajah. His reason for so voting had been, and was then, that he thought the motion submitted to his consideration not likely to have a beneficial effect. (Hear, hear.)

Col. SYKES said his opinion had been so often expressed, it was not necessary to repeat it; but he wished to observe, that by the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, the Rajah being dead, his political rights had died with him. He had not the power to appoint an heir to feudal tenures and civil rights; to do so required the sanction of the paramount law, and this had not been given. The legal heir to the throne at present occupied it, and he alone could appoint a successor. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the effect of the climate of Benares on the Rajah's health, he would only say, that he (Col. Sykes) had been a member of the Court of Directors for eight years, and no application during that time had been made for the removal of the Rajah; if there had been, he was sure it would have been most cheerfully acceded to by all the members of that Court. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARRIOTT suggested that this case had best be disposed of in Parliament.

The CHAIRMAN.—I do not intend, on the present occasion, to enter at all into the merits of the case, nor shall I attempt to reply to some of the speakers we have heard, for I should not be on an equal footing with them. (Hear, hear.) The object of the present motion is for further inquiry. Now I must give it as my opinion, that there never was a case more diligently inquired into, more coolly argued, or more carefully examined than the case of the Rajah of Sattara. (Hear, hear.) After so many repeated decisions, it seems needless to urge for further inquiry; and therefore I shall, as on a former occasion, propose the question of adjournment, as an amendment to the present motion. (Hear, hear.) The Government of India, and all the legally constituted authorities who have decided against the Rajah, have been denounced as oppressors and murderers; but we cannot but suppose that they were actuated by proper and honourable motives (hear), and that the principles of justice influenced their decisions as much as the decisions of the friends of the Rajah. (Hear, hear.) This Court has decided eight or nine times on this case already, and I really do not see any necessity for overruling those decisions, nor for appointing a committee for further inquiry; I therefore move that the Court do now adjourn. (Hear, hear.)

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Lieut. Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B.) seconded the amendment.

Mr. HUME replied.—If the principle advocated by the Chairman were adopted, that a case that had been decided should not be re-opened, in how many instances would justice be defeated. (Hear.) There was no novelty in the Court reversing its former judgment. One hon. proprietor had said this case ought to go to Parliament, but Sir Robert Peel had told him (Mr. Hume) that the Court of Proprietors was the proper place for its discussion, as they were entrusted with the government of India. He asked no man to say whether the Rajah were innocent or guilty, but only to say there was ground for further inquiry. At the conclusion of the hon. proprietor's reply, strangers having

retired to the gallery, a division was about to take place, when a desultory conversation ensued. Mr. Hume asked if the Chairman would take down the names of the voters.

The CHAIRMAN said—No, it was not customary to do so.

The question of Mr. George Thompson's eligibility to vote, which was raised at the last Court, was revived, when

The CHAIRMAN said that the question had been submitted to the legal advisers of the Court, who were of opinion that the hon. proprietor was not entitled to vote.

Mr. George Thompson then retired from among the body of voters.

Mr. Hume wished to know which would be put first, the motion or amendment?

Sir J. W. Hogg said, the hon. proprietor must be perfectly aware that a motion of adjournment always took precedence. If the amendment were lost, the hon. proprietor's motion would then be put; but if the amendment were adopted, the adjournment instantly took place, and the Court was at an end.

It was then moved, "That the Court do now adjourn." And on a division taking place, the numbers were,—

For	63
Against	25
Majority for	38

The Court instantly broke up.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

FEB. 12.—*Smith v. the E.I.C.—Judgment.*—Sir L. SHAW-WELL delivered the judgment of the Court in favour of the plaintiff. He had made out a complete case against the Company, though the Company had acted with great fairness throughout. Costs to be paid by the defendants.

FEB. 17.—*Mitford v. Reynolds.*—The question in this case arose on two clauses in the will of a gentleman named Mitford, who had been in the East-India Company's service, and had amassed considerable property. In his will, Mr. Mitford ordered that a place called the "Mount" should be bought for his mausoleum, and that, after paying sundry legacies specified, the residue of his property should go to the benefit of the town of Dacca, in Bengal. The testator died in 1836, and the widow instituted this suit for the purpose of having the last bequest declared null, and the one as to the mausoleum illegal. The Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor decided on the validity of the will as regarded the charitable bequest to Dacca. It was referred to the Master to know how much the mausoleum would cost, and that gentleman reported it at £1,269; but the owner of the "Mount" would not sell it. The case was now brought before the Court for further directions, and it was argued on behalf of the institutor, that as the purchase of the mausoleum could not be effected, it was impossible to carry out the intention of the testator, who willed that the residue, after the purchase of the "Mount," should be applied in charitable purposes at Dacca. It was, *contra*, contended that the bequest of the purchase of the "Mount" failed to the benefit of the town of Dacca. Judgment reserved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—A magnificent service of plate for presentation to Lord Ellenborough by his friends in India, has just been completed by the eminent silversmiths Messrs. Hunt and Roskill. The service consists of a centre-piece, two ornaments for the ends of the table, two candelabra, four ice-pails, four desert-stands, and 132 table-plates; it weighs in all 7,000 ounces, and is valued at £6,000. The designs were furnished by Mr. Frank Howard, and the modelling was entrusted to Mr. Alfred Brown, a young artist, we believe, in the employ of the manufacturers. The centre-piece is a work of great elaboration and high finish; it consists of two figures, Asia crowning Britannia, very chastely designed and carefully executed. The pedestal is of Indian architecture, with palm-leaves at the angles. In the panels are the arms of the recipient; the inscription simply, "Presented to the Earl of Ellenborough, as a mark of respect and esteem, by his friends and admirers in India;" and, in alto relievo of dead silver, the signing of the treaty of Nankin. On the base are figures of a captive Afghan, a captive Chinese, and a British sepoy, with the British lion between; and in the lower panels, views of Calcutta, Cabel, and Canton. The supporters are recumbent elephants. These animals are so beautifully designed and executed as at

once to arrest attention. The ornaments for the end of the table are the personifications of the rivers Indus and Ganges. The former reclines under a plantain-tree, the latter under a cotton-tree; the rhinoceros in the latter is most admirably executed. It was, we believe, taken from a living model, and such care was used to secure accuracy, that a cast of the skin was made to obtain a correct resemblance of its texture. These ornaments are supported by Brahmin bulls, and the candelabra rest on recumbent camels, both which animals are as strikingly meritorious as the elephants in the centre-piece. The candelabra are chiefly in dead silver, and consist of entwined vine-stems, very beautifully executed, with figures of different portions of the military service, both European and native. The ice-pails are of lotus-leaves and flowers, supported by plantains and other Indian flowers, with Indian figures at the angles. The desert-stands consist of two Hindoo girls, one depositing her lamp on the water of the Ganges, and the other plucking the sacred moon-plant; a Hindoo flower-seller; and a Hindoo fruit-seller. Round the edges of the plates are the lotus-flowers. To describe adequately the manifold beauties of these splendid specimens of art would require more space than we can allow. Of the person for whom they are intended we will here say nothing, but it is only bare justice to observe, that they reflect the highest credit on both the designer and modeller, and are worthy of the manufactory from which they issue.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The following ships have been engaged for the conveyance of troops and stores to India:—the *Elizabeth*, for the conveyance of troops to Madras; the *Lady Macdonald*, and the *Plantagenet*, for the conveyance of stores to Calcutta; and the *Essex*, and *Bucephalus*, for the same object, to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 3. *Essex*, Howard, Bengal; *Lahore*, Burt, Bengal; *John Mathie*, Groom, Bengal; *John Bibby*, Cawkett, Bengal.—4. *Lock Lomond*, Rankin, Bengal; *Colonist*, Ellerby, Bengal.—5. *Gilmore*, Maw, Bombay; *Jannet*, Chalmers, Mauritius; *Esperance*, Duff, Mauritius; *Sibella*, Coleman, China; *Malcolm*, Smith, Madras and Coast; *Sunflower*, Forrester, New South Wales; *Harpooner*, Papps, South Australia and New South Wales; *Emma*, Hartley, China; *Earl of Harewood*, Atkin, Madras; *Akbar*, Giles, Mauritius; *Auguste Victoria*, Rally, Akay; *Plantagenet*, Bird, Bengal.—7. *Bahamian*, Hawkins, China; *Maidie*, M'Dowall, China; *Belhaven*, Gillespie, Shanghai; *Garland Grove*, Robson, New South Wales; *Passenger*, Watson, Penang; *Cinderella*, Clumes, and *William Strand*, Cleland, Bengal; *Mohawk*, Morrison, China; *Cassidellus*, Armstrong, Bombay; *Isabella*, Kerr, China; *Norden*, Koffod, Bally.—8. *Hugh Walker*, Cameron, China; *Heath*, Whitewag, Mauritius; *Queen of England*, Pearson, Hindoo, Darke, Albion, Gardner, and *Bella Marina*; Wood, Bengal; *Persia*, Morris, Bombay; *Java*, Pickering, Batavia; *Phanicien*, Sproal, Manila.—9. *Harpley*, Buckland, Van Dieman's Land; *Sural*, Harrison, Bengal; *Hope*, Miller, South Australia.—10. *Ann Maria*, Martin, Bombay; *Kent*, Terry, Madras.—11. *Scindian*, Caunnell, Bengal; *City of London*, Longridge, Mauritius; *Isabella*, M'Neillage, Singapore.—12. *Eleanor Russell*, Jeffries, Singapore; *Navarino*, Dalston, Lombock; *Ratcliffe*, Gilbert, Whampoa.—14. *Fortitude*, Wilson, Ceylon; *Bloreng*, Banks, Bengal; *Briton*, Atkins, Mauritius; *Chebar*, Harrison, Bombay; *Australia*, Jacobsen, Batavia.—15. *Isle of Wight*, Danford, Mauritius; *Morning Star*, Heyward, Ceylon; *Palma*, Mann, Whampoa; *Sir Robert Seppings*, Hopper, Bengal.—16. *Eliza*, Patterson, Whampoa; *Elizabeth Archer*, Cothay, and *Thomas Lee*, James, Bengal; *Frances Burn*, French, Shanghai; *Hydaspes*, Grebow, Bengal; *Ferris*, Scott, Madras; *Ruby*, Butcher, Bengal.—18. *Lord Petre*, Middleton, Mauritius.—21. *Charles*, Smith, New Zealand.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

FEB. 25. Per steamer *Hindustan*.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Brown, 2 children, 8 servants; Col. Veddes, Miss Turton, Miss Colville and servant, Gen. Sir G. Grey, Mr. Withers, Maj. Tudor, Mrs. Wells, Maj. Shute, Maj. and Mrs. Sparrow, Maj. Hale, Capt. South, Mr. Taville, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Korkricht, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Stone, Col. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, Mr. Provost, Mr. Corie, Mr. Haddow, Mr. A. J. Smith, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Young, Mr. Lock.
From MADRAS.—Mrs. Hayes and 2 children, Mrs. Malcolm, Mr. Barrie, Dr. Pierce, Captain Siddons, Capt. Perrott, Mr. Binney, Mr. Sheriff, Capt. Rickards, Capt. Clifford.
From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. McEastly, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Russell, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Empson, Capt. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Hulme, Mr. E. Whitmore, Mr. J. Whitmore.
From ADEN.—Dr. Laing, Lieut. Kilway, Mr. Colyer, Capt. Russell, Lieut. Collins.
From ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Nicholson, Ali Bey.
From HONG KONG.—Sen. Erense.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—FEB. 1. *Empress*, Goble, and W. & M. Brown, Balaton, Ceylon.—11. *Spectator*, Oakley (from Shields), Cape; *Zealous*, Wilson, South Australia; *Adele Marguard*, Brittain, Sumatra; *Lady Bute*, M'Kinlay, Calcutta; *Canada*, Williams, Cardiff and Trincomalee; *Sir Edward Paget*, Barclay, New South Wales; *Elara*, Turnbull, New Zealand; *Framjee Cowasjee*, Edwards, Calcutta; *Duchess of Buccleugh*, Collier, Ceylon; *Oriental Queen*, Thomas; *Nautilus*, Carter, and *Houghton-le-Spring*, Anwyl, Mauritius; *Lord Stanley*, Peters, Aden; *Devonshire*, Browne, Cape; *Breadalbane*, Hamilton, Bengal; *St. Abbs*, Willis (from Sunderland), Bombay; *Falcon*, Foreman, Aden; *Emma Eugenia*, Culverwell, St. Paul de Leando and China.—16. *Ceylon*, Pringle (from Shields), Aden; *Cape Packet*, Miller, St. Helena; *Mary Graham*, Robinson (from Shields), Ceylon; *Kandiana*, Hulbert (from Shields), Ceylon; *Undaunted*, Walker (from Leith), Adelaide; *Waratah*, Volam, Sydney; *Elizabeth and Henry*, Clarke, Hobart Town; *Success*, Boulton, Cape and Penang.—17. *Gipsy*, Garwood (from Hartlepool), Suez.—18. *Adelaide*, Wharton, Port Phillip; *Soubahdar*, Umfreville, Calcutta.—19. *Stratford*, Butterwick, Mauritius.—20. *John Laird*, Case, Hong-Kong; *Greenlaw*, Owen, Cape and Calcutta.

From LIVERPOOL.—FEB. 11. *Hannah Baskeld*, Downard, and *Caroline*, Hughes, Calcutta; *Nautilus*, Mundy, Stranghac.—17. *May of Meldon*, Rickerty, Crisis, Gibson, Duke of Wellington, Margreaves, and Berkampore, Smith, Calcutta; *Armide*, Langley, Bombay.

From BORDEAUX.—JAN. 29. *Linchouse*, Chester, Mauritius.—FEB. 11. *Jane Greene*, Harrison, Mauritius.

From CARDIFF.—FEB. 1. *Charles Kerr*, Appleton, Cape.

From PORTSMOUTH.—FEB. 16. *Mary Ann*, Darke, Cape and Madras; *Madagascar*, Hight, Bombay; *Lydford*, Stayner, Launceston.—17. *Mary Sparks*, Bushby, Hong-Kong.

From the CLYDE.—FEB. 9. *Scootris*, Dand, Bombay.—11. *Ariadne*, Goodsir, Calcutta.

From SHIELDS.—FEB. 4. *Hindoo*, Pounder, Bermuda and Calcutta; *Mary*, Doubleday, Almeida and Calcutta.

From FALMOUTH.—FEB. 11. *Thetis*, Cass, New South Wales.

From NEWPORT.—FEB. 15. *John Cock*, Stenning, Cape.

From HARTLEPOOL.—FEB. 10. *Gipsy*, Garwood, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Sultan*, from Southampton, Feb. 3, to proceed, per steamer *Ariel*, from Malta.

For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Bannatyne, Mr. Stuart, Comr. G. C. Paley, Lieut. G. O. Willis, and Ens. Brady.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Major and Mrs. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Candy, Mr. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Leggett, Mr. T. Leith, Mr. J. and Mrs. Patton, Mr. Baigue, Mr. Watson, Capt. Parker, Mr. S. Compton, Major Scobie, and Mrs. Ramsay.

For CONSTANTINOPLE.—Mrs. A. B. Wilson, Mr. Irref, and 10 engineers.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, Feb. 20, to proceed, per steamer *Precursor*, from Suez.

For MALTA.—Mr. Smith; Lieut. H. A. Clavering, R.N.; Mr. J. Stokes, R.N.; and Lieut. Talbot.

For ADEN.—Mrs. S. Hart and Eur. female servant, Mr. Dickenson, Lieut. col. Lemessurier and native man servant, Miss Barber, Miss Barber, jun., Mr. W. Plowden, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Atkinson and Eur. female servant, Miss Gardiner, and Mr. K. Kinlay.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. Gilbert, Mr. Vanrennen, Mr. Bethune, Capt. Thomas, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Wilson, Miss Walsh, Mr. Gillespie, Mr. McEwen, Mr. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, infant, and native female servant; Mrs. Fench, Capt. Sismore, Mr. Reeves, and native man servant; Mr. Moore, Gen. Sir D. Hill, Lieut. Hill, A.D.C. Miss Hill, Miss R. Hill, Mr. Reader, Mr. H. Bradford, Mr. Callander, Mr. Aird, Mr. Newson.

For MADRAS.—Mr. Blair, Mr. Agnew, Major Hyslop, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Swete, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Crowley, Miss Fishe, Mr. J. M'Gregor, Major Hawes, Mr. Daniell, Mr. Williams.

For Ceylon.—Lieut. Cumming, Mr. W. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, 2 children, and Eur. female servant; Mr. Tyndall Mr. Booker, comr.; F. E. Johnston, R.M.

For PENANG.—Mr. Balmer.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 29. The lady of Major Houghton James, 18th Bombay N.I. son and heir, at 16, Westbourne-park-road, Baywater.

31. The lady of Lieut. col. Walter Smee, Bombay army, daughter, at Oakley, Surrey.

Feb. 7. The lady of Lieut. col. Leslie, daughter, at Warley Barracks.

8. Mrs. James P. Allen, son, at 3, the Grove, Clapham-common.

10. The lady of H. Hebbert, Esq. Bombay civil service, daughter, at Reading.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 8. Rev. E. R. Eardley Wilmot, vicar of Kenilworth, to Emma Hutchinson, daughter of William Lambert, Esq. late of the Bengal civil service, at Ham, Surrey.

15. Charles M. Harrison, Esq. of the Bombay civil service, to Mary, daughter of the late James Montresor Standen, Esq. at St. Margaret's Westminster.

— Henry F. Barker, Esq. capt. Hon. East-India Company's service, Madras establishment, to Eleanor, daughter of W. Kent Thomas, Esq. at the Abbey Church, Waltham Holy-cross.

17. Edmond Charles Crowley, Hon. East-India Company's service, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Christophers, Esq. at the Catholic Chapel, Southampton.

DEATHS.

Jan. 17. Lieut. George Ross, 36th Madras Native Infantry, on board the *Plantagenet*, aged 22.

31. Mrs. Charlotte Spens, widow of Lieut. col. Archibald Spens, late Hon. East-India Company's service, at 10, Hanover-terrace, Notting-hill, aged 71.

Feb. 2. Olivia Halliday, wife of Capt. Edward Groves, Hon. East-India Company's service, at Torquay, aged 38.

7. Maj. gen. Richard L. Evans, C.B. and K.C.F. colonel of the 37th Madras Native Infantry, at 41, Hyde-park-square, aged 65.

13. Elizabeth Catharine, relict of the late Stephen Laprimaudaye, Esq. of Calcutta, at Walthamstow, aged 78.

14. George Spiller, Esq. son of the late Lieut. col. F. J. Spiller, Bengal Cavalry, in Upper Southwick-street, Hyde-park, aged 35.

15. John Prince, Esq. late of the Hon. East-India Company's civil service, at Thames Ditton, Surrey, aged 76.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 1st, 9th, and 16th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—1st Lieut. Samuel Stallard, artillery.

Lieut. col. William N. Forbes, engineers.

Lieut. col. Frederick Abbott, C.B., engineers, retired.

Lieut. Lewis Munro, 43rd N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. George Selby, artillery.

Lieut. Charles Smith, 2nd Europ. reg. N.I.

Lieut. John C. P. Prescott, 10th N.I.

Capt. William F. Hutton, 34th L.I.

Lieut. Thomas Jackson, 40th N.I.

Lieut. Alexander J. Greenlaw, 46th N.I.

Lieut. col. George Hutton, 58th N.I.

Assist. surg. William Kirkwood.

Assist. surg. John Mathison.

Assist. surg. Augustus O. Currie, M.D.

Assist. surg. Duncan Mackenzie.

Bombay Estab.—Ens. William Robinson, 2nd Europ. reg. L.I.

Capt. John W. Schneider, 2nd Gren. N.I.

Ens. Henry Sparrow, 3rd N.I.

Capt. Henry Lavie, 13th N.I.

Lieut. Henry Weston, 14th N.I.

Major Arnold R. Wilson, 14th N.I., retired.

Lieut. Lewis Pelly, 17th N.I.

Lieut. John Anderson, 19th N.I.

Lieut. Cadman Hodgkinson, 28th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Murray P. Daniell, per steamer, 20th Feb.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. Charles R. W. Lane, C.B., 13th N.I., overland, on or before 20th May.

Assist. surg. Thomas Leckie, M.D., overland, 20th April, instead of 20th Feb.

Assist. surg. Henry N. Nugent.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Andrew J. Kelso, 3rd lt. cav., overland, 20th June.

Lieut. Augustus W. Bernal, 7th lt. cav., overland, 20th March.

Capt. Clement E. M. Walker, 30th N.I., in May next.

Capt. Richard W. O'Grady, 34th N.I.

Lieut. col. John D. Stokes, 35th N.I., overland, Sept.

Capt. Henry P. White, 47th N.I., overland, April.

Capt. John C. McCaskill, 51st N.I., overland, 20th Aug.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Brook Bailey, artillery.

Lieut. col. George P. Le Messurier, 8th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Charles H. Berthon, Indian Navy.
Mr. Alfred T. Windus, midshipman, ditto.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—The Hon. Edmund Drummond, 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. John Buchanan, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major David Ewart, artillery, 3 months.

Lieut. col. Christopher E. T. Oldfield, c.s.,
5th lt. cav., 6 months.

Capt. Walter R. Barnes, 27th N.I., 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. Arthur C. Wight, 8th N.I., 3 months.

Maj. John R. Sandford, 22nd N.I., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Robert Shortreed, 2nd Europ. reg., 6 months.

Lieut. col. Thomas C. Parr, 10th N.I., 6 months.

Maj. James Pope, 17th N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Frederick T. L. G. Russell, 2nd lt. cav.,
till 19th Aug. next.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. Joseph W. J. Ouseley, 40th N.I.

Lieut. John Dick Lauder, 47th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Maj. Thomas J. M. Johnstone, invalids.

Lieut. William T. Ethersey, invalids.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The Rev. Robert Onebye Walker, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, has been appointed an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Charles Shaw, appointed a captain's clerk in the Indian Navy.

Mr. Robert Owen Hordern, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

ADDSOMERS.

Lieut. Charles Philip Taylor, 40th Madras N.I., has been appointed orderly officer at the Military Seminary, vacant by the resignation of Lieut. W. C. Brackenbury.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 11th FEB. 1848.

Bengal, 3rd Light Dragoons.—Henry Fraser Dimsdale, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Campbell, prom. in the 6th Dragoon Guards. Dated 11th Feb. 1848.

24th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Charles William St. John, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Bull, dec. Dated 11th Feb. 1848.

Bombay, 22nd Foot.—Lieut. col. Sydney John Cotton, from 28th Foot, to be lieut. col., v. Pennesfather, who exchanges. Dated 2nd Dec. 1847.

Lieut. John Whiteside, from 9th Foot, to be lieut., v. De Wilton, who exchanges. Dated 11th Feb. 1848.

28th Foot.—Brev. col. John Lysaght Pennesfather, c.s., from 22nd Foot, to be lieut. col., v. Cotton, who exchanges. Dated 2nd Dec. 1847.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Garrison Serj. maj. Thomas Miller, late 90th Foot, to be 2nd lieut. without purch., v. Dixon, dec. Dated 11th Feb. 1848.

WAR OFFICE, 18th FEB. 1848.

Bengal, 51st Foot.—Thomas Crawford, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. Thomas Leopold Belcher, who retires on half-pay. Dated 18th Feb. 1848.

61st Foot.—Lieut. Andrew David Alston Stewart, from 21st Foot, to be capt. without purch., v. Herbert, dec. Dated 18th Feb. 1848.

LITERARY NOTICES.

A Plea for Peasant Proprietors; with the Outlines of a Plan for their establishment in Ireland. By WILLIAM THOMAS THORNTON, author of "Over-Population and its Remedy." London, 1848. Murray.

A cold and heartless philosophy (so called) has too long lorded it over both the world of literature and that of legislation. It has been held that man is far inferior to the products to which his industry and ingenuity give existence; that if his labour be not wanted by his more fortunate brethren, and he have no property, he has no right to live, and that he ought by all means to be kept from acquiring property in land, and even from procuring the use of it for the exercise of his strength and perseverance in the struggle for life. Small estates and small farms have been the pet aversions of those who, for some years past, have dictated *ex cathedra* to their gaping readers and hearers what they should do in regard to the production and distribution of wealth. To 'add house to house and lay field to field' was held to be the perfection of political wisdom, and to indicate the highest elevation of personal merit. Men might be tolerated at the seats of great manufactures, because, notwithstanding the progress of machinery, their services, or at least the services of the weaker of the human species, women and children, could not entirely be dispensed with; but in rural districts, men, women, and children were to be kept down to a minimum. A few might remain to watch the sheep which so largely displaced the higher order of animals, but to "increase and multiply" was forbidden them. They were not wanted, and they must be kept down. These doctrines originated in sources of very questionable, and indeed more than questionable, character; but they were not long confined to the turbid and unwholesome water in which they were spawned. They came forth to poison all the streams of thought and communication, and from a select circle of philosophers, whose philosophy consisted in atheism, absolute or qualified, they emerged into general society; not excepting that in which right orthodox opinions were not only expected, but professed. Dogmas, which no extent of ingenuity could reconcile with revelation, were embraced by those who had solemnly bound themselves to be the soldiers and champions of the latter; tongues and pens, ecclesiastical and even episcopal, gave currency to the new doctrines, and strove hard to bring into approximation (for harmony was impossible) the philosophy of pure selfishness with the religion of universal benevolence.

We would fain hope that a better state of affairs is about to arise. It is true that there are yet in the field champions of those doctrines to which posterity will refer as having disgracefully characterized the first half of the nineteenth century, and they are vigorous and thoroughgoing partisans; but the very pertinacity with which they cling to the most exceptionable points of their creed, and the consistent absurdity with which they uphold them, may be regarded as evidence of desperation. Whether, however, this be so or not, there are not wanting symptoms from which the friends of humanity and truth may take heart. The theory under which it was demonstrated that it was the bounden duty of the rich to starve the poor, has broken down in practice, and several writers have appeared to dispute the assumption that the world was made for Cæsar, or for a little knot of Cæsars. Leviathan estates and cornerment farms have also their opponents, and among those who have come forward to demonstrate the superior advantages of small holdings, the author of the volume now before us holds a very high and distinguished place. He shews, beyond the possibility of fair dispute, that such holdings are better for the poor—better, whether we regard the physical or the moral elements of happiness. This, indeed, by certain philosophers, will be held a matter of little account; but, for their edification, he also proves that small farms are far more productive than large ones, and that their owners do not increase their numbers like rabbits in a warren. There is nothing like the evidence of facts; and the author of "A Plea for Peasant Proprietors" has collected with extraordinary industry, and arranged with extraordinary skill, a mass

of facts which will produce conviction with all but two classes—those who are determined not to be convinced, and those to whom nature has denied the power of appreciating the force and value of evidence. He brings evidence from the North and the South, and the East and the West—he ransacks ancient history, and commands modern experience to give up its stores—and, from the examples offered by the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans, as well as by most of the nations of modern Europe, examples whether for warning or for imitation, he deduces proof of the incomparable value of small farms, whether regard be had to production, social enjoyment, or social virtue. In the wide review brought before us there is but a single exception to grapple with, and that is Ireland, which affords an exception to every thing. This, however, is disposed of as felicitously as the causes illustrative of the general rule are brought forward. The exception, on examination, turns out to be only apparent, not real.

The small space which we are able to devote to literary notices forbids our dwelling at great length on any work, however valuable. But for this we might be tempted to give such an abstract of the facts and arguments of a volume which we have perused with so much pleasure, as would place our readers in possession of a fair outline of its contents. We regret the less our inability to do this, inasmuch as the size of the book is not such as to appal the most nervous student. The volume is a small one, and may be read attentively within the compass of a few hours. We commend it to all who love their species, and are anxious to promote their happiness. On one or two points—as, for instance, succession to land by primogeniture (such succession not being enforced by law, but left, as in this country, to be set aside or modified by individual will)—we might, perhaps, differ from the author; but his general views are most sound, and his moderation is not less worthy of praise. Cobbett (a writer certainly more remarkable for ability than moderation, but who manfully fought the battle of the class from which he himself had sprung) maintained that there should be farms of all sizes, so that while some farmers were little better than labourers, others should be little inferior to gentlemen. As Cobbett, with all his faults, is rather a favourite with us, we are pleased to observe a coincidence of opinion in this respect between him and the author of the "Plea," and with an extract illustrating this coincidence we conclude our notice of this admirable volume:—

"By the preceding vindication of small farmers and small proprietors, it was not implied that all farms and all estates should be small. Very little reflection will show that disparity of ranks and fortunes is essential to the welfare of mankind. If a community in which there are many indigent cannot properly be called happy, the happiness of a community in which there are none rich enough to command and to avail themselves of leisure cannot be of a much more exalted character than that of cattle. To secure the welfare of agricultural labourers, it seems indispensable that they should not be entirely dependent on the hire of their services, but should be owners or tenants of pieces of land sufficient to afford them occupation and subsistence when they cannot procure employment elsewhere. It is also desirable, at least, that of the holdings large enough to be entitled farms, some should be small enough to lie within reach of a mere labourer's ambition, and stimulate him to exertion, by offering him hopes of rising above his actual station. But it is not less desirable that there should also be many farms so extensive as to require the superintendence of men of considerable wealth and proportionate instruction, who would avail themselves of the discoveries of science, and effect improvements in agriculture; and would also serve as models for their humbler neighbours in their modes of life and general habits of thinking, as well as in the conduct of their business. All peasants should be landholders, but all landholders should not be peasants. In the agricultural, as in all other classes, the interests of the members would be best promoted by a just gradation of ranks."

The Parlour Library, No. XII., Rosa and Gertrude, and My Uncle's Library. By RUDOLPH TÖPFFER. London and Belfast, 1848. Simms and M'Intyre.

THE works of Töpffer are by no means so well known in this country as they deserve to be, and we rejoice to see two of his best introduced in Messrs. Simms and M'Intyre's cheap and popular periodical. A healthy tone of morality pervades his writings, and we doubt if any one can read the productions of his pen without being charmed by his simple, graceful, and touching sketches of men and manners. They are valuable additions to the *Parlour Library*, and will not fail to become great favourites. Other works, by the same author, are to follow.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 26th Jan. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY

do hereby give notice, That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 2nd March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 13th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 13th of April, 1848, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained on application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 30th March next.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th Jan. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY

do hereby give notice, That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 23rd March, 1848, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Essex	850	T. W. Pixley ..	Cape & Bombay ..	30 March
Royal Albert	750	A. Scanlan	Bombay direct ..	10 May
Maldstone	1000	J. T. Nash	Cape & Calcutta ..	3 July
New Ship	1050	W. A. Bowen, R.C.S.	Calcutta direct...	30 do.
Queen	900	C. C. Consett ..	Cape & Madras ..	14 Aug.
True Briton	1350	D. McLeod	Calcutta direct...	1 Sept.
Minerva	800	S. McBeath	Ditto	10 Oct.
Samarang	900	G. Coleman	As may be required	
	700	W. Buckle	Ditto	

For Freight or Passage, apply to the respective Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 136, Leadenhall Street.

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B. ROBERTS, Hon. Sec.

London, Old Jewry Chambers, Feb. 3, 1848.

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The price of the "HOME NEWS" is 9d. for each copy, or 18s. per annum, payable in advance, and the postage via Marseilles, 6s. per annum.

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And ARMY LIST for 1848.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall Street; and all Booksellers.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	130	Government General Order ..	146
BENGAL:—		Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	146
The Union Bank	130	Marine Department	147
Miscellaneous Intelligence ..	136	Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	147
Government General Order ..	138	Domestic Intelligence	148
Court-Martial	138	SINGAPORE	148
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments ..	138	CORRESPONDENCE	148
H.M. Forces in the East	140	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Probates and Administrations to Estates	140	Post-Office Trickery	149
Domestic Intelligence	141	Aspect of European Policy ..	149
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	141	How the Earl of Dalhousie looks	149
MADRAS:—		HOME INTELLIGENCE:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence ..	142	Parliamentary Proceedings ..	150
Government General Order ..	143	Miscellaneous Intelligence ..	150
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments ..	144	Shipping Intelligence	150
Domestic Intelligence	144	Domestic Intelligence	151
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	144	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	151
BOMBAY:—		Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India ..	151
Miscellaneous Intelligence ..	145	LITERARY NOTICES	151

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Atalanta*, with a mail, left Bombay Feb. 1, and arrived at Aden on the 9th, leaving on the same day, she reached Suez 18th. Her mail arrived at Alexandria on the 21st, and was thence forwarded by the *Ariel* to Malta, where it arrived on the 25th; the portion to be sent through France was brought by the *Volcano*, which reached Marseilles on the 29th. The *Eurine*, with the Southampton portion was to leave Malta on the 26th ult. and may be expected at Southampton on the 9th inst.

The *Semiramis*, with the London mail of December 7, arrived at Bombay January 18.

The *Queen*, with the London mail of December 24, arrived at Bombay January 28.

The *Messager* arrived at Suez on the 15th February, after landing Lord Hardinge at Cossier.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Bombay, *via* Marseilles, will leave London to-morrow evening, March 7.

The next mail for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, will leave Southampton on the morning of Monday, March 20. Letters should be posted in London on the evening of Saturday, March 18; or, if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, March 24.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal Jan. 24 | Madras Jan. 25
Bombay Feb. 1.

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

ON all but commercial subjects the news brought by the mail, whose arrival it is now our duty to report, is meagre indeed. In regard to these the intelligence brings nothing calculated to abate the dissatisfaction and anxiety which have prevailed for some time past. The very few points of general intelligence fitting to be noticed here may be dispatched in very few words.

The PUNJAB is quiet. OUDE and the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS in their usual state. SCINDE, upon the whole, is tolerably healthy, though small-pox had appeared at HYDRABAD. Rumours from CABOOL, of the intention of DOST MAHOMED to seek an asylum within the British dominions, were again afloat.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE has arrived at Calcutta, and Lord HARDINGE has departed from that place. Nothing of the slightest interest can, we believe, be added to the above scanty catalogue of events; and now we arrive at the more painful task of advertng to commercial occurrences.

At CALCUTTA the great and absorbing subject of interest is the failure of the Union Bank. The state of the affairs of this establishment appears to be as bad as possible; and the exposures rendered inevitable by its embarrassments will arrest attention here not less than in India. Its position, and the course of management through which it has arrived at it, will be understood by a perusal of the report of the committee appointed to investigate its affairs, and the statement of its late secretary, both of which will be found in our columns. An abridged view is furnished in the following extract from a local paper:—

"Again the contents of our budget are almost exclusively commercial in their character and interest. On this occasion, however, the interest is in a great measure confined to the proceedings in respect to one commercial institution, the Union Bank of Calcutta. After lingering for some time, buoyed up by the delusive hope of being able to struggle through its difficulties, this concern has at last been closed—for the present, probably for ever. For some days it was a matter of notoriety that demands on the Bank had not been met, and an impression got abroad that undue preferences had been exhibited. Still, the concern remained in a state of suspended animation for some time longer, until the threat of legal proceedings from long-suffering creditors induced the proprietors assembled at the general half-yearly meeting, on the 15th instant, to resolve on closing its doors from that date.

"We mentioned in our last that a meeting of proprietors was convened for the 10th, from which important results were anticipated. This meeting took place at the time appointed, and was very fully attended. At this meeting two somewhat remarkable transactions illustrating of the past management of the Bank's affairs, were fully canvassed.

"One of these was the "misappropriation" of 4½ lakhs of the Bank's post bills, charged to Messrs. Cockerell, Larpent, and Co. of London, in a recent report of the directors. From the explanations now offered, and the correspondence submitted to the meeting, it appeared that these post bills were remitted to and to be held by Messrs. Cockerell, Larpent, and Co. as security for the same amount of bills drawn on them by the Bank, and negotiated in Calcutta as a means of raising money. Messrs. C., L. and Co. however, instead of retaining the post bills as was intended, negotiated them for their own purposes. When the house failed, the Bank became responsible for these bills, as well as for those which it had drawn upon and which had been accepted by the firm. In the other transaction, the Commercial Bank of Bombay had remitted to the Union Bank four lakhs of rupees' worth of bills on London, to be negotiated in Calcutta, and the proceeds returned to Bombay immediately in Bank of Bengal post-bills. The bills were sold, and about ninety thousand rupees of the price sent as ordered—the rest having, in some unaccountable manner got mixed up, and being paid away with, the Bank's own moneys.

"The chief business done at this meeting was the appointment of a committee to investigate this last 'lamentable affair,' as one of the directors described it, and of another to examine and report upon the condition and prospects of the concern generally. A full detail of the proceedings will be found in subsequent columns.

"At the usual half-yearly meeting, which was held on the 15th inst., the attendance was again numerous. The Committee appointed to act with the directors in investigating the affairs of the Bank had not, as may be supposed, found time to prepare a full report. A statement was, however, submitted to the meeting exhibiting the liabilities of the Bank and its assets, at their present estimated value. The former, according to this account, amount to Rs. 69,08,610, and the latter to Rs. 81,07,870, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,99,260, or say twelve lakhs, in favour of the Bank. It will be seen, then, that if this statement is to be relied on the Bank should have something to spare after having paid all its debts. But the question of solvency or insolvency does not depend so much on the balance-sheet in this case as on the treatment which the concern may receive at the hands of its creditors. If it is allowed time to realise its property to the best advantage, the hopes and expectations held out by the statement to which we have referred may be fulfilled; but if its creditors become impatient and drive it to extremities, its property must be sacrificed for what it will fetch in forced sales at a bad time, and will, after all, probably be found quite insufficient to meet the claims against it. At this meeting a committee was appointed to recommend a plan for the immediate winding up of the Bank. It consisted of Messrs. H. M. Elliott, T. C. Morton, W. F. Fergusson, James Stuart, and James Calder Stewart. It was finally resolved to adjourn until the 22nd (to-morrow), when the report and scheme of the committee will be received.

"At the various meetings of the proprietors, in some of the public papers, and in private circles, it had been asserted that Mr. J. C. Stewart, the former secretary of the Bank, had improperly connived with the directors in their mismanagement, and that for some part of the Bank's misfortunes he was himself to blame. At the meeting of the 15th, when these charges took a tangible form, Mr. Stewart explained on some points in a manner that convinced most of the proprietors assembled, that their difficulties were in no way attributable to him; but that, on the contrary, he had all along protested against the system in which they had originated. Since then he has published in the newspapers a full explanatory statement, which confirms and strengthens the favourable impression which his oral address to the meeting had created. It shews that he had, from the time of his appointment, been actively opposed to some of the most dangerous, and as the event has proved, ruinous features of the system which he had found in existence; that he had exerted himself, and not altogether unsuccessfully, to introduce reforms; and that when he found that he could not conscientiously continue to be the passive agent of a direction whom he was bound by the debt to obey "in all things," he had resigned. He has been blamed, and, perhaps, not altogether without reason, for not making the cause of his resignation generally known to the proprietors; but it may be urged in his justification, that the propriety of such a measure was not then so apparent as it is now, and that Mr. Stewart might very allowably feel some unwillingness to embarrass the directors, and alarm the shareholders, without very urgent necessity for so doing."

In the *Bombay Times* we find the following remarks on the same theme:—

"The public attention for the month has been entirely engrossed by the sad spectacle commercial affairs have presented at Calcutta, disclosed to us by the discussions of the late Union Bank. The establishment in question has every year published its balances, shown profits, and given dividends, when it was in reality on the eve of insolvency. Its paid-up capital exceeded a million sterling: nearly the whole of this was in the hands of merchants engaged in indigo speculations, to whom the Bank were in the habit of giving accommodation of a quarter of a million annually. They were not in the habit of writing off bad debts, and never therefore appeared to have made any losses. They indulged in the system of unlimited and unrestricted credits on bills, and the houses of Colvill, Gilmour, and Co. and Cockerell and Co. were a twelvemonth since 250,000l. in the Bank's debt: when the late commercial crisis occurred, they owed it 600,000l. On one occasion it appears two of the directors who were refused discount of a bill by the general board, went to the treasurer, and secretly obtained the cash without authority. On another occasion a director was detected by the secretary attempting to possess himself of a Government paper, to be applied to his own use. In June last, the bank being in much difficulty for moneys, drew on the firm of Larpent, Cockerell and Co. of London, the Calcutta branch of which owed them above a quarter of a million sterling, for 50,000l. at ten months' date. The liquidation of these was to be duly provided for long before they became due. To prevent all apprehension of risk, bank post bills to this amount were forwarded to London to be retained as securities till the others reached maturity, when, if all went right, they were to be returned to Calcutta. The London house accepted the bills, and Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co., in whose hands 30,000l. worth of post bills had been lodged, for safety's sake, discounted them—the bank receiving and appropriating the proceeds. Messrs. Larpent, Cockerell, and Co. finding bankruptcy at hand, negotiated the security bills and appropriated the money, and then failed, leaving the Bank to settle with Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co. and of course occasioning a loss to the extent appropriated,

less the dividend on the bankrupt estate. In the end of October, before the bankruptcy of the London house, which had occurred in the beginning of the month, became known, Mr. Larpent, of the Calcutta house, accepted its bills for 20,000l. drawn at ten months, on the home firm, and appropriated the proceeds. The Commercial Bank of Bombay having, in November, sent 40,000l. worth of bills to be sold by the Union Bank at Calcutta, directing the proceeds to be immediately returned to Bombay in Bank of Bengal bills, the Union Bank sold the bills, received the money, and made use of it! The Bank has now closed its accounts, its stock is all gone, and those who held shares, and looked for dividends as a source of income, are penniless. A call of 20l. more-over, is about to be made on each share, to meet the immediate demands of the creditors: this, it is said, will be refunded with interest. The directors of the Bank, of whom the gentleman so often named was one, were its chief debtors: they discounted their own bills, and borrowed from themselves. As if to complete the misery occasioned by the failure, the London Life Insurance Society invests 50,000l. of its capital in Bank shares, and is unable to pay the annual premium to policy-holders. So much for the direct transactions of the Bank; the terrible system of dealing just described seems not to have been confined to one establishment. When Palmer and Co. failed in 1830, spreading wretchedness and ruin through so many families, Mr. Larpent was appointed one of the trustees to wind up the affairs of the establishment; by degrees all the assignees save two have disappeared: the one just named having realised 20,000l. from the estate, deposited them, first in the Union Bank, and then transferred them to his own house, now bankrupt, and this loan has been sealed up with the rest."

The houses of LACKERSTEIN and Co. and JOHN WREN-HOLT and Co. have been added to the list of CALCUTTA failures. The affairs of both houses are to be wound up under inspectors. At BOMBAY the house of BROWNLEE and Co. has suspended payment, and called a meeting of its creditors.

Such is the state of things in India, and we have only to hope that we have seen the worst.

BENGAL.

THE UNION BANK.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK.

We have devoted ourselves daily, during the past week, to the duty assigned to us, of examining the assets and liabilities of the bank, and digesting a scheme for the liquidation of the latter. The conclusion at which we have arrived is the most painful one,—that the liabilities exceed the assets,—that the bank therefore, as such, is insolvent, and that prompt and stringent measures must be adopted to wind it up. To very many out of the long list of shareholders this sentence is one of utter ruin;—to all, it carries loss and misfortune; but we think that the most sanguine will admit that there is no other alternative.

We have received several communications calling upon us to investigate and report on the causes of the bank's insolvency; but it appeared to us that we had no authority as a committee to enter into this important inquiry, neither did time admit of our doing so had the task been assigned to us. But we feel at liberty to express our unanimous conviction that such an investigation is indispensably necessary, and strongly recommend that it be forthwith entered upon. We think that the delinquencies which appear to have been committed should be fully exposed, and the principal parties concerned in them punished, if any instance sufficiently flagrant can be found to justify an appeal to the law. We are convinced that such an example will not be without its effect in all public institutions, controlled by a direction similarly constituted, and that it may prevent in time the perpetration of acts calculated to bring destitution upon thousands of innocent persons. Such a course we consider necessary for the vindication of the fair fame of the British community; for we are persuaded that the ruin of this once flourishing bank has not only inflicted a grievous blow on the commercial credit of Calcutta, but has sullied throughout all India our national reputation for fair and upright dealing.

We have now to report that the whole of the assets of the Bank have been most carefully and minutely examined by the committee on fully detailed statements submitted to them; but in making out the accounts for publication we have deemed it necessary to abstain, in a great measure, from detail, on account of the practical inconvenience that would be found to arise from it. The factories have been valued at very low amounts individually, and were these sums placed opposite each on the com-

mittee's valuation, it would be impossible for the parties who may be appointed to wind up the bank, to obtain any advance on these valuations, which your committee trust they may in some instances be able to do. The same observation applies, and with greater force, to the inexpediency and, indeed, impropriety of specifying the name of debtors to the bank, and the scale on which their debts are estimated. In order to obtain time, and to give the assets reasonably fair play, it appears to us that from 15 to 20 lakhs of rupees are required immediately, and for this purpose a call is indispensable. Without such a sum, or something approaching it, no proposition which the creditors are likely to accept can possibly be made, and forbearance from suits cannot be hoped for. The result of litigation will, of course, be an accumulation of costs in the first instance, thus swelling the aggregate of liabilities, and in the next place an enormous sacrifice of the assets by forced sales. The property of the bank will thus be speedily exhausted (at least the whole of it which is realisable) and the proprietors individually may then be attacked by a sufficiently summary process. If steps be not taken to avert these most calamitous consequences, it is obvious that the proprietors will ultimately be compelled to pay, and without hope of reimbursement, a much larger sum than they are now called upon voluntarily to contribute with a fair prospect of some portion at least being returned.

The question in what mode and on what principles such call should proceed, is one of very great difficulty. If the calls were *per share* merely, we think it would produce in the aggregate a very inadequate sum. On the one hand, many of the wealthy proprietors of the bank hold but a very few shares, while several of the largest holders of shares would be utterly unable to meet a call of even one hundred rupees per share. Moreover, such a principle of calculation of the amount payable by each, will, in many instances, lead to disputes and difficulties. What period is to be referred to in calculating the number of shares held by each individual shareholder? Numerous transfers have been made within the last few months, some *bond fide*, some *bona fide*, some have been registered, some not. Even supposing all to have been *bond fide*, and all complete, it is difficult to say that the period for calculating the number of shares with reference to the quantum of liability, should be the present moment. Instead of some earlier period, when the very liabilities now subsisting were incurred. Then it must be borne in mind that a call under existing circumstances is not an increase of capital, but is in some degree in the nature of an application for a loan from the shareholders, for mutual protection. If not responded to, and if the creditors are driven to sue and to resort to the shareholders individually, the liabilities of the latter will not be measured by the number of shares which they may respectively hold. The holder of a single share will be liable, as much and to as great an extent, as the holder of 500—such extent being, in fact, the whole amount of his property.

Under these circumstances we think there should be a call, not only per share, but upon proprietors individually.

The former may be considered a *pro rata* contribution which the deed authorizes in cases of necessity, even after the full capital has been paid up. The latter is in the nature of a compulsory loan, which the wealthy shareholders must submit to in order to avoid the greater sacrifice which refusal must entail.

With regard to the amount of call, it seems to us that the contribution per share ought not to be less than two hundred rupees. A large majority of the shareholders are, no doubt, unable to meet such a call, and probably some who are able, will not be willing. But if even a few shareholders unite, they will be able, by means of the co-operation of the creditors, to compel the dissentients to bear their share of the burden by the course of proceeding presently mentioned. We hope, however, that a considerable number will at once acknowledge the necessity of the measure, and voluntarily come forward with their contributions to the extent of their ability.

The contributions in the nature of loans are more difficult to deal with. Various plans have occurred to us, and certainly all are more or less open to objections, which it is not easy to answer. Still, money must be raised in some shape, and as creditors of the bank may select individual shareholders to proceed against without assigning any reason for the selection, the only question seems to be what is at once the least objectionable and the most effective mode of raising a considerable sum. An appeal to the shareholders generally for a voluntary loan, without specifying the amount expected from each, would doubtless be a very unproductive measure, even if accompanied with the offer of specific security. On the other hand, to fix varying amounts according to the supposed means of individual shareholders would be a highly invidious, and, at the same time, most arbitrary expedient. It seems to us, therefore, that the only

alternative is to specify a certain sum, to be called for from one and all, leaving it to the direction of the future committee of management to determine which of the shareholders may reasonably be expected to make the advance in full or in part, and which of them are in such circumstances as to be wholly unable to respond to the call.

With regard to the power to make a call, we conceive that the shareholders possess it to the extent of a call per share under Clause VII. of the deed. But even viewing the call altogether as a mere application with which it is (theoretically) optional to comply, there are practical modes of enforcing it, or obtaining an equivalent, which may be legitimately resorted to by such of the shareholders as are honestly ready to meet the engagements of the bank to the utmost of their individual ability. For instance, say that only thirty or forty shareholders unite together and come forward to contribute, while many wealthy ones hold back, in the hope that contributions cannot be compelled. This hope will be found a very delusive one. The thirty or forty may appoint their committee of management, and apply to the creditors to co-operate with them, which all the large creditors will readily enough do, when they perceive that the object of those calling for their co-operation is really the legitimate one of paying the debts and dividing the burden fairly. The creditors will then resort to the distance in the first instance, and the latter may thus be compelled to pay even much more than the amount of the call. And, with this view, a register of names should be kept by the committee of management, distinguishing the dissentients.

This plan, it may be observed, has been practically tried in the cases of other joint-stock companies; and with signal success.

We further propose that every security and advantage which they can fairly ask or expect should be given to those proprietors who promptly came forward. Let them be declared to have the first lien on the surplus which may result after discharging liabilities, and let this lien attach amongst themselves in order in which their several payments have been made. In other words, let each contribution be repaid, with principal and interest, in the order of its date, before any other application of the surplus.

Some parties have proposed a scheme for forming a company to take over the entire assets and liabilities of the bank, such company to consist either wholly of present shareholders, or of shareholders and such parties as may be induced to join with them. We think the liabilities are much too large and too immediate for such a plan to be practically carried out. Moreover, there is nothing in our propositions to prevent any portion of the shareholders from uniting to take over the whole or any portion of the bank's assets at a fair valuation; but it is idle to rely upon the possibility of such an offer being made as the scheme for winding up the bank.

Our proposition is that an executive committee be appointed immediately, for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of the bank with as little loss and sacrifice as possible. The members of such committee may be called trustees, inspectors, or even directors, and one of the number may be designated secretary, or a secretary or general manager may be appointed in addition. The designations of the offices are not matters of much practical moment; but it may be advisable, with reference to the deed of copartnership, to retain, nominally at least, the machinery of management which the deed contemplates.

In regard to the powers with which such trustees or inspectors should be vested, it seems to us essential that they should constitute an executive committee of management, and that their discretion should be pretty free, and their powers extensive. We mean their powers in regard to the sale and disposal of the bank property, and the composition of debts due by and to the bank (of course they will have no power to incur new and fresh liabilities). The parties selected for the office must be such as the proprietors can with confidence rely upon in the very difficult task which they will have to perform. The general principles alone upon which they are to act, can be laid down for their guidance—the details must, necessarily, be matter of discretion.

It seems to us that one of the number should be a person not a shareholder, who should act as a paid servant of the shareholders, and be remunerated by such amount of salary as will insure the services of an able and efficient man of business, who can devote his entire time and attention to the duty. Four committees have received applications from three persons on the subject (namely, Mr. Russell, Mr. G. B. Dickson, and Mr. Beckett), but your committee have not considered it within their province to recommend the nomination of any particular candidate.

In regard to the general mode of discharging the indebtedness and liabilities of the bank, care must be taken to avoid even the appearance of giving preference to particular creditors.

But this proviso is not to be construed to deprive the trustees and inspectors of the power, when opportunity arises, of exchanging assets for liabilities, or of compounding debts (more especially those of comparatively small amount) by a cash payment.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the business of winding up the bank's affairs must be conducted on the most economical scale. We propose that the present premises should be sold to the best advantage immediately, and a suitable office rented at a moderate rate. The present establishment must of course be reduced to such a number on such salaries as the altered and limited nature of the duties requires. The details of this arrangement should, perhaps, be left to the committee, subject to approval at the next meeting.

We think that the proposition to be made to creditors should be the payment of their claims, with interest, by monthly instalments, commencing on the 1st of March next.

Of course, it must be understood by proprietors, that in making this proposition, they are pledging themselves to co-operate cordially, and to use their best endeavours to meet the call.

We have prepared, as carefully as the limited time would permit, a series of resolutions which embody the substance of our scheme for winding up the bank. These we now submit with our report to the shareholders.

(Signed by the members of the committee, consisting of Messrs. Elliott, Morton, Fergusson, J. Calder, Stewart, and James Stuart.)

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Containing a Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Union Bank.

ASSETS.		Co.'s Rs.
Bank premises, valued at	60,000	
Indigo properties—Dulsing Serai, Bowarrarah, Buleah, Bowsing, Big Union, Cooteareah, Boribaree, 8 annas of Bogla, Cowleah, Culnah, Meergunge, Dowleypore, Joradah, Hizlabut, Dowlupore, Woomanundunpore, Golbaree, Koolna, Mohungungee, Colgong, Mundertollah, Birsarutpore, Hyrampore, 12 annas of Dooraculle, Hatowry, Nonda and Bunhar, Moisdah, Hurinduh, Autparrah, Bispore, Narainpore, 8 annas of Comedpore, Seezdah, valued by the committee at ...	23,38,000	
Talooks mortgaged to the Bank	3,00,000	
House property ditto	50,600	
Surplus of Government paper	35,000	
Do. Indigo in the Bank of Bengal	1,00,000	
Do. do. with other parties	1,10,000	
Indigo to be accounted for to the Bank	8,00,000	
	10,10,000	

Note.—The indigo represented by this last item of 8 lacs is principally held by parties as security for payments of post bills, and will, therefore, only be available for the purpose of paying such, reducing the liabilities to a proportionate extent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES FLEGGED TO THE BANK.

Bengal Coal Company 21 shares, for 15,500		
145 shares, sold for	1,18,390	1,33,890
Steam Tug Association 93 shares, valued at	800	74,400
Fort Gloster 75 shares, valued at	600	45,000
Assam Company 210 shares, valued at	50	10,500
Bengal Indigo Company 195 shares, valued at	1,000	1,95,000
Bonded Warehouse 20 shares, valued at	300	6,000
Docking Company 118 shares, valued at	500	50,000
Madras Bank Shares		43,700
		5,67,480

Note.—The 145 Bengal Coal Company shares, and the Madras Bank shares, are available only by transfer, being already with parties as security for claims on the bank.

Private Bills discounted, and loans to sundry parties on joint and personal securities, which stand in the books at 38 lacs,—these have been very carefully estimated, and are valued at 13,87,500 | |

Bills returned amounting to 240,000. Of these a considerable portion may be provided for either now or ultimately by the drawers or indorsers, but the committee at present estimate only 36,000. or say, 3,60,000 | |

Co.'s Rs. 61,07,990

LIABILITIES.

Bank Notes	55,910
Floating Accounts, including the Commercial Bank of Bombay	7,76,800
Fixed Deposits	7,44,000
Bank Post Bills	23,75,000
Returned Bills and Bills dishonoured 270,000, or say	29,00,000
	68,82,610

The claims on insolvent estates have not been included in the estimate of assets, though there is no doubt that a considerable sum will eventually be forthcoming from this source. For the greater part of the bills returned, the bank will rank on estates both here and in London.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the co-partnership be declared to continue from the day of , only for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of the bank, realizing the assets, discharging the liabilities, and rateably dividing the surplus (if any) in the mode hereinafter mentioned.

2. That from and after the day of , no person or persons shall have power or authority to incur any fresh or new liability on the part of the bank, or the shareholders thereof, except for the limited purpose of discharging existing liabilities, to an equal or greater extent.

3. That the present bank premises be sold to the best advantage as soon as a favourable opportunity offers itself, and that the business of winding up the affairs of the bank shall be conducted on premises in Calcutta to be rented for that purpose.

4. That persons be appointed trustees and inspectors of the bank in liquidation, of whom one shall receive a certain monthly salary, say Rs., and shall be some person not a shareholder of the bank, and the rest shall be persons selected from the body of shareholders, or approved of by them, who shall not be entitled to any salary.

5. That the said trustees and inspectors be requested to report at the next monthly meeting what establishment is necessary for the purpose of efficiently winding up the affairs of the bank, and that the present establishment be reduced accordingly.

6. That the said trustees and inspectors shall form a committee of management, and shall be vested with full power and authority to sell and dispose of the bank's right, title, and interest in all estates, and property whatsoever, real or personal, belonging to the bank, or in which the bank is interested, and to collect and receive all debts and outstandings due to the bank, and to give acquittances for the same, and to compromise debts due by and to the bank, and generally to manage the affairs of the bank in liquidation; provided that they shall not have power to bind the bank or the shareholders thereof by any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other security whatsoever, except as aforesaid; and that the signatures of three of them shall be necessary to make any act of the said committee of management valid.

7. That the said trustees and inspectors shall open an account with the Bank of Bengal, in joint names as trustees and inspectors, and that they shall address and send to the Bank of Bengal a letter signed by them, directing that monies standing to such account shall not be paid out except upon cheques signed by three of the trustees and inspectors for the time being.

8. That all monies realized by the sale or other disposition of the bank's estate or property, or by the getting in of claims and debts due to the bank, or by calls or otherwise on account of the bank, shall be paid into such account.

9. That regular books of account shall be kept by the said trustees and inspectors, and that they shall render their accounts in detail once every three months, or at such stated period as shall be determined on; and that they shall publish an abstract thereof monthly.

10. That the said trustees and inspectors shall hold the property of the bank and the proceeds thereof subject, in the first instance, to the payment of all the just debts of the bank, and in the next place to secure such of the proprietors as shall contribute as hereinafter mentioned, in the order of date in which their contributions shall have been paid in.

11. That the said trustees and inspectors shall be directed and enjoined to make speedy sales of all property belonging to the bank, capable of ready realization, and that the whole of the property be announced for sale, but that it shall be in their discretion to postpone the putting up for sale of property which they may deem likely to be sacrificed if sold, and to make arrangements either with individual proprietors or with third parties for the intermediate management of such property: provided, how-

ever, that no portion of the funds of the bank or of funds produced by the sale of any of the bank's property, shall be applied to the carrying on of indigo-factories, without the approval of a special meeting of shareholders convened for that purpose, at which representatives of absent shareholders shall be allowed to vote.

12. That in paying debts or any part of debts due by the bank, the said trustees and inspectors shall not give a voluntary preference to any creditor or creditors whatever; but this proviso is not to prevent them from exchanging assets for claims, or setting off one against another where an opportunity offers for so doing on fair and equitable terms of adjustment, or from compounding debts due by the bank, say not exceeding Co.'s Rs. 1,000, by a ready-money payment.

13. That monthly meetings of proprietors be held at the premises to be rented, or elsewhere, for the conducting the affairs of the bank in liquidation, and that the accounts be open for inspection at such meetings.

14. That an immediate call be made upon the present registered proprietors to the extent of Co.'s Rs. 200 per share, and that the committee of management be directed to take all legal measures to enforce such call.

15. That a further call (in the nature of an application for a loan for which scrip shall be issued) be made upon all persons who are or were proprietors during the period when the subsisting liabilities were incurred, to the extent of Co.'s Rs. — from each, without reference to the amount of shares held by each, and that the committee be authorized to receive instalments in payment of such call, and that the dates of the several payments be registered, and that the amount of the same respectively, with interest at six per cent., be declared to constitute a primary lien, in the order of their date, upon the bank's property and the proceeds thereof after the discharge of all liabilities.

16. That the creditors of the bank be requested to appoint a committee, to whom the said trustees and inspectors may refer upon matters connected with the liquidation of the affairs of the bank, and that the said creditors' committee be requested to act in conjunction with the said trustees and inspectors in enforcing contributions from shareholders declining to contribute.

17. That all possible means be adopted for the purpose of securing from molestation such of the shareholders as shall respond to the said call, and that application be made to the creditors to enforce their judgments in preference against such shareholders as shall be pointed out by the committee to refuse or neglect to contribute; and that with this view a register be made out and kept by the committee of management, distinguishing those who contribute or express their readiness to do so, and those who decline.

18. That the surplus funds or property which shall remain after payment of all the debts and liabilities of the bank shall be ratably divided, in the first place among such of the proprietors as shall respond to the loan call, in proportion to the sums advanced by them, and in the order of date of such payment, and in the next place to the *pro rata* contributions, and if any surplus after repaying the whole of such contribution shall remain, the same shall be divided amongst the general shareholders.

19. That a proposition be made to creditors to receive payment of their claims against the bank by monthly instalments, commencing on the 1st of March next, the whole to be payable within a year, and that they be requested not to put their claims in suit, except in cases where it may be necessary to raise a question of liability, and also except where it may be necessary to obtain judgments for the purpose of being used against recalcitrant shareholders.—*Calcutta Star*, Jan. 22.

A STATEMENT OF SOME FACTS EXPLANATORY OF MY COURSE OF SERVICE AS SECRETARY OF THE UNION BANK OF CALCUTTA.

BY JAMES CALDER STEWART.

To the Proprietors of the Union Bank of Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—The following statement was partly prepared before the meeting of this day. I believe that no one who was there present, doubts that I am now imperatively called upon to lay it before you. I have no wish to criminate any one,—I stand on my own defence. That which, for the present, I deem necessary for my defence, is here stated; and I withhold all that it is inexpedient or as yet unnecessary to publish. I am prepared, if need be, to enlarge on the subjects on which I have now touched. I kept silence after my resignation, fearing that a statement of my views of the bank's position would hasten the commercial crisis we are now witnessing. It was, however, by no ordinary exercise of forbearance that I allowed the numerous imputations affecting the bank's former management to appear in the public prints, without some reply in personal vindication. When these imputations became specific in their nature, I ap-

pealed to the directors for permission to justify my own course of conduct: that permission was not granted. I feel now that no permission is required. The insolvency of some of the leading firms connected with the bank, and the approaching dissolution of the bank itself, together with the reasonable expectation of those who have suffered by the depreciation of its shares, altogether alter the case. All reserve must now be at end; and you, gentlemen, are entitled to know the history of my conduct in the bank from my entrance to the day of my retirement. I have written without access to the bank's books, but with a confident assurance that the accuracy of my statements will bear the strictest investigation.

I beg you, gentlemen, to bear in mind what was the nature of my office. I was secretary—not manager. I was bound, under very heavy pecuniary responsibility, by the deed of co-partnership, to obey the directors "in all things." I might advise, I might remonstrate: I could not control. I had but one weapon in my hand—and that was the resignation of my office. When I did finally resign, I gave openly to the whole proprietary the most emphatic testimony I could bear against the system of management pursued by the bank. My position all along was arduous. I may now say, without reproach, that the bank was, when I joined it, to an enormous extent in the hands of a few houses, the members of which were not all largely interested in it as shareholders, although those firms themselves traded, and that extensively, on the bank's capital. The body of directors, instead of consisting of men who were, elected to protect their own interests as proprietors along with yours, consisted to a great extent of influential men, the exigency, of whose position otherwise required that they should obtain accommodation to as large an amount as possible. You, gentlemen, generally speaking, were content, year after year, that leading members of those houses should be elected to manage your affairs. I found this to be an evil of the greatest magnitude; and exerted myself to procure the services of other gentlemen occupying a more independent position, and having interests more closely identified with your own. I felt other evils, too, in the bank, and struggled against them. Considerable improvements were effected, but I was successfully opposed in the endeavour to effect others of still greater importance. I refer to the accompanying statement for a detail of some few of these attempts. Further evidence I have, and can produce. But in the statement now furnished there is enough, I believe, to vindicate my own character, and to show that it was not by following the policy I ever suggested or defended, that the bank has been ruined.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

Calcutta, Jan. 15, 1848.

J. C. STEWART.

STATEMENT, &c.

The system on which the bank conducted business previous to January, 1844 (when, properly speaking, my incumbency commenced), or rather the absence of all right system, the consequent depreciation of its credit, and its heavy losses, are sufficiently known to the public. The books of the bank were then in a most confused state, from multiplied divisions, and a complication of irregular records, so that some of the accounts were actually unintelligible, and all of them much in arrear. The general laxity with which its business was then conducted, may be instanced by the fact, that not many days after my appointment, two of the then directors (I am prepared to name them, if necessary) went personally to the cash department, and obtained without any difficulty, and without my knowledge, discount of a bill which had been previously declined by the directors of the day. A still more striking illustration of the general looseness of the system, is furnished in the almost incredible fact, that in the daily cash abstract of the treasurer's department, there was a heading of account called "Pass," permanently open for moneys paid away without due authority or directorial cognizance.

To reform this state of things both in principle and in practice, and bring confusion if possible into order, was the task assigned me; and I was expected (it would now appear) to do still more, and held to be responsible, in some measure at least, not only for the due discharge of my own special duties as the executive officer, but for the principles, the opinions, and the acts of the directorial body.

The broad distinction between these two functions and their respective responsibilities, I never, for my own part, have lost sight of for one moment. It was my clear duty at all times, and in every way, to aid the directors in forming correct opinions, and to urge their observance of a sound policy, but beyond this my power or my responsibility extended not. If I ever counselled the directors to measures inconsistent with the soundest

policy, or if I ever abstained from remonstrance where such principles were departed from, I am justly open to severest censure. But, the case being quite the reverse, and I challenge disproof of my assertion, I protest utterly against being held responsible for the directors' opinions, words, or actions.

In October, 1844, the important question, whether the indigo factories of the bank should be carried on or not, came, (for the first time since my incumbency) to be discussed. My utmost efforts, privately and officially, to prevent those outlays, and to compel a sale of the properties even at a great present sacrifice, were exerted, but in vain. My last most earnest remonstrance was by a letter to Dwarkanath Tagore, to which his answer now before me is as follows:—

"Saturday, 12th October, 1844.

"My Dear Stewart,—No one is more anxious than myself to see the bank's accounts of the indigo blocks all closed, but it will not do to sacrifice the property that this may be effected, for in such case this would be an easy matter to settle. The mischief has been done, and we must just quietly get out of it with as little loss as possible: it must be effected soberly and advisedly, and not by stopping the advances as you suggested, to the injury of the concerns, for this would have made bad worse. The great misfortune of the indigo factories has been the fall in prices; had there been any decent price, the quantity made on account of the bank, would not only have repaid the last year's advance, but would have reduced a great part of the block account. And these low prices have also been the cause of purchasers not coming forward—there is no want of money, but who in the face of such prices will purchase a concern which will barely pay the interest on his money?"

At the board table on that occasion, I stated to the directors, that "I should wash my hands of this business before the next meeting of proprietors, if called on to explain; that I was not the secretary of an indigo agency, but the secretary of a bank." My own entire disapproval of the system of indigo-cultivation being conducted by the bank, though that system was upheld by the directors, and from time to time concurred in by the proprietors, has never ceased.

Though unsuccessful in this matter, I was more fortunate in another attempted reform. The vile system of interminable renewals of bills discounted was broken down; and it was strictly in reference to the change for the better thus far effected, for a time, that a sentence appeared in the director's report of January, 1845, which has of late been a good deal misunderstood and represented as conveying a false idea of the bank's affairs—perhaps from some obscurity in its structure:—"The great bulk of our capital employed in discounts and loans on security, has been turned round in these channels nearly three times within the half year, without suffering in their course the loss of a single rupee." The emphasis laid on the words printed in italics shows the intended limit of this remark. The ordinary discounts, and those on collateral security, here alluded to, amounted, as appears by the statement of account, to upwards of thirty-four lacs of rupees, the safe and rapid revolution of which, by an improvement effected in so short a time, was doubtless matter of just congratulation, and noticed accordingly.

The misfortune was, that the permanency of this or any other internal reform, depended entirely on the continued exercise and success of that same mere personal influence which first effected it, and there was no security provided for its continuance by any organic change wrought in the constitution of the bank. My endeavours to extend further reforms, and to confirm those few already introduced, continued for months; with what success will appear from the following document:—

Union Bank, Calcutta, May 29, 1845.

To the Finance Committee*.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to the statements to which I have called your attention, particularly on the 24th instant, connected with some parts of the bank's system—I now beg to acquaint you that it is my intention, unless you have reasons of objection which may outweigh my sense of personal duty in the matter, to submit the annexed resolution to the consideration of the Board at next weekly meeting.

I am your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. C. STEWART, Sec.

"Proposed—

"That a special committee of a few directors be nominated to inquire into and report to the general body before June 30, regarding the bank's existing system of loans and discounts; and especially to consider the fixing of a maximum limit of accommodation to any one party under any circumstances, and the

restricting of every accommodation in a certain proportion to the convertibility of all the securities lodged by the party."

To this letter and its appended resolution as proposed by me, the following notes were affixed by two directors, who were, I believe, the then president and vice-president of the bank:—

"I approve of the resolution being submitted to the consideration of the board at next weekly meeting.

"(Signed) "J. S." [J. STORM.]

"I think before anything of this sort is determined upon, we should meet and talk it over in the finance committee. I would suggest that one be called after the steamer has left.

"(Signed)

"A de H. L."

[A DE H. LARPENT.]

I find on this same paper a minuta, evidently written by myself at the time, as follows:—

MINUTE, 29TH MAY.

"Mr. Larpent and the two other members of the sub-committee have called upon me, and urged that if my intended motion were laid before the General Board, it would get wind abroad, and be interpreted most injuriously to the credit of the bank, and promised that the Finance Committee would themselves take up the matter in earnest, and deal with it effectually. On this representation, I have felt it my duty to postpone my intention for the present, leaving the responsibility of consequences from this delay with the directors themselves. If the reforms I think so essentially necessary are not soon carried out, the days of connection with the bank are numbered, and this I have distinctly told the directors. The hushing-up system, by which they delude themselves and others with an appearance of prosperity, while an evil course of business (as I think it) is preying secretly on the bank's vitals, is my abhorrence, and if I cannot open their eyes to the dangers I foresee, I shall resign, be the consequences what they may. The public, who hold me responsible for so much, have left me no other power of acquitting that responsibility to them or to myself than this one act, resignation.

"(Signed) J. C. S." [J. C. STEWART.]

Such, then, were my sentiments as to the general position of the bank's affairs, and the proper course of its management, so far back as May, 1845. My sentiments have remained unchanged to this day. The only point to which I am desirous to call particular attention now in connection with the above document is, that the monster grievance which I combatted three years ago, viz., the unlimited extent to which any one house might obtain accommodation, appears to be that which has at this moment overwhelmed the bank more than any other:—the two houses of Cockerell and Co. and Colville, Gilmore and Co. are stated to be indebted to the institution upwards of sixty-two lacs of rupees, whereas when I left the bank, thinking their joint amount of debt to it even then intolerable, that amount could not I think have much exceeded two or three and twenty lacs. In the one year then since my retirement, these two accounts alone seem to have been increased by some forty lacs! The system was radically bad long before, but it was then in the blossom only, or the bud;—now it is—i. e. during the year 1847—that it has borne its full fruit of bitterness, being utterly unrestrained in its growth.

If it be necessary, I can produce abundant further evidence of my own desire to limit the amount of accommodation to parties, and of the opposition to this and other proposed reforms which I recommended.

Whether the expressions of "satisfaction" with which the directors met the proprietary from half-year to half-year at this time were genuine or not, it was not for me to question, nor do I question them now. All I insist upon is, that these avowed sentiments were theirs, not mine. My presumption would have been glaring—ridiculous—had I sought to interpolate in their report any expression of my own individual opinions, whether conflicting or concurring with theirs. I repeat it impressively, I have never committed myself to the utterance of one single opinion of my own as such, in any report bearing my signature "by order of the directors," neither have I committed myself personally by ever attaching my official signature to any statement as of fact, which I conceived to be inconsistent with strictest truth.

The directors upheld and acted on the principle that every account in the bank was good for its full amount, and every debtor solvent until failure; and that then, and no sooner, did losses become properly ascertainable, and the collateral securities, indigo factories, &c., come into primary view and estimate. Indeed, the indigo cultivation policy may be said to have rendered this the only practicable manner of keeping such accounts at all; the fault was not in the book-keeping department of the bank, but in the evil policy of the bank parlour, by which the ascer-

* The finance committee of the bank always consisted of the president and the vice-president ex officio, and two other directors besides.

tainment of current profits or losses was ordered for postponement until the day when properties were finally disposed of.

To a certain extent I am quite willing to allow that I did for a time, and in some measure, partake of the feeling of satisfaction expressed by the directors; for Indigo concerns were being gradually disposed of, the outlays on others were considerably reduced, and their management economized. The exchange account of the bank was working safely and profitably; and with returning public confidence, the amount of deposits increased. These sources of partial satisfaction did not prove lasting, however.

I must here take occasion to observe, with reference to the accounts of the bank generally, that it is altogether a mistake to suppose that in merely bringing these into some decent order, I was set to introduce a new system of bank books. I never dreamt of such an attempt, nor was asked to undertake it. I was not a professional book-keeper, though competent I presume to superintend any office accounts properly kept. Those of the bank had not been properly kept, and it was simply to make the existing system of the bank's books work well, and not to set that system aside and introduce a new one, that I had to apply myself. If the existing system of the bank's books be radically bad, it was so from the very commencement of the institution,—it was none of my creating,—I had only to make the most of it as I found it.

My desire to vary the bank's business, and give the management better claims on public confidence, was evinced, in 1845, by my private endeavours to induce such men as Mr. C. B. Skinner and Mr. R. Smith to stand for the direction. My wishes were unavailing.

In October, 1845, when matters had come to this length, and my resignation was at hand, I was urged privately by several directors to postpone it at least till after the January meeting. The then posture of the money market, and of the bank in relation to it, filled myself with more gloomy forebodings than my directors appeared to concur in: I did delay my resignation therefore, though with great reluctance; and in February, 1846, found the monetary tempest drawing on so darkly, that to resign then was impossible. The step, as I felt obliged to view it, would then have been as dishonourable as for a soldier to apply for leave of absence on the eve of battle. With a feeling of very deep anxiety, I told the directors who were most intimate with me on this occasion, that I entirely set aside my own wishes and feelings now in order to serve the interests of the bank, and would remain in office, if my failing health did not utterly give way, till the monetary storm blew over.

Before concluding this brief sketch by stating the circumstances attending my final retirement from the bank, I will advert to the one or two other isolated subjects, on which explanation from me appears at present called for.

1. *Bills of Exchange on London.*—The management of this business was in my own hands entirely, I may say, from January, 1844, till August, 1846; after which date I never purchased a bill for remittance home, on my own responsibility, but invariably took the director's instructions what bills to buy.

During the two years and-a-half in which this branch of the business was confided to my management, I remitted to Messrs. Glyn and Co. bills exceeding a million sterling in amount, and I never remitted them one bad penny. The bill-book of the bank will show; the bill-selling public of Calcutta may testify to the fact, that I always studied due variety as well as good quality in the paper which I remitted home, carefully avoiding any undue proportion of bills bought from any one house. The best testimony perhaps to my care in this business, is a letter which Messrs. Glyn and Co. themselves addressed to me as secretary, on the occasion of my retirement, and in which they expressed their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the bank's transactions with them had been conducted during my some three years' tenure of office. This letter must be in the bank now,—I have not a copy of it. The estimation in which (I may take leave to add) Messrs. Glyn and Co. held my personal management of the bill-business of the Union Bank had been expressed in a very unusual manner only a month or two before—in their unsolicited removal of limit (in particular cases) to the large credit of 20,000*l.* per mensem, which they already allowed. No banker could possibly receive a higher compliment from another than such a communication as this. Their estimate of the Union Bank's credit has changed since then.

2. *Bank Post Bills.*—The vast increase in the amount of these has taken place since I left the bank. During my time, I have confidence in asserting (though the books are not before me) that not one post bill was ever issued unless paid for in hard cash, or its cash payment duly provided for before the day of its maturity.

3. *Discounts on Collateral Security.*—The proprietors passed a resolution in July, 1843, authorising expressly, and as an exceptional thing, the outlay of twenty-five lacs per annum in indigo cultivation for the use of those firms who had hitherto depended for this aid on the bank, and who of course required time to make arrangements for funds from elsewhere in future. I had the greatest difficulty in persuading the directors that the spirit, if not the letter of this resolution, required a yearly reduction in this advance until it should cease to be called for altogether. In 1844, my first year of office, the full amount of twenty-five lacs was availed of; in 1846, my last, only fifteen lacs were advanced; and the directors approved a reduction to ten lacs on the advances for 1847.

In connection with this indigo-cultivating subject, one fact more deserves to be stated; it is one to which I attach the greatest importance, as affecting the estimate to be formed either of my own conduct or that of the directors in regard to such business generally; it is this:—That there was not one single indigo property mortgaged to the bank on the day I resigned, which had not been mortgaged to the bank before I entered it. Many such mortgages and their accounts were closed off during my incumbency, but not one was added. [The mere substitution of a first for a second mortgage in the case of the Big Union, I do not consider any exception to this statement. The circumstances of that case were altogether peculiar, and the event I believe has fully justified the course adopted in regard to it.]

In the month of April, 1846, a leading director of the bank attempted to obtain temporary possession of certain Government paper belonging to the bank, for some private purpose of his own, using his influence for this end with the native officer in whose charge the paper was, without my knowledge. Detecting the act, I informed the individual that but for my approaching resignation, I should feel it my duty to expose him. It is indispensably necessary, in my own defence, that I should distinctly state this incident, since the real cause of my resignation, viz., my entire dissatisfaction with a ruinous and incurable general system of business, upheld by directors possessed of no adequate capital of their own, and trading on that of the bank, has often been misrepresented as originating suddenly and solely "in a private squabble" with the then President of the bank. I stated no such reason in my letter of resignation. That other and later circumstance, indeed, compelled me to come to a more immediate decision than otherwise might have been made; but it was at very most the mere occasion, not the cause, of my resignation, and I uniformly stated so to all who conferred with me on the subject.

I were indeed little worthy of trust as a guardian of large public interests, or of respect in private life as the protector of a dependant family, if any petty personal quarrel, anything less than an imperative call of duty, could have induced me to desert a post which was honourable and profitable in proportion as it was responsible and arduous. What motives had I not to remain in it, if possible! Putting out of view the immediate loss of a large income, my voluntary resignation, as implying a tacit reproach on the directorial system of management, was certain to make me unpopular with that body; as tending to depreciate the market value of shares it could not but displease proprietors; it would give an easy occasion in various quarters for indulgence of whatever hostile feeling my impartial discharge of such an office for so long a time might have naturally made me obnoxious to; and whatever misrepresentations my conduct or character might now be exposed to, explanation in self-defence was impossible as long as the seal of official confidence was held on my lips. And all these obstacles to my resigning had to be overcome, not in order to improve my private fortunes, but by a positive sacrifice of them, rather than make shipwreck of a good conscience, or be held publicly responsible for measures which I altogether disapproved of, and had resisted in my official place as long as I could, but in vain. I repeat, that in resigning the secretaryship of the Union Bank, I voluntarily sacrificed my private pecuniary interest, from a sense of public duty; and I am unrepented to this day, save by the confirmed esteem of my personal friends, and the testimony of an approving conscience.

N.B.—I think it right to intimate that no comments on the above statements can be noticed by me, unless put forward in writing, and with their author's name.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 18.

MR. STEWART'S EXPLANATION.

We give in another column the letter of Mr. J. C. Stewart in explanation of his conduct as secretary of the Union Bank, which may be said to heap shame on shame on the heads of the directors, horror on horror on the public. Mr. Stewart became secretary of the bank in the end of 1843, and retired in the end

of 1846. He found the bank books in a state of inextricable confusion, and without introducing a new system of book-keeping from the foundation, Mr. Stewart laboured incessantly to make the records in existence faithful and intelligible exponents of the state of the co-partners' affairs. Up to Jan. 1844, when his proper jurisdiction commenced, many of the accounts and records were unintelligible: losses were forbidden to be brought to balance till the final disposal of the properties on which they occurred, but they were kept out of sight indefinitely, and the laxity of system was such that a few days after his appointment two of the directors went personally to the cash department, without the knowledge of the secretary, and obtained the discount of a bill which had just before been refused by the directors of the day. The principal portion of the losses of the bank, and the source of the discredit into which it had fallen, arose from its enormous advances on indigo-factories. In Oct. 1844, when the question came on for discussion, Mr. Stewart used his utmost efforts to have it brought to an end, and to compel the sale of properties, and the winding up of this division of the concern, at whatever sacrifice. At the board he stated to the directors that he would, were the present system persisted in, wash his hands of the business altogether. His entire disapproval of the system of indigo-cultivation through the bank agency, supported as it was by the directors, and countenanced by a portion of the proprietary, was unceasing. In May, 1845, he proposed that a committee should be appointed to inquire into and report upon the bank's system of loans and dividends, and especially to consider the fixing of a maximum limit of accommodation to any party, under any circumstances. In this very reasonable and moderate proposition, Mr. Storm concurred. Mr. Larpent, of Cockerell and Co., proposed that they should meet and talk over the matter. It was resolved to keep it as quiet as possible, and on no account to lay it before the general board of directors, in case it should get wind and be most injurious to the credit of the bank. The finance committee promised that they themselves would take it up; this they never did. On this Mr. Stewart told them that the hushing-up system was a delusion, and that they were making it be believed that they were prospering while a ruinous system of doing business was destroying them. The monster grievance that he constantly and unceasingly contended with, is that which has at length destroyed the bank; the houses of Cockerell and Co., and Colvill, Gilmour, and Co., which had in the beginning of 1847 been due to the bank the enormous sum of twenty-three lacs, were before the end of the year its debtors to the extent of upwards of sixty lacs. Well might Mr. Larpent object to the abolition of a system whose maintenance was so important to his house! But this, though questionable enough, was far from the most questionable transaction on the part of the directors. In April, 1846, a leading director attempted to gain possession of a government paper belonging to the bank, for some private purpose of his own, and was only prevented from perpetrating what the *Englishman* justly terms a theft, by being caught in the act! In October, 1845, Mr. Stewart was about to have retired, when the monetary crisis then drawing on would have caused the abandonment of his post to have been misunderstood, and he remained for another year. Such is an outline of Mr. Stewart's letter, and the amount and complexity of villany it discloses is fearful. So valuable were his services to the bank believed to be, that only this time last year the *Friend of India*, in noticing the annual meeting, gave the following account of its retiring secretary and its concerns: how fearfully the anticipations formed of its returning prosperity have been disappointed, recent proceedings have shewn:—

"With the present report, the connection of Mr. Stewart (the secretary) with the Bank ceases, after a service of a little more than three years. The public owes him a large debt of gratitude for the services which he has rendered to the Bank. When he took charge of the office from which he is about to retire, its shares were offered at a discount, and public confidence was nearly extinct. The first report of its condition and prospects drawn up by him gave a new spring of hope to the disconsolate proprietors, by the open, straightforward, and fearless exposition which it made of the real state of affairs, and by the determination which was exhibited to steer a new and a safer course. No small share of the present mistrust arises from his approaching retirement, and the apprehension lest a more hazardous course should now be pursued. All credit is due to the directors for having so steadily supported the cause of reform, but the public will not forget that it was during Mr. Stewart's incumbency, and mainly through his persevering efforts, that the losses of the Bank were reduced, in the short space of three years, by a gradual reservation of dividends, from twelve lakhs of rupees to two lakhs and a half, and that the Bank has been rescued from the verge of insolvency, and placed upon a more solid and secure basis."

The picture he gives of the misdeeds of the directors during his incumbency is nothing to that they give of their proceedings since.

The editor of the *Englishman* mentions, that the cheques for the Commercial Bank bills were payable to Mr. Abbott, and that they were indorsed by him; and it is therefore inconceivable that he should have been guiltless of the misappropriation of their proceeds. On no hypothesis of laxity of management, however stupendous, can we imagine three lakhs of rupees to make their appearance when least looked for and most required, and then to be paid away again, without all the most important functionaries of the Bank being cognizant of the fact, and conscious, at the same time, that, wherever the money came from, it was none of theirs. A circumstance so surprising must have provoked inquiry; or if inquiry was avoided, it must have been on the principle that makes a man turn his back on the criminal when crime is being committed—that he may not be a witness. Mr. Stewart is severely taken to task by our Calcutta contemporaries for remaining in any way associated with such a set of scoundrels after he became aware of their character, or for suffering the proprietors to remain in darkness when a hint from him would have compelled inquiry, which would have produced enlightenment; and at first sight the censure seems deserved. It is, however, by no means certain that any disclosure the secretary could have made, consistently with his obligation to secrecy, would have awakened the shareholders from their apathy, or frightened the directors from their purposes. He might have retired earlier, but it is far from apparent that this would have been advantageous to any one. Under him the bank was recovering confidence and regaining its position; while he was connected with it, something was being done to protect the shareholders against the frauds that had been so long systematically practised against them, and to prevent the directors from persisting in wrong-doing. The hold their own evil practices gave him over them was a no unimportant means of keeping them in order. On one point we think the secretary erred—in not terrifying the finance committee into his measures by the threat of bringing them before the general board. We think also, with the *Englishman*, that he set not enough store on his position—that he was the fellow-servant rather than the servant of the directors, and that it was his duty to have laboured along with or against rather than under them; and instead of resigning because his wishes were not attended to, to have insisted on his views being carried out at the risk of dismissal. His separation from the Bank by this means would have produced the very disclosures he was desirous of obtaining: the directors must have given a reason they must have trembled to think of, or retained his services and obeyed his wishes. The *Friend of India*, we have no doubt, expresses the opinion generally held a year since, when he states that Mr. Stewart had rescued the bank from the verge of bankruptcy and placed it in such a position that the public had no further cause for alarm, excepting on the score that the good measures he had begun might not be persisted in; and at an earlier period a sincere and determined man, armed so strong in his own integrity as to find it difficult to believe in the want of it in others, would have no difficulty in satisfying himself that for his hands were reserved the salvation of the concern—that the vessel had grazed but was not so deeply immersed as to be beyond the reach of good seamanship—that her leaky sides might yet be stanchd, her spars refitted, her crew changed by degrees, and she again enabled to proceed on her voyage.—*Bombay Times*.

MISCELLANEOUS. LOCAL.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Owing to the suspension of the Register of the Bengal Secretariat from office, on suspicion of his being connected with certain malversations which have recently transpired, the heads of other departments of Government have, we hear, called for all bills for contingent charges, passed during the last two years, for examination.—*Hindu Intelligence*, Jan. 10.

AMERICAN CONSUL.—We learn that Charles Huffnagle, Esq., of the firm of Smith, Huffnagle, and Co., has been appointed consul in Calcutta, and for all adjacent ports, for the United States. This is not the first appointment made, but we have never yet seen the American flag flying on shore, as it undoubtedly ought to have done, and we hope will, after the appearance of the Government's recognition of the appointment in the *Gazette*.—*Calcutta Star*, Jan. 11.

ARRIVAL OF LORD DALHOUSIE.—At about half an hour after noon yesterday, the appointed signal of three guns from the fort announced that the *Moozuffer*, with Lord Dalhousie on board, was passing Kedgerree. Again, soon after four o'clock, a second signal of three guns reported her passing Moyapore, and warned all whom duty or curiosity led to witness the landing of the new Governor-General to be on the look-out. It was, not,

however, till about ten minutes past six that his lordship landed at Chandpaul Ghaut from the steam-frigate, which had come to anchor opposite. He was met on board the steamer by several officers, military and civil, deputed for that purpose, and received at the ghaut by a dense crowd of people of all ranks and classes. Salutes were fired as he passed the Fort and as he entered Government House. The Countess Dalhousie did not accompany his lordship on his landing, but we understand she came on shore shortly after him.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 13.

GREAT NORTH OF INDIA RAILROAD.—Our readers will, no doubt, have observed an advertisement in our columns calling upon the shareholders of the Great North of India Railway Company, which has been dissolved, to send to the agents, Messrs. Watson, Borrodaile, & Co., for the amount payable to them as their share of the residue of the deposits made. The sum paid as a deposit on each share was two shillings, and that returned is one and nine pence. Now, this is what we call an honest and business-like proceeding. Why, we should like to know, is not the same course adopted with regard to the Northern and Eastern Railway? We presume that the fund collected was not all disbursed for the grand dinner the directors generously gave us out of our own money at the Town Hall; and in any case we might expect at least a statement of the account, even if the balance were nil, or if it constituted a few thousand rupees standing at our credit on the books of some insolvent concern. With such a statement before us we should at any rate know how the money had been disposed of. As it is, the shareholders, or the depositors rather, are not even honoured with any communication as to the abandonment of an undertaking which was announced with such a grand flourish of trumpets. To the shareholders individually the sums paid as deposits may be of no great consequence, but the receivers of their money, who must have collected in all some Rs. 20,000, are bound in common honesty and common decency, we think, to publish an account of the expenditure. There is a lax morality in these matters in this same city of palaces, which has gained for it a name anything but enviable.—*Ibid.*, Jan. 14.

MR. SMOULT.—Mr. W. H. Smoult was yesterday re-admitted an attorney of the Supreme Court. Mr. Smoult is well known as one of the oldest legal practitioners in Calcutta, and has in his day held every, or almost every, office in the Court.—*Englishman*, Jan. 15.

DEPARTURE OF LORD HARDINGE.—Lord Hardinge embarked this morning, according to the announcement made in our paper of yesterday. Before the hour appointed, H. M. 18th foot, about 600 strong, was drawn up in front of Government House; and the road to the ghat was lined with the men of the 16th grenadiers and the 35th native infantry, two of the finest corps in the service; together with a numerous body of the Calcutta militia and police. At half-past eight a large party of gentlemen sat down to the breakfast table with Lord Hardinge, and at nine o'clock precisely his lordship left Government House on foot, supported by Sir Lawrence Peel and Sir Herbert Maddock, and accompanied by a numerous cortège of citizens. On arriving at the ghat, his lordship warmly shook hands with the officers of Government, and as he stepped into the boat, was greeted with hearty cheers from the assembled throng, while the guns of a light field battery of the Bengal Artillery, stationed near, pealed a parting salute. The cheers were repeated by various ships in the stream, and did not cease till his lordship was fairly on his way down the river to the spot where the *Moorzuffer* is lying.—*Ibid.*, Jan. 18.

HONOURS TO THE EX-GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—On the arrival of the *Moorzuffer*, steam-frigate, opposite "Budge Budge," a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort Gloster, by the enterprising directors of the cotton mills in honour of Lord Hardinge. A similar mark of respect having last week been paid to Lord Dalhousie on his passage up the river; the schooner *Falcon* lying off the mills was tastefully dressed out with colours, as were also several smaller boats belonging to the establishment; the trees to the north of the mills presented a really imposing appearance, being covered with flags. The whole population of the Gloster estate crowded the banks of the river near the battery, and the guns were fired in first-rate time. Lord Hardinge will meet with many demonstrations of public respect and regard during his passage home, but probably with no *private* expression of respect more spirited or better arranged than that of the fort Gloster cotton mills Company. The *Lord William Bentinck* steamer had been despatched by the marine authorities to Fort Gloster early in the morning, to take back the staff officers, &c., who accompanied the late Governor-General so far on his voyage. The whole scene at Gloster during the time that the *Moorzuffer* stopped to discharge this part of her illustrious freight was extremely exciting, the cheering of 1200 Bengalee workmen turned

out from the mills, adding not a little to the general *tomasha*.—*Ibid.*, Jan. 19.

CARR, TAGORE, AND CO.—The papers announce that Major Henderson's term of partnership in the firm of Carr, Tagore, and Co. having expired, and Baboo Debendernath and Green-dernath Tagore being desirous of retiring from commercial business, the accounts of that firm have been closed to the 31st of December last, to which date the two Baboos will collect all debts and discharge all liabilities. Thus, the family of Dwarkanath Tagore, has at length ceased to have any interest in the firm which he established.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 20.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—At the last meeting of the members of the Medical Retiring Fund, it was declared that eleven annuities had been taken this year, which will create eleven vacancies. The fund has suffered a loss of only £100 by the failure of its London agents, Messrs. Cockerell and Co.—*Ibid.*

RECEIVER-GENERALSHIP.—The office of Receiver of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. O'Dowda, has been conferred on Mr. Macpherson, lately appointed official assignee to the Insolvent Court in Mr. O'Dowda's place.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 12.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BLACQUIERE.—Mr. W. C. Blacquiere who has for the period of fifty-four years acted as chief interpreter of the Supreme Court, has been compelled from infirmity and failing health to vacate the appointment. Mr. W. D. S. Smith is appointed chief interpreter in room of Mr. Blacquiere, and Mr. Aviet succeeds Mr. Smith.—*Ibid.*

SUPERINTENDENT AND REMEMBRANCER OF LEGAL AFFAIRS.—Mr. W. H. Elliott, joint magistrate and deputy collector of Chumprun, is to succeed Mr. E. A. Samuells as superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs.—*Englishman*.

VISITORS TO THE MUSEUM OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society, held on Wednesday, the 12th instant, it was announced that 16,000 persons had visited the museum during the past year.—*Ibid.*

THE SANS-SOUCI THEATRE.—The papers notice the second performance of the Junior Civil Servants at the Sans-Souci Theatre, on Thursday night, the 13th. The pieces played were the comedy of "Ways and Means, or a Trip to Dover," and the farce of "Amateurs and Actors." In consequence of a party at Government House, the audience was not a large one, but the performance is favourably mentioned.—*Ibid.*

THE CALCUTTA FREE SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of the supporters of the Calcutta Free School was held on the 14th inst., when the report of the late examination was read. The result is described as extremely gratifying to those interested in the success of the institution. Mr. John Gray, of the *Hurkaru Press*, received the thanks of the governors for the presentation of a silver medal to the best general proficient.—*Ibid.*

LEVEE.—The Governor-General's levee yesterday was very numerous attended; the judges and other dignitaries in their robes, and civil and military officers in full dress. The presentations were made in the usual manner, and the ceremony was over by a quarter to five.—*Ibid.*, Jan. 22.

AGRA.—The Bank.—We have been favoured with another letter regarding the alleged fact that a bill of the Agra bank for 5,000*l.*, had been refused discount by the Bank of England. A letter to this effect was sent out by Messrs. Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., and we have now the pleasure of publishing an ample and most satisfactory explanation of this transaction, in a letter from Mr. Hampton, dated London, the 17th of November. He states that he called on that firm and offered to discount the bill of 5000*l.*, which they declined; and that he subsequently went to the Bank of England, and found that the head of the discount office had no knowledge of any resolution of the bank directors to refuse to discount bills drawn by Indian banks on their own agents in London.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 20.

DELHI.—Death of the Rev H. A. Loveday.—It is with deep and sincere regret we have to announce the death, from disease of the liver, at this station, on Sunday morning last, of the Rev. Henry Augustus Loveday, an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment, and son of the late Lieutenant General Loveday, of the Bengal army. He was interred on the afternoon of Monday, in the church-yard, as a mark of especial respect on the part of the ecclesiastical and local authorities, as also in compliance with his own wishes previously expressed. His remains were borne from his late residence to the grave, a distance of more than a mile and a half, at their particular desire, by the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the magazine and of the Native Infantry corps at this place, and followed by a large assemblage of the civil and military officers of the station, and of the residents of Delhi. Colonel Skinner, the founder of the church, and Mr. William Fraser, of the civil service, are the only other persons interred in the church-yard. The Rev.

J. B. d'Aguilar came from Meerut to officiate on the occasion. — *Gazette, Jan. 12.*

Dum Dum. — *Theatrical.* — The Dum Dum amateurs performed the *Bohemians; or, the Rogues of Paris*, and the *funce of Hunting a Turtle*, on Monday night, the 10th. — *Hurkara, Jan. 21.*

HYDRABAD. — *New Resident.* — Colonel Low, who was formerly resident at Lucknow, is to succeed General Fraser as resident at Hyderabad. — *Englishman.*

JUNABULPOOR, Jan. 8. — *Civil Engineering.* — Mr. Edwards, civil engineer, passed through this yesterday, en route, to Allahabad, having come overland *via* Bombay. He is, he states, going to commence on a line from Allahabad to Cawnpore immediately, and declares that if funds are forthcoming a train will be running within two years between the two places. He visited the School of Industry, and was surprised at the manner in which such beautiful carpets and tents were turned out with such "vile" tools. — *Delhi Gazette, Jan. 15.*

— *Military Inspection.* — Brigadier Wallace is here on his tour of inspection, and reviews the six companies of the regiment stationed here next week. — *Ibid.*

MEERUT. — *Ball.* — The ball given by Colonel Farrington and the officers of the artillery, on the night of the 31st ultimo, was very numerously attended. The new year was seen happily in, and sincerely do we hope that it will be fraught with fewer disasters than the old one.

The Weather. — The weather for some days past has been unusually cold; but we fear very little ice has been yet collected. — *Mafussilia, Jan. 4.*

MORADABAD. — *The Church.* — The honourable the Lieutenant-Governor laid the foundation-stone of the Moradabad church, on the 1st of January, and has, we see by an announcement elsewhere, contributed the very liberal sum of Rs. 500 towards the funds for its erection. The Church is to be called St. Paul's. — *Delhi Gazette, Jan. 8.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

ADVANCEMENT ON GOODS.

Fort William, Financial Department, Jan. 10, 1846. — *Notification.* — Notice is hereby given, that in addition to the sums advertised on the 12th March, 1847, as to be provided in India for the service of the home treasury during the course of the official years 1846-47 and 1847-48 in full, so far as was then known, of the requirements of the home treasury up to the 30th April, 1848, a still further sum of 600,000*l.* will be raised in India by bills on the hypothecation of goods for the service of the East-India Company.

Advances of cash will accordingly be made for this purpose by the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the rate of exchange at which bills are to be drawn will be 1*l.* 10*d.* per Company's rupee until further notice.

In modification of the advertisement of the 23rd August, 1844, the advances on goods will be to the extent of 3.5ths only instead of 3-4ths of their value; but in all other respects the existing terms and conditions of the advances to be made by the respective governments will remain in force, and be the same as published in the *Calcutta Gazette* under date the 1st April, 1842.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. EDWARD FORBES, 9TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Dec. 18, 1847. — At a General Court Martial assembled at Saugor, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of November, 1847, Lieut. Edward Forbes, of the 9th N.I., was tried on the following charge: —

For having, at Nagode, on the 5th September, 1847, been drunk, when on duty as regimental officer of the day.

Finding. — Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence. — To be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) Gough, General Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Dec. 15, 1847.

Recommendation. — The Court most respectfully beg to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of his having long suffered from illness, caused by exposure in a tent at an inclement season of the year, and also from the circumstance of his having been guilty of no act of violence or unseemly conduct, and from several other extenuating circumstances which appear in the proceedings of this Court.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief. — Under the circumstances of the case, and in compliance with the recommendation of the Court, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to remit the sentence; Lieut. Forbes is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BACHMAN, J. G. placed in ch. of treasury at Ghazepore, Dec. 31.
BAYLEY, E. C. ret. to duty on Jan. 8; re-attached to N. W. Prov.
BROWN, J. C. civ. and sess. judge of Nudda, res. ch. of office.
BROWN, T. civ. and sess. judge of Tipperah, made over ch. of current duties of office to prin. sudder ameen to proc. on circuit duty.
CHAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajshye, made over ch. of duties of office to prin. sudder ameen, Jan. 14.
CHESTER, C. ret. to duty on Jan. 7; re-attached to N. W. Prov.
CLARKE, J. S. ret. to duty on Jan. 6; re-attached to N. W. Prov.
COLVIN, E. T. to be an assist. in the Delhi div. Jan. 7.
COURTENAY, F. F. to be private sec. to Gov.-Gen. Jan. 13.
CURRIE, the Hon. Sir F., Bart. resigned, and surrendered his off. as third ordinary mem. of the Council of India, Jan. 14; to be res. at Lahore, and chief commr. for the administ. of the cis and trans Sutlej provinces, Jan. 15.
GARSTIN, C. civ. and sess. judge of the West Burdwan, made over ch. of duties of office to prin. sudder ameen, Jan. 17.
GOUGH, G. to off. as com. of Patna, dur. abs. of Ravenshaw, Jan. 11; civ. and sess. judge of Patna, made over ch. of duties of office to prin. sudder ameen, Jan. 17; rec. ch. of office of comm. of Patna div. Jan. 17.
GRANT, Mr. to be superint. of Akbarry rev. in Tipperah, Jan. 12.
JOHNSON, W. dep. mag. in zillah Pancept inv. with full powers of mag. Jan. 11.
LEYCESTER, G. P. rec. ch. of off. mag. of Nudda, fr. E. T. Trevor, Jan. 1.
LUKE, W. to off. as civ. and sess. judge of East Burdwan, dur. abs. of Smeit, Jan. 22.
LUSHINGTON, E. M. off. mag. of Patna assum. ch. of off. on Jan. 10; to be reg. of deeds in that district, Jan. 12.
MACINTOSH, G. G. mag. of East Burdwan, assum. ch. of off. on Jan. 13; to off. as coll. of East Burdwan, Jan. 22.
MONEY, R. to exer. power of joint mag. and dep. coll. at Hamam-poor, on return of Taunton, Jan. 19.
OGILVY, J. civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong, made over ch. of office to W. J. H. Money, Jan. 15.
PATTON, J. H. to be chief mag. of Calcutta, Jan. 1.
PHILIPS, G. B. to be an asst. in the Meerut, instead of the Benares div. Jan. 11.
PGOU, A. off. mag. East Burdwan, made over ch. of off. to A. Hammond.
PRINGLE, D. civ. and sess. judge of Purneah, res. ch. of off.
PRINSEP, J. H. to be an asst. in the Delhi div. Jan. 19.
QUINTIN, W. St. Q. to off. as civ. and sess. judge of Behar, RAVENSHAW, E. C. comm. of revenue of 11th or Patna div. made over ch. of duties of office to T. Sandys, Jan. 14.
SANDYS, T. coll. of Patna to off. as civ. and sess. jud. of Behar.
SHERER, J. W. to be an asst. in the Agra div. Jan. 19.
SIMMS, F. W. to be consulting engr. to govt. Jan. 1.
SWETENHAM, H. civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, made over ch. of off. to prin. sudder ameen, Dec. 30.
TAYLOR, T. comm. of rev. for Moorshedabad div. res. ch. of off.
THOMAS, H. H. perm. to res. the service, Jan. 8.
THORNHILL, H. B. qual. for serv. by prof. in two languages attached to N. W. Prov. Jan. 15.
TREVOR, E. T. mag. of Nudda, made over ch. of off. to Leycester.
TROTTER, W. T. to be coll. of Rungpore, Jan. 6.
WATTS, H. E. to be comm. for improve. of Cal. for 3rd div.
WYATT, T. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, made over ch. of current duties of office to prin. sudder ameen, Jan. 5.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

BAX, J. H. Jan. 8.	MORRIS, J. H. Jan. 8.
CAMPBELL, J. S. Jan. 2.	RICHARDS, C. J. H. Jan. 8.
JOHNSTON, A. Jan. 8.	WATSON, J. Jan. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGNEW, P. A. Vans. dep. comm. cis-Sutlej states, fr. April 11 to July 31, on m. c. to Simla, Dec. 31.
ALEXANDER, W. S. civ. and sess. judge, leave canc. Jan. 4.
BERESFORD, H. B. coll. of Mymensing, 2 years to Cape or any East dep. Jan. 4.
BUCKLE, W. B. jt. mag. at Midsapore, leave canc. Jan. 5.
CAMPBELL, C. H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sarun, 1 week in ext. Jan. 19.
DODGSON, J. C. asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Patna, 1 mo.
DRUMMOND, F. B. asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Maldah, 1 mo. in ext. on m. c. Jan. 11.
FORBES, Hon. R. civ. and sess. judge, Behar, 2 mo. on m. c. Jan. 5.
HAMMOND, asst. to mag. and coll. of East Burdwan, Jan. 6.
HUTCHINSON, J. R. 1 month.
INGLIS, H. asst. to pol. ag. Coesyah Hills, 1 mo. in ext. Jan. 10.
LAW, W. T. dep. mag. of Santipore, 1 mo. Jan. 10.
MACWHIRTER, J. P. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad, 1 mo. Jan. 10.
METCALFE, H. C. coll. of Tipperah, 14 days in ext. Jan. 12.
MONTRESOR, C. F. 30 days in ext. Jan. 11.
OGILVY, civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong, 1 mo. Jan. 8.
ORR, R. dep. coll. in Bareilly, 20 days in ext. Jan. 8.
PRINSEP, J. H. 1 mo. in add. to time allowed to join, Jan. 11.

FIGOU, A. 1 mo. in ext. Jan. 10.
 RUSSELL, H. P. 1 mo. Jan. 11.
 QUINTIN, W. St. Q. 2 mo. fr. date of leav. stat. on m. c. Jan. 11.
 RICHARDSON, E. J. C. jt. mag. and dep. coll. Tipperah, 14 mo. in ext. on m. c. Jan. 10.
 SMELT, A. 2 yrs. to Cape on m. c. Jan. 22.
 TAUNTON, J. J. W. mag. and coll. of Hameerpore, 2 mo. in ext. to enable him to rejoin his station.
 VANSITTART, dep. comm. Jullundur, 1 year on m. e. fr. 15, or fr. date of leaving stat. Dec. 31.
 WILLIAMS, Maj. D. prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan, 1 mo. Jan. 8.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POYNDER, Rev. L. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N. W. Prov. Jan. 11.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

POYNDER, Rev. L. Jan. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAWSON, Rev. H. to pres. on m. c. prep. to appl. for furl. Jan. 15.
 FISHER, Rev. H. S. 10 days in ext. Jan. 12.
 ROBINSON, Rev. J. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 3.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Maj. A. C.B. art. to be hon. a.-d.-c. to Gov. Gen. Jan. 21.
 ABBOTT, Capt. S. A. 51st N.I. to be hon. a.-d.-c. to Gov. Gen.
 ALEXANDER, Brev. lieut. col. J. C.B. art. to be agent for gun carriages at Futtchgurh, v. Maj. Abbott, Jan. 7.
 BANKS, Capt. J. S. 2nd asst. sec. to be 1st asst. sec. to gov. in mil. dept. v. Wyllie.
 BEATSON, Maj. W. F. 54th N.I. to com. cav. div. of the Nizam's army, in suc. to Blair, dec. Jan. 14.
 BEECHER, Maj. A. M. 61st N.I. to be hon. a.-d.-c. to Gov. Gen.
 BIRCH, Lieut. T. C. 31st N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 BLACKALL, Brev. col. R. posted fr. 35th L.I. to 20th N.I. Dec. 29.
 BOX, Unposted Ens. G. posted to the 50th N.I. at Lahore, Dec. 29.
 BRIND, Lieut. col. F. art. to be maj. fr. Jan. 1, 1848, in suc. to Lieut. col. Graham, ret.
 BROWNLOW, Cornet F. C. J. 1st L.C. passed exam. vernac.
 BURLTON, Lieut. col. posted fr. staff employ to 10th L.C. Dec. 10.
 CAMERON, Lieut. T. M. 55th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 30, 1847, in suc. to Graham, ret.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. to be 2nd in com. of the Malwar Bheel corps.
 CAUTLEY, Maj. P. T. art. ret'd. to duty, Dec. 14; to off. as director of the Ganges Canal, and supt. of the canals W. of the Jumna, fr. date of Barker leaving, Jan. 14.
 COOKES, 2nd Lieut. C. H. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 1, 1848, in suc. to Lieut. col. Graham, retired.
 CHESTER, Brev. maj. C. 23rd N.I. to be an asst. adj. gen. in suc. to Capt. Milner, 31st N.I. deceased.
 COWSLADE, Lieut. col. J. 42nd L.I. ret'd. to duty on Jan. 8.
 CURRIE, 2nd Lieut. M. E. art. ret'd. to duty on Jan. 8.
 CURRIE, unposted Ens. J. R. posted to 4th N.I. at Delhi, Dec. 29.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. R. 64th N.I. qual. as interp.
 DONOVAN, 2nd Lieut. J. T. engs. passed vernac. exam.
 DRAKE, Capt. J. M. 46th N.I. to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. Simla, Dec. 31.
 EARLE, Ens. W. H. S. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, 1847, v. Wake, transferred to pension est.
 ELLIS, Cornet and gr. mr. will cond. duties of adj. to Gov. Gen.'s body guard, in addit. to his other duties dur. the time Cornet Pakenham may rem. in ch. of the regt. Jan. 21.
 EWART, Maj. D. art. to be lieut. col. fr. Jan. 7, 1848, in suc. to Lieut. col. Geddes, retired.
 FERRIS, Ens. R. J. D. 55th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 30, 1847, in suc. to Capt. Graham, ret.
 FERRIS, Brev. maj. J. C.B. 28th N.I. to be comdt. of the 2nd regt. Sikh loc. inf. v. Stephen, dec. Jan. 8.
 FRASER, Maj. J. C.B. 11th L.C. to be hon. a.-d.-c. to Gov. Gen.
 GOLDIE, Lieut. col. posted fr. staff employ to 38th L.I. Dec. 29.
 GOLDIE, Capt. B. W. engs. executive eng. in Benares div. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Jan. 7.
 GORDON, Lieut. C. 71st N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 15 in suc. to Brev. maj. Worsley, des.
 GORDON, unposted Ens. J. C. posted to 21st N.I. at Bandah.
 GRANT, Maj. W. F. 63rd N.I. to be hon. a.-d.-c. to Gov. Gen.
 GRAY, Lieut. col. J. C. C. posted to 35th L.I. Dec. 29.
 HAMILTON, Capt. G. 53rd N.I. ret. to duty Jan. 6.
 HAWKINS, Lieut. col. F. S. C.B. dep. com. gen. to continue in ch. of 2nd circle of com. supt. until further orders, Jan. 7.
 HEARSEY, Lieut. col. J. B. posted fr. 10th to the 7th regt. L.C. Dec. 20; ret. to duty on Jan. 8.
 HOGGE, Brev. capt. C. art. to be capt. fr. Jan. 7, 1848, in suc. to Lieut. col. Geddes, retired.
 HOLROYD, Lieut. and adj. G. 43rd L.I. to receive ch. of art. detail and post guns fr. Russell at Shahjahanpore, Dec. 31.
 HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan at Akyab,

made over ch. of duties of office to Lieut. Ripley, to proc. into interior of dist. on public duty.
 HUGHES, Lieut. H. J. Kehat-i-Ghilzie regt. to act as adj. to right wing, Dec. 31.
 HUNTER, Ens. M. 18th N.I. passed vernac. exam.
 LAKE, Lieut. asst. comm. Kangra, to offic. as dep. comm. at Jullundur, Dec. 31.
 LAMB, unposted Ens. T. posted to 16th nat. grens. at Barrackpore, Dec. 29.
 LAWRENCE, Maj. G. S. P. 11th L.C. to be hon. aide-d.-c. to Gov. Gen. Jan. 21.
 LERSON, Maj. J. 42nd L.C. to be hon. aide-d.-c. to Gov. Gen.
 LINDSAY, Capt. W. 10th N.I. to be a dept. asst. adj. gen. of div. in suc. to Capt. Milner, 31st N.I. deceased.
 LLOYD, Col. G. W. A. C.B. 28th N.I. to com. the Rajpootana field force as a brig. of the 1st class, in suc. to Brig. G. Moore, who has been perm. to resign the situation, Jan. 21.
 LLOYD, Lieut. E. P. 24th N.I. to be adj. of 1st local Sikh infantry, v. Moore, resigned.
 LUIN, unposted, R. O. Q. posted to 11th L.C. at Ferozepore.
 MACLEAN, Ens. G. S. 71st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 15, in suc. to Brev. maj. Worsley, dec.
 MASSON, Capt. J. 57th N.I. trans. to invalid. estab. fr. Dec. 31, to reside at Darjeeling.
 MASTER, Brev. capt. G. W. 4th L.C. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, 1848, in suc. to Louth, retired.
 MAYNE, Brev. maj. W. 37th N.I. com. of the body guard, to be an honorary a.-d.-c. on Gov. Gen.'s personal staff, Jan. 7.
 M'MULLIN, Lieut. J. R. 60th N.I. passed exam. in field eng.
 MEAD, 2nd Lieut. J. A. R. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 7, 1848, in suc. to Lieut. col. Geddes, retired.
 METCALFE, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. ret. to duty on Jan. 8; to be an extra a.-d.-c. to Gov. Gen. Jan. 18.
 MOODY, Lieut. col. T. 32nd N.I. ret. to duty on Jan. 6.
 MOWATT, Brev. maj. J. L. art. to be maj. fr. Jan. 7, 1848, in suc. to Lieut. col. Geddes, retired.
 MURRAY, Lieut. interp. and gr. mr. B. H. 43rd L. I. to station staff, at Shahjahanpore, Dec. 31.
 NICHOLETT, Capt. W. H. 28th N.I. 2nd in com. of 1st regt. Oude local inf. to be comdt. in suc. to Lieut. col. Gray.
 NISBETT, Capt. D. 53rd N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.
 OGLIVIE, Ens. F. D. 46th N.I. passed vernac. exam.
 OLDFIELD, Lieut. col. C. E. T. C.B. 5th L.C. to be hon. a.-d.-c. to Gov. Gen. Jan. 21.
 PAKENHAM, Cornet and adjt. will resume ch. of Gov. Gen. body guard dur. the temp. absence of the commg. off. Jan. 21.
 PALEY, Brev. capt. W. art. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, 1848, in suc. to Lieut. col. Graham, retired.
 POTT, 1st Lieut. S. engs. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 11, 1847; ret. to duty on Jan. 8.
 PRIESTLEY, Ens. A. G. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 28, in suc. to Stephen, dec.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. S. off. prin. asst. to commis. of Assam, made over ch. of treasury and office to Rowlett on Jan. 3.
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. R. 70th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 ROBERTSON, 1st Lieut. A. art. ret. to duty on Jan. 10.
 SAUNDERS, Brev. capt. S. J. 41st N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 28, in suc. to Stephen, dec.
 SIMPSON, Ens. C. F. 8th N.I. passed vernac. exam.
 STANSBURY, Lieut. D. 6th N.I. to offic. as adjt. Shahjahanpore dur. abs. of Whish, Dec. 31.
 ST. JOHN, Cornet Hon. S. M. 4th L. C. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, 1848, in suc. to Louth, retired.
 TENNANT, Lieut. col. comdt. J. art. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. col. W. J. C.B. jt. dept. comm. gen. to have ch. of 1st circle of com. supt. until further orders, Jan. 7.
 THOMPSON, 2nd Lieut. art. passed vernac. exam.
 THUILLIER, 1st Lieut. H. E. L. art. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 TROTTER, Lieut. R. A. 43rd L. I. ret. to duty on Jan. 10.
 TUCKER, Lieut. T. T. 8th L. C. ret. to duty on Jan. 8.
 TYLER, Capt. G. 53rd N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.
 VANDER GUCHT, Ens. B. G. 2nd grens. passed vernac. exam.
 WARRENT, Lieut. col. G. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to be hon. a.-d.-c. to Gov. Gen. Jan. 21.
 WHITING, 1st Lieut. F. eng. to be considered as having ret. to duty, Dec. 7.
 WILSON, Maj. A. art. to be lieut. col. fr. Jan. 1, 1848, in suc. to Lieut. col. Graham, retired.
 WYLLIE, Capt. R. 1st asst. sec. to be dep. sec. to gov. in mil. dept. v. Sturt.
 WYMER, Col. G. P. C.B. pl. at disp. of C. in C. fr. date of leaving Gwallor, Jan. 14.
 YOUNG, 2nd Lieut. R. engs. passed vernac. exam.
 YOUNGER, Capt. J. R. 56th N.I. to offic. as dep. judge adv. genl. Simla, Dec. 31.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

CLARKE, W. C. S.

INFANTRY.

ANDERSON, R. E. Jan. 4. MILLETT, A. H. Jan. 8.
CLARK, C. D. S. Jan. 4. OAKES, R. E. Jan. 8.
CLARK, E. J. Jan. 8. SCOTT, E. H. Jan. 4.
GLUBE, O. M. Jan. 8. WEBSTER, T. E. Jan. 4.
LILLIE, G. A. H. Jan. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARBER, Ens. J. H. 12th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
BARLOW, Ens. W. J. P. 63rd N.I. 1 year fr. Jan. 8, 1848, to Nynce Tal and the Hills, on m. c.
BECHER, Lieut. A. A. 40th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
BURLTON, Lieut. col. W. C. B. 10th L.C. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
CHADWICK, Lieut. col. T. invalids, to Europe, on furl. Jan. 21.
CHEERE, Capt. Henry, invalids, to Europe, on furl. Jan. 21.
COX, Brev. maj. G. 60th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to April 1, to rem. at Barrackpore on m. c. on the march of his regt. and to join it at Mirzapore.
CUMBERLEGE, Brev. maj. J. 41st N.I. fr. Nov. 2 to Dec. 16, to enable him to join.
DODGSON, Lieut. D. S. 30th N.I. int. and gr. mr. fr. Dec. 2 to April 2, to presidency, to apply for furl. to Europe on m. c.
DOUGLAS, Lieut. col. J. 49th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
ELWALL, Maj. F. C. 49th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to June 15, in ext. to presidency, to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
ERKINE, Capt. E. T. 63rd N.I. 1 year fr. Jan. 5, to Nynce Tal and hills in its vicinity, on m. c.
FARMER, Maj. C. 21st N.I. from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, in ext. to enable him to join.
FOQUETT, Capt. H. 56th N.I. unexpired portion of leav. canc. Dec. 11, the date of his resum. the com. of the batt.
HICKS, Lieut. E. W. interp. and gr. mr. 67th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
HUME, Lieut. A. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. fr. Nov. 1 to March 6, in ext. on m. c. to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
LEWIS, Brev. maj. A. 32nd N.I. to Europe on furl.
MALCOLM, Capt. D. A. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 20.
MARSHALL, Lieut. col. J. S. 2nd Eur. reg. to Cape and New South Wales, on m. c. Jan. 21.
MARTIN, Capt. W. J. 9th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
MAYNE, Maj. W. 37th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to March 1.
OLDFIELD, Maj. C. J. 4th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Jan. 1, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe on m. c.
PATERSON, Capt. F. T. 48th N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to April 15, to pres. to apply for furl. to Europe on m. c.
PRENDERGAST, Capt. G. M. 44th N.I. to Europe on furl.
RICHARDSON, Capt. J. L. C. art. to Cape on m. c. Jan. 21.
RYLEY, Lieut. G. 74th N.I. 6 mos. fr. Jan. 5, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
SHERILL, Capt. W. S. 1 mo. Jan. 12.
SPOTTISWOODE, Capt. H. 21st N.I. in ext. to Nov. 1, on m. c.
STURT, Maj. W. M. N. dep. sec. to gov. to Europe, on m. c.
TOMBS, 1st Lieut. H. 1st. tr. 1st brig. H. A. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, to Cawnpore.
TWEEDALE, Brev. maj. T. 8th L.C. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
WELCHMAN, Brev. maj. J. 10th N.I. to Europe on furl.
WOLLASTON, Lieut. E. O. April 5 to Nov. 15 in ext. to remain at Mussorie and Simlah, on m. c. Jan. 14.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, Asst. surg. A. M.D. returned to duty, Jan. 10.
EDWARDS, Ens. T. 49th N.I. joined h. q. of united Malda cont. at Mehidpore, Dec. 9, and asst. ch. of the duties of adj. of the Infantry branch.
ESDAILE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be surg. fr. Jan. 1, 1848, v. Hart, retired.
GARBETT, Surg. C. ret. to duty Jan. 6.
GOODEVE, Asst. surg. M. H. and F. R. C. S. to be surg. fr. Jan. 15, v. Laing, retired.
HART, Surg. T. B. permitted to retire fr. the service on pension of rank fr. Jan. 1.
HENDERSON, Asst. surg. F. C. M.D. to be surg. fr. Jan. 1, 1848, v. Duncan, retired.
McCASH, Asst. J. M.D. to be surg. fr. Dec. 31, 1847, v. Colquhoun, retired.
MURRAY, Surg. A. M.D. permitted to retire fr. the service on pension of rank fr. Jan. 31, 1848.
PEARSON, J. T. to be pres. surg. Jan. 1.
SCOTT, Asst. surg. K. M. passed vernac. exam. Simla, Dec. 31.
WALKER, Asst. surg. H. to be prof. of anatomy in med. coll. Jan. 8.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

BUCKELL, R. R. Jan. 8. DELPRATT, W. Jan. 8.
Farquhar, T. M.D. Jan. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHAMBERS, Dr. C. B. civ. asst. surg. of Chyebassa, 2 mo. Jan. 12.
ESDAILE, Dr. J. 1 mo. Jan. 8.

IMLAY, Asst. surg. C. T. leave canc.
KINSEY, Asst. surg. R. B. leave canc. fr. Jan. 4.
MURRAY, Dr. T. 8 days in ext. Jan. 19.
PANTON, Surg. W. 2 mo. to sea, on m. c.
WINBOLT, Surg. S. to Europe, on furl.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Major gen. Lovell, K.H. app. to the Malabar and Canara division, v. Leslie; Brig. Campbell, C.B. K.H. to be brig. gen. and app. to the Cawnpore division; Brig. M. White, to com. the Cawnpore brigade; Lieut. Campbell, 9th lancers, to be a.-d.-c. to Brig. gen. Campbell; Capt. Lord A. Hay, grens. to be a.-d.-c. to Gov. Gen.; Lieut. the Hon. F. W. Fane, 74th Highl. to be a.-d.-c. to Gov. Gen.; Lieut. Hon. F. Fitzclarence, to be a.-d.-c. to Com. in Chief, Bombay.

DRAGOONS.—10th regt. Capt. Stedman, Lieut. Blake, Cornets Clements and Stacey, arrived at Bombay on the 24th ult. and proceeded on to Panwell.—14th. Capt. Clarke and Lieut. Woodman have sick leave to Europe; Lieut. Brown has a furl. on private affairs.—15th. Lieut. G. A. Hartman to remain at Neigherries, on m. c.

INFANTRY.—4th regt. Lieut. col. Breton proceeds home overland this day; Capt. Willy, by the same opportunity.—8th. A wing of the corps arrived in Bombay on the 25th inst. for the performance of garrison duty; Ens. T. B. Grierson, from 28th foot, to be ensign, v. Bourne, who exchanges.—10th. Lieut. Bendyshe has sick leave home.—18th. Ens. E. Jones to be lieut. in the 89th foot, v. Macdonald, cashiered.—21st. Lieut. A. D. Alston to be capt. in the 61st foot, v. Herbert, dec.; this cancels Dely's promotion to this vacancy; Asst. surg. Webster precedes the corps to England.—22nd. Brev. maj. George, C.B. and a detachment of recruits on the Diana, reached Bombay on the 17th ult. and proceeded on to Panwell; Capt. J. Ramsay app. an a.-d.-c. to the Gov. Gen.—24th. Capt. Ellice has leave to Malta; Lieut. col. Croker has furlough to Europe, on private affairs; Lieut. Woodgate has four months' leave to Calcutta.—25th. Lieut. Whitty has two years' sick leave to England; Brev. maj. T. Deacon, from 28th foot, to be capt. vice M'Donald, who exchanges; Col. Chamber has leave to England, on private affairs.—26th. Lieut. col. A. Mountain, C.B. to be mil. sec. to the Gov. Gen. in India.—28th. Capt. W. M'Donald, from 25th foot, to be capt. vice Deacon, who exchanges; Ensign F. D. Bourne, from 8th foot, to be ensign, vice Grierson, who exchanges.—29th. Capt. Fraser has 6 months' leave to the Deyrah Hills, on private affairs.—32nd. Maj. Browne has leave to England, and is about to retire on half pay.—50th. Surg. Davidson and Paymaster Dodd proceed home after the regiment.—51st. Capt. D. Erskine has leave on private affairs to the Neigherries for four months.—53rd. Lieut. col. Gold proceeds for England this day overland. Capt. Miller has leave to England.—60th. Lieut. Salmon and 2nd Lieut. Battersby have leave to England on sick certificate. 2nd Lieut. Haynes proceeds on the Camperdown with invalids of the H. C.'s service.—61st. Lieut. D. A. Alston H. Stewart, from 61st foot, to be capt. v. Herbert, dec. Lieuts. Egan and Gordon have leave to England, the latter on sick certificate.—86th. Lieut. Darby to act as adjt.—94th. Maj. Dennis has six months' leave to Bengal on private affairs. Capt. Meik has six months' leave to Calcutta, on private affairs. Capt. Nicholls has two years' leave to Europe on private affairs.—98th. Eas. Maddock has obtained furlough to England.

MEDICAL STAFF.—Dep. insp. gen. D. St. John is on a tour of inspection to Secunderabad.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

LAUCHLAN ALEXANDER MACLEAN, late a lieutenant in the sixty-seventh regiment of native infantry. To the Registrar Supreme Court.
REGINALD JOHN WALKER, late a lieutenant of engineers, in the military service of the East India Company. Ditto.
THOMAS RYAN, late head clerk to the Nepal residency office. Ditto.
RICHARD CLARK, late of Agra, in the North-Western Provinces, and late a veterinary surgeon, to Ann Clark, of Agra. Paul and Smelt, Proctors.
JOHN LOUIS LENAUCKER, late of Patna, in the district of Behar, gentleman, to Amelia Sarah Bolland, wife of John Alexander Bolland, of Patna aforesaid, gentleman. Grant and Remfry, Proctors.
GEORGE SUTHERLAND DERRIDON, late of Allypore, in the upper provinces, a British subject, to Joseph Gabriel Waller, of Mission Row, Esq. in the town of Calcutta. H. P. Marshall, Proctor.
CHARLES TANDY WHITEFORD, late a British subject, and a lieutenant in the forty-fourth regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, to Mrs. Jane Tierney (formerly Jane Whiteford), at present of Cossipore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, the lawful wife of Edward Thomas Tierney, at present of Lucknow, a captain in the military service of the Honourable East India Company, on their Bengal establishment. Paul and Smelt, Proctors.
GEORGE HART DYKE, late a captain in the Bengal artillery, and deputy principal commissary of ordnance, to Augustus Hart Dyke, a captain in the twenty-fifth regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. W. H. Owen, Proctor.
ROBERT GIBSON, late of Denmark Hill, in the county of Surrey, of No. 26, Lombard Street, London, in that part of Great Britain

called England, but formerly of Calcutta, in the East Indies, to James Joseph Mackenzie, of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith and Sandes, Proctors.

EDWARD PEPLOE SMITH, late of Ghazepore, in the province of Allahabad, heretofore a member of the civil service of the East India Company, on their Bengal establishment, to Mosley Smith, at present of Calcutta, Esq., also a member of the civil service of the said East India Company, on their said Bengal establishment. Frith and Sandes, Proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON, Mrs. T. J. s. at Burdwan, Jan. 15.
BACON, the lady of John F. surg. 16th gen. d. at Barrackpore, Jan. 16.
BETTE, the lady of C. G. D. s. at Chinsurah, Jan. 5.
BROWN, Mrs. Thomas, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 5.
BRYSON, the wife of A. s. at Meerut, Dec. 26.
CAVANAGH, Mrs. Hugh, s. at Cawnpore, Dec. 20.
CAWOOD, the wife of Charles, twin daughters, at Futtighur, Jan. 7.
CLIFFORD, the lady of Lieut. George H. art. d. at Umballah, Jan. 6.
CLIFFORD, the wife of W. T. s. at Meerut, Jan. 6.
CREED, the wife of E. d. at Umballah, Dec. 24.
DALY, Mrs. P. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 8.
DENNY, the lady of Lieut. Julius B. 38th L.I. adjt. Kotah, cont. d. at Surwar, Jan. 18.
EDGEWORTH, the wife of Michael P. c.s. d. at Banda, Jan. 10.
FRASER, Mrs. Lewis, s. at Agra, Jan. 10.
GIBSON, the wife of James, d. at Meerut, Jan. 5.
GRANT, Mrs. George, d. at Calcutta, Jan. 10.
HELFT of Halberstadt, the lady of Lieut. col. T. M. s. at Agra, Jan. 18.
HILLIARD, the lady of Asst. surg. John, 17th N.I. d. at Jhansie, Jan. 6.
HOUGH, the lady of Capt. H. W., H. M.'s 50th, s. at Fort William, Jan. 17.
HUNT, Mrs. G. d. at Agra, Dec. 29.
JOHNSON, Mrs. Arthur D. s. at Agra, Jan. 16.
JONES, the wife of the Rev. D. d. at Tollygunge, Jan. 18.
MADGE, the lady of John, jun. d. Jan. 4.
MICHOLETTIS, the lady of Lieut. Charles Heary, d. at Loodianah, Dec. 28.
REYNOLDS, Mrs. C. d. at Entally, Jan. 19.
SAUNDERS, the lady of P. sen. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 14.
SAVI, the lady of Robert, d. at Nohata, Jan. 8.
SHOWERS, the lady of Major St. George D. 72nd N.I. s. at Allipore, Jan. 12.
TEYEN, Mrs. Lewis, s. at Agra, Jan. 10.
TITHERINGTON, the lady of Capt. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 15.
VIBART, the lady of Lieut. Francis E. 5th L. C. s. at Rajpore, Jan. 2.
WIEDMANN, the lady of the Rev. Prof. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 7.
WIDBURN, the lady of David, M.D. surg. 59th N.I. s. at Bareilly, Jan. 2.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON, John Charles, to Helen Agnes Leedie, at Calcutta, Jan. 18.
DICEY, T. W. E. com. of the H.C.'s steamer *Tenasserim*, to Charlotte Margaret Dacey, at Calcutta, Jan. 13.
DUNCAN, F. of the ship *Hope*, to Miss E. Robertson, at Calcutta, Jan. 12.
DURHAM, R. B. to Amelia Ann, d. of the late Capt. John R. Stavers, at Calcutta, Jan. 18.
HIGGINS, George Edmund, to Elizabeth Frances, d. of the late Charles Herd, at Calcutta, Jan. 12.
LACKERSTEEN, L. W. to Lavinia Elizabeth, d. of the late Lieut. T. G. Bowler, I.N. at Calcutta, Jan. 4.
McCORMICK, James Reid, to Margaret Carew, at Calcutta, Jan. 7.
MILLS, Thomas Greville, to Rachel, d. of the late William Boyes, at Calcutta, Jan. 14.
TAYLOR, George, H.M.'s 32nd, to Maria, d. of J. G. Swainson, at Meerut, Jan. 6.
WISS, Thomas Alexander, M.D. civ. surg. to Henrietta Elizabeth, d. of William Phelan, at Dacca, Jan. 4.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, John S. com. of the steamer *Lord William Bentinck*, at Calcutta, aged 40, Dec. 6.
BRIGGS, the infant son of James, at Calcutta, aged 2, Jan. 18.
DE LAJARIETTE, Alphonse, at Calcutta, aged 48, Jan. 9.
GRANT, Mrs. Mary Anne, at Calcutta, Dec. 30.
HARVEY, Julie, d. of Brv. capt. Edwards, 10th L.C. at Umballah, aged 7 mo. Jan. 11.
JACKSON, Welby C. c.s. at Futtighur, Jan. 1.
JOHANNES, Catherine B. d. of the late Bagram, at Calcutta, aged 15, Jan. 7.
LANDALL, Andrew A. s. of B. R. at Moorsherpore, aged 14 mo. Dec. 26.
MACKENZIE, Margaret A. wife of C. G. H.M.'s 24th, at Agra, Jan. 19.

MARTIN, Wm. H. s. of Wm. on board the steamer *Precursor* at sea, aged 2, Dec. 26.
NEWHOUSE, infant d. of Major Thomas Henry, inv. est. at Mussoorie, Dec. 25.
NICOLSON, Isabella, wife of Simon, at Calcutta, Jan. 13.
PHILLIPS, Katherine, wife of Capt. George, at Calcutta, aged 33, Jan. 14.
SHERWILL, infant s. of Capt. Walter S. 66th N.I. rev. serv. at Bhaugulpore, Jan. 3.
SMELT, Arthur F. s. of Henry, at Calcutta, aged 1, Jan. 20.
SMITH, D. S. at Calcutta, aged 34, Dec. 29.
STEPHEN, Capt. James Wm. V. 41st N.I. at Kangra, Dec. 28.
SWAINE, Caroline, wife of J. F. at Calcutta, aged 44, Dec. 31.
TURNER, Capt. Peregrine P. late of the 61st N.I. at Saharanpore, Jan. 10.
WELBY, C. at Futtighur, aged 21, Jan. 1.
WORSLEY, Capt. Henry N. 74th N.I. at Almorah.
WILLY, infant d. of Lieut. Aylmer W. M. 5th L. C. at Mukkoo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 9. *John Brightman*, Scott, Penang; *Bell*, Mitchell, London.—10. *Argaux*, Tall, Greenock.—11. *Orestes*, Prosser, Batavia; *Adelaide*, Hutchinson, Bombay; *Aratoon Apar*, Durham, Singapore.—12. Steamer *Mosuffer*, Ethersay, Suez.—13. *Olterspool*, Wickman, Liverpool; *Sumatra*, Blanchard, Batavia; *Agnes*, Snowcroft, Mauritius.—14. *Sir Willoughby Cotton*, Shaw, Moulmein; *Mary*, Lamenson, Gloucester; *Hope*, Willie, Penang.—16. *Queen Mab*, Rowe, Liverpool.—17. *Coromandel*, Pemberton, London; *Grasmere*, Vale, Liverpool.—18. *Manchester*, Morrice, London; *Ayrshire*, Brown, London; *Soundary*, Demisanc, Nantes; *Louise*, Bernier, Nantes.—19. *Tomatin*, Turner, Glasgow; *Harvest Home*, Carlyle, Liverpool; *Jumna*, Fletcher, Liverpool.—20. *Duchess of Northumberland*, Freeman, Port Adelaide; *Faile Rozack*, Randle, China and Singapore.—22. *Philanthrope*, Neil, Bourbon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *John Brightman*.—Mrs. Scott and 3 children.
Per *Adelaide*.—M. E. McNasse, Mr. Machren, and J. Grise.
Per *Aratoon Apar*.—Mr. Ockelton, S. Stephen, Esq., Master Stephen, J. M. Moses, Master Moses, George Richards, Esq., J. Smart, Esq., M. Gregory, Esq., M. Mistral, Esq., Lee Ronan.
Per *Mosuffer*.—Lieut. Hon. the Earl Dalhousie, the Countess Dalhousie, F. F. Dalhousie, Esq., the Hon. F. Fane, A.D.C., Dr. Adam Bell, M.D., J. P. Poynder, M.D. and 3 servants.
Per *Sumatra*.—Capt. Lomian and Mr. R. Biraque.
Per *Sir Willoughby Cotton*.—Mr. Moulds and family and Mrs. Deare.
Per *Hope*.—Mrs. Willie and family, Mrs. Ridsdale and family, and Miss E. Smith.
Per *Coromandel*.—Rev. A. Hodges, Mrs. Hodges, Rev. Mr. Foreman, C. Chapman.
Per *Soundary*.—Constant Leclerc.
Per *Jumna*.—Mr. James Roach.
Per *Duchess of Northumberland*.—Mr. R. McArthur.
Per steamer *Precursor*.—Lady McNaghten, Hon. Mrs. Erskine and servant, Lady Thackwell, Miss Thackwell, Mrs. Col. Scott, Miss Col. Scott; Col. Mountain, H.M.'s 26th regt.; Mrs. Mountain, Col. Cowslade, Mr. J. A. Morris, Mr. Watson, Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. Chester, Mr. J. Bax; Capt. Campbell, 52nd B.N.I.; Lieut. Robertson, Beng. art.; Capt. Trotter, 42nd B.N.I.; Capt. Potts, Beng. eng.; Col. Low, 8th M.N.I.; Mrs. Low, 2 children, and servant, Mrs. Mosley and servant, Mrs. Holroyd, Mrs. E. G. Clark, Mr. Adams, Miss Boyes, Mrs. Grierson, Miss Free, Mr. Grierson, jun.; Mr. E. McIntosh; Lieut. T. Tucker, 8th B.L.C.; Mr. Davis, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Glubb; Col. Hearsey, 6th B.L.C.; Mr. Hearsey; Rev. L. Poynder, asst. chap. B. S.; Mr. Metcalfe and servant, 3rd B.N.I.; Mr. John Low; Mr. M. E. Currie, Beng. lt. hors. art.; Mrs. Currie; Mrs. Martin, 4 children, and servant; Mr. Erskine; Mr. Buckell, asst. surg. B. S.; Mr. Richards, Mr. Watts, Mr. Millett; Lieut. Waddilove, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Mr. Delfreth, asst. surg. Beng. army; Mr. G. C. Stuart; Mr. Oakes, cadet; Mr. R. Seetson, Mr. C. Hamilton, Mr. G. Remfrey, Mr. E. Jackson; Mr. T. Farquhar, asst. surg. Beng. army; Mr. Wheatley, Mrs. Bracken, Miss Smith; Capt. Roe, H.M.'s 9th drags.; Maj. Hunter, 15th B.N.I.; Lieut. Clancey, H.M.'s 98th regt.; Mr. Casella; Lieut. Whiting, Beng. engs.
From POINT DE GALLE.—Capt. Titherington and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Morris, M. C. S.; Sir Erskine Perry, Mr. Crawford Kerr, a native lady and child, and Mr. Pereira.
From MADRAS.—Major Malcolm, Mr. Preston, Ensign Fraser, Lieut. col. Bell, Mrs. Bell and seven servants, Capt. A. Mirk, Mrs. Lyster and child, Lieut. Olpherts, and Capt. Mayne.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 9. *Fretic*, Faucon, Macao; *Bellaire*, Rees, Liverpool.—10. *Epilegic*, Thompson, Moulmein; *Agincourt*, Nisbet, London.—11. *Fazel Curram*, Balleatyne, Bombay.—12. *Isabella Hercules*, Houston, Mauritius.—13. *Ellenborough*, Lambert, London; *Isa*, Frickley, Penang; *Antelope*, Watkins, Macao.—14. *Sydney*, Scholfield, China.—15. *Sulimany*, Moak, Bombay; *Orissa*, Smith, London.—16. *Asia*, Ireland, Havre.—17. *Tamerlane*, McKenzie, Liverpool.

—18. *Syria*, Simonds, Liverpool; *Serene*, Andolre, Bordeaux.—
19. *Dhur*, Hyde, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Enterprise*.—Mrs. Byrn and Masters H. C. Sutherland and E. Byrn, Mrs. W. Clark, and Masters W. Clark and A. Clark, Dr. Pantan, surg. gen.; Capt. J. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Agabeg, and daughter, Mr. W. Snadden.

Per *Arracan*.—Mr. J. Jacob and son.

Per *Monarch*.—Mrs. George Plowden and children, Mrs. Trevor Plowden and 3 children, Mrs. Major Chapman, Mrs. Brae and 2 children, Mrs. Austin and child, Mrs. Bristow and 2 children, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Rankin and 3 children, Trevor Plowden, Esq.; Lieut. col. Hill, commanding H.M.'s 21st fusiliers; John Dempster, Esq. M.D.; Lieuts. A. H. Johnston, F. Holland, E. Clemison, E. F. Barnard, and Gray, and Qr. mr. J. Mahood, H.M.'s 21st fas.; Samuel Winbolt, surg. H.C.'s serv.; Major George Chapman, in.; Lieut. E. W. Bristow, 1st B. N. I.; Lieut. C. F. Clifton, H.M.'s 9th lancers; Rev. Mr. Rankin, G. Austin, Esq. and — Cotgreve, Esq. and 140 soldiers of H.M.'s 21st fus.

Per *Maidstone*.—Mrs. Metcalfe and 2 children; Mrs. Captain Chiene and 2 children; Mrs. Summers; Mrs. Tessandie and 3 children; H. C. Metcalfe, Esq. Bengal Civil Service; Captain Robert Spring, H.M.'s 21st fusiliers, comg. detachment; Lieuts. John Watson, H. S. G. S. Knight, Dulyale; John Summers, Esq. M.D.; Edward Barnfield, and 140 soldiers of H.M.'s 21st fusiliers.

Per *Alfred*.—Mrs. Col. Penny and 2 children; Mrs. Col. Huish and 3 children; Mrs. Macgregor and 3 children; Mrs. Cumberlege and 4 children; Mrs. H. Siddons and child; Mr. and Mrs. Bias and 5 children; Mrs. Mortimer and child; Capt. Mortimer, comg. detachment of H.M.'s 21st fusiliers; Lieuts. Bace, Balingall, and Delyell, H.M.'s 21st fusiliers; Misses C. Foquett, and L. Came; Masters J. B. Thompson, H. Inglis, J. S. Masters, A. W. Masters, and E. J. Masters; Capt. Hill's 2 children.

For CAPE.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Lang and 4 children; Mr. and Mrs. Beresford and child; Capt. and Miss Boyd; Dr. and Mrs. Colquhoun.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 22, 1848.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	9 0	to 10 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	3 0	.. 4 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	3 0	.. 4 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 8	.. 1 0
Third 4 Sica	do.	15 8	.. 16 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	14 8	.. 15 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2500	to 2550
Union Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)	..	—	.. —
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	prem.	190	.. 200
Oriental Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)*	do.	140	.. 150
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	100	.. 130

Bank of Bengal.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	.. 10 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	.. 8 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	..	.. 8 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 0	a	104 10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 12	a	17 4	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	14 0	a	15 8	
Spanish Dollars	219 14	a	220 6	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 4	a	219 10	
Sovereigns	11 0	a	11 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	a	16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 6	a	21 7	

EXCHANGE for the mail has ruled at 1s. 10 1/2 d. to 1s. 10 3/4 d., for first class document bills six months' sight, monthly at the latter rate—uncovered six months' sight bills of a high character have been sold at 1s. 11 1/4 d.

FREIGHTS.

Freights have still further improved, consequent on the large shipments of rice in progress. To London we quote 6l. 15s. to 7l.; Liverpool 6l. to 6l. 6s. for saltpetre and sugar.

MARKETS.

There have been few changes in markets during the past week. Business has been quiet, pending the arrival of the express by the mail of Dec. 7, now over due.

The effect of the Government reduction of the Export Warehouse Exchange has been little felt out of the bounds of the indigo market, where it has contributed to maintain the better feeling noticed in our last. Otherwise, exports have been but slightly affected, the large

* Rs. 500 paid up.

margin required, and the facility with which document bills are disposed of, rendering any resort to Government aid at present unnecessary. In the general produce market, with the exception perhaps of rice, there has been less business in progress, and the advancing rates of tonnage tend to limit transactions in the heavy staples. Sugar has sold only to a moderate extent. New silk begins to arrive in small quantities, and there appears more disposition to buy. Corals are still neglected, though offered at lower rates. Saltpetre shows a slackening of demand for England from the dearness of freights. Rice moves briskly. In other staples no change of importance has occurred.

The money market shows no change of moment—at the half-yearly meeting of proprietors of the Union Bank held on the 15th instant, it was resolved to close the bank, preparatory to winding up the concern. Another meeting is to be held to-day. The shipments of rupees on government account to England as yet amount to fifty lacs, and it is said that a similar quantity will shortly follow. Government securities are freely offered at the depreciated values quoted in our last, viz.

New Fives	.....	per cent	Rs.	0	8	a	Rs.	0	12	disc.
Sicca Fives	.....	"	"	3	8	a	"	4	8	"
Company's Four's	.....	"	"	14	0	a	"	15	9	"
Sicca Four's	.....	"	"	17	0	a	"	18	0	"

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

THEATRICALS.—The amateur performers of H. M. 94th regiment played "positively for the last time," on Wednesday evening; but there was a subscription night on Thursday, at which all Madras was present, excepting those who consider even private theatricals objectionable. The pieces chosen for the evening's amusement, were, "Charles the 12th," and "Ambition."—*Athenaeum*, Jan. 15.

SHIPPING.—The *Duke of Portland*, Captain Cubie, expected to sail this day, for London, will take home thirty-seven invalids of the Queen's and Company's services. Also six insane patients; the latter will be provided with all necessary comforts, and good accommodation, by Government. The *James Hall* is expected to sail in a day or two, with Company's stores, to the Malabar Coast. She will also take to Cannanore some of the ladies and children of H.M. 94th regiment, not included in the list proceeding by the *Lovjee Family*. The latter vessel is expected to sail about the 21st instant.—*Ibid.*, Jan. 18.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The head quarters of H. M.'s 94th regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Brown, embarked on board the ship *Lojsee Family*, early on Thursday morning. We see by yesterday's *U. S. Gazette* that the 25th Foot will unquestionably march from Cannanore to this place—and that 150 camels and other carriage for the accommodation of that regiment had been despatched from Mysore. We take it for granted, that Government must have some strong reasons for marching troops across the peninsula when they might be conveyed so much more safely, cheaply, and expeditiously by sea; but what these reasons are, we can get nobody to explain.—*Ibid.*, Jan. 22.

CIVIL FUND.—The following gentlemen were elected trustees for the affairs of the civil fund for the year 1848, at a general meeting, held Jan. 13:—Messrs. A. F. Bruce, Walter Elliot, A. J. Cherry, T. B. Roupell, and T. H. Davidson. The chief secretary and the accountant-general are trustees *ex officio*, and Sir H. C. Montgomery, bart., and Mr. T. Fyrcok, are provisional trustees.

MOFUSSIL.

ANCON.—*The Weather*.—For the last six weeks the weather has been really delightful; the mornings are absolutely luxurious, and there is a bracing sharpness in the atmosphere, which at times, approaches to a chill, and which reminds us, of "home, sweet home." An invigorating breeze fans us through the day, and counteracts the effects of the sun; which occasionally endeavours to come it rather strong, as if he feared his influence was not sufficiently felt and acknowledged.

—*The Crops*.—The crops have all been got in, and as may be supposed, are most plentiful,—grain is cheap, and the market moderate in every department. The general health of the Cantonment cannot be better,—is short, as an Emerald has it, a man could not get sick if he were to try.—*Athenaeum*, Jan. 20.

OOTACAMUND, Jan. 12.—*The Weather*.—Since my last communication nothing of consequence has occurred here. The weather has been milder, and rather more settled. We have had some frosty looking mornings, and dry sunny days, promising fine weather. About new moon on the 6th, it became over cast, dull, and hazy; and we then had a slight fall of rain; since that day, however, the weather has been delightfully cool and

pleasant, and after 4 p. m. the sojourners here sail out, and enjoy the charming air and pure breezes of the hills.

— *Gaieties*.—Already have several little parties been out, and numerous pic-nics, and other out-door excursions are talked of, amongst the residents. Robertson, Scotland's favourite historian, says that society must be considerably advanced in refinement before it acquires a taste for balls, routes, and similar amusements: judging by this criterion, the community here must be far advanced in this respect. About the end of November, I sent you an account of an entertainment, which was given by the *spirited bachelors* residing amongst us—and lately "The Bonnie Masons" invited the whole of the *élites* on the Hills to a splendid ball and supper. Again, on the 6th instant, 'The Twelfth Night,' the gallant unmarried did the thing most nobly, by giving at the club a splendid ball and supper. The entertainment went off remarkably well, and was allowed by all present (and the assemblage was very numerous) not to be a whit behind the two previous parties, indeed, some said, it was really the best of the three.

— *Public Market*.—The erection of a suitable building for the public weekly market, to be held at this place, has of late been frequently mentioned, and notwithstanding the recent very unfavourable weather for such a purpose; it is creditable to the builder, Mr. Hopley, to say, that it is going on more rapidly than could be expected under such circumstances—and it is to be hoped that in a few months more, the building will be completed.

— *Arrivals*.—Colonel Conyngham, of the Bombay army, and Capt. Templer, N. V. B.

— *Departures*.—Col. Strahan, quartermaster-general of the army, and family; T. Pycroft, Esq., C. S., and family; Messrs. Roe and Wilkins, Esquires, of the Madras bar; and E. B. Thomas, C. S.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 20.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ARTILLERY.

Fort St. George, Jan. 5, 1848.—Under authority from the Hon. the Court of Directors and the Government of India the Most Noble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of horses for bullocks with two of the light field batteries of the Madras Artillery—to be attached to the Hyderabad and Nagpore Subsidiary Forces.

2. The establishment of each battery is to be as specified in the annexed tabular statements.

3. Harness will be supplied in the first instance by Government, to be afterwards kept up under the direction of the Military Board, by captains commanding, who will also supply the line articles. The regulated allowance for harness, &c., will be thrown into the General Saddle Contract Fund, from which the captains will be entitled to receive one-fourth of a share each. The line contract allowance will be drawn in full by the captains—the regulated amount for the supply of medicines, &c., being payable to the veterinary surgeon, or other in veterinary charge.

4. The pay and allowances of the several ranks are to be as under:—

Ranks.	Pay.	Batta.	Hutting allowance.
Staff Sergeant	33 15 5	0 0 0	0 0 0
Havildar	12 0 0	3 8 10	4 0 0
Naigue	8 6 8	1 8 0	3 0 0
Driver	7 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
Farrier	16 10 4	4 10 10	2 0 0
Puckally	10 11 10	1 8 0	2 0 0
Bheasty	7 0 0	1 8 0	2 0 0
Recruit Boy	3 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Horsekeeper Choudry ...	8 12 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
Horsekeeper	5 4 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
Grasscutter Choudry	8 12 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
Grasscutter	4 0 0	1 8 0	0 0 0

5. The drivers will be entitled to clothing as allowed to gun masons, havildars as havildars, naigues and drivers as lascars—with trowsers and boots as issued to privates of Native Horse Artillery—farriers and puckallies as in the Native Horse Artillery—staff sergeants as brigade sergeants in the Foot Artillery.

6. Captains commanding will be entitled to horse allowance for two horses—subalterns and assistant surgeons, permanently posted, for one each—to be drawn only when actually present with the battery.

7. The Commander-in-Chief, in communication with the Commissary-general, will make such arrangements for supplying the batteries with horses as he may find most advisable—and his

Excellency will also issue the necessary orders for the disposal of the bullocks of the two karkhanas to be reduced.

8. The selection of eligible men for employment as drivers will be made under the Commander-in-Chief's orders from the karkhanas or otherwise—and all men of the karkhanas, who may remain in excess of the reduced establishment, will either be retained as supernumeraries or discharged as his Excellency may find expedient.

9. The formation of the batteries is to have effect from such date as may be fixed by the Commander-in-Chief, who will also issue such further orders as may be required.

COURTS MARTIAL.

Fort St. George, Jan. 14, 1848.—With reference to, and in continuation of G.O.G. No. 42, of 1846, the Most Noble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the rule* which declares officers officiating as judge advocates at general or other courts-martial entitled to full batta during the actual sitting of such Courts.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHAMIER, Hon. H. perm. to resign the service fr. date of departure fr. Madras by steamer *Haddington*, at his request.

MONTGOMERY, Sir H. C. Bart. to offic. as chief sec. to govt.

THOMAS, J. F. was sworn in and took his seat as temporary memb. of council, Jan. 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WEST, C. W. post mr. at Cannanore, fr. Feb. 1, to March 8, to enable him to join his station, *via* Bangalore and Mysore.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

OTTLEY, Rev. W. B. exten. of leave granted Jan. 7, cans. at his req.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARNOLD, Lieut. R. 3rd L. I. exam. in Hindustani, creditable progress, to receive moonshee allowance.

BISHOP, 1st Lieut. H. G. art. to continue to do duty with 3rd batt. at Bellary, until conclusion of annual art. practice at that station.

BLOGG, Capt. H. B. 7th L.C. to be asst. qr. mr. gen. Nagpore subsidiary forces, Jan. 21.

BOSWELL, Lieut. J. R. to be qr. mr. and int. to 51st N.I. Jan. 21.

BUTT, Ens. A. J. 44th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of comp.

CARLETON, 1st Lieut. G. art. exam. in Hindustani at Bangalore, qual. as adj. Jan. 15.

CLEMONS, Ens. C. R. 29th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Berhampore, qual. as adj.

COFFIN, Lieut. col. I. C. fr. 12th to 6th N.I. fr. March 1.

COLLYER, 1st Lieut. C. C. eng. to act as 1st asst. civ. eng. dur. empl. of Johnston on other duty, Jan. 14.

COOTE, Lieut. C. G. H. to be adj. to 52nd N.I. Jan. 21.

CORSAR, Lieut. J. H. 3rd L.C. to be adj. Jan. 18.

COUCHMAN, 1st Lieut. E. H. art. exam. in Hindustani at Bangalore, qual. as adj. Jan. 15; to rec. moonshee allowance.

GRANT, Lieut. col. C. St. J. fr. 17th to 40th N.I. fr. Feb. 1.

HADFIELD, Maj. A. J. 37th N.I. to be hon. a.d.c. to gov. gen.

HALSTED, Lieut. C. F. F. 11th N.I. to be dep. asst. com. gen. v. Nichols, prom. Jan. 14.

HELBERT, Cornet F. J. H. 5th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, for off. of troops.

HENDERSON, Maj. R. eng. to be hon. a. d. c. to gov. gen. Jan. 21.

HESSEY, Ens. W. H. 21st N.I. exam. in Hindustani at college, qual. as adj. to receive moonshee allowance.

KENNY, Ens. W. S. 27th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at college, qual. as adj. to receive moonshee allowance.

KERR, Lieut. A. W. M. 39th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, at Paugbat-Cherry, qual. as ist. but will be required to appear for final exam. when he may visit the presidency.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. A. W. fr. 7th to 6th L.C. fr. March 1.

NICHOLLS, Capt. H. J. 26th N.I. to be asst. com. gen. v. Gooling, Jan. 14.

NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. G. 18th N.I. is app. perm. to the infantry branch of the Nizam's army, Jan. 7.

Ogilvie, Capt. R. L. J. 33rd N.I. to be sub-asst. com. gen. v. Halstead, prom. Jan. 14.

REYNOLDS, Capt. O. 26th N.I. to act as asst. adj. gen. Nagpore subsidiary forces, dur. abs. of Capt. Grimes on sick and will proceed to join when no longer required for the duty upon which he is at present employed in the N. div.

PRYTON, Lieut. T. 14th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, at Bangalore, qual. as adj. to receive moonshee allow.

RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. 31st N.I. exam. in Hindustani at college, qual. as adj. to receive moonshee allow.; to be adj. to 31st L.I.

RYVES, Ens. H. E. to do duty with 51st N.I. Jan. 20.

SHAW, Lieut. R. 2nd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of comp.
 SIRLY, Lieut. E. R. from 1st to 2nd N.V. bat. to join at Wallahabad, Jan. 20.
 SINCLAIR, 1st Lieut. J. De C. art. exam. in Hindustani at College, qual. as int. Jan. 15; to be sub-asst. com. gen. Jan. 18.
 STRATON, Lieut. col. F. fr. 6th to 7th L.C. fr. March 1.
 TAYLOR, Ens. R. N. 17th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Secunderabad, qual. as adj.; to be lieut. fr. Jan. 12, v. Bartley, dec.
 WAHAB, Lieut. col. C. fr. 6th to 12th N.I. fr. March 1.
 WALLACE, Lieut. col. J. fr. 40th to 17th N.I. fr. Feb. 1.
 WHITE, Ens. W. H. app. to do duty with 45th N.I. will join and do duty with 27th N.I. on its march from Madras to Trichinopoly, Jan. 20.
 WILDER, Capt. 6th L.C. to be superint. of cadets and staff off. at Palaveram, 21.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
 RYVES, H. E. Jan. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATES, Capt. J. 40th N.I. to Europe on m. c. Jan. 18.
 BISHOP, Capt. F. C. 36th N.I. to Europe on m. c. and embark fr. Tranquebar, Jan. 14.
 BROWN, Lieut. J. F. H. 5th N.I. 4 mo. to Trichinopoly and Neilgherries.
 BULLOCK, Lieut. col. S. 8th L.C. 4 mo. to Bombay fr. date of quitting regt. Jan. 18.
 CROFTON, Lieut. and adjt. 52nd N.I. to Europe on m. c.
 FAIRLIE, Cornet J. R. 6th L.C. fr. Jan. 20, to April 15, to presidency.
 FREEMAN, Maj. W. R. A. 45th N.I. fr. Jan. 22, to March 1, to Madras.
 GOMPERTZ, Capt. S. 6th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 22, to Madras, to enable him to join.
 HARRISON, Ens. G. A. 33rd N.I. 2 mo. to Poona.
 HART, Lieut. and adj. H. D. 39th N.I. fr. Feb. 10 to May 10, to Neilgherries.
 JAMES, Lieut. G. L. 5th N.I. 4 mo. to Secunderabad.
 MACGREGOR, Lieut. and adj. J. M. 6th L.C. from Jan. 15 to April 15, to presidency.
 MACKENZIE, Brev. capt. C. R. 40th N.I. in ext. to March 10, to presidency, to apply for perm. to retire fr. the service.
 MOLESWORTH, Ens. R. T. 5th N.I. fr. Jan. 24 to April 20 to Madras.
 MONTGOMERIE, Ens. S. C. 52nd N.I. to March 1, to St. Thomas' Mount and Madras.
 MOORE, Ens. R. A. 29th N.I. in ext. to Jan. 1, to enable him to join.
 ROLLO, Capt. R. 1st N.V. bat. having been reported fit to return to his duty, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled fr. date of his joining his regt. at Salem.
 SIMPSON, Maj. E. J. 2nd N.V. batt. fr. Feb. 1 to March 31, to Secunderabad.
 STRAHAN, Col. W. gr. mr. gen. of the army, having ret. to the pres. the unexpired portion of his leave is cancl. Jan. 14.
 STRATON, Lieut. col. F. 6th L.C. furl. to Europe and emb. fr. Bombay, Jan. 14.
 STRETTELL, Cap. D. 28th N.I. in ext. to Aug. 10, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 STONE, Lieut. W. H. 44th N.I. to April 1, in ext. to Cuddalore, on m. c.
 SWEET, Capt. H. B. 39th N.I. fr. Jan. 7, to pres. to apply for leave to Europe and Cape, on m. c.
 VARDON, Capt. F. 25th N.I. to Europe, on furl. to emb. fr. Bombay, Jan. 18.
 WAUGH, Lieut. F. 47th N.I. fr. Dec. 31, 1847, to June 29, 1849, to the Neilgherries, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army, Jan. 18.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. C. at present under orders of the com. of Mysore, to be durbar surg. to his Highness the Rajah of Mysore, in suc. to Dr. Magrath, Jan. 7.
 CURRIE, Asst. surg. C. M.D. to supt. of the govt. dispensary, v. Lorimer, Jan. 18.
 JALLAND, Asst. surg. W. G. rem. fr. H.M.'s 94th regt. to do duty with 27th N.I.
 LORIMER, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to be sec. to med. bd. v. Pearce.
 SHAW, Asst. surg. J. to be a mem. of the board of med. off. assembled at the presidency, v. Evans, relieved fr. that duty.
 DONNE, Asst. surg. J. T. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT, the lady of Lieut. Henry D. 31st L.I. s. at Hingolee, Jan. 6.
 CARRUTHERS, the lady of Brev. capt. Francis John, 2nd L.C. s. at Ootacamund, Jan. 6.

DRURY, the lady of Lieut. Charles H. 27th N.I. s. at Paulghat-cherry, Dec. 30.
 HOLMES, the lady of Lieut. Thomas R. 49th N.I. d. at Madras, Jan. 17.
 LLOYD, the wife of T. H. s. (since dead), at Madras, Jan. 1.
 TOWER, the lady of Lieut. Francis, 45th N.I. s. at Ootacamund, Jan. 1.

MARRIAGES.

BARNETT, Thomas, to Maria, d. of Lazarus D'Rozario, at Bangalore, Jan. 10.
 CHARLTON, Ens. Edward Edmund Griffith, 10th N.I. to Charlotte Adelaide, d. of the late Col. Robert Gordon, at Saugor, Jan. 8.
 KNIGHTLY, Lieut. Frederick, 24th N.I. to Margaret, d. of Major Robert D. White, 69th Bengal N.I. at Hingolee, Jan. 17.
 WALLACE, John Rennie, to Mrs. Jane Seymour, at Trichinopoly, Jan. 13.

DEATHS.

BARTLEY, Lieut. Charles Evans, 17th N.I. at Secunderabad, Jan. 12.
 BULLER, infant s. of Capt. H. G., H.M.'s 94th, at Madras, aged 1, Jan. 16.
 DILLON, Nathaniel, s. of A. at Black Town, aged 1, Jan. 8.
 INGLIS, Wilhelmina, wife of Major Hugh, 2nd L.C. at Trichinopoly, Jan. 11.
 LLOYD, the wife of T. H. at Chintadrepettah, aged 31, Jan. 20.
 MAGRATH, Susan Eliza, wife of Lieut. T. R. G. 1st N.I. at Madras, Jan. 13.
 RISHWORTH, Helen, wife of Gunna George, at St. Thomas' Mount, aged 18, Jan. 15.
 SMALE, infant s. of the late John, Jan. 14.
 TENT, Harriet, wife of Edward, at Bangalore, aged 46, Dec. 26.
 THOMPSON, Dorothea G. d. of W. B. at Madras, aged 6, Jan. 16.
 WICKED, Mrs. Maria, widow of the late Capt. Frederick at Bangalore, Jan. 13.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 14. *Antelope*, Legrand, St. Point de Louisa; *Morley*, Huret, London.—17. *Le La Perouse*, Berchon, Pondicherry.—18. *Charles Dumeryue*, Grant, Penang; *Lady Sale*, Castor, Calcutta.—20. *Greyhound*, Hutchinson, China and Singapore.—23. *Steamer Mosaffer*, Ethersey, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Charles Dumeryue*.—Mrs. Melitus and servant; Capt. J. White and servant.
 Per *Lady Sale*.—Capt. Doveton, Lieut. Phillips, 36th N.I.; E. Pressgrave, [Esq.]; Mrs. Pressgrave, M. Duff, Esq. of Bishop's College; Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Langley, Master McFarlin.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 12. *Steamer Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam; *Am-gikan*, Stevens, Mauritius; *Defiance*, Sergeant, Colombo.—15. *Bucephalus*, Bell, London; *Martin Luther*, Hutton, London.—18. *Lord Hungerford*, Norman, Demerara.—19. *Steamer Hugh Lindsay*.—20. *Loofee Family*, Ayres, Cannanore; *Duke of Portland*, Cabit, London.—21. *James Hall*, Vanstavern, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Anglia*.—Mr. E. Lecot.
 Per *Defiance*.—Mrs. Sergeant and child.
 Per *Bucephalus*.—R. Thornhill, Esq. c.s.; Mrs. Thornhill and two children; Mrs. Sealy and child; 1 child of Capt. Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. Russell, c.s.; Lieut. Beadnell, Ben. army, and two children; Mrs. Lawrence and 3 children; Mrs. Erskine and two children; Mrs. Beyant and 4 children; Mr. and Mrs. Brown and child; Miss Cooper, — Cook, Esq.; Mrs. Reeves and 3 children.
 From MADRAS to the CAPE.—L. D. Daniell, Esq., lady, 3 children, and 2 servants.
 From MADRAS to LONDON.—Mrs. Shakespear, 4 children, and servant; Lieut. E. Worsley, 2nd E. L. I.; Major Scotland and child, and Miss Scotland.
 Per *Martin Luther*.—D. White; Maj. Fothergill and lady.
 Per *Steamer Hugh Lindsay*.—For MASULIPATAM.—Sergeant Cahill, wife, and child.
 For VIZAGAPATAM.—Lieut. Simpson, Ens. Mason, 22nd N.I.; Ens. Bremner, 41st N.I.; Ens. McMahon, 30th N.I.; Ensigns Dashwood and J. V. Morris, 18th N.I.; Asst. surg. Gaine, Jennings, asst. apoth.; T. H. Carr and wife, Serjt. Burgess, E. V. batt.; Lieut. Colleyer and family, Mrs. Sergeant, Lieut. Kiley.
 Per *Loofee Family*.—Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Hewson and 2 children, Mrs. Fitzgerald and 4 children, and Mrs. Thompson; head quarters and detachment of H.M.'s 94th regt. viz. Lieut. col. Brown, Capt. Fisher, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Bredin, Lieut. Walton, Ens. Lewis, Paymaster Hewson, Adjt. McLean, Qr. mr. Fitzgerald, Surgeon Thompson, Asst. surg. Westal, 341 Eur. rank and file, 77 women, 124 children.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Jan. 22, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½ to 2 per cent. dis.
1829-30	do. do.
1841	¾ to 1 do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	14 to 15 do.
1835-36	do. do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	8 to 9 per cent. prem.
Tanjore Bonds	17 to 18 do. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	No transactions.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras ..	250 to 260 Rs. prem.
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.

Exchanges.

Bills on England..... 1s. 8½d. & 1s. 9½d. according to sight.

H.M. Treasury Bills, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8½d.

Bank of England Post Bills, none.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, par to 2 per cent. dis.	
Sell, " to 2 " prem.	
Bombay.—Buy, " to 2 " dis.	
Sell, " to 2 " prem.	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 11-4 to 11-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12 to 11
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars.

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 5l. per ton of 20 cwt., via the West Indies, 4l.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

BALL ON BOARD THE STEAMER "POTTINGER."—The ball we noticed in our last took place on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Pottinger* on the evening of Thursday. The party was very numerous, consisting of all the *élite* of the society of Bombay. The magnificent vessel was beautifully fitted up and decorated for the occasion, her ample decks and splendid saloon furnishing accommodation for such festivals not to be surpassed by anything afloat. At nine o'clock the party began to arrive. The arrival of the Honourable the Governor and staff at Mazagon was made known by the firing of a rocket and blue lights. On his arrival alongside, blue lights were simultaneously exhibited at the extremities of each yard-arm, at the bowsprit, and on the spanker-boom: the *Pottinger* looked like a fairy ship surrounded by the most dazzling of haloes. Dancing was maintained to a late, or rather an early hour; the supper arrangements were excellent, and every one quitted the scene of festivity delighted with the results of the evening.—*Times*, Jan. 22.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. M'LENNAN.—Dr. John M'Lenan has just received from his friends and former patients a piece of plate worth 500l. and a purse of 1,000 guineas, in testimony of the estimation in which he is held by them.—*Ibid.* Jan. 26.

THE "SIE CHARLES FORBES."—We hear that the steamer *Sir Charles Forbes* is to leave this ten or twelve days hence for Judda, where she is to remain and ply to and from different ports.—*Ibid.* Jan. 29.

SECRETARY TO THE EDUCATION BOARD.—We are happy to observe that Assistant-surgeon H. J. Carter has been appointed to act as secretary to the Education Board during the absence of Dr. Stovell at the Cape, or until further notice. Dr. Carter has been six years in the service, and during this period has distinguished himself by his contributions to our periodicals on subjects of general as well as those on medical science.—*Ibid.* Feb. 1.

SUTTEE IN BOMBAY.—A man named Yesoo, of the Malee caste, originally from beyond the Ghats, died of fever on the 6th instant in Kasar-lane, near what is known as Koombharwada. His widow Buzace, who is about 32 years of age, accompanied the body to Sonapoor, with the intention of burning on the funeral pile of her deceased husband. This the police would not permit, and she accordingly returned to her home, still declaring her determination never to assume the rank and garb of a widow, but to persevere in her purpose of burning as a suttee. The next day, bearing in her hands the Pagota of her husband, and decked rather as a bride than as a widow, she set out in a kind of triumphal manner for Sasrud, near Poona, where her friends reside, avowedly with the intention of performing the rite of

suttee as soon as circumstances should permit. The report of her determination to burn with the body of her deceased husband soon spread through the city, and excited much interest in the native community. Some few doubtless disapproved of her resolution, but by far the greater number, instead of viewing this as an uncalled-for and wicked attempt to destroy life, enthusiastically declared their admiration of her devotedness to her husband. When she passed through the streets she was followed by a great crowd of people, many of whom exclaimed, on beholding her, that she had fulfilled the chief end of woman's existence. The credulity of the people, as well as their love for the marvellous, was strikingly exhibited on the announcement by this woman of her determination to burn as a suttee. This at once transformed her, in the view of many, into a kind of super-human being. She is reported to have declared that she had already twice burned upon the funeral pile in previous births, and that she was firmly resolved to persevere in her determination to burn on this occasion, as she would then be liberated from corporal existence, and obtain final beatitude by absorption in the Deity. She is also believed to have wrought various miracles in the presence of the people, and it is said that when asked to explain the secret of her wonder-working power, she declared that her husband was once an incarnation of Siva, and she an incarnation of Parvuttee; that owing to some sin committed by them they had been born in the low condition which of late they had occupied; but that she yet retained a portion of her former merit, and, in consequence, was still able to work miracles. On this ground also she imparted her blessing to those who sought it. And, strange to say, these silly ravings of an ignorant woman were listened to by many with wonder and awe! Such is the power of superstition over an ignorant people. Notwithstanding all that has been done in the way of education and dissemination of Christian truth, we have little doubt but the horrid rite of suttee would still frequently be witnessed in Bombay, were it not for the presence of the English Government.—*Dnyanodaya* (native paper). We regret to observe it stated by a daily contemporary that the deluded creature performed the horrid rite of self-immolation at a village not far from Poona. Measures are being taken for bringing to justice those by whose instrumentality she was enabled to carry her determination into effect.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY.—The head-quarters of the 28th foot left for England by the ship *Emperor* on the 28th ult.—the left wing having preceded them in the *Malabar* on the 22nd.—The left wing of Her Majesty's 8th foot has arrived at the presidency for garrison duty.—*Ibid.*

MOFUSSIL.

AHMEDABAD.—*New Judge.*—The *Gazette* of Thursday week intimates the appointment of Mr. A. Spens to the judgeship of Ahmedabad, but permitting him to remain for the present at the presidency as acting military accountant under the accountant-general. The arrangement has been made matter of commentary by our respected contemporary the *Telegraph and Courier*, and subjected to animadversions it does not appear to deserve. The accountant-general, Mr. Webb, is at present absent on sick certificate at the Cape, and Mr. Blane, moved from the position Mr. Spens now occupies, holds the acting appointment.—Mr. Spens acting for Mr. Blane. Mr. Webb's return will, it is thought, take place considerably within the period of leave assigned to him. Mr. Spens, who has already been six months in office, appears to have been retained at the presidency to prevent the rapid succession of changes, so injurious to the interests of the service, in offices where familiarity with routine is indispensable. So far from the office being, as alleged by a correspondent of our contemporary, a sinecure, it is one of the most responsible in the service.—*Times*, Feb. 1.

BELGAUM, Jan. 22.—*Military.*—Colonel Reid, after reviewing all the troops here, proceeded last Saturday to Dharwar, accompanied by Captain Stock, assistant adjutant-general, to review the 17th regiment. The detachment of the 27th N.I. has not yet proceeded to Vingorlah. Forty camel-loads of military stores were dispatched from hence to Kolapore under a party of sepoy on the 19th, for the use of the troops at that station.

—*Civil.*—Mr. Anderson, the assistant political agent of the S. M. C., after an absence on duty of nearly twenty months in the Jaggeerdars' territories and at other districts, returned a short time back to Belgaum, and on the 20th again proceeded to Bombay, on leave on private affairs. By last accounts received here, Mr. Inverarity was at Kulladghee, on his tour of duty, and about quitting for Ramdroog, which is represented to be a fine sporting place. He is not now expected to return to Belgaum until next month. Mr. Hadow, the first assistant collector, is also out in his districts; as also is Mr. Manson, the

second assistant. There has been no third assistant for some time in this collectorate, I hear.

— *Military*.—I have just heard of Captain Steek's return here yesterday evening from Dharwar. Colonel Reid having reviewed the 17th N.I. proceeded to Kulladghes to review the 3rd Madras native regiment: from thence he proceeds to Sholapore to review the 16th N.I.

— *Jan. 24. Military*.—Lieutenant Ridge, 78th Highlanders, has left this station on sick certificate for the presidency. A detachment of Golundauze, mustering thirty-five men, arrived here on the morning of the 21st from Sattara, for the purpose of going through the annual practice.

— *Clerical*.—The Rev. Mr. J. Taylor, of the London Mission, returned on Friday (15th) from Bombay, to resume his arduous labours. The native community were quite happy at his return.

— *Cotton*.—A Mr. Blount, an American cotton-planter, passed through this station, it is said for the purpose of superintending the cultivation in the Dharwar and Belgaum districts. I believe this gentleman has been sent out direct by the Court of Directors on a salary of between 800*l.* and 900*l.* per annum, and is to be followed by Mr. Mercer (of Manchester fame) on the small sum of upwards of 1,000*l.* per annum.

— *Theatricals*.—The amateurs of the 78th performed on the nights of the 17th, 19th, and 21st instant. The pieces played were "Gilderoy" and "My Wife's Husband," with the interludes of comic and negro songs and dances. I remarked the boxes on the staff night were not so well filled as on previous occasions.—*Times*, Jan. 29.

Nasik.—*Baptisms*.—We are happy to hear that the Rev. C. C. Menge, of the Church Mission, Nasik, baptized four persons at that place on the 31st of October last, and one person at Malligum on the 19th of December. Of these three are females, and all originally of the Koonbes caste. These persons have been for a considerable time under religious instruction, and give pleasing evidence of having received the truth in sincerity.—*Dnyanodaya*, Jan. 15.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 19, 1848.—The following Statements, Nos. 1 and 2, shewing the officers belonging to this Presidency who are entitled to participate in the General Off-Reckoning Fund for the past year, together with the rates of advances payable to those present in India, are published for information.

No. 1.

Statement shewing the proportion of Off-Reckoning payable in advance to Shareers in the General Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1847, exclusive of the sum payable from the Treasury either in India or in England:—

Commandants of Regts. of Lt. Cavry.

Co.'s Rs.

"Half Shareers."

Maj.-Genls.—J. P. Dunbar	Full year Eur.	
" P. Delamotte, c.B.	do.	do.
Lt. Col. Com. R. Sandwith, c.B.	do.	do.
Artillery.—"Half Shareers."		
Maj.-Genls.—C. Hodgson*	do.	do.
" Richard Whish	do.	do.
" S. R. Strewer	do.	do.
" L. C. Russell, c.B.	do.	do.
Colonel.—J. G. Griffith	do.	do.
Infantry.—"Full Shareers."		
Lieut. Genls. J. W. Morris	do.	do.
" H. S. Osburne	do.	do.
" Sir David Leighton, K.C.B.	do.	do.
"Half Shareers."		
Lieut. Genls. G. R. Kemp*	do.	do.
" J. T. Dyson*	do.	do.
" W. D. Cleland	do.	do.
" B. W. D. Seely	do.	do.
" W. Gilbert	do.	do.
Maj.-Genls.—B. Kennet	do.	India, 3413 5 4
" A. Altchinson	do.	Europe.
" E. W. Sheldham	do.	do.
" W. Sandwith, c.B.	do.	do.
" J. Salter, c.B.	do.	do.
" Sir E. G. Stratus, Kt. & c.B.	do.	do.
" Sir J. Sutherland, K.L.S.	do.	do.
" F. D. Ballantine	do.	do.
" R. A. White, (the late) from 1st Jan. to 13th Aug. 1847, inclusive	do.	do.

Maj.-Genls.—E. Frederick, c.B.	Full year Eur.	
" G. B. Brooks	do.	do.
" A. Robertson, (the late) from 1st Jan. to 9th June 1847, inclusive	do.	do.
" P. Lodwick	do.	do.
" J. Morse	do.	do.
" T. Morgan	do.	do.
" D. Barr	do.	India. 3413 5 4
" F. Farquharson	do.	Europe.
" Sir Henry Pottinger, Bt. G.C.B. (en route to India.)	do.	India. 3413 5 4
Colonels.—S. Hughes, c.B.	do.	do. 3413 5 4
" J. Sherriff	do.	Europe.
" R. Taylor	do.	do.
" M. E. Bagnold, from 10th June to 31st Dec. 1847, inclusive, vice Robertson, deceased	do.	do.
" C. B. James, from 14th Aug. to 31st Dec. 1847, inclusive, vice Willis, deceased	do.	India. 1309 3 7
Clothing Agent.		

Major. — R. St. John, full share .. Full year India. 6400 0 0
Statement shewing the name of an Invalid Officer entitled to participate in the Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1847, and the proportion payable to him in advance on that account.

Native Veteran Battalion. Amount.

Major. — E. Hallum, full year .. Full year India. 2000 0 0

Total Company's Rupees .. 2000 0 0

* Thus marked are entitled to an additional half share from the public Treasury.

P. M. MELVILL,
Lieut. col. Secretary to Government.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 19, 1848.—In accordance with a resolution passed by the Government of India, dated the 12th of November, 1827, in respect to the conditions under which leave may be granted under Section 11 of the Civil Absentee Rules, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following notification for general information.

NOTIFICATION.

The term "year" during which leave of absence for one month under Section 11 is allowed shall be held in future to mean the calendar year, commencing with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st of December; and it shall be discretionary with Government, where good cause is shewn for the indulgence, and it is attended with no public inconvenience or expense, to sanction leave under this section to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once, in instalments not to exceed in the aggregate one month within the calendar year, on the understanding that no leave can be granted for any fresh calendar year, until the completion of three months from the expiration of the entire leave, or of the last instalment of leave, taken in the past calendar year.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAZETT, R. Y. to act as jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmedabad, Jan. 19.
HUNTSMAN, W. J. jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmednuggur, res. ch. of his off. Jan. 7.

Ogilvie, T. has been appt. to investigate and settle all claims to compensation on account of the abolition of transit and town duties, kuseeb veeras, mohturfa, bullootee taxes and cesses of every kind on trades or professions in the districts of this presidency which are under the control of the revenue commr. of the N. div.; to be also an asst. coll. in each of those districts, Jan. 26.
RICHARDSON, A. St. J. passed the prescribed exam. in Arabic.
ROBERTSON, A. D. 1st asst. to mag. of Surat, is vested with full penal powers of a mag. Jan. 17.

ROSE, J. N. has been appt. to investigate and settle all claims to compensation on account of the abolition of transit and town duties, kuseeb veeras, mohturfa, bullootee taxes, and cesses of every kind on trades or professions in the districts of this presidency which are under the control of the revenue commr. of the southern div.; to be also an asst. coll. in each of those districts.
SEAW, A. N. coll. and mag. of Dharwar, is perm. to resign his appt. Feb. 1.

SPENCE, A. to be jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmedabad, fr. date of Mr. Remington's departure for Europe, continuing to act as military account. and dep. account. gen. Jan. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JOHNSON, J. L. leave cancelled at his request, Jan. 17.
SHAW, A. N. coll. of Dharwar, 20 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Europe on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. A. 1st reg. fus. serv. plac. at disp. of resident, Dec. 24.
BARRAS, Ens. C. P. posted to 29th N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 5, 1848, v. Lowndes, pro.
BATTY, Ens. A. F. 25th N.I. to act as adj. to right wing at Dhoolia, v. Bourdillon.
BRIGGS, Lieut. P. M. 19th N.I. to act as adj. dur. time Lieut. Barrow may be in com. of regt. Jan. 15.
BROWN, Maj. L. 5th N.I. to be hon. A. D. C. to Gov. Gen. Jan. 21.
CHAPMAN, 2nd Lieut. G. engs. app. asst. to executive eng. at Poona, Jan. 21.
COWPER, Lieut. C. C. G. 8th N.I. to act as adj. until further orders, Jan. 15.
CUMBERLEDGE, 2nd Lieut. C. E. 1st Eur. fus. reported fit for duty, ordered to join Jan. 21.
GAISFORD, Capt. to act as act. exec. eng. dur. abs. of Jacob.
GRAHAM, Ens. J. 2nd gren. N.I. passed colloq. exam. Jan. 20.
GRANT, Major J. to be agent for gun carriages on dep. of Stanton.
HALKETT, Lieut. col. 9th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 14.
HARDY, Lieut. to perf. duties of vet. dept. 1st L. C. on dep. of Tweeddale, on leave.
HUTT, Brev. maj. art. ret. to duty, Jan. 6.
JACOB, Maj. J. art. to be hon. A. D. C. to Gov. Gen. Jan. 21.
JACOB, Capt. W. S. eng. perm. to resign, Jan. 20.
KEMBALL, Lieut. A. B. late offic. political agent in Turkish Arabia and consul at Bagdad, ret. to his duties as asst. to the resident in the Persian Gulf, Nov. 27.
LONDON, Capt. to be an assist. to the coll. of Poona.
LOWNDES, Ens. A. K. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 5, 1848, v. Gowan, dec.
MALCOLM, Capt. D. A. 3rd N.I. to off. as pol. agent at Jaudpore.
MARRIOTT, Ens. C. 1st Eur. regt. to rem. attached to 24th N.I. till further orders, Jan. 18.
NAYLOR, Ens. C. E. 19th N.I. to act as qr. mr. until the arrival of Lieut. Briggs, Jan. 15.
NIXON, Lieut. J. P. 25th N.I. returned to duty.
PALIN, Lieut. C. T. 19th N.I. to act as adj. until the arrival of Lieut. Briggs, Jan. 15.
RIGBY, Lieut. C. P. 16th N.I. to act as Bheel agent in Khandeish and 3rd in com. of Khandeish Bheel corps dur. abs. of Auld.
ROSE, Lieut. J. 3rd in com. of the Khandeish Bheel corps, to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Capt. Auld, Jan. 18.
SEMCLEAR, Lieut. A. S. 26th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. its separation from head qrs. Jan. 20.
WAUCHOPE, Ens. attach. to 26th N.I. to do duty with 1st gren. N.I. at Poona, and to join Jan. 20.
WILKIE, Capt. rec. ch. of the post-off. at Bhopawur, Jan. 5.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

GORDON, J. Dec. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Bombay.
ARKINS, Ens. F. W. McL. 20th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to June 1, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
BENNETT, Ens. E. L. 29th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
CONYBEARE, Lieut. F. H. art. Jan. 25 to Feb. 13, in ext. to rem. at Bombay.
DOUGLAS, Lieut. G. R. H. art. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bombay.
EYRE, Capt. T. 3rd L. C. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bombay.
FARQUHARSON, Brev. maj. E. A. comm. of ordnance, ten days in ext.
GORDON, Ens. J. 1st gren. N.I. Feb. 6 to March 1, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
HALKETT, Lieut. C. 9th N.I. to Jan. 31, to rem. at pres.
HEWITT, Lieut. P. W. 1st gren. N.I. Feb. 1 to 28, to Bombay.
JACOB, Capt. H. act. exec. eng. at Ahmednuggur, Feb. 1 to March 1, to pres.
JONES, Lieut. W. M. 19th N.I. Feb. 20 to April 26, to Bombay.
JONES, Capt. C. P. nat. vet. batt. Jan. 28 to Feb. 29, to be exam. in Hindustani.
MALLAST, Ens. J. 13th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 20, to rem. at Vagadia on m. c.
NEWNSHAM, Lieut. N. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 12, to pres.
O'NEILL, Lieut. G. O. M. 2nd gren. N.I. fr. Feb. 6 to March 10, to Bombay.
PRICE, Lieut. G. V. 1st gren. N.I. 5 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to Nefligheders.
SMALL, Ens. W. H. 1st gren. N.I. fr. Jan. 20 to Feb. 29, to Bombay.
STANTON, Major H. art. 8 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
THOMAS, Ens. G. E. 13th N.I. fr. Feb. 4 to March 15, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. J. J. ass. ch. of his appt. as civ. surg. at Kaira, Jan. 17; to be an asst. mag. in zillah Kaira, Jan. 19.
BEHAM, Surg. 20th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of gar. staff fr. Asst. surg. Knapp, Jan. 15.
DAVEY, Asst. surg. W. passed colloq. exam. Jan. 32.
DAWES, Asst. surg. V. to assume med. ch. of left wing 25th N.I. at Dhoolia, Jan. 19.
FRASER, Surg. to rec. ch. of 14th N.I. Jan. 26.
HOCKIN, Surg. to del. over ch. of 14th N.I. to Surg. Fraser, of 12th N.I. and to proceed forthwith to join 23rd N.I. Jan. 26.
KNAPP, Asst. surg. at present in med. ch. of recruits fr. 1st Eur. regt. to proceed with detach. to Kurrachee, and return to Bombay on completion of duty, Jan. 18; to remain attached to 20th N.I. until further orders.
LODWICK, Asst. surg. F. 3rd L.C. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 18; to assume med. ch. of 3rd N.I.
MALCOLMSON, Surg. to aff. med. aid to left wing 19th N.I. on march to Hyderabad, Jan. 19.
MONTIPIORE, Surg. 1st L.C. to act as supt. surg. N.W. div. of Guzerat, v. Supt. surg. White, pro. Jan. 20.
SHAW, Asst. surg. G. J. to med. ch. of 24th N.I. v. Mackenzie, app. to Eur. gen. hosp. Jan. 28.
WATKINS, Asst. surg. F. W. returned to duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HATHORN, Surg. H. P. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to Bombay, on m. c.
NUTTALL, Asst. surg. R. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Bombay, on m. c.; 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c. Jan. 26.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLER, J. fr. 4th to 3rd class nav. engrs. Jan. 1.
REYNOLDS, A. fr. 4th to 3rd class nav. engrs. Jan. 1.
ZOUCH, Lieut. E. C. leave of abs. 6 mo. in ext. Jan. 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 16. *Juliana*, Woodhouse, Calcutta; *Lord Hardinge*, Tracoy, Liverpool.—17. *Emma Colvin*, Trait, Calcutta; *Diana*, Gibson, London.—18. Steamer *Semiramis*, Daniella, Suez; *Goodwin*, Kennard, Boston; *Ermouth*, —, Calcutta.—19. Steamer *Atalanta*, Gordon, Kurrachee.—20. Steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat; steamer *Dwaraka*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.—17. *Fattel Barry*, —, Penang.—21. Steamer *Surat*, Collier, Surat; *Sir Charles Forbes*, Willis, Hong-Kong; *Seaton*, Mackintosh, Calcutta.—22. *Queen Pomare*, Davis, Liverpool.—23. Steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Hong-Kong.—24. *Mary*, Grant, London; *Mor*, Aleton, Hong-Kong; *Henry*, Sayen, London; *Sekinatulla*, —, Prince of Wales' Island.—25. *Lucinda*, Scollay, Newcastle; *Argyra*, Rees, Whampoa; *Sir Charles Forbes*, Litchfield, Surat; steamer *Queen*, Carless, Aden; *Nymph*, Sanders, Hong-Kong.—29. Steamer *Dwaraka*, Hazlewood, Surat; steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat; *Ardaseer*, Grainger, Hong-Kong; *Bhatang*, Furness, Calcutta.—30. *Catherine*, Mathews, Aden; steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Surat*.—Dr. Nuttall, Lieut. Kane.
Per *Diana*.—Major F. D. George, c. b. and 147 men, women, and children, H. M.'s 22nd foot; Lieut. A. E. C. Forster, H. M.'s 28th foot; and three men H. M.'s 86th foot.
Per steamer *Semiramis*.—Mrs. Jacob and European servant, Mrs. Lyon and native servant, Misses Green, Major R. J. P. Vassall, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders; Major Miles, Bengal army; Lieut. H. Spottiswoode, 1st Bo. L. C. (lancers); Lieut. L. Grant, 32nd M.N.I.; Mr. Rose, Bo. C. S.; Mr. Francis Lavarchy, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Wauchope, cadet; Mr. Pallister, cadet; Mr. A. Lyon, merchant; Mr. Landon, Mr. Elsam, sen.; Mr. Elsam, jun.; and Mr. Stecher.
Per *Goodwin*.—Mrs. Wood, Messrs. Wood and Bowen.
Per *Ermouth*.—Mr. J. Thompson.
Per steamer *Atalanta*.—Mrs. Green, Mrs. Preedy, Capt. Preedy.
Rev. H. Brereton, and Lieut. Baynes.
Per steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*.—Mrs. Aguerre and 2 children.
Per *Queen Pomare*.—Ernest Chas. Vaston.
Per *Pekin*.—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Troward and four servants, Mr. W. Dias, Mr. H. Henderson, Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw, General da Lima and servant, Dr. Shaw, Dr. W. Peters, Captain Brennan and servant, Dr. Craig and two servants, Mr. H. H. Thomas.
Per *Mary*.—Mrs. Blake and servant, Mrs. Valence, Dr. Waterman, Captain M. Stedman, Lieut. R. E. Blake, Cornets R. Clements and E. Stacey, one hundred and ten men, four women, and nine children, H. M.'s 10th hussars; Lieutenant T. J. D. Reed, forty-nine men, seven women, and nine children, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders.
Per *Nymph*.—Samuel Peters.
Per *Ardaseer*.—G. N. Bolton.
Per steamer *Victoria*.—Lieut. col. Camming, 1st Eur. fus.; Major R. M. Hughes; Major Blood, art.; W. Crawford, Esq.; Asst. surg. Knapp; Captain Hebbert.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 16. Steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat; *Victoria*, Cruickshank, Muscat; steamer *Surat*, Collier, Surat.—18. *Anna Ekka*, Evans, Madras and Calcutta.—19. Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Evans, Hong-Kong; steamer *Seafork*, Higgs, Colombo; steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee; *Deon*, Langley, China.—20. *Melissa*, Dow, Clyde; *Charley Castle*, Newbury, Hong-Kong.—21. Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Litchfield, Surat.—22. *Malabar*, Pare, London; *Fetty Moombarruch*, Morrison, Calcutta.—23. *India*, Campbell, China; steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat; *Drongan*, Birch, Calcutta; *Lucy Wright*, Hamilton, Liverpool.—25. Steamer *Dwaraka*, Hazlewood, Surat.—26. *Shah Allum*, Dumayne, Calcutta.—27. *Forth*, —, Aden.—28. *Emperor*, Day, London.—29. Steamer *Surat*, Collier, Kurrachee.—30. *Sapphiras*, Johnson, Liverpool; steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Litchfield, Surat; steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat. FEB. 1. *Owen Glendower*, Robertson, London; steamer *Atalanta*, Gordon, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Wells, Capt. Wells, 15th N. I.
Per *Anna Ekka*.—Capt. James, Dr. Lyell, and Mr. Irvy.
Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—M. S. Baretto, Mr. Baretto; Mr. A. Baretto and servant.
To CALCUTTA.—Mrs. and Miss Harrington and servant.
To COLOMBO.—Mr. W. Scott and servant.
To MADRAS.—Capt. Miller and servant.
To HONG-KONG.—Mr. Beaumont, M. Nasserwanjee and servant, M. Munacharam and 3 servants, Boree Ali Bux and servant.
To PENANG, from VINGORLA.—Capt. Rawlinson.
Per *Victoria*.—Capt. Rudd, 5th N.L.I.; Lieut. Raverly, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. Farnaux, 1st Bo. Eur. fus.; Assist. surg. Knapp, Lieut. J. J. Jameson, 38th N.I.
Per *Malabar*.—Mrs. Stovell, Surg. M. Stovell, Miss Lyons, Mrs. Northey, Mrs. Ager and child, Major F. Adams, Capt. A. Fraser, Lieuts. J. V. Ellis, S. Rawson, and C. Stevens; Asst. surg. B. W. Marlow, Ensigns J. Meacham and B. J. Lennox, 212 non-commissioned rank and file, women and children, H.M.'s 28th foot; Lieut. Northey, H.M.'s 25th foot, and Mr. Ager.
Per *Shah Allum*.—Mr. C. Alsop.
Per *Emperor*.—Head Quarters H.M.'s 28th foot, consisting of one field officer, one captain, four subalterns, three staff, fifteen sergeants, eight drummers, twelve corporals, two hundred and fifty-five privates, thirteen women, and twenty children.
Per *Sir Charles Forbes*.—A. D. Robertson, Esq.
Per *Owen Glendower*.—Mrs. Campbell and child, with one servant; Mrs. Wingate and three children, with servant; Mrs. Cook and three children, with ditto; Mrs. Forbes and child, with ditto; Mrs. Rivett and one child, with ditto; Mrs. White and one child, with ditto; Mrs. Lechmere and two children, with ditto; Mrs. Symons and child; Mrs. Waters and five children, with two servants; Mrs. Tyndall and four children; two children of Major Peat and a servant; two children of Mr. W. Graham and a servant; two children, and a servant; Capt. Tyndall, Bom. army.
From CANNANORE.—Col. Chambers, Capt. Hamilton, and sixty-seven invalids of H.M.'s 25th foot; G. W. Waters, and H. D. Cook, Esquires, M.C.S.; Capt. Bell, Madras army; and the Rev. J. C. Lechmere.
Per steamer *Atalanta*.—Mrs. Anderson and three children, Mrs. Freedy; Mrs. Gold and child, with servant; Mrs. Bennett and three children, with ditto; Mrs. Wilby and two children, with ditto; Mrs. Fletcher and four children, with two servants; Mrs. Shaw and two children, with servant; Miss Sinclair, A. R. Young, Esq. Ben. C. S.; A. N. Shaw, Esq. Bo. C. S.; Capt. W. Wilby, 4th foot; Maj. W. P. Waugh, H. M.'s 10th Hussars; J. J. Catterton, Esq.; Colonel H. W. Breton, H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) foot; Lieut. Col. Gold, H. M.'s 53rd foot; Lieuts. Uscher, C. A. Thompson, and S. L. A. B. Measiter, H. M.'s 28th foot; Ensign E. L. Bennett, 29th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. C. A. Pierce, 27th M. N. I.; Dr. Peters, Robert Methven, Esq.; Maj. Edward Stanton, Bo. Artillery; Captain Freedy, Bo. army; Asst. surgeon J. Keith. Bo. army.

BIRTHS.

ERSKINE, the lady of Capt. George K. 1st L.C. comg. Poona Ir. horse, d. at Seroor, Jan. 12.
HOLLAND, the lady of John, s. at Bombay, Jan. 27.
LASSON, the wife of the Rev. Edward, d. at Cochin, Dec. 21.
MARGERY, the wife of Capt. Henry J. eng. s. at Aden, Jan. 2.
WILLIAMS, the lady of Capt. Alfred S. I. N. s. at Calcutt, Jan. 11.

MARRIAGES.

DAY, Lieut. Henry John, 19th N.I. to Georgiana Eliza, d. of Col. Dunsterville, at Ahmednuggur, Jan. 27.
FORBES, Lieut. John, 3rd L.C. to Emily Sandella, d. of Capt. A.A. Drummond, 11th N.I. at Sukkur, Jan. 15.
WILSON, P. S. to Mary J. d. of Robert Scutt, at Suez, Dec. 1.

DEATHS.

SHERREN, Sydney Herbert, s. of Cond. F. C. at Surat, Jan. 19.
WENTWORTH, H. of the ship *Malabar*, at Bombay, Jan. 23.
WHEAT, the widow of the late Henry Edward, at Bombay, aged 40, Dec. 17.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 107 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do.	1825-26 .. Rs. 101½ do.
5 Do. do.	1829-30 .. Rs. 102½ do.
4 Do. do.	1832-33 .. Rs. 86½ do.
4 Do. do.	1835-36 .. Rs. 84 do. Co.'s.
5 Do. do.	1841-42 .. Rs. 99 at par do.
4 Do. do.	1842-43 .. Rs. 84 per 100 Co.'s

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 30 per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	11½ do.
Commercial do.	2 do.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	38 do.
Bank of Madras	1 do.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 10d. to 1s. 10½d. per rupee.
3 months'	1s. 9d.
1 month	1s. 8½d.
On China at 60 days'	Rs. 208 per 100 Sp. dra.
On Madras at 30 days'	98½
On Calcutta at 60 days'	98
Do. 30 days'	98½
Do. at sight	99½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 5
Do. (dragons)	11 5
Bank of England Notes, per £.	11 6
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222
German Crowns, "	216
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103 to 103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½ to 17½

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, per ton of 20 cwt., 3l. 10s.
To China, per candy, Rs. 14 to 14½.

THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Very little alteration has taken place in the state of trade, we regret to say, since the dispatch of last mail. Money still continues scarce, and the state of the market much the same as formerly. The steamer, with the London mail of the 24th December, arrived on the afternoon of the 28th inst.—fortunately the intelligence brought produced a favourable effect on most descriptions of our stock market. Oriental Bank Shares rose from 7 to 11 per cent. premium, Commercial Bank from 9 to 2 discount. The sale of Government Bills on Calcutta, to the extent of five lacs of rupees, which took place yesterday, averaged Rs. 98: 6: 11 per Rs. 100 in Calcutta 30 days' sight.

SINGAPORE.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

RATTON, the lady of Asst. surg. J. A. d. at Malacca, Dec. 24.

MARRIAGE.

WIBER, Robert Wilson, to Maria Elizabeth, d. of the late J. H. Moor, at Singapore, Dec. 22.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INDIAN LAW IN BANKRUPTCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—You will oblige a few of your readers by drawing public attention and private notice to the fact that it is now twenty-three years since the house of Barretto & Co. failed, under rather extraordinary circumstances, with larger assets than any house since, and up to this period there is no settlement of its affairs!!! The number of attorneys that have fattened upon it is, I aver, without a precedent in any country! and the fees to officers of the Court to an amount that I should very much wish to have the offer of as a fortune!! 3½ lacs were sacrificed in Fairlie and Co.'s failure; 3½ lacs, or £35,000, had again accumulated last year, has that also gone to join the past? A more crying injustice than the management of this estate has never been in any age perpetrated towards creditors, and it is only astonishing that the Court, in which it is now, I believe, does not at once bring it to a close. Two different periods of public bankruptcy have occurred since 1823, and yet every other estate has been wound up, and, extraordinary to say, established again since that period, save this unfortunate one. Two, and in some instances three, new sets of lawyers have been employed!! Is

there no law to counteract this? If too far removed from the legislature of this country, they are not so from public opinion, and I call upon you to give publicity to these facts, in order that something may become known to the surviving creditors, and to show that even here there are some still living who are interested for the family of a man, whose bills at one period were current from China to the Red Sea!!!

I beg to remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Fxeter, Feb. 20, 1848.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, March 6, 1848.

THE Post-office authorities have made use of the public press to put forth a somewhat impudent manifesto on newspaper thefts within their establishment. The purpose of this paper is to deny that such thefts take place, and the writer recommends persons disappointed of receiving expected newspapers not to be satisfied with the assertion of those whose duty it may be to transmit them, that they have been posted. This is a new exhibition of a very old trick. A watch or a purse is extracted from the pocket of some one in a public thoroughfare; it is missed, and a hue and cry raised after the thief. The rogue joins in it, shouts "Stop thief!" more lustily than anybody else, and evinces an unusual degree of anxiety for the capture of the culprit. Some friend of the freetrader, moreover, often steps in to put the pursuers on a false scent. "Oh, I saw a man run very fast down the street over the way—no doubt he had got the stolen property." Just like these stale expedients is the conduct of the Post-office people in seeking to exonerate themselves from an offence of notoriously common occurrence, and to shift the guilt somewhere else. Really such tricks are almost as discreditable as those they are meant to cover. They are, too, as vain as they are discreditable. The memorable declaration of an officer high in the Post-office, to the effect that an article of value might almost as well be dropt in the street as into the post-box, stands on record against that establishment; and in the face of this it is useless to attempt to get rid of the imputation of stealing newspapers by seeking to throw it upon innocent parties.

We always feel that an intrusion by us upon the field of European politics requires an apology, and we rarely trespass in such a way but under extraordinary circumstances. It will not be denied that the times upon which we are fallen are extraordinary, and this must plead our excuse for referring in very few words to late events on the Continent, and the consequences that may possibly arise from them. Who can calculate the probable results of the destruction of the late Government of France, and the establishment in its place, in some form or other, of a republic? We disclaim all desire to interfere with the internal arrangements of that or any other country, but we cannot conceal from ourselves that a volcano has broken out, and that Europe may, ere long, be wrapt in the flames of war. We sincerely hope that this may be averted—devoutly do we pray that we, at least, may be spared the necessity of taking any part in such war. But we know the temper of the country in which the standard of republicanism has been unfurled, and we know, also, the temper of those governments that will be likely to feel

most aggrieved and most alarmed by the outbreak. No one can be certain that a conflict between despotism and democracy will not come, or that it will not break out as suddenly as that which has driven the King of the Million from the throne on which he lately sat in such apparent security. It is therefore pre-eminently the duty of this country, and of every other that would maintain its independence, to be prepared for the worst. With outlying possessions in every quarter of the globe, Great Britain is peculiarly assailable, and unless she cover her natural element, the sea, with her fleets rendered efficient by every appliance which modern science can suggest, she will manifest to the world that she has fallen into a hopeless state of fatuity. It may be feared that thirty-three years of peace have rendered us in no small degree careless. We have been for some time indeed accustomed to think that war was a fashion of bygone ages, never to be revived in our own. We have been assured that such was the case, and persons differing from the thistle-chewing animal in little but length of ear, are now calling meetings to proscribise self-defence. Mr. COBDEN has but just returned from journeying over Europe for the purpose of seeing "how the land lay," and he has told us, over and over again, that all was as quiet and passive as possible. Scarcely, however, has he inhaled a breath of air to supply the place of that employed in giving utterance to this comfortable report, than the Parisian explosion comes; as it has happened that just when an engineer has assured us of the perfect safety of a railway bridge, the bridge has fallen. Such instances should shake our faith in the sagacity—perhaps it would not be too much to say, in the honesty—of those who deal in these visions of perpetual peace. Again we say that we hope the peace of Europe may not be broken—and let us recollect that if broken in Europe the breach might extend beyond the limits of that portion of the globe—but again also we say, let not war, if it should come, find us unprepared. Let us not listen to the voice of faction and folly to our own ruin.

THE EARL of DALHOUSIE has landed at Calcutta, and his first appearance there has given occasion to a very elaborate disquisition, from one of those who witnessed it, on his personal appearance. In this ingenious piece of criticism, which appears in a local paper, the writer, after describing his Lordship's hair and whiskers with an accuracy and precision worthy of Mr. Ross, of Bishopsgate-street, passes to the phrenological development beneath and around the hair, and pronounces it "indicative of the qualities most to be desiderated in a Governor-General of India," though he does not think his Lordship likely to shine as "a poet or historian." This is not, perhaps, much to be regretted, inasmuch as it is little likely that his Lordship will be required to appear in the latter character, and still less likely that any paramount necessity should arise for his assuming the former. The phrenological part of the business being disposed of, the critic proceeds to the physiognomical, in which he displays great learning. LAVATER may be proud of such a disciple. The Governor-General's nose is pronounced "fine;" but with his mouth the writer is not so well satisfied. Still, after all, though it might have been better, it seems that it is calculated to answer the purposes of a mouth very well—"it is formed with great delicacy;" and further, notwithstanding its delicate construction, suggests the idea of "indomitable

firmness." From the head, the critic proceeds to take a rapid glance at the whole person, and his judgment is highly satisfactory. "Altogether," he says, the new Governor-General "looks every inch a man" (did the critic expect more or less?) "and exhibits the most favourable outward signs of fitness for his high and arduous office." Further, Lord DALHOUSIE is not only a reasonably handsome man, accredited by nature as a Governor-General, but the Anglo-Indian observer assures us, that "he is one of the most gentlemanly-looking noblemen we have had in India for these fifteen years or more." We do not know what will be said to this by one nobleman, who has been in India certainly within fifteen years, and who throughout his life has taken extraordinary pains to look like a gentleman, whatever his success. We really wish the artist (for it seems the critic is an artist) had been content, without provoking odious comparisons, to say that the newly arrived Governor-General was a most gentlemanly-looking nobleman. We can readily believe that this is true, and we know that his Lordship has something more than appearance in his favour. In this instance he seems to have been surveyed like a horse upon trial, and all his points observed and commented on. On the decorous character of such a piece of criticism we say nothing; it is an outbreak of that *Germanism* which now overruns our literature, and renders so many readers as well as writers mystically mad. After this full and favourable report of the Governor-General's personal appearance, the article in which it appears winds up thus:—"His Lordship was immediately sworn into office." Was this the result of the favourable impression made upon those who inspected him? Perhaps if they had not liked him, he would have been forthwith returned upon the hands of those who sent him out.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEB. 21.—*Spasmodic Cholera*.—On the motion of Mr. WALKER, the following return was ordered: Return from the army medical board of a copy of any report received from Mr. Alexander Thom, Surgeon of H. M.'s 86th regiment, relative to the causes, character, and treatment of spasmodic cholera, as it occurred in H. M.'s 86th regiment at Kurrachee, in June, 1846. Copies of any instructions which had been issued by the army medical board to the medical officers of the army serving in India, relative to the medical treatment of soldiers attacked with cholera; and of any regulations which may have been issued by the army medical board to the medical officers of the army serving in India, with a view to the protection of the soldiers from attacks of the cholera.

FEB. 24.—*The Scinde Prize Money*.—Mr. J. C. LEWIS, in answer to Capt. TYNNE, said that the scheme for the distribution of the Scinde prize money, had been settled by the treasury so long ago as September last; a point, however, being reserved, with respect to the claim of Sir C. Napier. Instructions had been sent out, and he believed the distribution was now proceeding.

FEB. 25.—*The Murders in China*.—In answer to a question from Dr. BOWRING, LORD PALMERSTON said the official account of the murders in China was exactly the same as the published details.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHIPPING INSURANCE AT CALCUTTA.—In page 728 of our last volume, we mentioned a case in which the agents in London, of an insurance company at Calcutta, refused payment of a policy, on the ground that the party by whom the policy had been taken out had failed to the company on policies granted on other risks. The matter was referred to the company at Calcutta, who have ordered immediate payment of the policy to be made.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE INDIAN MAIL.—A rumour was lately current that the last Indian Mail, on its way to Marseilles, had

been destroyed by the French populace, but it turned out to be false.

THE OPIUM CASE AT BOMBAY.—In the Privy Council on Monday last, Lord Campbell gave judgment in the case of the term bargains in opium in Bombay; the judgment was, that the judgment of the court below be reversed, thereby affirming the legality of the speculations.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The ship *Alexander Baring* has been engaged for conveyance of stores to Bengal, and the *Royal Alice* for the like purpose to Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 21. *England's Queen*, Sheddings, Bengal; *Llewellyn*, Withycombe, Madras.—23. *Robert Pulsford*, Hoodless, Bengal.—24. *Nerbudda*, Crawford, Shanghai.—25. *Providence*, Henry, Maulmain; *Cannata*, Tillson, and *Jane Pirrie*, Booth, Bengal.—26. *Emperor of China*, Brown, Bengal; *Litherland*, Howard, Shanghai; *Mangosteen*, Pentreath, and *Oriza*, Christian, Bombay; *Mary Harilev*, Bartlett, Bengal; *Condor*, Bockleman, Bengal.—28. *Simlah*, Taylor, and *Victory*, Potter, Bengal; *Ocean Queen*, Jewell, Maulmain; *Sharp*, Mallett, Mauritius.—29. *Surge*, Fizey, Bombay; *Royal Alice*, Hopper, Whampoa; *Plumstead*, Furber, Alcoa Bay; *Elizabeth Ainslie*, Cohn, Bengal and Penang; *Amy Robson*, Nixon, Whampoa; *Edward Boustead*, Arnold, Singapore; *John Christian*, Churchward, Shanghai; *Seringapatam*, Furnell, Bengal; *Guisachan*, Ord, Bengal; *Wanderer*, White, Bombay; *Riflesman*, Hammock, New South Wales; *Richard Thornton*, Maxwell, Batavia.—MARCH 1. *Constantine*, Burrows, Manila; *Chusan*, Laird, Bombay; *Tory*, Young, New South Wales; *Champion*, Morrish, Shanghai.—2. H. M. S. *Resistance*, Lowe, Mauritius; *Cornwall*, Hyne, Hong-Kong; *Lady Valiant*, Turner, Mauritius; *New Margaret*, Ager, Whampoa; *Chalco*, Brown, Shanghai; *Emily*, Herriema, Shanghai.—3. *Sappho*, Hildreth, Whampoa; *Prince Albert*, Mason, Mauritius; *John Stewart*, Martin, Alcoa Bay; *Crescent*, Mildred, Zanzibar; *Gondola*, Warnock, Mauritius; *Pauze*, Cuvier, Bengal; *Tartar*, Russell, Bengal.—4. *Ganges*, Bianshard, New South Wales; *Scotland*, Ritchie, Whampoa; *Token*, Nourse, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

MARCH 3.—Per steamer *Ariel*.—Mr. Hammond, Dr. Keith, Mr. Tait, Capt. Mishven, Col. and Mrs. Gold, 1 child, and 1 servant; Mrs. Fletcher, 4 children and native servant, and Eur. servant; Capt. and Mrs. Wilby, and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Beant, 3 children, and Eur. servant; Mr. Pierce, Maj. Staunton, Lieut. Usher, Mrs. Anderson and 3 children, Mr. A. R. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, 2 children, and native servant; Maj. Waugh, Col. Breton, Mrs. Preedy, infant, and native servant.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—MARCH 2. *Chieftain*, Edwards, Cape; *John Bright*, Hamlin, Calcutta; *William Gibson*, White, Bombay; *Chatham*, Morrison, Bombay; *Martha*, Mundell, Launceston; *Warlock*, Bell, Madras; *Seringapatam*, Cowell, New South Wales.—3. *Aden*, Waddell, Hobart Town.

From LIVERPOOL.—MARCH 1. *Blang*, Stewart, Hong-Kong; *Panthea*, Glen, Calcutta; *Zoe*, Shaw, Cape.—2. *Janey Wren*, Varian, and *Misapora*, Hickman, Calcutta; *Marian*, Ryrle, Hong-Kong.

From the CLYDE.—MARCH 1. *James Turcan*, Turcan, Batavia and Singapore.

From PORTSMOUTH.—MARCH 2. *Lady Clarke*, M'Lean, Alcoa Bay and Madras.—3. *Stratford*, Butterwick, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Eria* from SOUTHAMPTON, MARCH 3, to proceed per steamer *Ariel* from Malta.

For MALTA.—Lieut. O. Minnitt, Mrs. O. Minnitt, Lieut. McCrea, Mr. J. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, Miss Heywood, Miss Heywood, jun. and 6 Messrs. Heywood; Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. McGhann, Mr. E. Testa, Mr. Ewing, Lieut. Leckie.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Bailey and infant, Miss Cameron, Miss Anderson and Eur. female servant, Mr. S. Hankin, Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. J. H. Smith, Mr. Hogg, Mr. D. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Smytman, Mr. Pittman, Mr. Crowe, Mrs. Heathern, Lieut. Berthon, Mr. Lillingston.

Per ship *Windsor*, from GRAVESEND, FEB. 24.—Mr. Mayne, Miss Shortland, Capt. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. Nash, Lieut. Whelan, Mr. Hart, Mr. Howard, Mr. A. Pringle, Miss Pettitt, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Mr. Munro, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Graves, Mr. Standen, Mr. A. Shuldham, Mr. Cumberlege, Mr. Cammish, Mr. Parratt, Mr. Macbure, Mr. Hankin, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Agnew, Mrs. Littlefield and daughters, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Farrington, Mr. C. F. Pawke.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Warrior, Stafford, London to Port Phillip, Sept. 22, lat. 20 deg. S. long. 28 deg. W.—*John Wickliffe*, Daley, London to New Zealand, Jan. 5, lat. 2 deg. N. long. 22 deg. W.—*Eliza*, Warwick, Newport to Ceylon, lat. 40 deg. S. long. 41 deg. E.—*Success*, Boat, London to Cape and Penang, lat. 47 deg. N. long. 9 deg. W.—*Zenith*, Wil-

son, London to South Australia, Feb. 19, lat. 46 deg. N. long. 11 deg. W.—*Persia*, Stevens, London to Ceylon, Jan. 18, lat. 2 deg. N. long. 23 deg. W.—*Favourite*, Resey, Liverpool to Mauritius, Nov. 2, lat. 4 deg. N. long. 23 deg. W.—*Orient*, Norris, London to Swan River, Jan. 16, lat. 0-40 deg. N. long. 22 deg. W.—*Richard Dowl*, Potter, London to New Zealand, lat. 3 deg. N. long. 24 deg. W.—*Louisa Mauro*, Harding, London to Mauritius, Nov. 11, lat. 4 deg. N. long. 21 deg. W.—*Britannia*, Robson, London to Launceston, out 77 days.—*Tullock Castle*, Jamieson, London to Bombay, lat. 14 deg. S.—*Sea Queen*, Hall, London to Aden, Jan. 24, lat. 1 deg. N. long. 20 deg. W.—*Lady Peel*, Fraser, London to Port Phillip, lat. 11 deg. N. long. 33 deg. W.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. Mrs. George Glas Saademan, daughter, at Highbury-place.

— The lady of W. E. MacLeod, Esq. 20th Bombay Native Infantry, daughter, at Tunbridge Wells.

25. The wife of W. Thacker, Esq. son, at No. 25, Euston-square.

29. The wife of T. E. Tanner, Esq. of Bombay, son (still-born), at Brunswick-terrace, Camberwell.

March 1. The lady of the Rev. H. Cotton, son, in the Close, Lichfield.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 14. Edwin Baker, Esq. to Margaret, daughter of Mr. E. Goodenough, at Malta.

22. Capt. A. Lake, Madras Engineers, to Anne Augusta, daughter of the late Sir William Curtis, Bart. at St. George's, Hanover-square.

March 1. Robert Bird, Esq. of Taplow, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Pascoe Grenfell, Esq.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17. Ann, widow of Major Charles Stewart, of the Bengal army, in the Royal Crescent, Bath, aged 79.

22. Henry Thomas Travers, Esq. late of the Bengal civil service, at Notting-hill-terrace, aged 69.

23. Lieutenant-general Thomas Pollock, C.B. East-India Co.'s Madras establishment, at 6, Keat-terrace, Park-road.

24. Thomas William Hamilton, Esq. son of the Rev. Thomas N. Hamilton, curate of Allhallows, Barking, late chaplain on the Bengal establishment, at 86, Great Tower-street, aged 23.

26. Lieutenant-general Cleland, of the Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at 21, Dorset-square.

28. Major-general Andrew Aitchison, of the Bombay army, at Hastings.

29. Langslow, the infant son of J. P. Thom, Esq. at Tottenham.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 23rd and 29th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. William C. Laing, retired.

Madras Estab.—Surg. Cornelius C. Linton.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Eliot T. Peacocke, 1st Gren. N.I.
Ens. William R. Alexander, 22nd N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Joseph Sedley, mate, Indian Navy, via Cape.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Alexander Shank, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. William Young, 7th cav., 4 months.

Brev. capt. Andrew H. Duncan, 43rd N.I., 6 months.

Capt. John McDonald, 66th N.I., 4 months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Henry Lavie, 13th N.I., 6 months.

APPOINTMENTS.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. George Chandler Ravenshaw appointed junior clerk in the Accounts Branch of the Secretary's Office.

The Rev. Frederick Hamilton has been appointed to succeed the Rev. H. Higginson (deceased), as chaplain of Poplar Hospital.

The Rev. Hyacinth Kirwan, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge, has been appointed assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 25TH FEB. 1848.

Bengal, 24th Foot.—Ens. Robert Geoffrey Augustus de Montmorency, from 40th Foot, to be ens., v. St. John, appointed to 94th Foot. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

32nd Foot.—Maj. Thomas Hutton, from half-pay unattached, to be maj., v. Geo. Brown, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

Capt. John Eardley Wilmot Inglis to be maj. by purch., v. Hutton, who retires. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

Lieut. Charles Thomas King to be capt. by purch., v. Rohyna, who retires. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

Lieut. Frederick Yard to be capt. by purch., v. Inglis. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

Ens. and Adj. William Garforth to have rank of lieut. Dated 24th Feb. 1848.

Ens. Bowen Van Stranbenzee to be lieut. by purch., v. King. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

Ens. William Power to be lieut. by purch., v. Yard. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

Ens. Walter Laurence Inglis, from 67th Foot, to be ens. v. Stranbenzee. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

John Hadley, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Power. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

61st Foot.—Ens. David Reid to be lieut. by purch., v. Egan, who retires. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

Ens. James Henry Hadley Parks, from 44th Foot, to be ens., v. Reid. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

Bombay, 60th Foot.—Lieut. Ashton Moseley to be capt. by purch., v. Mansell, who retires. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

2nd Lieut. John Lambert Edward Baynes to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Moseley. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

Conyngham Jones, gent., to be 2nd lieut., v. Baynes. Dated 25th Feb. 1848.

BREVET.

Maj. Thomas Hutton, of 32nd Foot, to be lieut. col. in the army. Dated 28th June, 1838.

WAR OFFICE, 3RD MARCH, 1848.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Serj. maj. James Murphy to be qu. master, v. Joseph Goodfellow, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 3rd March, 1848.

98th Foot.—Capt. Warren Ahmuty, from 57th Foot, to be capt., v. Street, who exch. Dated 3rd March, 1848.

Ens. Robert Mends, from 90th Foot, to be lieut. without purch., v. John Augustus Macdonald, cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial. Dated 3rd March, 1848.

Madras, 94th Foot.—Ens. Richard Hull Lewis to be lieut. by purch., v. Ashton, promoted in 3rd West-India regt. Dated 3rd March, 1848.

William Dean Hoare Guinness Day, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Lewis. Dated 3rd March, 1848.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Our Indian Empire; its History and Present State, from the earliest Settlement of the British in Hindostan to the close of the Year 1846. By GEORGE MACFARLANE, Author of the Chapters on Civil and Military Transactions in the Pictorial History of England. 2 Vols. London, 1848. George Routledge and Co.

We think it is Fielding who propounds the opinion, that it is on the whole an advantage to an author to know something of the subject on which he writes. If this opinion be just, the author of the work before us is greatly to be pitied, for unhappily for him (and for his readers) he appears to have sat down to its compilation without the slightest knowledge of any thing relating to India, except its geographical position—if, indeed, he knew that. To point out a title of his blunders would occupy half our paper; but a fair specimen of his accuracy and intelligence is afforded in the following passage. He is speaking of that act of the Marquis of Hastings's administration by which the Peishwa was deprived of sovereignty, and the Rajah of Sattara invested with a portion of territorial power:—

“To the restored family of the Rajah of Sattara, whose hereditary claim to the sovereignty of the country, and to the dignity of Peishwa, was held to be much better than that of Bajee Rao, only a very limited territory was allotted, upon his yielding all claim or pretension to be Peishwa, a dignity wisely and for ever abrogated.”

The man does not know that the Rajah of Sattara claimed to be the head of the Mahratta confederacy, and that the Peishwa, though actually exercising the chief power therein, even to the extent of imprisoning his nominal master, was originally but the

minister of a superior lord, and, down to the moment of the destruction of his dignity and dominion, was still so regarded by one of those fictions of government which are found in eastern as well as in western states. The Rajah of Sattara was just as likely to claim the office of Peishwa as Louis Philippe is to claim that of First Minister of the Government of France, and he would no more have thought of renouncing such a claim than the Governor of the Bank of England would of renouncing his claim to be chief cashier. After this monster blunder, we can hardly descend to minor ones. If disposed to search for these, we might find one in almost every page of this luckless compiler's book. He continually speaks of the *Board of Directors* of the East-India Company. He departs from his accustomed phraseology in one place, where, however, his ill-luck pursues him, and while he eschews one error, he falls into a worse. In narrating a parliamentary debate which took place in 1787, he informs us that a particular motion was "supported by Nathaniel Smith, chief secretary to the Court of Directors;" the fact being, that the gentleman referred to was not "chief secretary," nor any secretary at all, but Deputy-Chairman of the East-India Company. While complaining that "some of the provisions" of what is familiarly called the last Charter Act, "have fallen already into a state of sleep," Mr. MacFarlane seems to have been himself in a state of sleep while perusing them, for he knows nothing of the distinction therein established between the Supreme Local Government of India and the Government of Bengal; he stoutly maintains that there is a Bengal Council, and that Mr. Macaulay was a member of it!!! So firm is his conviction, that he is evidently ready to make battle in its favour against all impugners. We should be very sorry to incur Mr. MacFarlane's wrath, and we fear that he may hesitate to receive our assertion; but we beg to assure him, in all sincerity, that there is a Government of Bengal which is distinct from that of India, and that, as at present constituted, a Council does not form part of the machinery of the Bengal Government. We will not recommend him to re-peruse the Act of Parliament, because it may be feared that he would understand it no better than he does now, but we entreat him to inquire of any friend acquainted with the real state of the case, whether the fact be not as we have stated it. We must not go on with the process of cataloguing blunders, but before we stop we must mention that Mr. MacFarlane is as devoted an unbeliever in the existence of Captain Mackintosh, the writer, or reputed writer, of a book of travels, as is Mr. Elijah Barwell Impey himself, and he demonstrates (to his own satisfaction at least) that no such person ever could have existed. Nevertheless, Captain Mackintosh did walk about and perform other functions of a living man, never dreaming, we dare say, that towards the middle of the nineteenth century, his existence would be denied by two such eminent authorities as Mr. Impey and Mr. MacFarlane.

Having mentioned Mr. Impey, we may observe that he is an especial pet of Mr. MacFarlane's, who kindly, indeed, takes the entire Impey family under his protecting influence. He enters the lists as a champion of the notorious chief justice, and manifests in the cause the proverbial zeal of a new convert; for it is to be remarked that Mr. MacFarlane formerly entertained and avowed an opposite opinion—that is, the all but universal one—upon the merits or demerits of Sir Elijah. In some work or other, whether or not, in a former edition of that before us, does not appear,—we learn (as far as we can gather his meaning) that he treated the memory of the chief justice according to its deserts. But he now knows better. He has held conference with Mr. Barwell Impey,—something of this kind was, we think, stated in that gentleman's forgotten book,—and a reconciliation, as the opposition coach-masters say, has taken place. We should like very much to know the terms; but we suppose the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, which has been concluded between these high contracting parties, is a secret one, and that our curiosity has small chance of being gratified. Still, we may and must repeat, that we should like to know the terms which have induced Mr. MacFarlane, like Meer Jaffer at the battle of Plassey, to draw off his troops, and join the party opposed to that with which he ostensibly appeared in the field. But whatever they were, Mr. MacFarlane's conversion is complete, and the conclusion of the compact between Mr. Impey and himself is celebrated by a discharge of compliments perfectly stunning. Never since Hayley and Miss Seward bedaubed each other with fulsome flattery, has there been such a reciprocation of praise. Porson made himself and many others merry with the follies of that pair of *them* unrivalled flatterers, between whom he framed the imaginary colloquy thus commencing:—

"Miss S. Tunesful poet, Britain's glory!

Mr. Hayley, that is you.

Mr. H. Ma'am, you carry all before you;

Trust me, Lichfield swan, you do."

Great pity it is that Porson is not living to immortalize the friendship of Impey and MacFarlane, originating, we indeed know not how, but exercised in exhausting the vocabulary of compliment upon each other, and upon the object of their joint admiration. Never has such a happy unanimity of purpose and action been seen since Helena and Hermia, sitting on one cushion and warbling one tune, joined in embroidering one flower, or the two kings of Brentford in smelling to one nosegay. The nosegay of the modern pair is indeed an unfragrant one, but they sniff up its foul odour with as much apparent satisfaction as if it exhaled the perfume of

"—gardens of *gul* in their bloom."

For one quality they do indeed deserve credit—their amazing perseverance. They exhaust their strength in the vain, fruitless, hopeless labour of trying to wash the blackamoor white, and seem in no degree discouraged by their constant failure. They envelope the figure in a coating of plaster, substituting noble features for the vile ones beneath—the covering drops off bit by bit as fast as completed, but they are not a whit disheartened. Few persons read their books, and none give any credit to their statements; but they stand up with a tranquil countenance and repeat them. Mr. Impey's book fell still-born—so Mr. MacFarlane takes up the tale to meet with the like success. This pertinacity of Sir Elijah Impey's advocates is the more remarkable when contrasted with their former apathy. For somewhere about half a century, no soul ventured to utter a word in his defence. Now countless reams are converted into waste-paper by being covered with the immeasurably silly and tedious prosings of those who, for love or money, or some other motive, seek to reverse a judgment confirmed beyond the possibility of being shaken. In regard to some of the charges the friends of Sir Elijah seem to be coming to the sound conclusion, that the least said is the soonest mended. Mr. MacFarlane dwells at length on the Nunoomar case, but the other charges are passed over with the delicacy of a man walking upon reeking ashes. The wholesale manufacture of affidavits at Lucknow, the grasping rapacity which led the chief justice, for the sake of an appointment from which he hoped to derive large emoluments, to truckle to the government which he had factiously opposed—these and other matters (for the delinquencies of the chief justice were multiform) slip by almost without notice. So let it be, if so Sir Elijah's champions list. Let the man and his deeds sleep together. But if injudicious friends will call up their memory, those who are concerned for the fidelity of history cannot be expected to be silent—and they will not be silent.

If the points to which we have just adverted had been altogether passed by, we might have supposed that the omission was accidental; for there are many things naturally to be looked for in a history of India which those, if any such there shall be, who make search for them in Mr. MacFarlane's book, will not find. We have noticed the author's enormous blunder as to the Rajah of Sattara. Will it be believed that although the narrative comes down to the year 1846, no mention is made of the deposition of the Rajah? What will be said to this by the friends of the Rajah? are the misfortunes of that persecuted prince, with the recital of which the East-India proprietors have for years past been deafened, and the readers of newspapers sickened, to be passed over as though he had never by British generosity been raised from the condition of a captive to the enjoyment of pomp and state, and wealth? Is a descendant of the most illustrious robbers and cut-throats of Asia to be treated as if he were no better than the son of an Old Bailey "petty larceny rascal," born but to steal pocket-handkerchiefs, and be forgotten? We leave the matter to those whom it concerns; but if Mr. MacFarlane does not on this account receive some signal intimation of the displeasure of the Rajah's friends, he is a lucky man.

He is a lucky man, whether this piece of good fortune await him or not. He meets with adventures in his

"—wanderings through this world of care,"

which never happen but to sentimental travellers like Sterne and himself. Pacing the streets of the good old city of Canterbury one bright day, he met with "a fine fellow returned from India," a soldier of "the 16th Lancers—that gallant and remarkably handsome regiment," says Mr. MacFarlane. All will concur in the propriety of applying the epithet "gallant" to that regiment, but we are not clear whether or not the qualifying phrase "remarkably handsome" is to be understood of the personal appearance of the men belonging to it. If so, we should be glad to learn how this superiority of manly beauty is secured. This, however, by the way. The fine fellow just returned from India bore such testimony to the merits of Lord Ellenborough as must silence for ever all who think lightly of them. The anecdote is

too good to be quoted in our pages; those who are curious must go to the fountain-head for gratification. It is very like much that we have read in the cheap repository tracts, and is quite worthy of a place in them. Mr. Macfarlane is himself a great admirer of Lord Ellenborough as well as of Sir Charles Napier. Our opinion of those distinguished persons is well known; but as we have no reason to believe that they have employed Mr. Macfarlane to puff them, we will not take advantage of the opportunity afforded for reasserting the views which we have so often avowed. Misfortune should disarm hostility, and while the noble peer and the gallant general are suffering under this author's praise, we will not attack them.

Let us not forget to mention, for the benefit of those who, like the surly old Grecian, are in search of an honest man, that Mr. Macfarlane can direct them where to find this reputedly rare object. He tells us (vol. i. page 325), that in the neighbourhood of Newick Park, Sussex, "good men were not, and are not, scarce;" shewing that, to the homely old proverb, "good folk are scarce," there is at least one local exception—the happy vicinity of Newick Park. We do not know in what part of Sussex Newick Park is situate. Is it in the weald? If so, it may be inferred that good men and oak-trees flourish in the same soil.

We could select many more gems from "Our Indian Empire," but we forbear, lest we should cloy our readers with excess of riches. Yet we must secure the following. The historian is speaking of Lord Ellenborough.

"He was, in a manner, the favourite of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, the premier; but the Court of Directors, taking umbrage and offence at some of his proceedings, and having by their Charter the power so to do, recalled Lord Ellenborough from his eminent post towards the end of April, 1844."

From the above passage we learn, that though various changes, at different times have been made in regard to the East-India Company, and those who administer its affairs; though the exclusive privileges of the Company in regard to trade had been abolished, and even their right to trade at all placed in abeyance, one important right has, among the wreck of others, been inviolably respected. "The power of taking umbrage and offence" is yet secured by charter, and not even the sweeping enactments of 1833 have affected it. While this shall endure, who shall say that chartered rights are despised?

The most fascinating pleasures must come to an end, and our delightful examination of Mr. Macfarlane's book cannot be exempted from the common fate. We are glad to have an opportunity of parting from him in words furnished by himself. In giving a report of a speech made by Mr. Pitt, he in a note thus refers to his authority, "Speeches of the Right Hon. W. PITT in the House of Commons, edited (rather badly) by W. S. HATHAWAY." The interpolation as well as the italics which mark it are Mr. Macfarlane's. In humble imitation of so good an example we shall beg to describe the work before us as a History of "Our Indian Empire," written rather badly—or say very badly indeed, by Mr. GEORGE MACFARLANE. Perhaps we may be induced to add as a softener of the harshness of the sentence, the friend, eulogist, mouthpiece, first minister in the literary department, chief trumpeter, and jobber-general of Mr. Elijah Barwell Impey. And thus we quit this most slovenly piece of shop-work—or, if the reader please, slop-work. The sound is nearly identical—the meaning altogether so.

The Poetical Works of John Milton. Edited by Sir EGERTON BRYDGES, Bart. Illustrated with Engravings, from Drawings by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. A new edition. London, 1848. Tegg and Co.

SIR EGERTON BRYDGES' edition of Milton was originally published in six volumes, small octavo. By the present reprint we have the whole of the first edition in one thick handsome demy octavo volume, forming a very elegant library edition of our great poet. To these one volume editions of great authors two objections are usually advanced; first, that the page is printed in double columns, and secondly, that the type is generally so small as to fatigue even young eyes in reading. From these objections the volume under notice is free, the page contains but one column, and the type is large and clear. The designs of the gigantic Turner shine in all their original splendour and beauty; truly he is a fit artistic interpreter of the mighty poet.

It is not our intention to say anything on the manner in which Sir Egerton Brydges executed his task. The public has, ere this, set its seal of approbation on his labours. He brought to the work a passionate love of his author, as well as great reading, a sound judgment, and a kindred feeling of poesy, the result of which was, the production of, perhaps, as perfect an edition of a

great writer as could be desired. We do not say that he is successful in clearing the character of the "poet blind yet bold" of the imputations, no doubt, justly cast on it; this was a task which could not be accomplished, and therefore the attempt was scarcely necessary. If the character and some of the opinions of Milton were not such as could be wished, we must console ourselves by remembering that

— Nihil est ab omni
Parte beatum,

and overlook his failings in the contemplation of his transcendent genius.

Indian Railways and their Probable Results; with Maps, and an Appendix: containing Statistics of Internal and External Commerce of India. By AN OLD INDIAN POSTMASTER. Third Edition. London, 1848. Newby: Richardson.

THE first edition of this work was noticed in our Journal of the 13th of August, 1846. It now re-appears with considerable modifications, adapting it to the altered state of circumstances in all respects but one—the condition of the Money Market. We have always been zealous advocates of railways in India; the author under notice is not less zealous in the cause, and on the whole he is judicious also. We differ from him on a few points, but though he seems well-disposed to provoke a combat we cannot consent to indulge him, as no practical good would be likely to result from our disputations. The book is worth reading, as it contains a great deal of information put forth with that confidence which, at all events, shews a conviction in the author's mind that he is fighting for the truth.

Competence in a Colony, compared with Poverty at Home; or, Relief to Landlords and Labourers, held out by Australian Colonisation and Emigration. A Memorial addressed to the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, &c. &c. London, 1848. Murray.

THIS memorial contains many important statements, and many cogent arguments. We are most anxious to see the establishment of a judicious system of colonisation, as opposed to mere emigration. The latter is too often but the substitution of misery abroad for misery at home. Colonisation, on a sound and liberal plan to adopt the words of the memorial, "would augment the comfort of the people, would secure the tranquillity of the State, would greatly add to commercial prosperity, would relieve manufacturing distress, would assist the agricultural and shipping interest, would diminish the public burdens, and increase the revenue." But mere emigration will not do. The inhabitants of a civilised country should not go and set themselves down in a distant place in the state of semi-savages, or worse. A colony should, in all social respects, be a miniature of the country by which it has been sent out. This has rarely been understood, and the want of understanding it has been always more or less injurious, sometimes fatally injurious, to our attempts at colonisation.

Account of the Rise and Progress of Ocean Steam Navigation connected with the System of Contracting for the Conveyance of the Public Mails by private Steam-Vessels; comparing the Contract Force, the Particulars of Expenditure or Cost, and the Receipts from Traffic; with Suggestions for the Extension of Steam to the Cape, Mauritius, and Australian Colonies. By A. HENDERSON. London, 1847. Smith, Elder, and Co.

WE do not know that we can add any thing to the information afforded as to the object of this publication by the very copious title prefixed to it, except to state that the author is a fierce opponent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Tales about the Sun, Moon, and Stars. By PETER FARLEY. The Fifth Edition, with great Additions and Improvements. London, 1847. Tegg and Co.

ONE of the best things Douglas Jerrold ever wrote was the description in one of his comedies of an itinerant lecturer who went about the country "with the solar system in a handbox." In this little volume we have that system packed as compactly as Jerrold's lecturer could do it, and explained in a simple, easy, yet comprehensive manner, fit for the understanding of an intelligent child. The information is brought down to the latest really important and authentic discoveries, forming a compendious introduction to the study of astronomy. The author's knowledge of the subject appears to be very considerable. The woodcuts, as in all Mr. Tegg's publications for the young, are of a very superior order: many of them are worthy of being ranked with the finest specimens of this kind of engraving.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 23rd Feb. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Special General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 8th March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the desire of nine Proprietors of East-India Stock, as expressed in the following letter, viz.:-

" London, February 16th, 1848.

" To the Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company.

" Honourable Sirs,—We, the undersigned Proprietors of East-India Stock, duly qualified by law, request that you will convene a Special General Court of Proprietors for the purpose of taking into consideration the accompanying resolutions, and that you will be pleased to publish the same with this our requisition.

" We have the honour to be, Honourable Sirs,

" Your obedient servants,

(Signed) " JOSEPH HUME,
ALEX. RAPHAEL,
ARTHUR J. LEWIS,
J. SULLIVAN,
ROBERT J. BAGEWELL,

CHARLES FORBES,
J. W. GRAHAM,
J. WILLIAMS,
GEO. THOMPSON.

" Resolved,—That it appears by the official documents laid before this Court that, in the year 1836, a secret inquiry was instituted, by order of the Government of Bombay, into an alleged breach of the treaty of the 25th September, 1819, subsisting between the East-India Company and his Highness Peshwa Shahu, the Rajah of Satara.

" That on the 26th of October, 1836, the rajah appeared before the Secret Commission (consisting of Colonel Lodwick, Mr. Willoughby, and Colonel Ovens) and requested a Maharrata copy of so much of the deposition of the two soobahdars and the Brahmin as affected himself, which was not at the time objected to.

" That on the 27th October the commission were occupied the greater part of this day in preparing Maharrata translations of the evidence regarding the interview at the palace for the ultimate use of his Highness the Rajah of Satara.

" That Sir Robert Grant, Governor of Bombay, recorded in a minute of council, on the 18th August, 1837, " That he was strongly of opinion that before the case is conclusively disposed of, the rajah should be made acquainted with the fresh evidence that has been elicited against him, and should be allowed the opportunity of offering defence or explanation." And again, in his minute of council of the 20th of September, 1837, suggests—" That Colonel Ovens should be instructed to prepare a complete statement of the case which has been established against the rajah, in order that when his inquiries are concluded, it may be furnished to his highness for any such explanation or answer as he may choose to offer."

" That Mr. Wathen, chief secretary to the Government of Bombay, in his letter to Col. Ovens, dated 27th September, 1837, " directed Col. Ovens to prepare a complete statement of the case established against the rajah, that it may be furnished to the rajah, and that if this statement be denied, his highness should be confronted with the witnesses, the most effective measures being adopted for their protection."

" That Sir Robert Grant, again, in a minute of council, dated 31st May, 1838, says: " The rajah has not been told of the evidence taken by Colonel Ovens, and undoubtedly has a right to be heard in his vindication." " I repeat this opinion (which he) expressed in a minute of council, in August, 1837, not meaning that there should be merely the form or force of a trial, to be closed by a ready-made judgment, but that the defence should be fairly heard and impartially weighed."

" That Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India, in a minute, dated 23rd September, 1838, ordered in the following words:—

" [I would, as suggested by Sir Robert Grant, request that the rajah should be furnished with a written statement embodying a full and clear detail of the facts connected with the several charges, and of the names (with any reservations which may be absolutely required for the safety of the party) of the witnesses by whom they are proved, with a notice of the circumstances under which the evidence was obtained, and call for from him, within a certain reasonable time, to be fixed, a similar written statement of whatever he may desire to urge in his own behalf."

" That, notwithstanding the preparation of the evidence promised by the commission (which closed its proceedings on the 4th November, 1836) and the repeated desire expressed by the Governor of Bombay and the Governor-General of India, that a statement of the whole of the evidence taken against the rajah should be placed in his highness's hand, such statement was withheld, for reasons secretly stated by Colonel Ovens. Colonel Ovens personally informing his highness, " That the proceedings of the commission being strictly secret, it did not consider itself authorized to grant a copy of any part of those proceedings to any person whatsoever."

" That the dethronement of the late Rajah of Satara, when "no sudden emergency, nor imminent danger, nor any preparations made by him for commencing hostilities," threatened without obtaining the previous and express sanction of the home authorities for the act, was a violation of the 33rd Geo. 3, cap. 52, sections 42 and 43, made and provided to guard against and prohibit the exercise of such dangerous and despotic power by any subordinate authority in India, viz.

" Section 43.—" It shall not be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, without the express command or authority of the Court of Directors, or of the Secret Committee, by the authority of the Board of Control, in any case (except where hostilities have actually been commenced, or preparations actually made for the commencement of hostilities against the British nation in India), either to declare war or commence hostilities, or enter into any treaty for making war, &c."

" Resolved, That this Court, taking all these circumstances into consideration, is of opinion that the dethronement of the Rajah of Satara, by Sir James Carnac, without furnishing him with a copy of the evidence taken in secret against him, and thereby withholding from him the means of making a defence, and without the previous consent and authority of the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee of that Court, and of the Board of Control, was unjust, premature, and contrary to law; and therefore the guilt or innocence of the late Rajah of Satara, and the conduct of the Bombay Government in these transactions, ought to be made the subject of a public and impartial inquiry, alike for the protection of the princes of India in alliance with the East-India Company from the perpetration of similar wrongs, for the satisfaction of the ends of justice, and for the vindication of the honour of the British name, and the security of the British empire in the East."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 26th Feb. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Tuesday, the 7th March, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to Madras, on board Ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is 180, and they must embark between the 29th March and 7th April, 1848.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 10d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th Jan. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Thursday, the 2nd March next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 12th April following.

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 12th of April, 1848, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, for the Election of Six Directors of the said Company for four years.

That the form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained on application at the Treasury in this House.

That the lists of the members of the said Company will be ready to be delivered on Tuesday, the 30th March next.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th Jan. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1848, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

H. & T. PEAT, SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,

&c., No. 187, PICCADILLY, LONDON, avail themselves of the present opportunity gratefully to acknowledge the patronage which they have received for so many years from their numerous connections in India, and to solicit a continuance of that preference which it has ever been their endeavour to deserve. At the same time, they beg to state that, from their very severe losses, they are compelled to decline the execution of any orders unless accompanied by an order for payment (when shipped) upon some agent or mercantile house in London.

It is also necessary that the name of an agent at the presidency should be given, to whom the goods are to be consigned, as the utmost despatch will be used in the shipments from London.

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Majority for	1,165

HENRY DOVETON,

Agent Bengal Military Fund.

Bengal Military Fund Office, 966, Oxford Street,
 1st March, 1849.

THE GREATEST WONDERS of the present day are WOOLF'S PALETOT D'ETE, and his LOUNGING COATS, with silk sleeve linings, One Guinea each, weight under 12 oz. Patronized by Royalty, and all the leading nobility. B. WOOLF, in calling the particular attention of his India patrons to the above Coats, begs to assure them, they only who have been fortunate in the purchasing one can appreciate the luxury. A large assortment kept ready made. WOOLF'S Llama Cloth Paletot, 35s. India Gauze Waistcoat, 10s. 6d. Riding Habits, 6 guineas. Every description of clothing for India 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Gentlemen sending their measure round their breast and waist, also the height, accompanied with an order for the amount, may rely on having any of the above luxurious articles forwarded. To be had only of B. WOOLF, Naval, Military, and Court Tailor, 87, Quadrant, Regent Street. No agents employed. Noted House for Liveries.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OFFICES:—
 London: 25, Pall Mall.
 Frankfurt: Grosse Gallengasse.
 Dublin: 22, Nassau Street.
 Hamburg: Börsen Passage.

Subscribed Capital, £200,000.

TRUSTEES:—
 Charles Hopkinson, Esq., Regent Street.
 Sir Thomas Phillips, Temple.
 Alfred Waddilove, D.C.L., Doctors' Commons.

DIRECTORS:—
 Edward Doubleday, Esq., F.L.S., 240, Great Surrey Street.
 George Gun Hay, Esq., 127, Sloane Street.
 Benjamin Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., 17, Wimpole Street.
 C. Richardson, Esq., 19, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square.
 T. Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A., 37, Upper Grosvenor Street.
 R. Bentley Todd, M.D., F.R.S., 3, New Street, Spring Gardens.
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 Alfred Waddilove, D.C.L., Doctors' Commons.
 James Wislaw, Esq., F.S.A., 38, Devonshire Street, Portland Place.

AUDITORS:—
 James Parker Deane, D.C.L., Doctors' Commons.
 J. Radford, Esq., 8, Howley Villas, Maids Hill West.
 J. Strirling Taylor, Esq., Upper Gloucester Place, Dorset Square.
 Martial L. Welch, Esq., 14, Gloucester Place, New Road.

STANDING COUNSEL:—
 John Shapter, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.

BANKERS:—
 Messrs. C. Hopkinson and Co., Regent Street.

SOLICITORS:—
 Messrs. Richardson, Smith, and Sadler, 28, Golden Square.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL STATISTICS:—
 William Farr, Esq., General Register Office.

ACTUARY:—
 Francis G. P. Nelson, Esq.

AT A MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS held at the Company's Office, 25, Pall Mall, in November last, it was shown by the Report of the Auditors and Directors,—

1. That this Company was the FIRST to ASSURE DISEASED AND INVALID LIVES in a SYSTEMATIC MANNER, and on the same safe and defined principles as those on which ordinary Offices assure Healthy Lives; and that AT THE PRESENT TIME it is the only Company furnished with SCIENTIFIC AND WELL-CONSTRUCTED TABLES, showing the duration of life in the different classes and various stages of disease.

2. That the PUBLIC HAVE FELT THE URGENT NECESSITY for a Company established on such principles was rendered MANIFEST by the fact, that DURING THE PERIOD OF SIX YEARS in which the Society had been in business, above 2,700 proposals had been made to it, covering Assurances to upwards of One and a half Millions of money.

3. The number of POLICIES ISSUED FAR EXCEEDS THE AVERAGE of the old and successful Offices in a similar period; and the business has been rapidly increasing, the number of Policies issued during the last year was 323 for assurances, amounting to £146,000.

4. That the public have derived a great benefit from the establishment of this Company, is shown by the fact, that 95 PER CENT. OF THE LIVES ASSURED HAD BEEN REJECTED BY OTHER OFFICES,—thus extending the important benefits of Life Assurance to a large section of the community not embraced by other Companies.

5. That in all cases where satisfactory proof is given that the causes for an increased rate of premium have ceased, a reduction in the premium is made.

6. Healthy Lives, both at Home and in Foreign Climates, are Assured with as much facility and at LOWER RATES than at most other Offices; and a capital of Half-a-Million sterling, fully subscribed, affords a complete guarantee for the fulfilment of the Company's engagements.

Yearly Premium to Assure £100.

Age 20.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.
£1 13 7	£2 2 6	£3 16 3	£3 19 8	£4 1 6

Agents and Medical Referees are appointed at the principal towns throughout the United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, &c. &c. For Particulars, Prospectuses, &c. &c., apply to

FRANCIS G. P. NELSON, Actuary, 25, Pall Mall, London.

THE AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE & ANNUITY COMPANY, 1, Leadenhall Street.

Capital, £700,000, in 2,000 Shares.

Directors.
 Edward Bernard, Esq.
 Robert Brooks, Esq.
 Henry Buckle, Esq.
 John Henry Capper, Esq.
 Trustees—Edward Bernard, J. H. Capper, and Edward Thompson, Esqs.
 Auditors—James Easton and C. Richardson, Esqs.
 Solicitors—Messrs. Maple, Pearce, Stevens, and Maples.
 Bankers—The Union Bank of London.
 Colonial Bankers—The Bank of Australasia (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1834), 8, Austin Friars, London.
 Physician—Dr. Fraser, 62, Guildford-street, Russell-square.
 Actuary and Secretary—Edward Ryley.
 At Sydney there is a Board of Directors, and Agents & Trustees at W. Australia.

AGENTS IN INDIA.
 Calcutta Messrs. Robinson, Balfour, & Co.
 Madras Messrs. Line & Co.
 Bombay Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart, & Co.
 Ceylon Messrs. Acland, Boyd, & Co.

The following peculiar advantages are offered by this Company:—
 1. Their policies cover the risk of living and voyaging over a far larger portion of the globe than do those issued by any other Company in existence. They allow the assured to reside in the Australasian and North American colonies, and at the Cape of Good Hope. They also allow to the assured for the whole of life one passage out and home to any of those colonies. For British India a very moderate extra premium is charged, and the premium is reduced to the English scale on the return of the assured life to England for permanent residence.
 2. Premiums may be paid, and claims settled at Sydney, where there is a Board of Directors and Trustees; and at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, where there are Agents.
 3. A third of the premiums may remain unpaid for five years; nor is it necessary for the maintenance of the Assurance to pay up the premium at the end of that time, but the unpaid thirds may remain as a debt against the policy, if the interest be regularly paid upon them as the renewal premiums fall due.

ANNUITIES.
 The Annuities offered by the Company are on a more favourable scale than those offered by any other Companies, having been calculated with reference to the rates of interest obtainable on Colonial Investments. Annuitants also participate in the profits.

Specimens of the Rates of Annuity for £100 sunk:—

Age.	Male Lives.	Female Lives.	Age.	Male Lives.	Female Lives.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
40	7 8 3	6 18 2	65	12 12 0	10 19 0
50	8 13 6	7 14 4	70	15 0 8	13 2 6
60	10 16 3	9 9 0	75	18 9 2	16 3 5

DEFERRED ANNUITIES.
 Annuities (payable half-yearly) which an Annual Premium of £10, during the undermentioned Terms of Deferral, will secure:—

TERMS OF DEPARTMENT.																		
Age.	10 Years.				20 Years.				30 Years.				35 Years.					
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.			
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
30	8	17	6	8	3	8	25	3	42	10	8	60	8	51	0	9	95	13
35	9	12	3	8	10	5	29	13	5	25	12	7	33	14	8	5	3	
40	11	6	7	9	18	0	46	16	2	28	8	0						
50	15	4	5	12	8	8												

ENDOWMENT SURVIVORSHIP ANNUITIES.
 For the Endowment of a Child with an Annuity of £30 on the Death of a Parent, and until the attainment of the Age of Twenty-one.
 Half-yearly Payments, to be continued during Ten Years, when the Age of the Nominee is

Age of Parent.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	Age of Parent.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
30	1 6 2	1 4 1	1 1 5	0 18 7	0 15 7	30
35	1 16 3	1 13 3	1 9 9	1 6 1	1 2 5	35
40	2 7 3	2 3 11	1 18 11	1 14 9	1 9 4	40
50	3 7 4	3 3 4	2 17 3	2 10 1	2 2 6	50

E. RYLEY, Actuary and Secretary.

TO FLAUTISTS.

THOMAS PROWSE, 13, HANWAY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON (SOLE MAKER of the CELEBRATED CHARLES NICHOLSON'S FLUTES), takes this opportunity to inform the Musical Public in India and the Colonies that he now also manufactures Flutes on the principle of the talented Flautist, JOSEPH RICHARDSON; therefore all future orders should state whether a "NICHOLSON" or "RICHARDSON" Flute is required.

These instruments possess a remarkable brilliancy of tone, and are perfect in intonation and tune in every key; the superiority of style in the finishing department leaves nothing to be wished for by the connoisseur, and the plan adopted only by T. P. of seasoning the wood for extreme climates renders these instruments far superior to any others now manufactured.

The prices are the same as for the "Nicholson's" Flutes, and vary, according to their number of keys, from 11 guineas to 30 guineas; and purchasers, to prevent their being imposed upon, will receive a certificate, signed by the approver and maker, thus—JOSEPH RICHARDSON and THOMAS PROWSE.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or by an order through their agent in London.

An extensive and modern Stock of Wood and Brass Instruments for Military Bands.

THOMAS PROWSE, 13, HANWAY STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

No connection with any other House in England.

PRIVATE TUITION.—The Rev. C. A. JOHNS, B.A., F.L.S., late Head Master of the Hepton Grammar School, undertakes the education of a limited number of Boys, between the age of 8 and 14 (sons of gentlemen). There are at present two vacancies. Apply No. 24 Walpole Street, King's Road, Chelsea.

S. W. SILVER and CO. CLOTHIERS, NAVAL, MILITARY, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS and CONTRACTORS, respectfully acquaint the public, that they have completed the alterations at their warehouses, 66 and 67, CORNHILL, which enables them to concentrate and exhibit all the requirements of an OUTFIT. Being the manufacturers (with experienced managers) of the chief and most expensive portions of OUTFITS, they are enabled to produce and render them at WHOLESALE PRICES; thus preventing MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, CADETS, and PASSENGERS generally sacrificing the usual intermediate profit. **LADIES' OUTFITS** (which are under the management of Females) on similar terms.

SILVER and Co. having a correspondent in nearly every ENGLISH COLONY, their customers may at all times avail themselves of their assistance. **SILVER and Co.** pack and ship their customers' outfits, clear and warehouse their baggage homewards, procure and give SHIP-SAILING Information, outwards or homewards, without receiving a commission for such business. Moreover, they do not allow the too usual commission to persons who introduce customers to them, that purchasers may derive every advantage. For example, individuals who are about to leave for India are generally inundated with applications and lists from Outfitters, who obtain the name and address of the party going abroad from persons to whom they pay (if they supply the Outfit) so large a commission for the information, as to materially increase the amount of the Outfit. Now, **SILVER and Co.** never forward a list of necessities to any one, unless directed to do so by the party (or friend) going abroad. Thus **SILVER and Co.**'s prices are not burdened with commission, because all recommendations to apply to them are pure and disinterested.

The **OUTFITTING WHOLESALE and RETAIL CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS**, &c., are at 66 and 67, CORNHILL, and at LIVERPOOL. The SHIRT DEPARTMENT for home use is at No. 10, CORNHILL. The WORKSHOPS for Clothing, at 44, Bishopsgate-street Within; for SHIRTS and CABIN FURNITURE, at 33 and 34, Nassau-place, Commercial-road; and for SHIRTS, STAYS, BRACES, &c., at LANDPORT, near PORTSMOUTH.

ORIENTAL BANK.

HEAD OFFICE, 7, WALBROOK, LONDON.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS in LONDON grant LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS in Sets, on their Establishments in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO (Ceylon), HONG KONG, MADRAS, and SINGAPORE.

LETTERS OF CREDIT on the same places may also be obtained at the Union Bank of London, at the Dublin Office and Branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and the National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh and Branches.

CIRCULAR NOTES, for the use of Travellers on the Continent, and to India overland, are also issued, free of charge.

The **BANK** undertakes the **AGENCY** of Parties connected with India, receiving Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., and the Purchase and Sale of English and Indian Securities.

The **BANK** undertakes to effect Remittances from India, Ceylon, and China, by Drafts on the Union Bank of London, free of charge; to make Investments in the Government Loans in India, or in Bank or other Shares, at a charge of 1 per cent. commission, and receive the Interest and Dividends thereon for parties in Europe without charge.

The **BANK** receives deposits at the Indian rates of interest—viz. 3 and 4 per cent. per annum, repayable on a notice of three months and of six months respectively.

By order of the Court,

W. W. CARGILL, Chief Manager.

OUTFITS to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.—Cadets, Assistant-Surgeons, Midshipmen, and Passengers generally, supplied with their entire outfit, at UNWIN & Co.'s, 57 and 58, Lombard Street, viz. Shirts, Towels, Table Linen, Sheets, Hosiery, White Jean Jackets and Trowsers, Woollen Clothing, Sea Bedding, Single and Double Couches, Cabin Furniture, Ballcock Drawers, Trunks, &c. Ladies' ready-made Linen of every description. Light Trunks for Overland.

ECONOMY IN OUTFITS.

OUTFITS to INDIA and the COLONIES.—Officers and passengers proceeding to India, &c., will find it very greatly to their advantage to purchase their OUTFITS at E. J. MONNERY and Co.'s, 165, Fenchurch-street, City, where a large assortment of Shirts, Hosiery, Gaiters, Marine under Shirts, Clothing, Bedding, Military Accoutrements, &c., adapted for each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, is kept ready for immediate use, at prices far more reasonable than usually charged for the same articles. Cabin and camp furniture of every description. List, with prices affixed, forwarded by post.

STEAM to INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—Regular bi-Monthly Mail Steam Conveyance for Passengers and Light Goods to Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Hong.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company book Passengers and receive Goods and Parcels for the above Ports by their Steamers, starting from Southampton the 20th, and from Suez on or about the 10th of every month.—For rates of passage-money, plans of the steamers, and to secure passages, apply at the Company's offices, 51, St. Mary Axe, London.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS of GOODS and PARCELS.

per Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers to INDIA and CHINA.—Goods and Parcels sent direct to the Company's Parcel-office are forwarded at less cost to Shippers than when sent through any intermediate channel. Packages are received up to the last day of the month to go by the mail of the 3rd, and till 6 p.m. on the 17th of each month for the mail of the 20th. Cases must not exceed 100 lbs. weight each for Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and China; and 50 lbs. each case for Bombay. No Package for India or China can, under any circumstances, be shipped at Southampton, unless it be cleared through the Custom-house, and placed alongside the Steamer by noon, on the 15th of each month.

Detailed particulars will be given on personal application, or by letter, addressed to the Company's Parcel Office, 44, St. Mary Axe, London.

WILLIAM BISHOP, 170, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, Agent to **WESTLEY RICHARDS**, begs to inform his friends in India, and the members of the various Services in general, that he continues to manufacture every description of Fire-arms peculiarly adapted for use in the East; and he particularly invites their attention to his much improved Rifles for deer and elephant shooting, and also to his light and serviceable double-barrelled Guns for either ball or shot.

EAST INDIA SUBSCRIPTION ROOM.

NO. 127, LEADENHALL STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.)

W. M. BOYCE and CO. at the suggestion of several of their friends, have opened a "SUBSCRIPTION and READING ROOM," at their Offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, opposite the India House. A large and handsome apartment is fitted up with every convenience and comfort. It will be supplied with all the Leading Journals and Periodicals of the day, particularly those treating on India and the East generally.

The advantages to Subscribers will be—a comfortable rendezvous for themselves and friends, in the most central part of the City; the certainty of obtaining every information connected with India up to the latest date; a commodious place to write letters, and a place of reference for letters and fast general business.

Any Subscriber residing in India, or away from London, may appoint a proxy, who will be allowed all the advantages of such Subscriber.

Terms of Subscription 1—To Subscribers in India, one Rupee per annum. Ditto, in England, one Guinea per annum.

EAST INDIA and GENERAL AGENCY, No. 127, Leadenhall-street (opposite the East-India House).

W. M. BOYCE and CO. in returning thanks to their friends and supporters for the liberal patronage already bestowed on them, beg to intimate that their offices are now established at No. 127, Leadenhall-street.

W. M. BOYCE and Co. continue to forward supplies and goods of every description to Messrs, Families, and Individuals, on the most moderate terms, by the Cape or Overland. Passages to the Three Presidencies, on China, by sailing vessels, *via* the Cape, or by steam, *via* the Red Sea, negotiated on the most favourable terms.

Outfits for Officers appointed to the Civil, Military, Naval, or Medical Establishments in India, procured with every attention to economy consistent with the supplying of first-rate articles.

PAY and PENSIONS drawn and remitted to any part of Great Britain or the Continent. Luggage cleared and warehoused, and Parcels and Letters forwarded Overland to India.

In order to render their agency as efficient as possible, **W. M. B. and Co.** would call particular attention to the following points, which they consider of great importance, not only to their friends, but to the public generally.

It frequently occurs that gentlemen residing in India are compelled to send their wives and children home, and remain in India themselves. Circumstances often compel ladies and children to land in England without any one to receive and relieve them from the troubles and annoyances attendant on disembarkation, after a long and fatiguing voyage, and the clearing of their luggage through the Customs-house. In order to meet these cases, one of the Firm is prepared to attend any so situated, personally, and to escort them to their friends. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this accommodation should communicate their intention, in writing, by the Overland Mail, in sufficient time to admit of proper arrangements being made for their reception. Parents in India wishing to send their children to England for education, and unable to accompany them, may avail themselves of **W. M. B. and Co.**'s agency, who will undertake to receive them, place them at school, and act as guardians, if necessary. If requisites, reference can be given to parties who have already availed themselves of this arrangement. Inconvenience is often felt, and great expense incurred, in consequence of families arriving from India without having previously decided upon a place of residence. This may be obviated by timely application to **BOYCE and Co.**, who are prepared to engage permanent or temporary residences for all parties arriving from India. A residence of upwards of twenty years in India, the greater portion of which was passed in the East India Company's naval service, renders the head of the Firm peculiarly fitted for the business which is now sought, and which is merely reverted to here as a guarantee that the most scrupulous attention to the interests and wants of their supporters will be attended with the advantage of being able to impart, from actual experience, any information which may be required relative to India.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

1, King William Street, London.

DIRECTORS.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.

JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Major-Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong, Francis Macgregor, Esq.

C.B., K.C.T., and S. Charles Otray Mayne, Esq.

John Bagshaw, Esq., M.P. William Rothery, Esq.

Augustus Bonquet, Esq. Robert Saunders, Esq.

Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq. James Dumbell Thomson, Esq.

Ellis Watkins Cundiffe, Esq. Capt. Samuel Thornton, R.N.

William Kilburn, Esq.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, and Messrs. Currie and Co.

SOLICITOR.—William Henry Cotterill, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.—G. Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., 45, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Sq.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society, of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of three-fourths of the profits among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages, especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

The following Table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 15th May 1847, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums. This will be found a liberal reduction if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
30	On or before 15th of May, 1848.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£11 12 0
35		1,000	24 8 4	14 13 0
40		1,000	31 10 0	18 18 0
45		1,000	40 15 0	25 13 0
50		1,000	50 11 8	30 19 0

DAVID JONES, Actuary.

EAST-INDIA AGENCY OFFICES, 30, Great Winchester Street, London.

THOMPSON, FENNER, and SWINFORD, having succeeded to the business of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, have made arrangements for the transaction of every description of business essential to the Civil and Military Establishments of India.

Supplies of every kind furnished for regimental messes and others on the best possible terms.

1848.

THE following **SPLENDID SHIPS**, belonging to Messrs. GREEN, of Blackwall, built expressly for the INDIA TRADE, will be despatched punctually from GRAVESEND at the undermentioned dates:—

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Carnatic	800	C. Hynes	Madras & Calcutta	15 April
Seringapatam	1000		Ditto	10 May
Wesley	1150	F. Arrow	Ditto	5 June
Berham	1300	J. Gimblett	Ditto	30 —
Sutlej	1300	E. F. Nisbet	Cape, Madras, & Calcutta	15 July
Monarch	1400	C. G. Welles	Calcutta direct	25 —
Alfred	1400	A. Henning	Ditto	10 Aug.
Trafalgar (new)	1350	C. Nelson	Madras & Calcutta	20 —
Prince of Wales	1350	W. F. Hopkins	Calcutta direct	25 —
Vernon	1000	E. Voss	Madras direct	10 Sept.
Earl of Hardwicke	1000	A. Parish	Calcutta direct	35 —
Tartar	650	R. R. Harvey	Bombay direct	15 May
Malacca	700	A. Consett	Ditto	20 June
Agincourt	1000	W. H. Pare	Coast & Bombay	30 July
Owen Glendower	1000	D. Robertson	Cape & Bombay	10 Aug.

For Plans and Terms of Passage, apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 16, Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross; or to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

1848.

THE following **SPLENDID SHIPS**, belonging to Messrs. WIGRAM, of Blackwall, built and fitted expressly for the India Trade, will leave GRAVESEND at the appointed dates.—Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon.

Last Shipping-day in the East-India Docks three days previously.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Essex	850	T. W. Pixley ..	Cape & Bombay ..	20 March
Royal Albert	700	A. Scanlan	Bombay direct ..	10 June
Madstone	1000	J. T. Nash	Cape & Calcutta ..	3 July
Southampton	1050	W. A. Bowen, R.C.S.	Calcutta direct ..	20 do.
New Ship	900	C. C. Consett ..	Cape & Madras ..	14 Aug.
Queen	1350	D. M'Leod	Calcutta direct ..	1 Sept.
True Briton	800	S. McBeath	Ditto	10 Oct.
Minerva	900	G. Coleman	As may be required	
Samarang	700	W. Buckle	Ditto	

For Freight or Passage, apply to the respective Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 136, Leadenhall Street.

THE MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

84, King William Street, Mansion-house, London.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Hallifax, jun., Esq. Francis Mills, Esq.
Thomas Heath, Esq. Claude Edward Scott, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS MILLS, Esq., Chairman.

THOMAS HEATH, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John L. Bennett, Esq. Edwin Leaf, Esq. Barclay F. Watson, Esq.
Wm. Chippindale, Esq. William Lyall, Esq. Esq.
Edw. Sept. Codd, Esq. Thomas Morgan, Esq. J. J. Zornlin, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq. John Stewart, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Robert W. Eyles, Esq. | C. R. Harford, Esq. | William Scott, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Tweedie, F.R.S., 30, Montague Place, Bedford Square.

SOLICITOR.

John Saunders Bowden, Esq., 65, Aldermanbury.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co., | Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co.

On the 23rd June, 1847, the second division of surplus was made. The Reversionary Bonus averaged 53½ per cent. on the premiums received during the last five years; and the equivalent reduction averaged 31½ per cent. on the premiums payable until the next division, which will be in 1855.

Specimen Table of the Share of Profits allotted to existing Policies for £1,000 each.

Date when Effectd.	Age then	Original Annual Premium.	Bonus declared 1845.	Bonus declared 1847.	Total Sum now Payable.	Equivalent Reduction of Premium till next Division in 1852.	Rate of Reduction.
1836	23	£ 11 5 0	£ 5 5 0	£ 12 18 7	£ 138 7 8	15 3	40.28
1836	23	26 10 0	62 0 0	90 1 11	1,153 1 11	10 15	40.60
1836	45	37 9 2	74 0 0	107 5 0	1,181 5 0	15 10 11	41.50
1836	47	39 10 8	76 0 0	111 1 11	1,187 1 11	16 12 5	41.72
1837	24	37 10 8	53 0 0	93 8 5	1,146 8 5	11 6 2	40.62
1838	26	23 3 4	40 0 0	57 4 3	1,127 4 3	9 6 10	40.32
1839	26	23 3 4	30 0 0	58 6 8	1,118 6 8	9 6 8	40.28
1840	30	25 5 10	21 0 0	52 17 1	1,113 17 1	10 4 3	40.37
1841	33	27 3 4	.. ..	56 9 1	1,096 9 1	10 10 11	40.47
1842	37	23 13 4	.. ..	74 0 0	1,074 0 0	7 12 4	39.18
1843	34	22 4 2	.. ..	54 13 8	1,054 13 8	5 6 11	24.07
1844	39	31 12 6	.. ..	43 11 5	1,043 11 5	5 2 7	16.31
1845	34	23 4 2	.. ..	18 13 3	1,018 13 3	1 15 8	8.02

WM. THOS. ROBINSON, Actuary & Secretary.

PASSENGERS proceeding via the CONTINENT to INDIA, EGYPT, GREECE, ITALY, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, TREBISOND, &c., are informed that, by application at this office, berths may be secured in the Company's boats from Trieste to Alexandria, and to all the principal ports in the Mediterranean and Black Sea. Fares and all particulars may be learned at the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's R. Mail Steam Packet Company, 137, Leadenhall Street.

THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS.

THESE really important articles of under clothing, although manufactured expressly for India, are equally valuable in all tropical climates, and are strongly recommended by all medical men as the most effectual preventative of the miasmatic diseases arising from heat of perspiration to which the residents in warm climates are so particularly liable. This manufacture possesses all the advantages, without the inconvenience, of flannel waistcoats; the texture is light, soft, and delicate, perfectly free from all irritating or disagreeable qualities, and a very superior absorbent, consequently the very best description of under-waistcoat that can be worn in India, or in any warm climate. The valuable qualities of THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS are well known and have been long tested in India, and the very general approval and consequent demand for them has given rise to many inferior imitations, which, with a view to deceive, have been variously marked India Gauze, Oriental Gauze, Gauze Vigonia, &c. Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, therefore, beg most particularly to impress upon all parties the necessity of applying direct to their establishment, 152, STRAND, LONDON, for any they may require, and also most especially to caution the public against purchasing any article of the kind except those which are marked THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE, as none others can be depended upon.

These waistcoats are made both for ladies and gentlemen, and Messrs. Thresher and Glenny undertake to forward them in dozens or half-dozens to every part of England and the principal towns of Ireland and Scotland, carriage free, at the following prices:—Gentlemen's, 78s. per dozen, and Ladies', 66s. per dozen; and also to pack and forward them, free of expense, to any agent in India, by the overland route, at the following additional rates, viz. 12s. per dozen to Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, and 18s. per dozen to Bombay.

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Every particular connected with outfits to India, both for ladies and gentlemen, including detailed lists of requisite clothing, uniforms, &c. &c. for every appointment, with the necessary variations for the outfits of CIVILIANS, CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c. together with every information respecting passage by ship and by the overland route, baggage, packing, &c., will be forwarded on application to Messrs. Thresher and Glenny, as above.

TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

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Mohawk—G. MORISON, April 16.

Lying in the St. Katherine's Docks.

Goods must be alongside two days previous to the above dates, each ship calling at Portsmouth for specie and passengers on the 15th of each month.

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Name.	Tons.	Commanders.	Loading at.	To sail.
Helen Stewart	400	W. P. Buckham ..	London Docks ..	March 15
Nerbudda	428	— Crawford	Ditto	April 15
Sappho	446	— Dunlop	Ditto	May 15
Queen	379	— Gordon	Ditto	June 15

The above vessels are classed A. 1 at Lloyd's, and have superior accommodation for passengers. All goods must be cleared two days previous to the date of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. LINDSAY, 11, Abchurch Lane; or W. O. YOUNG, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	161	Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	171
BENGAL:—		Ceylon	173
Miscellaneous Intelligence	162	China	173
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	163	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
H.M. Forces in the East	165	Return of Viscount Hardings	173
Domestic Intelligence	165	The late Colonel Barnwell	173
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	166	The Chief-Justice of Hong- Kong	173
MADRAS:—		Abuse of the Prerogative of Mercy	173
Miscellaneous Intelligence	166	The Destructionists—their Cha- racter and Proceedings	174
Government General Order	167	HOME INTELLIGENCE:—	
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	167	Dinner to Lord Falkland	176
Domestic Intelligence	168	Debate at the East-India House	176
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	169	Miscellaneous Intelligence	184
BOMBAY:—		Shipping Intelligence	185
Miscellaneous Intelligence	169	Domestic Intelligence	186
Government General Order	169	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	186
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	169	Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India	186
Marine Department	171	Embarkation of Troops for India	186
Domestic Intelligence	171		

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Precursor*, with the mails, left Calcutta February 8th, Saugor 16th, Madras 14th, Point de Galle 18th, Aden 28th, and arrived at Suez March 6th. A mail left Hong-Kong by the *Braganza* January 30th, making Singapore February 8th, Penang 10th, and reaching Point de Galle on the 16th. The *Queen*, with a mail, left Bombay on the 15th ult. and arrived at Aden on the 26th. The three mails thus brought were forwarded to Alexandria, where they arrived on the 9th inst. At that place they were put on board the *Ripon*, which reached Malta on the 17th inst. The *Volcano*, with the Marseilles portion, left on the 17th, arriving at her destination on the 21st inst. The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on or about the 30th inst.

The *Benitack* (st.), with the London mail of December 24th, reached Calcutta February 4th.

The *Braganza*, with the London mail of November 24th, arrived at Hong-Kong January 26th.

The *Victoria*, with the London mail of Jan. 7, arrived at Bombay Feb. 9.

The *Erie*, with the London mail of March 3, reached Malta on the 14th inst.

The *Ardent*, with the London mail of March 7, reached Malta on the 15th inst.

The *Ariel*, conveying the two latter mails, left Malta for Alexandria on the 15th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Bombay will leave Southampton on the morning of Monday, April 3. Letters must be posted in London on Saturday, April 1; or, if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, April 7.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Feb. 8	Ceylon	Feb. 16
Madras	Feb. 14	China	Jan. 29
Bombay	Feb. 15	Singapore	Feb. 8

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

If any evidence were wanting of the quiet state of the **PUNJAB**, it would be found in the fact that the most important article of intelligence from that quarter is the report of a gaol *émeute*, in which four lives were lost and fifteen

prisoners escaped. But for the loss of life it was altogether a very contemptible affair.

SCINDIE would call for no mention but for the preparations made for receiving the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, who left the Presidency on the 10th of February, accompanied by Mr. GOLDSMID and Colonel MELVILL, as Secretaries. He was to proceed at once to the mouth of the Indus, and there to take a river steamer to Hyderabad. He was to be met at Tatta by Mr. PRINGLE and his staff, by whom the Governor was to be accompanied to the capital. The voice of public opinion was raised universally in praise of Mr PRINGLE's administration.

FROM INDIA PROPER there is little news. The campaign against the UNGOOL RAJAH had terminated in the flight of that Prince, after his gurus and stockades had been captured.

At CALCUTTA the absorbing topics were still the failure of the Union Bank and its consequences. Various meetings arising thereout had been held. The extraordinary press of matter forbids our reporting their proceedings at length; but the following points, extracted from a *précis* furnished by the local press, will be sufficient to indicate their nature and character:—

"On the day after that upon which we issued our last Summary, an adjourned general meeting of the Union Bank shareholders was held according to appointment. To this assembly the Committee of Inquiry submitted its report and a series of resolutions for winding up the affairs of the bank.

"The report was adopted, and also the resolutions appended,—the latter, however, in a modified form. An Executive Committee was appointed to conduct the affairs of the bank in liquidation, Messrs. T. C. Morton, G. Shearwood, H. Burkinyoung, and Manookjee Rustomjee being chosen as members thereof. Mr. J. L. Russell has since been appointed Secretary, on the resignation of Mr. W. H. Abbott. It was determined that a call of 200 rupees per share should be made, and that such shareholders as could afford it should make a loan of 20,000 rupees each, at 6 per cent. interest. It was understood, we believe, that those who really could not afford to pay these demands should not be pressed, but that those who could should, with the aid of the creditors, be compelled to meet them. The proceedings of the meeting involved some curious disclosures.

"Another meeting was held on the 28th ult. at which special committees were appointed, one to act in conjunction with the executive committee in the management of the indigo factories in which the bank holds an interest, and another for inquiring and reporting on the circumstances connected with the granting of the post-bills issued from the bank. This last committee was also instructed to inquire in what manner the remainder of the money due to the Commercial Bank of Bombay had been appropriated.

"A meeting of policy-holders in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Company was held on the 26th ult. to inquire into the condition of its funds, which, according to common ~~report~~ had been, to a great extent, lost or endangered by the managers. According to a statement drawn up by Mr. Greenaway, one of the Directors, it appeared, however, that the risk of loss had been very greatly exaggerated, as, though large sums had been invested in loans on Union Bank shares and post-bills, collateral security of a more valuable character and to a sufficient extent was in most cases held. It was, nevertheless, resolved to appoint a committee to investigate the accounts of the society, and to report the result of its inquiries to a meeting to be called at a future time. It appeared that the

Secretary of the association, Mr. John Storm, had, without in the first instance obtaining the sanction of the Directors, sent 70,000 rupees to his brother, on the collateral security of 82 Union Bank shares, and on this it was proposed to demand his resignation. But it was eventually resolved, that though the meeting did not exonerate Mr. Storm from culpability in the transaction, it could not charge him with dishonourable motives, and that he should not be required to resign his office."

From the same quarter we derive the following :—

"A case of some importance was decided in the Insolvent Court here lately. A wealthy Hindoo merchant, being associated with Mr. Larpent, of the insolvent firm of Cockerell and Co. as assignee for the estate of John Palmer and Co. was declared liable for the assets collected, and which amounted to above two lakhs of rupees, although he had never taken any active part in the management of the estate."

No new failures were announced, but trade was in a very depressed state, and the accounts recently received from home had created much dismay.

From MADRAS and BOMBAY the intelligence is uninteresting. The only provocative to the appetite of news-mongers at the latter presidency has been furnished by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who, having set his heart upon a small cause-bill establishing a small cause-court, wherein perhaps but a small measure of justice would be administered, had been round to Calcutta to stimulate the Legislative Council to comply with his wishes. According to the *Bombay Times*, this attempt to steal a march upon the opponents of the proposed measure was regarded with almost universal reprobation, and a strong memorial against the meditated "little-go" was in process of signature.

There are arrivals from CHINA, but nothing material is added thereby to our previous information.

BENGAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

THE ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE.—The *Englishman* states, that a report of the half-yearly meeting of the Atlas Insurance Company is now in circulation, and that an immediate payment of Rs. 1,000 is demanded to meet the present liabilities! The report states, that it is the opinion of the meeting that the office be wound up with the least possible delay.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 3.

LOSS OF A BOAT.—The troop-boat *Jellinghee*, in tow of the *Mahanuddy* steamer, when a little above Channel Creek on Sunday morning, on her way up to town, suddenly went down in one fathom water, leaving but just time enough for the passengers to get on board the steamer. The *Jellinghee* had on board eight hundred chests of opium and five lacs of treasure. She has since turned bottom up; but part of the treasure and a hundred chests of opium have been recovered. It seems difficult to assign a cause for this accident; but the *Jellinghee* was an iron steamer, and it is said that some of her plates were found to have been started.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 7.

OPIMUM SALE.—The average prices at the sale held on the 24th were Rs. 860 for Patna and 816 for Benares. This is a fall of about Rs. 100 per chest in the prices obtained at the last sale.—*Ibid*.

THE "MIRZAPORE."—The new steamer *Mirzapore*, belonging to the Ganges Company, took another trial trip on the 24th, having on board a large party of gentlemen and wealthy shroffs from the Bazar. Her performance proved satisfactory.—*Ibid*.

FRUIT, &c.—The show of fruits and vegetables at the Town-Hall on the 4th was the best known since the establishment of the society under whose auspices the exhibitions are held.—*Ibid*.

FIRE.—On Sunday last two fires took place in town: the first at Moochee-para, where one native house was destroyed; the second at Muchooa bazar, on which occasion about twenty huts were consumed.—*Ibid*, Feb. 8.

MOFUSSIL.

BUDGE BUDGE.—A supposed Tiger.—The supposed tiger which was seen at Budge Budge has been killed. It turns out to be a very large male leopard, stated to have measured thirty

inches in height. A small party assembled at the Acra Farm the other day, and proceeded towards Budge Budge in quest of sport. The natives said there was a hog in a patch of jungle, and two of the party, being well mounted, were desirous of a run. The proprietor of the Acra Farm volunteered to start the animal, and went into the jungle with the beaters for the purpose, armed with a spear. They had only proceeded a few yards when the man cried out Bagh! Bagh! running away with all his might, and a number of natives who were watching the proceeding instantly took to trees like as many monkeys. The Englishman, however, though deserted by his allies, having got a fair sight of his foe, advanced steadily till he had him in command of his spear, when he instantly transixed the brute, whose dying roar added to the terrors of the villagers. On being at length assured that the creature was dead, they came boldly up with spears and lattes to assist the sahib. The feat was a bold one, and not to be imitated by those who have not as strong arms and steady nerves as the well-known proprietor of Acra, for the slightest trepidation might have had very unpleasant consequences. Leopards are frequently speared with the aid of a net, but we do not recollect an instance of one being fairly faced in his lair by a single man on foot without support or assistance.—*Englishman*, Feb. 2.

DELHI.—Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., the agent to the Lieutenant Governor at Delhi, returned from his tour to the west on Saturday afternoon.

Arrivals.—Jan. 16.—Major-general Sir Walter R. Gilbert, K. B., commanding Sirhind division, proceeding to Hansie on duty; Major R. Haughton, deputy assistant adjutant general, proceeding to Hansie on duty; Captain J. S. Alston, officiating deputy judge advocate general, proceeding on general leave.—18. Lieutenant A. D. Turnbull, superintendent canals west of Jumna, on a tour of inspection along the canals under his charge; Captain G. N. Moore, H. M.'s Foot, proceeding to join his regiment.

Departure.—Jan. 18.—Major-general Sir W. R. Gilbert, K. C. B. commanding Sirhind division, proceeding to Hansie on duty.—*Gazette*, Jan. 19.

The Weather.—The weather has become rather too warm to be pleasant at this season of the year, and a good fall of rain would be of the greatest benefit in reducing the temperature.

Gaieties.—The reunion came off last evening, but was somewhat more thinly attended than had been anticipated. An accession of the fair sex in a short time may induce a more numerous assembly on the next occasion.

Death of Mahmud Meer Khaun.—We have to announce the death of Nuwab Mahmud Meer Khaun, a distinguished literateur of Delhi, son of the Maharatta governor of the province at the time of Lord Lake's entrance, and a pensioner of the British Government to a considerable amount. His library is one of the most valuable in Delhi.

A Great Traveller.—Among the visitors whom the curiosities of Delhi have lately attracted is Madame Pefeiffer, a Viennese lady, probably the greatest traveller of her sex on record. India is taken on her way home, as she has already visited a large portion of South America, Otaheite, China, Singapore, &c., and purposes returning to Europe by way of the Cape, or perhaps of the Persian Gulf, Turkish Arabia and Syria. She has also visited, before undertaking her present tour, almost every country of Europe, including Poland and Turkey in Europe, as also Syria and Egypt.

Arrivals.—Jan. 19.—Captain F. Lloyd, assistant commissary general, on duty; Lieutenant colonel J. T. Boilleau, officiating superintending engs. N. W. P. on tour of inspection.—*Ibid*. Jan. 22.

GOOMSUR.—Mr. J. P. Grant.—We understand that Mr. J. P. Grant, having finished his inquiry into the late Goomsur agency, has requested to be allowed to return at once to Calcutta, in order to submit a final report on the subject to Government, and we believe that his request has been acceded to.—*Englishman*, Feb. 2.

Gya.—Merit rewarded.—A very interesting ceremony took place at Gya on the 13th of the present month, Nowringhee Lill, 1st Grade Darogah of Gya, was invested with the sword. Mr. Balfour, the officiating magistrate, in the presence of Messrs. St. Quintin and Bell, the officiating civil and sessions judge and officiating collector, and in a crowded cutcherry, presented the sword with a copy of the government order. The sword is a very handsome one, purchased in England, and sent out, we believe, by the late magistrate's brother, Mr. De Latour. It has a good inscription on the blade, which is made as much for use as show, and the sheath is of crimson velvet and gold. Nowringhee Lill was highly delighted with a sword valued at Rs 300, received under the orders of the Deputy-Governor of Bengal in open cutcherry.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 3.

Lahore.—*Census of the City.*—The *Delhi Gazette* of the 29th ultimo contains a tabular statement shewing the results of a census of Lahore, taken during the last year, under the orders of Major M'Gregor. We are sorry we cannot afford room for it in full, and our readers will probably be content with an abstract of the information which it presents. The number of houses in the city is 19,820, of shops 8,774, together 28,594. The number of inhabitants is reckoned at 85,305, of whom 49,791 are Mahomedans and Christians, mostly, of course, the former,—22,064 Hindoos, and only 3,450 Sikhs.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 5.*

MYNPOORIE, JAN. 25.—*New Church.*—On this day, the festival of the conversion of Saint Paul the Apostle, the foundation stone of a church, to be built at this station, was laid by the venerable the Archdeacon Deatry.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan. 29.*

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATHERTON, H. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bulloah, res. ch. of his off. and treasury, Jan. 26.
BAYLEY, E. C. to be an asst. in the Meerut div. Jan. 28.
BINGHAM, H. to be head master of the college of civil engineers at Roorkee, Jan. 24.
BROWN, S. S. when rel. of his present ch. to offic. as civ. and ses. jud. of Goruckpore, dur. abs. of H. B. Harrington, Jan. 19.
BRUCE, T. civ. and ses. jud. of Tipperah res. ch. of his off. Jan. 26.
CAMPBELL, J. G. to be govt. agent and sec. to govt. Savings Bank fr. date of McClintock's embark. Jan. 24.
CARNAC, W. J. R. to be asst. in the Meerut div. and to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Boolundshehur fr. date on which he joined that station, Jan. 22.
COCKBURN, Mr. to be a mem. of the ferry fund com. at Patna v. Anson, Jan. 26.
FLETCHER, G. C. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, made over ch. of his off. to E. Lautour, Jan. 19.
FORBES, A. coll. of Rajeshye made over ch. of his treasury, Dec. 10, to proc. into the interior of his dist. on duty.
FRASER, Simon, to be civ. and ses. jud. of Bareilly, fr. date on which H. H. Thomas embarked for Europe, but to cont. to offic. as commr. of the Meerut div. till relieved, Jan. 26.
GARSTIN, C. civ. and ses. jud. of W. Burdwan, res. ch. of off. on Jan. 31.
JACKSON, E. off. mag. of Sarun, res. ch. of off. on Jan. 28.
LUKE, W. coll. of E. Burdwan made over ch. of the collectorate to G. G. Mackintosh, Jan. 24.
LIMOND, C. assist. to coll. of Moorshedabad, vested with sp. powers, Jan. 28.
LONGMORE, W. J. assist. dep. coll. of Bulloah, del. over ch. of the akbarry dep. of that dist. Jan. 24.
LYNCH, J. F. dep. mag. of Tirhoot, transf. to Sarun in like capacity, and vested with full pow. of mag. in a sub. div. at Sewan.
MACKINTOSH, G. G. mag. of E. Burdwan, made over ch. of off. to Pigou on Jan. 31.
MCLEOD, G. F. assist. to the mag. and coll. of Benares, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. Jan. 19.
MUSPRATT, J. R. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, dur. abs. of Yule, Jan. 19.
PIGOU, A. rec. ch. of off. of mag. of E. Burdwan, fr. Mackintosh.
QUINTIN, W. St. Q. add. jud. of Behar, made over ch. of his off. and that of civ. and ses. jud. of that dist. to T. Sandys, Jan. 22.
RAVENSHAW, E. C. to res. the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, fr. Feb. 8.
READE, E. A. rec. ch. of the offices of agent to the Gov. Gen. at Benares, and of superint. with the ex-rajahs of Coorg and Sattara, on the 19th Jan. fr. Lieut. col. Carpenter.
RICHARDSON, D. dep. mag. of Hooghly is vested with the powers described in cl. 3, sec. 2, reg. 3, of 1821, Jan. 26.
SIMSON, R. reported qual. for pub. serv. attached to N. W. pres.
SMELT, A. civ. and ses. jud. of E. Burdwan, made over ch. of his off. to W. Luke, Jan. 24.
SWEETENHAM, H. civ. and ses. jud. of Dacca, res. ch. of off. on Jan. 31.
TEMPLE, R. asst. to Meerut div. trans. to Agra div. Jan. 18.
TROTTER, W. T. coll. of Rungpore, assum. ch. of treasury on Jan. 19.
WILLIAN, N. A. unconv. dep. coll. of Goruckpore, pl. in ch. of the treasury of that district, Jan. 26.
WILSON, H. R. unconv. dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Budaon, vested with powers of a jt. mag. Jan. 19.
WYATT, T. judge of Rungpore, made over ch. of off. on Jan. 28.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

DAVIS, S. F. Jan. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BECHER, S. J. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Jounpoor, 1 mo. fr. date of quitting station.
COOKE, E. A. to proc. to Cape, in conformity with the leave granted him in G. O. Dec. 24.
HARRINGTON, H. B. civ. and ses. judge of Goruckpore, 4 mo.
LAMB, H. S. 2 mo. to Madras.
SIMSON, R. 2 mo. to Goruckpore.

TENYON, E. T. mag. of Nuddea, 1 mo. in ext. Jan. 25.
YULE, G. M. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, 1 mo. Jan. 19.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FISHER, Rev. F. to Europe, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Brev. lieut. col. J. C. B. art. fr. 2nd brig. to 3rd batt. ANSON, Maj. F. W. made over ch. of pol. duties at Bhopawur, to Wilkie, Jan. 1.
BATCHelor, Cornet C. posted to 4th L.C. Jan. 24.
BEATSON, Maj. W. T. 54th N.I. perm. to the com. of the cav. div. of H. H. the Nizam's army, in succ. to Blair, dec. Jan. 14.
BENSON, Lieut. col. R. C. B. on staff emp. fr. 43rd L.I. to 5th N.I.
BIRCH, Capt. W. C. asst. gen. supt. for suppr. of Thuggee and Dacoitee of Hooghly div. rec. ch. of off. on Feb. 1.
BISHOP, 2nd Lieut. H. P. art. fr. 1st comp. 6th batt. to 3rd comp. 3rd batt. at Lahore, Jan. 22.
BOSWORTH, 1st Lieut. T. H. art. posted to 1st comp. 6th batt. at Loodianah, Jan. 22.
BRACKEN, Capt. J. dept. asst. adj. gen. transferred fr. Sangor to pres. div. when relieved by Capt. Lindsay.
BRIND, Brev. lieut. col. F. art. posted to 2nd brig. Jan. 22.
BROWNE, Lieut. col. B. art. posted to 8th batt. Jan. 22.
BURNETT, Capt. F. C. art. fr. 1st comp. 3rd batt. and com. of No. 3 horse field battery, to 4th comp. 6th batt. and com. of No. 19 horse field battery at Jullundur, Jan. 22.
BURTON, Capt. R. res. ch. of his duties 17th Dec. fr. Capt. R. Morrison, asst. adjt. gov. gen. in Rajpootana, Jan. 21.
CARNEGIE, Lieut. G. F. 44th N.I. having passed, fairly, the examination in field engineering pres. in par. 7 of G. O. of Sept. 30, 1847, is conf. in the com. of the 1st co. sappers and pioneers to which he was appt. in G. O. Nov. 1, 1847.
CARPENTER, Lieut. col. T. D. made over ch. of the offices of agt. to the Gov. Gen. at Benares, and of superint. with the ex-rajahs of Coorg and Sattara, Jan. 19, to E. A. Reade, commr. 5th div.
COOKE, Capt. W. A. 2nd N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 2.
COOKES, 1st Lieut. C. H. art. posted to 1st troop 3rd brig. at Umballah, Jan. 22.
COOPER, Capt. G. L. comm. of ordnance, fr. Ajmere to Cawnpore mag. Jan. 23.
CORBETT, Ens. A. F. fr. 2nd Eur. regt. to 43rd lt. inf. Jan. 24.
DAY, 2nd Lieut. E. W. art. fr. 3rd comp. 2nd batt. to 1st comp. 1st batt. at Lahore, Jan. 22.
DAY, Maj. E. F. art. from 6th to 1st batt. to continue to com. art. div. at Ferozepore, Jan. 22.
DEWAUL, Lieut. P. H. K. 34th N.I. to do duty with inval. on board the ship *Prince of Wales*, Jan. 28.
DICKSON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. fr. 2nd comp. 8th batt. to 4th comp. 4th batt. at Ferozepore, Jan. 22.
DIXON, Lieut. col. C. G. art. fr. 8th to 3rd batt. Jan. 22.
DOUGLAS, Lieut. col. on leave fr. 49th to 44th N.I. Jan. 28.
DRAKE, Capt. J. M. 46th N.I. to do duty at the Landour depot, during the ensuing season, Jan. 18.
EWART, Lieut. col. D. art. posted to 6th batt. Jan. 22.
FRENCH, Brev. capt. J. 14th N.I. passed varnac. exam.
FULTON, Lieut. J. art. to offic. fr. Dec. 1 last, as an asst. exec. off. at Jullundur, v. Hutchinson.
GARDINER, Brev. capt. T. J. 16th N.I. retd. to duty, Feb. 2.
GERRARD, Capt. J. G. sub asst. commt. dep. to be dep. asst. 2nd class, v. Simpeon, fr. Feb. 5.
GORDON, Lieut. and adj. R. K. 2nd Sikh local inf. to do the duty of 2nd in com. of that corps, in add. to his duty as adj. Jan. 21.
GRAME, unposted Ens. C. H. E. posted to 54th N.I. at Agra, and to join, Jan. 12.
GRANT, Brev. lieut. col. C. art. to join and ass. com. of 3rd brig. making over com. of art. at Lahore to the next senior officer.
HAINES, 1st Lieut. E. eng. to be exec. eng. Tenasserim div. dep. pub. works, Jan. 28.
HARDCASTLE, Lieut. E. J. 53rd N.I. to be an asst. to Gov. Gen. agt. in Rajpootana, Feb. 4.
HARRIOTT, Brev. col. D. C. B. fr. 9th to 4th L.C.
HATCH, Lieut. G. C. 57th N.I. to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. Shrinidiv. Jan. 12.
HAWKINS, Lieut. col. F. S. C. B. to be commy. gen. with a seat at the Military Board, v. Burton, Feb. 5.
HEBERT, 1st Lieut. F. H. art. posted to 1st comp. 8th batt. at Newgong, Jan. 22.
HICKEY, Lieut. W. A. G. 32nd N.I. to be adjt. 1st irr. cav. in sec. to Watson, Jan. 10.
HIRE, Lieut. S. J. 22nd N.I. and attached to the 2nd Assam. lt. inf. batt. is at his own req. pl. at disp. of C. in C. Feb. 4.
HOGGE, Capt. C. art. posted to 1st comp. 4th batt. Jan. 22.
HOLLAND, 1st Lieut. G. art. fr. 4th comp. 6th batt. to 1st comp. 4th batt. at Loodianah, Jan. 22.
HOME, Lieut. col. R. fr. 44th N.I. to 43rd L.I. at Shahjehanpore.
HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. princ. asst. to commr. of Arrakan, at Akyab, res. ch. of his off. Jan. 14.
HUISE, Capt. A. art. fr. 4th comp. 7th batt. and com. of No. 1, horse field battery, to 1st troop 2nd brig. at Meerut, Jan. 22.

JACKSON, Brev. capt. E. 4th L. C. and 2nd in com. of 2nd Ir. cav. to be comdt. 5th Ir. cav. in succ. to Anson, Jan. 10.
 KIRBY, 1st Lieut. G. art. fr. 2nd batt. to 4th comp. 9th batt.
 KNATCHBULL, Capt. R. E. art. fr. 6th comp. 8th batt. and com. of No. 15 lt. field battery, to 4th comp. 7th batt. and com. of No. 1 horse field battery at Bareilly, Jan. 28.
 LARKINS, Capt. G. art. fr. 2nd comp. 9th batt. and com. of No. 18 lt. field battery, to 1st comp. 3rd batt. and com. of No. 3 horse field battery at Dum-Dum, Jan. 22.
 LINDSAY, Capt. W. 10th N.I. to offic. as dept. asst. adj. gen. of Saugor div. to proc. to relieve Capt. Braeken.
 LITTLER, Maj. gen. Sir J. H. K.C.B. fr. Punjab to pres. div.
 LUDLOW, Major J. pol. ag. at Jypore, deliv. over ch. of off. to Capt. R. Morrison on Dec. 25.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. D. 20th N.I. to act as interp. to depôt of H. M.'s troops under orders to march fr. Chinsurah to Allahabad.
 MACKENZIE, Capt. M. art. fr. 2nd comp. 6th batt. and com. of No. 9 horse field battery, to 4th troop 1st brig. at Loodianaah.
 MACKENZIE, Ens. H. posted to 20th N.I. in progress to Allahabad, Jan. 24.
 MASON, Lieut. G. H. M. asst. to ag. to Gov.-gen. in Rajpootana, assum. ch. of the Jodhpore agency fr. Gresthead, on Jan. 1.
 McPHERSON, Brev. capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. to do duty at the Landour depôt during the ensuing season, Jan. 18.
 MEAD, 1st Lieut. J. A. R. art. posted to 1st comp. 1st batt. at Lahore, Jan. 22.
 METCALFE, Lieut. W. 35th lt. inf. to be adj. v. Boileau, dec.
 MOFFAT, Lieut. A. K. 58th N.I. to be adj. v. Lockett, Jan. 11.
 MOWATT, Maj. J. L. art. posted to 6th batt. Jan. 22.
 MORRISON, Capt. R. asst. agt. to Gov.-gen. in Rajpootana, rec. ch. of off. of pol. agt. at Jypore, fr. Ludlow, on Dec. 25.
 NASE, Lieut.-col. J. C.B. new prom. posted to 49th N.I. at Ferozepore, Jan. 28.
 PALEY, Capt. W. art. posted to 6th comp. 8th batt. and com. of No. 15, lt. field battery at Hajepore, Jan. 22.
 PARSONS, Lieut.-col. J. C.B. asst. the com. of Scindiah's comt.
 PIXLEY, 2nd Lieut. A. W. art. fr. 3rd comp. 3rd batt. to 2nd comp. 7th batt. at Meerut, Jan. 22.
 POTT, Brev. capt. S. eng. to be exec. eng. 5th or Benares div. dep. pub. works, Jan. 28.
 PRESENT, 2nd Lieut. T. fr. 3rd comp. 6th batt. to 6th comp. 8th batt. at Bareilly, Jan. 22.
 RAMSAY, Capt. J. asst. of the 1st class, to be jt. dep. commy. gen. v. Thompson, prom. Feb. 5.
 REID, Capt. C. S. commy. of ordnance fr. Cawnpore to Ajmere mag. Jan. 25.
 RIPLEY, Lieut. F. rec. ch. of the off. of prin. asst. to commr. of Arracan at Aeng, fr. Major Williams, Jan. 15.
 ROSE, Lieut. J. 71st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 5.
 ROWLAT, Lieut. E. A. jun. asst. to the commr. of Assam, ret'd. to that province, Dec. 28.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. C. W. 15th N.I. to be adj. v. Sibley, dec. Jan. 11.
 RUSSELL, Ens. H. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 30. v. Brown, dec.
 SALMON, Capt. G. P. art. posted to 2nd comp. 8th batt. and com. of No. 18, lt. field battery, at Lucknow, Jan. 22.
 SALMON, Lieut. C. S. 57th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 31, in succ. to Masson, invalide Jan. 28.
 SHOWERS, Lieut. C. L. 14th N.I. to be an asst. to gov. gen. agt. in Rajpootana, Feb. 4.
 SIMPSON, Capt. R. S. dep. asst. 2nd class commt. dep. to be dep. asst. 1st class, v. Tickell, prom. Feb. 5.
 SPITWELL, Ens. W. H. posted to 31st N.I. at Ferozepore, Jan. 24.
 STANKIE, Capt. T. 48th N.I. to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. Dinapore and Benares div. Jan. 12.
 SWINTON, Lieut. S. C. A. 8th L.C. passed vernac. exam.
 THATCHER, Capt. R. 9th N.I. to do duty at Landour depot. during ensuing season, Jan. 11.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. col. W. J. C.B. to be dep. commy. gen. v. Hawkins, prom. Feb. 5.
 TICKELL, Capt. R. S. dep. asst. 1st class commt. dep. to be asst. 2nd class, v. Thompson, prom. Feb. 5.
 TROTTER, Ens. L. J. posted to 2nd Eur. regt. at Subathoo.
 TURTON, Maj. J. art. posted to 8th batt. Jan. 22.
 TWYCCROSS, Lieut. W. S. 73rd N.I. to be adj. in succ. to Lawrence.
 TYLER, Capt. G. 53rd N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. dur. abs. of O'Hanlon, Jan. 15.
 VINCENT, Maj. gen. W. col. of 8th N.I. to the div. staff of the army in succ. to Maj. gen. Sir J. H. Littler, K.C.B. nominated to a seat in the Supreme Council, Feb. 4.
 WARNER, Capt. W. K. art. fr. 4th comp. 6th batt. and com. of No. 19 field battery, to 1st troop 3rd brig. at Umballah, Jan. 22.
 WATSON, Ens. H. A. doing duty with 48th N.I. to join and do duty with 26th L.I. proceeding to Barraekpore, on the termination of his leave of abs.
 WATSON, Lieut. T. 33rd N.I. adjt. 1st Ir. cav. to be 2nd in com. 2nd Ir. cav. in succ. to Jackson, Jan. 10.
 WELCHMAN, Brev. maj. 10th N.I. to ch. of inval. on board the ship *Prince of Wales*, Jan. 28.
 WHISH, Maj. gen. W. S. C.B. posted to presidency div. Jan. 17; fr. pres. to Punjab div. Jan. 23.
 WHISH, Brev. capt. G. P. adj. to 60th N.I. to a.-d.-e. to Maj. gen. W. S. Whish, C.B. Jan. 18.
 WILDIG, Lieut. H. P. 34th N.I. passed vernac. exam.

WILKIE, Capt. D. rec. ch. of pol. duties at Bhopawur fr. Anson on Jan. 1.
 WILLIAMS, Maj. D. prin. asst. to com. of Arracan at Aeng, made over ch. of the duties of his off. to Lieut. F. Ripley, Jan. 15.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. W. to be sub. asst. commy. gen. to complete the estab. Feb. 5.
 WILSON, Lieut. col. A. art. posted to 9th batt. Jan. 22.
 WILSON, Ens. T. H. 57th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, in succ. to Masson, inval. Jan. 28.
 WOOD, Lieut. col. H. J. C.B. art. fr. 6th batt. to 3rd brig. Jan. 22.
 WOOD, Ens. J. C. 30th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mar. dur. abs. of Lieut. Dodgson, on leave.
 WOODCOCK, Ens. E. H. posted to 55th N.I. at Nowgong, Jan. 24.
 WORRELL, Lieut. col. H. L. fr. 4th to 9th L.C.
 YOUNG, 2nd Lieut. R. serv. pl. at disp. of C. in C. Jan. 28.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED. INFANTRY.

COMYN, A. de Courcy. LEICESTER, W. F. Jan. 22.
 PERL, G. Feb. 2. REID, C. A. Feb. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGNEW, Lieut. W. jun. assist to commis. of Assam 1 mo. Feb. 2.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. C. 60th N.I. fr. Dec. 15 to April 1, to rem. at pres. until sailing of ship *Ellenborough*.
 ALSTON, Capt. J. S. 27th N.I. off. dep. judge adv. gen. Sirhind div. 3 mo. to Calcutta, to apply for leave to sen. on m. c. Jan. 15.
 BIRRELL, Brev. lieut. col. D. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 BRADFORD, Lieut. E. O. art. fr. Jan. 2 to Feb. 12, 1847.
 BUSH, Capt. R. Y. B. 65th N.I. furl. to Europe, Jan. 28.
 CARTWRIGHT, Maj. gen. E. com. pres. div. fr. 17th Jan. to 1st March, to rem. at Calcutta, and apply for furl. to Europe.
 CARTWRIGHT, Maj. gen. E. to Europe on furl.
 CASTLE, Ens. W. B. 38th L.I. fr. Jan. 3 to July 3 to Calcutta, on m. c.
 CHARTERIS, Capt. W. J. H. 45th N.I. 3 mo. to pres. to apply for furl. to Europe, fr. Feb. 1.
 COBBE, Capt. C. H. inv. estab. 4 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 COOPER, Capt. C. 23rd N.I. leave ease.
 COX, Brev. maj. G. 60th N.I. fr. Dec. 29 to Nov. 15, in ext. to hills n. of Deyrah on m. c.; this cancels former leave.
 CROSSMAN, Lieut. F. G. 45th N.I. to pres. on m. c.
 DODGSON, Lieut. D. S. 30th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c. Jan. 28.
 DRAKE, Capt. J. M. 46th N.I. fr. Jan. 26 to Nov. 1 to hills n. of Deyrah on m. c.
 DEWAUL, Lieut. P. H. R. 34th N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 DOUGLAS, Ens. G. R. G. 32nd N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 GRISSALL, Capt. J. 46th N.I. 1 year fr. Feb. 1, to Simla, on m. c.
 HAIG, Lieut. W. R. Y. 52nd N.I. 8 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 HICKEY, Lieut. C. E. 1st N.I. fr. Dec. 3, 1847, to Jan. 10.
 JAMES, Lieut. M. 28th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 6, to Cawnpore, on m. c. and appear before med. committee.
 LUDLOW, Maj. J. 6th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. A. M. Arracan loc. batt. fr. Dec. 28, 1847, to Jan. 15, to Calcutta, on m. c.
 MITCHELL, Capt. W. St. L. 13th N.I. 1 year fr. Jan. 15, to Nynoe Tal and Ahnora, on m. c.
 O'HANLON, Major P. 1st L.C. 2 years to Cape, on m. c.
 REVELEY, Ens. W. 65th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. Jan. 28.
 RICHARDS, Capt. S. 55th N.I. 2nd in com. of 8th irreg. cav. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. H. C. 31st N.I. to Europe, on furl. Feb. 2.
 RYLEY, Lieut. G. 74th N.I. to Europe, on furl. fr. Bombay.
 SHOWERS, Maj. St. G. D. 72nd N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 THOMAS, Capt. G. P. 64th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to April 1, to rem. in Calcutta and enable him to rejoin his regt. at Allahabad.
 THOMPSON, Ens. E. 1st N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. Jan. 28.
 THOMPSON, Capt. J. 19th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 TURTON, Maj. J. art. fr. Jan. 20 to April 1, to pres.
 VIBART, 1st Lieut. M. J. art. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 VINCENT, Lieut. G. T. T. leave to be considered as on m. c. instead of p. a.
 WALSH, Brev. capt. C. G. 19th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 15, in ext. to remain at Calcutta.
 WHITE, Lieut. E. J. 2nd Eur. regt. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 WHITE, Lieut. M. J. 26th L.I. fr. Nov. 1, 1847, to March 1, in ext. on m. c. to rem. at Mussoorie.
 WILLEN, Capt. 19th N.I. to Europe on furl.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. col. D. 22nd N.I. 2 yrs. to Cape on m. c.
 WYMER, Col. G. P. C.B. 38th L.I. furl. to Europe, Jan. 28.
 YOUNG, 1st Lieut. J. art. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bandah.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. R. J. to be gar. asst. surg. at Allahabad.
 CLEGHORN, Asst. surg. H. F. C. M.D. perm. to resign appt. in the Mysore com. fr. date of embark. Feb. 4.
 DES FORGE, Vet. surg. W. to aff. prof. aid to horses of 4th troop, 2nd brig. horse art.

DUNCAN, Asst. surg. J. M.D. on leave fr. 3rd to 5th N.I. Jan. 28.
 GABBETT, Surg. C. posted to 3rd N.I. proceeding to Hoshayarpore, Jan. 28.
 HARPER, Asst. surg. G. is rem. fr. 66th N.I. and to aff. med. aid to the left wing of 14th N.I. at Mirzapore, v. Kirk, Jan. 11.
 KIRK, Asst. surg. K. W. M.D. placed at disp. of Lieut. gov. N. W. prov. with a view to his app. to the civ. station of Bareilly.
 MACANISH, Asst. surg. J. fr. 67th to 52nd N.I. at Lahore.
 MACINTYRE, Surg. col. perm. to ret. fr. service on pens. of 1911. per ann. fr. March 1.
 MACNAB, Surg. D. M.D. perm. to ret. fr. service on pens. of 1911. per ann. fr. Feb. 28.
 MADDEN, Asst. surg. C. to be surg. fr. Jan. 31, v. Murray, ret.
 MANGER, Asst. surg. O. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 46th Madras N.I. at Soomee.
 McDONALD, Asst. surg. D. M.D. passed vernac. exam.
 McKINNON, Surg. C. M.D. fr. 14th to 67th N.I. in progress to Cawnpore.
 MOUNTJOY, Asst. surg. J. W. to aff. med. aid to Arracan local batt. Jan. 23.
 PALSGRAVE, Surg. J. H. perm. to retire fr. Jan. 31 on pension.
 PHILLIPSON, Asst. surg. R. to be surg. fr. Jan. 38, v. Palsgrave, retired.
 PLAYFAIR, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. 43rd Lt. inf. to aff. med. aid to jail dispensary and civil establishments at Shahjehanpore.
 SMILLITO, Asst. surg. W. fr. 3rd to 44th N.I. at Cawnpore.
 SISMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. to do duty with 1st Eur. fus. on arrival of 67th N.I. at Cawnpore, or when relieved fr. med. ch. of that corps by Surg. MacKelsion.
 STILL, Surg. H. fr. 8th N.I. posted to 3rd L.C. of which corps he is at present in med. ch. v. Colquhoun, ret. Jan. 28.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. F. ret. to do duty, Feb. 2.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. posted to 4th L.C. to join on arrival of corps at Cawnpore.
 TURNER, Asst. surg. G. attached to pres. circle of med. superintendence, and to join on term. of leave of abs. Jan. 8.
 VANS DUNLOP, Surg. A. M.D. 52nd N.I. to med. ch. of 6th batt. art. at Jullundur, dur. abs. of Brander, Jan. 15.
 WALLICH, Asst. surg. G. C. M.D. 2nd irr. cav. to relieve Asst. surg. Kemp, fr. med. ch. of 1st regt. Sikh local infantry.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEATTIE, Surg. A. to Europe, on furl.
 BOWHILL, Asst. surg. J. Meywar Bheel corps, 3 mo. fr. Jan. 15.
 BRANDER, Surg. J. M. art. 4 mo. to pres. to apply for leave to sea, on m. c. Jan. 10.
 CHEKE, Asst. surg. G. N. leave canc. at his req. Jan. 26.
 PURVES, Vet. surg. J. 4th L.C. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 9, to pres. on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—9th lancers. Capt. Little, 2 yrs. leave to England; Lieut. Kemp, 2 yrs. leave to England.—10th hussars. Maj. Wagh, 2 years' leave to England; Asst. surg. Fraser will take ch. of recruits to Panwell and Kirkee; Lieuts. Little, Given, Holmes, and Smith, leave to Bombay; Lieut. Thompson to Bombay, to be exam. in Maharratta; Cornet Williams to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.

INFANTRY.—8th regt. Lieuts. Roback and Garnett leave to Bombay; Lieut. Souter to Bombay, to be exam. in Maharratta; Lieut. McDermott, 1 mo. to rem. at Poonah.—10th. Lieut. H. A. Hollingsworth to be interp.—31st. Paymr. Law remains.—22nd. Capt. Russell, fr. 28th, to be capt. v. Coote, who exch.; Ens. Pennefather to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Pennefather.—Asst. surg. McGrath, to take ch. of recruits of 86th foot, to emb. for Tankaria Bunder, and thence to Deesa; Asst. surg. Anderson to take ch. of recruits of 8th foot fr. Eng.; Capt. F. B. Russell, 1 mo. to Bombay; Maj. Smith, 2 mo. to Ahmednuggur; Lieuts. Walsh and Jones, 2 mo. to Ahmednuggur; Lieut. cols. Bollean and Derinxy, to be brigadiers of the 2nd class.—24th. Asst. surg. Donald, leave ext. to March 8.—25th. Asst. surg. McDonald, 1 year, to England.—28th. Capt. H. J. Coote, fr. 22nd foot, to be capt. v. Russell, who exch.; Asst. surg. Shelton, M.D. to Vingoria, in ch. of detach. of 78th, and afterwards leave to England; Ens. Bourn, leave to England; Lieuts. Thompson, Forster, and Messiter to precede the regt. to England by the overland route.—29th. Lieut. col. Congreve, and Lieut. Walker, 6 mo. leave to Bareilly and Almorah.—50th. Ens. Hibbert, leave home.—51st. Lieut. col. Elliott, to be a brig. of 2nd class and com. Bangalore.—53rd. Paymr. Erakine remains.—61st. Asst. surg. Jephson doing duty with 14th drag.—78th. Major Vassall, leave fr. Jan. 18th to Feb. 10; Lieut. Ridge, 1 mo. to Bombay, on m. c.—86th. Lieut. col. Derinxy, to be com. of garr. of Bombay; Ens. Creagh, leave to Bombay; Lieut. Creagh, 2 mo. to Bombay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT, the lady of Capt. s. at Hingoloe, Jan. 6.
 ALEXANDER, the lady of Lieut. W. adj. 2nd cav. Gwalior cont. d. at Augur, Jan. 27.
 CHRISTOPHER, the lady of Lieut. L. R. 71st N.I. s. at Nakhodah, Jan. 22.
 CONES, Mrs. A. s. (still-born), at Calcutta, Jan. 24.

CONLAN, the wife of J. s. at Mookutsur, Jan. 4.
 CONNEW, the wife of Capt. H. B. of the *Enigma*, s. at Calcutta, Jan. 27.
 COOKS, the lady of Maj. T. 17th N.I. s. at Jansee, Jan. 11.
 DORMIEUX, Mrs. F. jun. s. Jan. 30.
 FRASER, the lady of H. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 6.
 GLASSUP, Mrs. R. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 26.
 GOMESS, the wife of T. M. s. at Bandel, Jan. 24.
 GORDON, the lady of D. M. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 4.
 GRIFFITHS, the lady of E. P. d. at Garden Reach, Jan. 30.
 HAMILTON, Mrs. W. M. d. at Allahabad, Jan. 10.
 HUMB, the lady of J. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 28.
 JACOB, Mrs. A. W. s. at Futtehpore, Jan. 28.
 JONES, the wife of M. J. s. at Agra, Jan. 22.
 MACKILLOP, the lady of C. W. c.s. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 24.
 McCONNELL, the wife of J. F. s. at Agra, Jan. 13.
 MOTLEY, the lady of C. surg. 9th L.C. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 7.
 O'DOWDA, the lady of R. d. at Chowringhee, Jan. 30.
 PEREIRA, Mrs. M. A. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 15.
 PRINSEP, Mrs. d. at Belvidere, Feb. 2.
 REDGERS, Mrs. G. E. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 17.
 SHELTON, the lady of Lieut. and adjt. H. R. 38th L.I. s. at Umballah, Jan. 25.
 SHIRREFF, the lady of Capt. F. 65th N.I. s. at Chinsurah, Feb. 7.
 SPANKIE, the lady of R. c.s. s. at Allahabad, Jan. 30.
 SPRENGER, the lady of Dr. A. s. at Delhi, Feb. 1.
 STUDDY, the lady of Capt. T. B. inv. d. (still-born) at Rajpore, Jan. 23.
 WESTON, the lady of Lieut. and adjt. C. S. 86th N.I. s. at Hoshearpore, Jan. 24.
 WYLLIE, the lady of Capt. R. 6th N.I. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 28.

MARRIAGES.

CHARRIOL, T. A. to Anna, relict of the late C. Langlois, at Durrumtollah, Jan. 24.
 GREIG, John, surg. 89th N.I. to Jane, relict of the late Lieut. col. W. H. Earle, at Allahabad, Jan. 24.
 HAVILAND, R. H. to Sarah, relict of the late L. J. Smith, at Kusowlee, Jan. 21.
 HAY, J. W. to Anne Lucretia Moore, at Calcutta, Jan. 24.
 McDONALD, Lieut. Donald, 20th N.I. to Miss L. S. Nuthall, at Cawnpore, Jan. 29.
 McLEOD, George F. c.s. to Anna Maria, d. of Dr. Butter, civ. surg. of Benares, at Benares, Jan. 18.
 PAXTON, David, to Jane, d. of J. Chance, at Calcutta, Jan. 22.
 PRATT, Hodgson, c.s. to Sarah C. d. of J. Wetherell, at Calcutta, Dec. 27.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. William C. art. to Mary B. d. of D. Elliot, m.c.s. at Calcutta, Feb. 3.
 SHALLOW, George, to Charlotte H. A. d. of the late Lieut. E. Rushworth, at Calcutta, Feb. 3.
 THOMSON, A. to Jane Liddell, at Calcutta, Jan. 21.
 TOWNSEND, Edward, to Mary Anne Wilson, at Calcutta, Jan. 20.
 TWENTYMAN, Wm. J. to Clarinda M. M. d. of F. D. Bellew, at Calcutta, Jan. 29.

DEATHS.

BARBER, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 43, Feb. 1.
 BARTLETT, James, at Meerut, Jan. 21.
 BASSAGE, J. F. at Calcutta, aged 37, Jan. 19.
 BEAN, infant d. of J. at Bankipore, Jan. 5.
 BUGNELL, Margaret, d. of the late James, at Calcutta, aged 20, Jan. 26.
 DOUGLAS, J. R. at Benares, aged 50, Jan. 19.
 FOY, C. C. s. of C. C. Jan. 15.
 FRANZSI, Virginia M. d. of J. D. at Sealdah, aged 1, Jan. 30.
 GASPAR, Begoom, A. C. widow of the late A. C. at Calcutta, aged 58, Jan. 29.
 GIBBS, Lieut. col. J. comdt. of Buxar, Dec. 8.
 GORDON, Edward, s. of Capt. George, 50th N.I. at Lahore, Jan. 19.
 GREEN, John G. s. of Owen, at Calcutta, Feb. 2.
 HARVEY, C. P. at Calcutta, aged 32, Jan. 27.
 LACKERSTEEN, Adeline, d. of Count, on board the ship *Centaur*, at sea, aged 12, Dec. 20.
 MACKENZIE, Margaret S. wife of James, at Calcutta, aged 20, Jan. 25.
 PAXTON, Sophie J. d. of the late Stewart, C. S. at Calcutta, aged 20, Jan. 24.
 PEREIRA, Lucy M. wife of P. at Calcutta, aged 19, Jan. 29.
 REMFAY, Eliza, M. d. of Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 9 mo. Feb. 3.
 ROSCOE, Maria, relict of the late Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 65, Jan. 24.
 SMITH, D. S. at Calcutta, aged 34, Jan. 26.
 SOUTTER Peter G. at Calcutta, aged 24, Jan. 26.
 SUNDER, Mrs. L. M. at Calcutta, aged 25, Feb. 5.
 TROWER, F. C. d. of Lieut. C. P. 23rd N.I. at Philour, Jan. 29.
 TYLER, Conductor Samuel, at Calcutta, aged 53.
 WEDDERBURN, Mary Anne, wife of Lieut. C. F. W. H.M.'s 53rd, at Ferozepore, Jan. 3.
 WESTBRECHT, Edmond H. s. of the Rev. J. at Chinsurah, aged 2 mo. Jan. 23.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 23.—*Teak*, M'Farlane, China; *Maupeities*, Rosse, Havre; *Lemonda*, Dangret, Granville; *Braemar*, Lovewell, Isle of France.—25. *Centauro*, Herring, Mauritius.—26. *Argo*, Chapman, Boston; *Lord Elphinstone*, Andree, Madras.—28. *Sylph*, M'Donald, Hong-Kong and Singapore; *Ceres*, Equin, Bourbon.—29. Steamer *Enterprise*, Cops, Moulmein; *Prentice*, Smith, Boston.—FEB. 1. *Waterwitch*, Forgan, China; *Gol*, Heroo, Bourbon; *Nasser*, Chaplain, Port Louis; *Penang*, Riddock, Liverpool; *Barl of Hardwick*, Brown, London.—2. *Oriza*, Polier, Bourbon.—6. Steamer *Bentick*, Field, Suez; *Isly*, Cagour, Bourbon.—6. *Spy*, Llewelyn, Chittagong; *Hero*, Henderson, Gloucester.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Teake*.—Mr. H. Galliesten.
Per *Centauro*.—Mrs. Herring and child, and Mr. O. Lackersteen.
Per *Lord Elphinstone*.—Misses Andree and C. Andree, Master Andree and Mr. Pharoah.
Per *Sylph*.—Messrs. A. Calder and F. Hodgkinson.
Per steamer *Enterprise*.—Mr. and Mrs. Agabeg and daughter, Mrs. Chase and child, Mrs. Fampton, Miss Sutter, Messrs. Bagram, Adgy, Tailor, Hallpike, Dice, and Mandal; Major Williams, Ensign Cahill, 40th N.I.; Mrs. Cahill and child, Mrs. Northall and 2 children.
Per *Water Witch*.—Mr. J. Birkett.
Per *Earl of Hardwicke*.—Major Macan, 16th N. gren. Capt. Cook, 2nd, and Capt. Gardiner, 16th N. gren.; Messrs. Anstruther and Reid, cadets, Capt. Eatson, H. M.'s N. Irish, Dr. Thompson, Rev. T. Steel, Messrs. Renfry, Burgett, Brown, Sage, Macay, and Colville; Mrs. Macan and child, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Steel, Mrs. Renfry, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Burgett, Misses Harrison, Macan, Reid, Matheson, and Burmon, and 4 Misses Burgetts.
Per steamer *Bentick*.—Mr. Blake, Mrs. Blake, Miss Blake, Rev. Mr. Boyle, Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. Jas. Cochar, Mrs. Urquhart, Mr. J. W. Grant, Mr. W. Grant, Lieut. Hammond, Mr. Baker, Mr. A. Turner, Mr. Mackey, Col. Wake, Mr. R. Stopford, Major Bartleman, Capt. Towgood, Mr. Turner, Mr. A. Clunes, Capt. Hasell, Dr. Withecombe, Dr. Falconer, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Edlin, Mr. Leishman, Mr. Edwards, Messrs. A. Hunter, Brownlow, Lumsden, Thompson, Hill, J. P. Jervis, and Mathieson, cadets; Messrs. H. B. Beresford, J. H. Maxwell, and Cowan, General Ventura, Mrs. Collens; Capt. A. Kellock, Mrs. Kellock, Miss Mainwaring, Mrs. Tipper, Mrs. Carrow; Lord A. Hay, Capt. Sinclair, Mr. E. Lawrence, and Mr. Behan.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 23. *Monarch*, Weller, London; *Orleans*, Johnstone, Liverpool; *Constant*, Lisport, Bourbon; *Loodianah*, Heron, Liverpool.—24. *Affred*, Henning, London; *Cogfield*, Corgy, Mauritius.—26. *Rodolphe*, Gellerand, Bordeaux.—26. *Joseph Manook*, Hieks, Maulmain; *Bagle*, March, Arracan; steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Vizagapatam.—27. *Tapley*, McKie, Liverpool; *Bengal*, Guthrie, Liverpool.—28. *Ann Cropper*, Morton, Liverpool.—29. *Ville de Anger*, Feand, Bourbon; *Nester*, Wright, Liverpool; *Albert et Clemence*, Morge, Bourbon; *Tudor*, Lay, London and Cape; *Tapley*, McKie, Liverpool.—31. *Gloriana*, Domett, London.—FEB. 1. *Weraff*, Smoult, Penang.—2. *Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, London.—3. *Punjab*, Hall, Mauritius; *Sartelle*, Peirie, Boston.—4. *Zion*, Lash, London.—5. *Pappy*, Cole, China.—6. *Albatross*, Coffin, Boston.—8. Steamer *Precursor*, Kelloch, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Precursor*, to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Miss Elliott, 1 child, and servant; Miss Saville; Mrs. Ouchterlony, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Stevens, G. Smith, Richard Morton, wife, and 2 children.
To POINT DE GALLE.—Sir Erskine Perry, Mr. C. Ken, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. Wells and servant, Col. Carpenter and servant, Mr. Ogilvie and servant, and Mr. Robert Smith.
To SUZ.—Mr. Ravenshaw, Capt. Prendergast, Capt. Choere, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Dovans, Capt. and Mrs. Relyns, Capt. Heari Ireland, Mr. R. J. Brown, and Capt. Settle.
To MALTA.—Major Sutherland, Capt. Tweedale, Capt. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, 4 children, and servant.
To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Spottiswoode and servant, Brig. Wynne, Col. Burlton, Dr. Pelgrave, Maj. Henderson, Maj. Lewis, Maj. Brown, Mrs. Bligh, Mr. Valette, Mrs. Gen. Cooper and child and 2 servants, Lieut. Cooke, Mr. George Richards, Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. Breston, Mr. E. Jackson, Mr. Slater, Mr. Brees, Mr. Ure, Maj. Ludlow, Mr. Douglas, Lieut. Roberts, Mr. Richards, Mr. Newton, Capt. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Moule and 3 children, Mrs. Deere, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Bonine, Lady MacNaghten, Mr. MacDonald, and Mr. Taylor.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 8, 1848.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	9 0	to 10 0
Bombay 5 per cent. disc.	3 0	.. 4 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos. .. do.	3 0	.. 4 0
New Co.'s 5 do. do.	0 8	.. 1 0
Third 4 Sica do.	15 8	.. 16 8
New Co.'s 4 do. do.	14 8	.. 15 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	prem.	2500	to 2550
Union Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) ..	..	..	..
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	prem.	190	.. 200
Oriental Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)* ..	do.	140	.. 150
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	do.	100	.. 130

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months) ..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes ..	10 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	8 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	8½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 0	a	104 10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 14	a	17 6	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	14 0	a	15 8	per 100.
Spanish Dollars	219 14	a	220 6	per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 4	a	219 10	per 100.
Sovereigns	11 0	a	11 1	each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	a	16 4	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21 4	a	21 5	each.

EXCHANGE on England, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. for 6 months' sight, document bills.

FREIGHTS.

Freights have advanced; our present quotations are,—to London: saltpetre and sugar, 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s.; rice, 5l. 15s. to 7l.; indigo, 8l.

THE MONEY MARKET has become very tight, and the wants of the mercantile community are exceedingly great; the coffers of the Bank of Bengal remain full, for want of good security on the part of the merchants. No fresh failures have been announced.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

THE LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The signals which had been arranged to announce the arrival of the *Moorzuffer*, having on board the Right Honourable Viscount Hardinge, a. c. m., were heard on Sunday afternoon, between one and two o'clock; and not very long afterwards a salute of nineteen guns, which was replied to by the fort, intimated that the steamer had come to anchor in our roadstead. The *Moorzuffer* left Calcutta on the 18th instant, and the Sandheads on the 20th. We believe she brought but a very few letters, and only one newspaper. Lord Hardinge declined landing, and the steamer left the roads about half-past six o'clock, with the same formalities as when she came to anchor. His Lordship, we understand, said he would have landed with great pleasure had he arrived on any other day, but he was unwilling to cause so much trouble on a Sunday, as his coming on shore would have occasioned.—*Athenaeum*, Jan. 25.

ADDRESS TO THE LATE GOVERNOR.—We take pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the address which the East Indian community of Madras have presented to our departing governor. This address contained upwards of 1,800 signatures, and we learn that it would have been signed by a much greater number, if the movement had been more generally known.—*Ibid.*

DINNER TO THE LATE GOVERNOR.—On Tuesday, the 18th instant, the grand farewell entertainment given to the Marquis of Tweeddale took place in the banqueting-room.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY.—The 27th regt. N. I. marched from the Presidency this morning en route to Trichinopoly.

The head-quarters and 400 men of the King's Own will march into the fort on the 28th inst. and take up the guards of the 94th regt. The left wing will enter the fort on the 1st proximo, on which day the remainder of H. M.'s 94th foot will proceed en route to Cannanore. The impossibility of obtaining steamers for the conveyance of the left wing of this regiment by sea is said to be the reason why they will march across the peninsula.—*Ibid.* Jan. 27.

H. M.'s 94th.—We have much pleasure in being able to state that the remainder of H. M.'s 94th regt. will, after all, proceed to Cannanore by sea. These hundred men embark this morning on board the *Tenasserim*, now in these roads; and it is expected she will make the trip, there and back, in about twenty days. The regiment was fully prepared to march when the news reached them of their going to Cannanore by sea.—*Ibid.* Feb. 1.

* Rs. 500 paid up.

Promotions.—In consequence of the dismissal from the service of Capt Douglas, the following alterations of rank and promotion will take place in the 40th regt. N. I. :—

Capt. J. M. Charteres, to take rank from 26th April, 1842.

— J. A. S. Coxwell ditto 26th Aug. 1844.

Lieut. P. E. L. Rickards, capt. from 24th Jan. 1845.

— J. O. Butler, to take rank from 26th April, 1842.

— R. Taylor (the late) ditto 16th July, 1842.

— W. R. Broome ditto 20th Sept. 1842.

— J. Cundy ditto 26th Aug. 1844.

— S. W. Peile ditto 24th Jan. 1845.

— T. R. Holmes ditto 27th May, 1846.

Ensign P. Clark, lieut. from 28th Nov. 1846. — *Ibid.* Feb. 8.

COOLIES.—No less than 268 emigrant coolies, male and female, embarked for Berbice on Tuesday, in the *Morley*, Capt. Hurst. It is not likely that another party can be got together during the appointed season, which terminates in March. — *Ibid.* Feb. 10.

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—There are at length valid grounds for hoping that the military administration of affairs in the country of the Nizam will be reformed, the Governor-General having, it is said expressed an intention to make a great reduction in the number of the contingent. — *Ibid.* Feb. 12.

MOFUSSIL.

CANNANORE.—One wing of the 25th foot will leave Cannanore as soon as carriage can be procured. The remainder will follow after the right wing of the 94th arrives. We are glad to learn that the King's Own have been remarkably healthy throughout the march. When the last accounts left, there were only fifteen or sixteen men on the sick-list. — *Athenaeum*, Jan. 27.

— **Military.**—Lieut. and Brevet capt. Goad, of the artillery, arrived here on the 20th instant, and assumed command of the detachment artillery from Lieutenant McDougall, of the 43rd N.I. The head-quarters and right wing of H.M.'s 25th regt., under the command of Lieut. col. J. R. Young, of that corps, were directed to be in readiness to march *en route* to Madras, on the 10th proximo, and the left wing, under Lieut. col. J. J. Hollis, on the 20th proximo.

— **Shipping.**—The ship *Owen Glandower* is expected here about the 5th or 6th proximo, for the purpose of taking the invalids of H.M.'s 25th regt. to England.

— **Departure.**—Capt. Macdonald, H.M.'s 25th regt., to Bombay. — *Ibid.* Feb. 5.

HURRYHUR.—By a private letter received from Hurryhur, we are informed that the 4th N.I. arrived at that station on the 22nd instant. The corps was in excellent health, and no important case of sickness had occurred during the march from Vellore. Two companies of the 34th C.L.I., *en route* from Sedashegar and Honoor, marched into Hurryhur on the same morning. The 28th N.I. expected to commence its march on the 25th instant. — *Ibid.* Jan. 27.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, January 25.—That part of G. O. G. October 19, 1847, No. 234, which directs the movement of the 52nd regiment N.I. from Palaveram to Cuddapah, and the 19th regiment, N.I. from Cuddapah to Masulipatam, is cancelled.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, A. J. to be head assist. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, dur. emp. of D. Mayne on other duty, or until further orders.

BABINGTON, W. H. Civ. and sec. jud. of the Zillah of Cuddalore, del. over ch. of the court to D. White, Jan. 19.

BIRD, E. W. to act as head assist. to the register to the Court of Sadr and Foujdaree Adalat, dur. the emp. of A. J. Arbuthnot on other duty, or until further orders, Jan. 25.

BOURDILLON, J. D. ret. to duty on Jan. 31.

BURY, J. F. returned to pres. Jan. 31.

COCHRANE, J. H. coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, resum. ch. of dist. fr. Murray, on Jan. 24.

CORLESTON, F. sub. jud. of the Zillah of Mangalore, assum. ch. of court fr. M. D. Cook, Feb. 3.

DAVIS, W. D. coll. and mag. of southern div. of Arcot, res. ch. of district, Jan. 27.

DOWDESWELL, W. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Masulipatam, res. ch. of court, fr. prin. sudder ameen, Jan. 25.

FIAMER, W. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.

HARRIS, G. A. assist. jud. of the zillah of Mangalore, resum. ch. of duties, Jan. 20.

MAYNE, D. to act as sub. col. and jt. mag. of Bellary, dur. abs. of L. D. Daniell, on m. c. but to cont. to perf. duties of sub. jud. of Calicut, till rel. Jan. 26.

MORRIS, G. L. to pros. his studies under coll. of Malabar, Feb. 4.

MURRAY, M. act. coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, del. over ch. of dist. to Cochrane.

NESBITT, W. S. to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Guntoor.

PELLEY, C. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.

RATOLIFF, J. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Madura, on the embarkation to Europe of J. D. Robinson, but to cont. to act as sub. jud. of Cuddapah till relieved by T. Oaslow, or until further orders, Jan. 25.

ROBINSON, W. to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Malabar on the embarkation to Europe of H. D. Cooke, Jan. 25.

SANDEMAN, A. S. to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Guntoor.

SILVER, S. ret. to pres. Jan. 31.

SLOAN, W. to act as a sudder ameen of the zillah court of Rajahmundry, Jan. 22.

THOMAS, E. B. coll. and mag. of Tinnevely res. ch. of District, fr. F. B. Elton, Jan. 22.

WEDDERBURN, A. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of the N. div. of Arcot, Feb. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COTTON, J. J. 1 mo. to pres. prep. to embark for England, furl. to Europe on m. c.

FULLERTON, J. Y. 2nd comm. of the court for recov. of small debts, 4 mo. fr. Feb. 21, to Neelgherries.

HATHAWAY, A. 1 mo. in ext. Feb. 14.

LEWIN, R. C. 1 mo. in ext.

PRENDERGAST, F. to Feb. 21 in ext.

ROBINSON, J. D. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

TAYLOR, T. G. to Europe, on m. c. Feb. 11.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AMSINCK, Major E. art. ret. to duty on Jan. 17.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. A. M. 5th N.I. ret. to duty on Jan. 31.

BOYD, Cornet, W. B. to do duty with 1st L.C. to join under orders fr. adj. gen. Feb. 8.

BROOME, Lieut. W. R. 49th N.I. to take rank fr. Sept. 20, 1842, v. Crowe, inv.

BUTLER, Lieut. J. O. 49th N.I. to take rank fr. Apr. 26, 1842, v. Douglas.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. 1st L.C. ret. to duty on Jan. 31.

CARTER, Lieut. C. 38th N.I. returned to duty, Feb. 1.

CHAPMAN, Ens. W. D. 51st N.I. to do duty with 52nd N.I. to join, Feb. 8.

CHARTERIS, Capt. J. M. 49th N.I. to take rank fr. April 26, 1842, v. Douglas, dism.

CHRISTIE, Cornet R. B. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. April 3, 1847, in succ. to Macdonald, ret.

CLARK, Ens. P. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 22, 1846, v. Taylor, deceased.

COLLINGWOOD, Lieut. C. T. to act as adjt. and qr. mr. 3rd batt. art. dur. abs. of Gunthorpe, or until further orders.

COLLYER, 1st Lieut. G. C. eng. to be 1st asst. civ. eng. and to have ch. of Ganjam and Vizagapatam distr. Jan. 28.

CONDY, Lieut. G. J. 27th N.I. to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the army until further orders, Feb. 5.

COOKE, Lieut. C. 2nd Eurp. L.I. to be sub-asst. com. gen. v. Sinclair, resigned, Feb. 4.

COXWELL, Capt. J. A. S. 49th N.I. to take rank fr. Aug. 26, 1844, v. Lugard, cash.

CRISP, Major, 1st N.V.B. to act as astronomer dur. abs. of Taylor on m. c. Feb. 11.

CUNDY, Lieut. J. 49th N.I. to take rank fr. Aug. 26, 1844, v. Lugard, cash.

DOWN, Capt. E. 8th L.C. to be maj. fr. April 3, 1847, v. Macdonald, ret.

DRURY, Lieut. 43rd N.I. to act as post-master at Cannanore on dep. of Lane and dur. abs. of West, Feb. 4.

DUNCAN, Ens. H. T. to do duty with 52nd N.I. to join, Feb. 8.

ELMS, Ens. F. 16th N.I. has passed the exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies.

ELWYN, Lieut. J. H. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. art. Feb. 10.

FARRINGTON, Ens. C. J. 45th N.I. passed in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Jan. 25.

FORREST, Ens. F. C. to do duty with 52nd N.I. to join Feb. 8.

GIBB, Capt. W. E. 14th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 1.

GRANT, Lieut. L. 32nd N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 18.

GRIFFITH, Brev. maj. H. 11th N.I. to the com. of the details of that corps under orders for embarkation, Feb. 2.

GUNTHORPE, Brev. capt. J. A. art. to act as com. of ordn. at Trincomopoly dur. abs. of Back, on leave.

HIGGINSON, Ens. H. L. to do duty with 15th N.I. to join, under orders. fr. adj. gen. Feb. 8.

HOLMES, Lieut. T. R. 49th N.I. to take rank fr. May 27, 1845, v. Drury, res.

JACOB, Ens. V. G. 44th N.I. ret. to duty on Jan. 31.

JERVIS, Ens. W. S. to do duty with 52nd N.I. to join.

KNYVETT, Capt. F. 31st lt. inf. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.

LOW, Col. J. C. B. 8th N.I. to off. as resident at Hyderabad, dur. abs. of Fraser on leave, Feb. 4.

LYS, Capt. F. B. 45th N.I. to be a lay trustee of the chapel of Tranquebar, v. Hodson, Feb. 8.

MALLOCK, Lieut. G. A. 25th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Jaulnah, qual. as int. but will be required to appear for final exam. when he may visit the presidency to receive Moonshes allow. Feb. 4.
 MARTIN, Lieut. G. M. 42nd N.I. to act as a.d.-c. to the Com. in Chief without prejudice to his app. to do duty with the sappers and miners, Feb. 2.
 MULCASTER, Lieut. W. S. S. 6th L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani for officers of troops, Feb. 10.
 PARTRIDGE, Ens. W. H. F. 14th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Jan. 3, 1847, v. Youngson, ret.
 PEARCE, Brev. capt. removal fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. art. to be considered as having had effect fr. Jan. 22, perm. to join at Kamptee, vid Bangalore, Jan. 26.
 PEILE, Lieut. S. W. 49th N.I. to take rank fr. Jan. 24, 1845.
 PELL, Lieut. O. 7th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani for officers of troops, Jan. 29.
 PINSON, Ens. A. W. 1st N.I. to do duty with 46th N.I. until Dec. 31, Jan. 24.
 PRIOR, Ens. B. J. C. to do duty with 15th N.I. to join under orders fr. adj. gen. Feb. 8.
 RAIKES, 2nd Lieut. C. art. to rank fr. June 11, 1847.
 REES, Capt. J. M. 1st Madras Fus. will rank in the regt. fr. June 4, 1847, and will stand next below Capt. J. N. Warrington, Jan. 25.
 RICKARDS, Brev. Capt. P. E. L. 49th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 24, 1845.
 ROBERTS, Brev. major E. 49th N.I. to act as pay mr. at Vellore, dur. abs. of Shaw.
 ROBERTS, Cornet, 7th L. C. to be post mr. at Newpong, Jan. 17.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. J. G. 29th N.I. to be asst. to agent of govt. of Fort St. George, at Kurnool and Banganapilly, v. Newbold.
 SCOTT, Lieut. F. H. 8th L. C. to be capt. fr. April 3, 1847, in succ. to Macdonald, ret.
 SMITH, Lieut. M. H. O. 1st L. C. returned to duty, Jan. 31.
 STRAHAN, Col. W. 10th N.I. to resign as qr. mr. gen. fr. date of embark. on leave; Jan. 28.
 TAYLOR, Capt. V. C. 3rd lt. inf. returned to duty, Feb. 5.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. R. 49th N.I. (deceased), to take rank fr. July 16, 1845.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE.

SPECIFIED. ARTILLERY.

RAIKES, C. Feb. 5.

CAVALRY.

BOYD, W. B. Jan. 31.

INFANTRY.

CHAPMAN, W. D. Jan. 31.	JERVIS, S. W. Jan. 31.
DUNCAN, H. T. Jan. 31.	MINCHIN, C. C. Jan. 31.
FORREST, F. C. Jan. 31.	PRIOR, B. J. C. Jan. 31.
HIGGINSON, H. L. Jan. 31.	

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. R. D. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Jan. 22 to July 22, to Madras, on m. c.
 BACK, Brev. major J. art. fr. Jan. 15 to Jan. 1, 1849, to the Neigherries, on m. c.
 BRAVER, Brev. major to Feb. 29, in ext.
 BELL, Lieut. T. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 mo. to Neigherries, fr. Feb. 8.
 BOARDMAN, Ens. W. 13th N.I. fr. Jan. 16 to July 30, to Masulipatam and E. Co. on m. c.
 BRUCE, Ens. A. J. 14th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to May 15, to Madras, on m. c.
 CAMPBELL, 2nd Lieut. G. G. J. art. fr. Feb. 1 to April 30, to Madras.
 CARPENTER, Lieut. col. T. D. 49th N.I. and Gov. Gen.'s agt. at Benares, to proceed hence to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 CHERRY, Maj. P. T. 1st L.C. fr. Jan. 31 to July 31, to Cuddalore and E. Co. on m. c.
 CUMINE, Capt. G. 8th L.C. leave can. Feb. 4.
 DICKSON, Major J. 50th N.I. date fr. emb. of hd. qrs. of his regt. for Mouleins, to June 30, to Madras.
 DODS, Lieut. col. G. 47th N.I. fr. Jan. 13 to July 31, to Neigherries, on m. c.
 DOVETON, Lieut. W. J. 36th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 FRASER, Maj. gen. J. S. resident at Hyderabad, 6 mo. to Penang, fr. date of leaving Madras, Feb. 4.
 GORDON, Ens. C. V. 28th N.I. fr. date of depart. to March 31, to Cuddalore, on m. c.
 HAMILTON, Capt. R. 1st N.I. 3 mo. fr. date of quitting regt. to apply for leave to Europe, on furl.
 HARRIS, Lieut. A. J. de H. 1st Madras fus. fr. Jan. 15 to March 31, to Bangalore.
 HASTINGS, Ens. W. J. M. 47th N.I. 1 year, fr. Jan. 27 to Masulipatam and E. coast, on m. c.
 JACKSON, Brev. capt. and adj. J. 14th N.I. 2 mo. fr. date of leaving cantonment, to Madras.
 KEMPT, Capt. R. J. fort adj. Cannanore, 3 mo. to Cochin, fr. date of quitting his station.
 LAWFOED, Ens. E. H. A. 15th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 1, 1849, to Neigherries on m. c.
 MACAULAY, Lieut. R. 23rd L.I. fr. Feb. 12 to Oct. 12, to Madras.
 MACPHERSON, Capt. S. C. 8th N.I. 2 mo. to Calcutta.

MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. G. 1st N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to May 1, to pres.
 MOLYNEUX, Brev. capt. and Qr. mr. A. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 year fr. Jan. 24, to Neigherries, on m. c.
 MUSGROVE, Major J. E. 36th N.I. having been reported fit to return to his duty, the unexpired portion of his leave is can. from the date of his rejoining his regt. Feb. 9.
 NEWBERRY, Lieut. G. K. 8th L.C. leave can. Feb. 4.
 RAIKES, Lieut. T. 1st Madras fus. fr. Feb. 10 to June 10, to pres.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. and adj. G. W. 2nd L.C. fr. date of quitting regt. to July 15, to Madras.
 RYVES, Ens. H. E. to Nellore, with leave till April 1.
 SHAW, Capt. P. S. paymr. at Vellore, 20 days.
 SINCLAIR, 1st Lieut. J. De C. art. 1 mo. to Calcutta.
 STRAHAN, Col. W. 10th N.I. to Europe on m. c. Jan. 28.
 SWEET, Capt. H. B. 39th N.I. to Europe on m. c.
 TOMES, Lieut. E. 14th N.I. in ext. to June 30, to Cuddalore and E. Coast, on m. c.
 WEBB, Lieut. E. A. H. leave cancelled fr. Jan. 14.
 WIMBOLT, Lieut. col. J. H. 13th N.I. fr. Feb. 20 to June 19, to Madras.
 WILDER, Capt. C. P. 6th L. C. to Feb. 29, to Nellore, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. M. F. to be surg. fr. Jan. 29, v. Smith; posted to 26th N.I. Feb. 10.
 DREVER, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of civ. estab. and irr. horse at Kurnool, Feb. 4.
 DUFF, Asst. surg. C. M. M.D. fr. doing duty under supp. surg. N. div. to de duty under supp. surg. centre div. Jan. 29.
 EWAN, Surg. E. W. fr. 18th to 8th N.I. Feb. 10.
 FAGO, Vet. surg. G. W. rem. fr. 1st to 8th L. C. Jan. 24.
 FORBES, Asst. surg. J. 38th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd batt. art. 1st comp. 8th batt. and details of 5th comp. 8th batt. also to Saugur mag. est. v. Brooke, dec.
 FORRESTER, Asst. surg. W. rem. fr. doing duty under supp. surg. Hyderabad subs. force, to A troop H. art. to join when his present duty is finished, Jan. 24.
 HOLMES, Asst. surg. G. G. fr. d. d. supp. surg. Malabar and Camara, to 3rd gen. Feb. 10.
 INNES, Surg. J. fr. 26th N.I. to 2nd N.W. batt. Feb. 10.
 JALLAND, Asst. surg. W. G. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 25.
 LINTON, Surg. C. C. fr. 8th to 16th N.I. Feb. 10.
 NOTT, Asst. surg. H. to med. ch. of C comp. 3rd batt. art. at Saugur, Jan. 29.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. W. B. to be a mem. of the med. board of off. assembled at the Presidency, v. Shaw, Feb. 11.
 WELSH, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. 8th N.I. to d. d. under supp. surg. Hyderabad sub. force, Feb. 10.
 WHITELOCK, Asst. surg. T. W. fr. d. d. supp. surg. Hyderabad sub. force, to 18th N. I. Feb. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DUFF, Asst. surg. C. M. M.D. fr. Dec. 7, 1847, to March 31.
 MACDONALD, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. Jan. 21 to May 31, to Tranquebar and E. coast, on m. c.
 MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. D. to Europe on m. c.
 PRITCHARD, Asst. surg. W. G., M.D. to Europe on furl. to embark fr. the W. coast or Bombay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BETTS, the lady of C. G. D. s. at Chinsurah, Jan. 5.
 BIRD, the wife of Maj. J. F. 22nd N. I. s. (still born) at Cottack, Jan. 13.
 BROWN, the lady of Maj. J. R. 6th L. C. s. at Bellary, Feb. 3.
 CHERRY, the lady of Maj. P. T. 1st L. C. s. at Arcot, Feb. 3.
 COOKSON, the wife of T. s. at Fort St. George, Jan. 23.
 GREEN, the lady of Lieut. Col. T. L. 36th N. I. s. at Waltham, Jan. 23.
 HATHAWAY, the lady of A. C. s. s. at Madras, Jan. 26.
 RUNDALL, the lady of Lieut. T. H. eng. d. at Dowlishwaram, Jan. 6.
 STONE, the lady of the Rev. M. N. asst. chaplain, d. at Qailow, Jan. 16.
 VAN DERWURT, Mrs. G. D. d. at Madras, Jan. 11.

MARRIAGE.

BOND, J. to Sarah, d. of the late Capt. J. Williams, at Vepery.

DEATHS.

COX, William, at Tanampattah, aged 21, Jan. 21.
 CUNNINGHAM, Mary, wife of Qr. mr. P. 1st Nizam's art. Jan. 26.
 D'SILVA, Thomas R. at Madras, aged 59, Jan. 22.
 McBEAN, Ens. A. H.M.'s 94th, at Secunderabad.
 MOODY, Margaret, relict of the late Thomas, at Vizagapatam, aged 69, Jan. 13.
 OXFORD, Margaret E. d. of the late Asst. apoth. John, at Bangalore, aged 5 mo. Jan. 29.
 PLATEL, M. A. at Calicut, aged 47, Feb. 4.
 SMITH, Surg. E. 2nd vet. at Wallajabad, Jan. 29.
 WILMOT, Laura A. d. of M. C. at Madras, Jan. 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 25. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Vizagapatam.—26. *Teszer*, Bird, Coringa.—27. *Lady Sale*, Caster, Pondicherry.—30. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Calcutta; steamer *Bentick*, Field, Suez.—FEB. 1. *True Briton*, Conaitt, Calingapatam; *Coringa*, Brady, Calcutta.—5. *Vernon*, Voss, London.—6. *Bengal Merchant*, Lowen, Bombay.—7. *Helvellyn*, Oliver, Liverpool.—8. *Sheffield*, Cotting, Boston.—10. *Greyhound*, Hutchinsonson, London; *Wellington*, Vella-cott, London.—11. *Anna Eliza*, Evans, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Meesur*.—The Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., Lord Arthur Hay, Hon. Charles Hardinge, Hon. Arthur Hardinge, Lieut. col. Wood, C.B., Lieut. col. Lawrence, C.B., Lieut. Astell.

Per *Teszer*.—Capt. W. S. Farley.

Per *Lady Sale*.—G. Cornet, Capt. D. R. Kerr, Master J. D. Poncoca, and 2 servants.

Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Dr. and Mrs. McEgan, and Mrs. Dicey.

Per steamer *Bentick*.—Mr. and Mrs. Bourdillon; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bury, infant, and servant; Mrs. Shaw and child; Mrs. Halstead and Eur. servant; Miss Hopper; Miss Jacobs; Mr. Silver, C.S.; Mr. Hutton, 15th hus.; Capt. W. E. Gibb, 14th N.I.; Capt. Armstrong, 5th N.I.; Lieut. Smith; Mr. C. Campbell; Lieut. Carter, N.I.; Mr. Jacobs, N.I.; Messrs. Minchin, Forest, Chapman, Higginson, Prior, Boyd, Jervis, and Duncan, cadets; and Mr. Mead.

From ADEN.—Maj. Ford, Master Ford, and four servants.

From GALLE.—Mr. Norton and native servant; Mr. and Mrs. Pycroft, three children, and servant; Mr. Scott and servant; Mr. Oughterson and servant; Mr. Simpson; Capt. Miller, and John Matthew.

Per *Vernon*.—Mr. and Mrs. Pelly; Mr. and Mrs. Fisher; Capt. and Mrs. Kayvett; Capt. and Mrs. Taylor; Miss Dobb; Mr. Thompson; and Mr. Raikes, and two children.

Per *Bengal Merchant*.—John Allan.

Per *Sheffield*.—Mr. C. H. P. Plympton and Mr. G. E. Scott.

Per *Wellington*.—Mrs. Usher and child; Mrs. Maitland; Miss Hobbs; Capt. Usher, 51st N.I.; Dr. Maitland, M.M.S.; Arthur Macdonald Ritchie.

Per *Anna Eliza*.—Capt. James.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 26. *Apolline*, Gardner, Demerara; *Keshel*, Braemar, London; *Fox*, Blackwood, Moulmein; *Acorn*, Bingham, Moulmein.—20. *Antelope*, Legrand, Coringa.—FEB. 1. Steamer *Bentick*, Field, Calcutta; steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Cannanore; *Syed Khan*, Wilson, Penang.—4. *Princess Helena*, Carruthers, London.—8. *Morley*, Hurst, London.—9. *Charles Dumergue*, Grant, Northern Ports.—10. *Greyhound*, Hutchinsonson, London.—14. Steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Kestrel*.—Sergt. Watson, wife, and child.

Per *Antelope*.—A. Vinay, Esq.; Mrs. Phillips and 2 children, F. De Souza, Esq.; Mr. Beasy, Mr. D. D. Castellias.

Per steamer *Bentick*.—Lord Arthur Hay, Capt. J. D. C. Sinclair and servant, and Mr. Bohan.

Per *Syed Khan*.—Mrs. Stonehewer and child, Miss Stonehewer, and Miss Clark.

Per *Charles Dumergue*.—G. Walker and Miss Hopper.

Per *Greyhound*.—Lieut. and Miss Jacobs.

Per steamer *Precursor*, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. J. A. Howden, Lieut. P. Crofton, Rev. H. Fox, A. N. Groves, Esq.; Capt. J. Bates, lady, and child; R. B. Bell, Esq. and lady; Mrs. Brigadier Tomkyns; Mrs. Smith, child, infant, and 2 servants.

To MALTA.—Col. W. Strahan, lady, child, and 2 servants; Mrs. Mottet and 2 children, Lieut. J. L. S. Lumsdaine, and Mons. A. de Roetere.

To SUZ.—Major J. P. Philpot and Mr. W. H. Barber.

To ADEN.—Mr. McGuire.

To POINT DE GALLE.—W. U. Arbuthnot, lady, child, and 2 servants.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Feb. 12, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½ to 2 per cent. dis.
1829-30	do.
1841	½ to ¾ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	14 to 15 do.
1835-36	do.
5 per cent. transferable	8 to 9 per cent. prem.
book debt	
Tanjore Bonds	18 to 20 do. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	No transactions.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares	250 to 260 Rs. prem.
of Rs. 500, Madras	
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.

Exchanges.

Bills on England. 1-8½ a 1-9½ according to sight.

H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-8 to 1-16.

Bank of England Post Bills, none.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, par to	} No fixed rate.
" Sell, " to	
Bombay.—Buy, " to	
" Sell, " to	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 11-4 to 11-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12 to 11
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 "
On do. of Indigo	8 "
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9 "
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7 "

Discounts.

On Government Acceptances	3 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	8 "
Ditto above 30 days	8½ "

MONEY MARKET.

Prices of Government Securities remain as before. In Bank Shares there have been a few transfers at par. Money still continues to be obtained on easy terms. The Bank of Madras has lowered its rates for private discount 1 per cent.

FRAIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt., via the West Indies.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

THE REGATTA.—The dailies of Monday announced, by advertisement, that the race for the cup presented by the Honourable the Governor was to come off in the evening. The notice being so very short, several yachts were obliged to "keep off," in consequence of not being able to get ready. However, a goodly number came to their moorings at the appointed hour. It was a very windy evening, and promised excellent sport to those concerned. The preparatory gun having fired, all was in readiness; the second having fired, the first-class boats started, the *Ion* taking the lead, and the *Mischief* following very closely. The second and other class boats started in their turn, and ran down to the light vessel in beautiful style. At first, the fishing-boats regularly ran away from their competitors. The breeze was too strong for the smaller sized craft; half an hour after they had started they could barely be seen on their proper course. On rounding the flag-boat No. 2, one of them, a fishing-boat—*The Luxure*—ran foul and tore her sails to pieces, consequently was obliged to give up the race. This was highly exciting to all but the owners. A second lost her rudder, and a third sprung her yard. The contest now lay between the *Country Lass*, *Severn*, *Mischief*, and the *Fanny*. Almost at sunset the *Dawdless* was seen beating in from the light-boat, and the *Foam* foaming round the flag-boat No. 2. The sport was now at an end, and at about ten minutes to six the booming of a gun announced that the *Country Lass* was the victor, the *Fanny* following close on with the *Severn*. The *Sophy* (Mr. Gray's) did not start, for want of "able seamen," the *Mystery* lay at her moorings, and the *Mazagon* at the Arthur Bunder. The steamer *Snake*, with a company of ladies and gentlemen on board, went round the course during the race.—*Times*, Feb. 2.

ARREST OF AN ARMED PARTY.—Yesterday fifteen Arabs and nine Rohillahs were brought down from Malligaum, under an escort of one jemadar, one havildar, one naique, one lance naique, and a party of sepoy, of the 28th regiment, N.I., where they were taken while, as they averred, on their way to join the Nizam's army. They were all armed, and well supplied with ammunition. Their matchlocks on being examined, were found to be loaded with ball.—*Ibid*.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The meeting of the Geographical Society which took place on Thursday evening was more numerously attended than ordinary, and the business before it was of very considerable interest.—*Ibid*, Feb. 5.

THE CAMBRIAN.—H.M.'s frigate *Cambrian*, 36 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Plumridge, came into harbour

on Wednesday evening. The *Cambrian*, it will be remembered, was the ship which brought out Lord Ellenborough to India. Commodore Plumridge takes the place as second in command in these seas, in room of Commodore Sir Harry Blackwood, now on his return home with the *Fox* from Madras. The *Cambrian* comes direct from England. From St. Helen's to Bombay was run in ninety-nine days—an excellent voyage at this season. She no where touched the land.—*Ibid.*

BALL.—The first reunion of the season took place at the residence of Aga Mahomed Jaffer, Esq., on the evening of Tuesday last. Dancing was kept up till an early hour. The party was a very numerous one, and all the arrangements were most excellent. The evening was cool, and the dancers seemed in the mood for hearty enjoyment.—*Ibid.*

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.—The Honourable the Governor, gave a ball and supper last night at Parell—the last, we presume, for the season.—*Ibid.*

THE REGATTA AGAIN.—We understand the stewards of the Bombay Yacht Club determined at a meeting held yesterday, that the race for the cup presented by the honourable the Governor should be run over again, the winner at the last regatta having forfeited all claim to the prize in consequence of having fouled.—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER.—The past week has supplied us with some of the most unpleasantly cold days and nights we have experienced since February, 1847. On Sunday afternoon it was quite tempestuous, the wind driving the dust furiously before it: the thermometer fell to 60 deg., and in the course of the night sunk as low as 58 deg., at which it continued till nearly ten o'clock in a very airy bungalow: in the marine lines, where the range is always singularly great, it sunk to 55 deg. The natives looked quite miserable, and the Europeans themselves in exposed dwelling-places not over and above comfortable, in a state of matters such as this. With the new moon a change came over the spirit of the air. Monday afternoon became comparatively mild: the thermometer during the day rose to 75 deg., and sunk overnight no lower than 65 deg. Both land and sea breezes were during this period well to north, or almost northerly. Yesterday the land wind continued to blow high till somewhat past noon, when it suddenly shifted round to westerly and by south, an unusual direction for this season of the year—blowing fresh, with a considerable sea, the air feeling mild and genial. The barometer, which generally attains its greatest elevation about this season, stood yesterday forenoon 30.150 uncorrected, sixty feet above the level of the sea—temperature 75 deg. But for this we might almost have looked for showers, so threatening and showery seemed the sky.—*Ibid.* Feb. 9.

FIRE.—A fire occurred in the Marine Lines in Major Morris's compound on the evening of Monday last, but fortunately, from the vigilance of the authorities and the speedy appearance of an engine, the mischief done was not extensive.—*Ibid.*

THE NERBUDDA.—The launch of the *Nerbudda* brig of war, built here for her Majesty's service, came off on the 6th instant. This vessel is one of the two destined for the same purpose. Her dimensions are 119 feet in length, and 33 feet in breadth, and her burthen is estimated at 420 tons. The governor and staff, with the members of council and the *élite* of our society, graced the vessel with their presence. Lady Yardly performed the ceremony of naming her.—*Ibid.*

LAUNCH.—The B. S. N. Co.'s steamer, *George Russell Clerk*, was on Monday last launched from the Mazagon Dock. A saloon was fitted up for the accommodation of visitors. The steamer was tastefully decorated, and at the appointed hour G. Graham, Esq., performed the ceremony of breaking a bottle on her head, and naming her.—*Ibid.*

THE METEOR.—The H. C. steamer *Meteor*, one of the Indus river boats, has just had her repairs completed: she has been cut and lengthened fifteen feet, and was yesterday removed from the cradle on which these operations have been performed.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE CAPTAIN W. SIMPSON.—A correspondent, in intimating the demise of Captain William Simpson, of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry, calls attention to the general regret experienced throughout the army for the loss of an officer so popular and so generally well known. Captain Simpson was son of the late marine storekeeper, Mr. G. Simpson, of Ogil, in Forfarshire, Scotland. His mother was killed by the running away of her carriage horses in 1840, his father by a fall from horseback in 1844. He served in Scinde during the campaign of 1843, and was known throughout the army, from his daring exploits in the hunting-field, and his frank kind-hearted generosity of disposition, by the soubriquet of "the squire." The most conspicuous characteristic of disposition was an utter disregard of self, and kindness and consideration towards others. He was in 1848 married to the eldest daughter of the late most able and estimable Mr. W. Bruce, Accountant-General. Up to

the time of his obtaining sick certificate to the Neilgherry Hills he was Bheel agent and a magistrate of the zillah of Ahmednuggar.—*Ibid.* Feb. 13.

COMMITTEE ON NATIVE LANGUAGES.—A permanent committee of examination on Native languages has been appointed, consisting of Mr. C. J. Erskine, the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, and Lieut. Walker, Adjutant Marine Battalion.—*Ibid.*

MOFUSSIL.

POONA.—We learn from Poona that a newspaper is to be started without delay at the old Mahratta capital.—*Times*, Feb. 12.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

CHANGE IN THE FACINGS OF THE 11TH M.L.

Jan. 20.—Under orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the facings of the 11th reg. N.I. to be changed from deep to pale buff.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, W. W. to be coll. and mag. of Dharwar, Feb. 2.
ELLIOTT, E. E. civil auditor and mint master, del. over ch. of those offices to his dep. Mr. Larken, Jan. 20.
ELPHINSTON, A. to be coll. and mag. of Kandesh, Feb. 5.
ERSKINE, C. J. dep. sec. to govt. will cond. the duties of the financial and revenue depts. at the presidency dur. abs. of H. E. Goldsmid.
GOLDSMID, H. E. will accompany the hon. the Governor to Solade as secy. in attendance, and in charge of all civil departments.
LUMSDEN, J. G. to be govt. director of the Bank of Bombay.
MALET, A. will cond. the duties of the military and marine depts. at the presidency dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Melvill.
NEWTON, H. to be asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Poona fr. date of Mr. Forbes' dep. for Europe, Feb. 9.
OGILVY, T. to be an assist. mag. with the penal powers of a mag. in the districts under the control of the Revenue Commr. N. D.
RIVETT, L. C. C. to be 3rd mag. of police, Feb. 9.
ROSE, J. N. ret. to duty Jan. 18; to be an assist. mag. with the penal powers of a mag. in the districts under the control of the Revenue Commrs. S. D. Feb. 2.
WOODCOCK, J. W. to act as jt. jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmednuggar fr. date of Mr. Bazett's dep. fr. that station, Feb. 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FAWCETT, E. G. 1 mo. to Baroda and presidency.
FORBES, C. 18 mo. fr. April 1, to Europe.
NEWTON, H. 1 mo. in ext. on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

BOYS, Rev. M. J. T. M.A.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MORRISON, Rev. G. 2 years to sea, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALBAN, Lieut. T. C. 8th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and paymaster dur. abs. of Mackenzie, Jan. 28.
ANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. to act as qr. mr. and interp. 3rd batt. dur. abs. of Worgan, Jan. 27.
BARRAS, Ens. C. P. 29th N.I. to proc. and join his corps.
BOILEAU, Brig. posted to the brig. at Poona, Feb. 4.
CAMERON, Lieut. W. art. to act as adjt. 3rd batt. dur. abs. of Worgan, Jan. 27, to act as interp. to 4th batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Haggart, Feb. 5.
CARTHWAIT, Ens. J. E. to duty with 24th N.I. to join Feb. 10.
CURTIS, Capt. 1st L.C. services pl. at disp. of the Com.-in-Chief, Feb. 9, to join his corps.
DICKINSON, 2nd Lieut. W. R. eng. to be 1st Lieut. fr. Jan. 20, v. Jacob.
FULLER, 1st Lieut. C. B. art. to act as qr. mr. to 4th batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Haggart, Feb. 5.
GOODFELLOW, Major W. B. engs. to continue to offic. as supt. eng. Northern provinces.
GRICE, Lieut. H. 25th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Feb. 2.
HARRIS, Major Sir W. C. engs. to be supt. eng. Northern provinces, v. Waddington; to continue to offic. as supt. eng. Southern provinces, dur. abs. of Lieut. Col. Grant, and as executive eng. Poona, until relieved by Capt. Hobbert.
HEWITT, Ens. F. S. 28th N.I. to be Lieut. v. Simpson, dec. fr. Jan. 21.
HOBBERT, Capt. acting executive eng. Poona, to be executive eng. at Poona, v. Harris.
HONNOR, Capt. A. C. 1st gren. N.I. to act as a.-d.-c. to Col. Manson, C.B. dur. the period that off. may be employed on the div. staff of the army, Feb. 9.
HOUGH, Lieut. L. S. to act as adj. to 2nd Baloch regt. v. Fel-lows.

LAWRENCE, Ens. T. H. P. to do duty with 28th N.I. to join.
 LEIGHTON, Lieut. col. T. 16th N.I. to com. a 2nd class brigade dur. abs. of Schuler; to com. the brig. in Kandesh, Feb. 4.
 LEWIS, Ens. C. M. fr. doing duty with 1st, to do duty with 2nd gren. N.I. to join Feb. 11; attached to 1st N.I. to join.
 MANSON, Col. C.B. to com. the Poona div. of the army, Feb. 4.
 MELVILLE, Lieut. col. will accompany the Hon. the Governor to Scinde as secretary, in ch. of the military and marine depts.
 NEAL, Lieut. W. A. 3rd N.I. to be post mr. of Shikarpore, in Scinde, Jan. 31.
 PEYTON, Lieut. J. 3rd L.I. to act as interp. to 8th N.I. dur. abs. of Mackenzie, Jan. 28.
 POGSON, Lieut. J. 17th N.I. to be adjt. fr. Jan. 1, v. Palin.
 ROLLAND, Capt. H. 27th N.I. to act as dep. judge advocate gen. of the southern div. of army, on depart. of Capt. Robinson, Feb. 5.
 ROWAN, Capt. A. F. to be sen. dep. com. of ord. v. Grant, Feb. 1.
 SCHULER, Lieut. col. F. to office. as comdt. of art. with a seat at the Mil. Board, dur. abs. of Manson.
 SIBTHORPE, Ens. A. W. posted to 28th N.I. Jan. 21.
 SMITH, Cornet G. 2nd L. C. attached to horse brig. to proc. and join his corps.
 SPOTTISWOODE, Lieut. H. 1st L. C. ret. to duty, Jan. 18.
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. col. C., C.B. engs. app. supt. and executive engs. at Aden, Feb. 5.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. J. D. 28th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur. abs. of Jameson, on leave.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

WAUCHOPE, J. Jan. 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRANISH, 2nd Lieut. E. S. art. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 3, in ext.
 BEYNON, Ens. W. H. 21st N.I. fr. March 1 to April 30, in ext. to Belgaum.
 BRURE, Ens. W. S. 22nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1, in ext. to rem. in the Deccan on m. c.
 BUCKLE, Lieut. C. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 31, to remain at pres.
 CARSTAIRS, Brev. maj. D. 6th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 31, to rem. at pres.; 2 years to Neilgherries on m. c.
 CHITTY, Ens. W. T. 13th N.I. fr. Feb. 20 to May 15, to Bombay.
 CRUICKSHANK, Capt. J. J. F. eng. to Europe on furl. for 3 years.
 CUMMING, Lieut. col. J. P. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Jan. 27 to March 31, to Bombay.
 DAVIDSON, Capt. D. 18th N.I. to Europe on furl. for 3 years.
 DE VITRE, Capt. J. D. 26th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to 29, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
 DISBROW, 2nd Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. regt. fr. Feb. 1 to 29, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar on m. c.
 DUNSTERVILLE, Ens. L. D. A. 28th N.I. fr. Feb. 8 to 22, in ext.
 EVANS, Lieut. W. E. 1st Eur. fus. to Europe on furl. for 3 years.
 GIBBERN, Capt. C. 29th N.I. to Europe on furl. for 3 years.
 GRAY, Lieut. W. 1st Eur. fus. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 31, to rem. at pres.
 HORWOOD, Capt. W. S. 14th N.I. fr. Jan. 10 to Feb. 10, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
 JACOB, Maj. G. Le G. fr. Feb. 21 to March 21, in supercession of the leave granted to him Dec. 22.
 JAMES, Brig. C. B. fr. Dec. 8 to Feb. 28, in ext.
 JAMESON, Lieut. J. T. 28th N.I. fr. March 1 to 15, in ext.
 KEMPT, Lieut. F. S. adjt. nat. vet. batt. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to pres. and Malabar coast.
 KENTON, Capt. W. 2nd L.C. fr. Feb. 1 to 29, in ext.
 MACKENNA, Lieut. J. M. art. fr. Jan. 20 to Feb. 20, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar on m. c.
 MAINWARING, Lieut. W. G. 1st Eur. fus. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 31, to rem. at pres.
 MARRIOTT, Lieut. W. F. eng. to Europe on furl. for 18 mo. fr. April 1.
 MARSTON, Lieut. C. G. 25th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 31, to rem. at pres.
 MILFORD, Ens. C. 19th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 31, to rem. at pres.
 MELLISS, Ens. G. J. 8th N.I. to Feb. 29, in ext. to Bombay, on m. c.
 NIXON, Lieut. J. P. 25th N.I. fr. Jan. 28 to Feb. 15, to rem. in Bombay.
 PALGRAVE, Ens. W. G. 8th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 31, to rem. at pres.
 POWELL, Capt. B. R. 26th N.I. leave to be from Jan. 29 to March 20, instead of the dates specified before.
 PREEDY, Capt. H. W. 25th N.I. 4 mo. to Egypt.
 PROCTOR, Lieut. G. 21st N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to March 10, to rem. at Bombay for exam. in Hindustani.
 RAMSAY, Capt. J. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Bombay.
 SCOTT, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 31, to remain at pres.
 TRAVERS, Capt. R. 23rd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to Bombay.
 WINDICOMBE, Ens. W. 7th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Jan. 31, to remain at pres.
 WORGAN, Lieut. J. art. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Neilgherries.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNE, Asst. surg. to proceed to Panwell, and assume med. ch. of a detach. European recruits proceeding en route to Ahmednuggur.
 COLLUM, Asst. surg. W. 2nd grens. to proc. and join.
 LAWES, Asst. surg. V. passed colloq. exam.
 MACLENNAN, Supg. surg. will accompany the hon. the Governor dur. his visit to the province of Scinde, Feb. 9.
 MALCOLMSON, Surg. to rec. med. ch. of 3rd N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Fraser, and military staff and details fr. Asst. surg. Harris.
 McDOWELL, Vet. surg. W. T. horse brigade, to proc. and join his station.
 PEART, Staff surg. to aff. med. aid to 2nd gren. N.I. dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Collum, Feb. 2.
 STEINHAUSER, Asst. surg. J. F. to med. ch. of the Bhooj agency, fr. Jan. 12.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. J. G. M. D. to proc. to Poona in med. ch. of detach. of 2nd Eur. lt. inf. to return to Bombay on completion of that duty, Feb. 5.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

STEWART, J. G. Jan. 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CRAIG, Asst. surg. 13th N. I. to Europe, on furl. for 3 years.
 HATHORN, Surg. H. P. to Europe, on furl. for 3 years.
 KNAPP, Asst. surg. J. M. fr. Jan. 30 to Feb. 20, to rem. in Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.
 SHAW, Asst. surg. E. J. leave cadc. fr. Jan. 23.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. to Feb. 29, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar.
 BUTLER, Asst. surg. to Feb. 29, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar.
 CUMBERLAND, Mids. H. 1 yr. to Europe, on m. c. Feb. 9.
 MONE, Mids. to Feb. 29, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON, the wife of H. d. at Colaba, Feb. 10.
 BANNISTER, the wife of Cornet C. W. 2nd L. C. d. at Rajcote, Feb. 1.
 BURKE, the wife of R. s. (since dead) at Omercaree, Feb. 3.
 DE MELLO, the wife of C. s. at Mazagon, Feb. 3.
 GODFREY, the wife of Capt. W. H. 17th N. I. d. at Dharwar, Feb. 1.
 LA FRENAYS, the wife of V. d. at Cochín, Jan. 30.
 SALMON, the lady of Capt. W. B. 19th N. I. dep. asst. com. gen. s. Feb. 2.
 SEATER, the wife of J. s. at Aden, Jan. 19.
 YOUNG, the lady of W. J. s. at Bycu'la, Feb. 7.

MARRIAGES.

BALDWIN, Capt. S. C. Jno. to Emma, d. of Charles Milford, at Dapoolce, Jan. 31.
 BIRD, F. to Catherine E. A. d. of the late S. Studart, at Bombay.
 MOYLE, Lieut. Charles, 21st N. I. to Laura S. d. of the late George Simpson, at Rajcote, Feb. 7.

DEATHS.

CABRAL, Eliza, d. of E. at Ahmednuggur, aged 4, Feb. 14.
 CAVAYE, Charlotte P. d. of Lieut. col. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. at Asseerghur, aged 1, Jan. 25.
 EVANS, George William, s. of George, at Kavel, aged 5, Feb. 6.
 MOORE, Mrs. T. aged 65, Feb. 3.
 SIMPSON, Capt. W. R. 28th N.I. at Ootacamund.
 WRIGHT, Francis, wife of J. at Vingoria, aged 38, Jan. 30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 2. *Cambrian*, Plumridge, England.—4. Steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat.—5. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Surat.—6. *William Darley*, Cammell, Hull.—7. Steamer *Surat*, Collier, Kurrachee.—9. *Rahunany*, Porter, Calcutta; *Vernon*, Inglefield, Trincomalee.—10. *Julia*, Jones, China and Singapore; steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Litchfield, Surat.—11. Steamer *Dwarka*, Haselwood, Kurrachee; *Eu*, Williams, Aden.—14. *Quentin Leitch*, Potter, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Surat*.—Lieut. Maule.
 Per *Fuzel Rahunany*.—C. Lancaster.
 Per *Julia*.—Mrs. Jones and child.
 Per *Dwarka*.—Dr. Meade and Capt. J. T. Gorle.
 Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Fulljames and child.
 Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Whitaker, Mrs. Boyrenson and servant, Rev. Mr. Gibson, Capt. Adams, 13th B.N.I.; Dr. Boyrenson, Capt. Murray, 10th Hussars; Messrs. Cameron and Oliphant, Bo. C. S.; Messrs. Barnes, Grahame, Barton, Bryans, Bainbridge, Hanson, Kennedy, Lawrence, and Garthwaite, cadets Bo. army; and Mons. Socero.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 2. Steamer *Medusa*, Kingomee, Kurrachee.—3. *John Adam*, Dixon, Calcutta; *Goodwin*, Kennard, Calcutta.—4. *Mary*, Grant, Cochin.—5. *Emma Colvin*, Trail, Calcutta.—6. *Aboukir*, Scott, London; *Mor*, Alston, Calcutta.—7. *Prince Albert*, Thompson, Singapore and China; *Atlet Rohoman*, Burn, Calcutta.—10. Steamer *Semiramis*, Daniell, Kurrachee; *Boyne*, Vincent, London.—11. *Camperdown*, Deany, London.—12. *Arygra*, Ross, Cochin; *Malabar*, Adam, Calcutta.—13. *London*, Boylan, Liverpool; *Faize Rubahny*, Sargent, Calcutta.—14. Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Litchfield, Surat; steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat.—15. Steamer *Queen*, Careless, Aden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *John Adam*.—Mrs. Dixon and child, and Miss Smith.
Per *Aboukir*.—Mrs. Russell and child, Mrs. Ager and child, Capt. T. White, and Lieut. F. G. T. Deason, H. M.'s 22nd foot; Asst. surg. T. Cowan, M.D., H. M.'s 60th rifles; Dr. G. A. F. Skelton, H. M.'s 28th foot; Capt. Ager, and Mr. Burnel, 29th N.I.
Per *Atlet Rohoman*.—Mrs. Burr and 2 children, and Mr. E. Brenner.
Per *Boyne*.—Mrs. Coote, Capt. H. J. Coote, 22nd foot; Capt. R. J. Baumgartner, 28th foot; Lieut. J. D. M'Andrew, 78th foot; Lieut. W. J. J. Smith, 28th foot; Lieut. J. G. Maycock, ditto; Lieut. J. W. Shelton, ditto, Lieut. A. Wright, ditto; Ens. C. Walsh, ditto; and asst. surg. J. Grant, ditto.
Per *Camperdown*.—Mrs. Morrison and 2 servants, Mrs. O'Hanlon, Rev. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Ravenshaw, and Major O'Hanlon, 1st Bl. cav.; Mrs. James, two children and servant; Mrs. Kimes, child, and servant; Mrs. M'Donald, 3 children, and servant; Capt. M'Donald, 28th foot; Surg. H. P. Hathorn, 3rd Bo. Lt. cav.; Dr. G. R. Nuttall, Bo. army; Lieut. Harkness, Madras army; Ens. J. B. Gardiner, 22nd foot; Ens. Gordon, Madras army; Lieut. H. D. Campbell, 78th Highlanders; Lieut. J. L. E. Baynes, 60th rifles; Rev. H. H. Brereton, Bo. estab.
Per *London*.—Mrs. Foyer, and Masters W. and G. Kingston.
Per *Victoria*.—Mrs. Peat and R. Knight.
Per steamer *Queen*.—Mrs. Pennafather, Mrs. Stockwell and servant, Col. Peanefather, C.B.; Brig. Abrew de Lima, Lieut. Dennie, 28th foot; Ens. Bourne, ditto; H. H. Thomas, Esq. Bengal C. S., and servant; A. St. John Richardson, Esq. Bengal C. S.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Feb. 15, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 108 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1825-26	Rs. 101½ do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30	Rs. 109½ do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 86½ to 86¾ do.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 83 do. Co.'s.
5 Do. do. 1841-42	Rs. 98 to 98½ do.
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 83 do.]

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 30 per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	3 do.
Commercial do.	9 do.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	37 do.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	Par.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d. per rupee.
3 months'	1s. 9½d.
1 month	1s. 8½d.
At sight	1s. 8½d.
On China at 60 days'	Rs. 210 per 100 Sp. drs.
On Madras at 30 days'	98½
Do. at sight	99½
On Calcutta at 60 days'	98
Do. 30 days'	99½
Do. at sight	1 per cent. prem.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 8
Do. (dragons)	11 9
Bank of England Notes, per £.	11 4
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222
German Crowns, "	216
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 to 16½

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, per ton of 20 cwt., 4l.
To China, per candy, Rs. 15.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DICK, the widow of the late F. Lacy, mag. of the court at Negombo, s. at Colombo, Jan. 8.
MARSHALL, the lady of J. W. s. at Mutwalli, Jan. 17.

CHINA.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRD, A. to be consular agent at Whampoa, v. St. Croix, Jan. 10.
CALDWELL, D. R. to be interp. and asst. supt. of police, Dec. 31.
CAT, R. D. to be master in equity, Jan. 5.
MERCEUR, W. T. col. treasurer of Hong-Kong, to be a member of the legislative council, v. J. H. Hulme, Dec. 30.
POLLARD, E. to be judge's clerk, v. E. A. Tretter, Dec. 31; to be keeper of records and muniments, Jan. 5.
STRACHAN, G. to be clerk of works, v. Pope, Dec. 31.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

BRAINE, Mrs. C. J. d. at Victoria, Jan. 7.

DEATH.

MUIR, J. D. at Amoy, aged 28, Jan. 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 4. *Portenia*, Lancaster, Sydney; *Joseph Somes*, Thompson, Sydney.—5. *Regia*, Johnson, Sydney; *Samuel Russell*, Palmer, New York.—8. *Christabel*, Harding, Liverpool.—19. *Duke of Cornwall*, Whitehead, London.—22. *Anna Robertson*, Munro, London.—26. *Braganza*, Potts, Galle; *Candace*, Gardner, New York.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Samuel Russell*.—Rev. Mr. Jones and Mrs. Jones; Rev. Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, and servant; Miss Morse; Messrs. Powell, Blake, Bonfanti, and Lewis.
Per *Anna Robertson*.—Miss Tarrant.
Per *Braganza*.—General, Mrs. and Miss Staveley, two children, and servant; Messrs. Ritchie, Scholefield, Campbell, Holthing, Hoyos, and Browne.
Per *Candace*.—Rev. George Scoles.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 1. *Hebrides*, Melville, London.—15. *Emma*, Bibby, Liverpool.—17. *Hindustan*, Pooh, London.—20. *Essex*, Morris, Bombay.—26. *Euphrates*, Gifford, Liverpool.—30. Steamer *Braganza*, Potts, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Braganza*, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Layton and 2 servants.
For GIBRALTAR.—Commodore La Pierre and Senor A. De Hoyos.
For BOMBAY.—Mr. S. E. Patullo.
For CEYLON.—Major Kelson, Lieut. Adye, Asst. surg. Dacre, and Mr. Leyt.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

LONDON,

MONDAY, March 27, 1848.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE has arrived in his native country after a sojourn in the East brief in its duration but important in its results. His return will be hailed with the hearty congratulations of his countrymen, who one and all will rejoice to render honour to a statesman and a warrior whose measures have secured the peace of India, and whose zeal and devotedness are not more eminent than his modesty. The Court of Directors, whom he has faithfully served, propose to celebrate his Lordship's arrival by a dinner, on the 5th of April, at which a very numerous, select, and distinguished assemblage of guests will join in welcoming the honoured visitor whose deeds the festive meeting is designed to commemorate. We trust that Lord HARDINGE has not returned among us to pass the remainder of his days in idleness. Though time may have shed its honours upon his head, his mind is but matured by age, and in application and habits of business he is a model for younger men. It can scarcely, therefore, be doubted that some fitting post will be found for the exercise of those talents which he has already displayed with so much credit to himself and so much advantage to his country.

THE obituary of our present number records the death of Lieutenant-Colonel BARNEWALL, an event which will excite poignant regret throughout a very wide circle. The deceased officer entered the Bombay army in 1801, and remained an actual member of it for more than thirty years, his retirement taking effect from June, 1833. During the intervening period he was engaged in many important and arduous duties, both military and civil, and in every instance he acquitted himself in such a manner as to command the approbation of his local superiors as well as of the home authorities, whose favourable opinion of him was on several occasions recorded. So highly were his services appreciated by the Court of Directors, that when it was deemed expedient to prohibit the employment of military officers in a particular line of duty, Colonel BARNEWALL was specially excepted.

He was examined, in 1832, before the Committee of the House of Commons, then sitting on Indian affairs, and his evidence was marked by that sound good sense which so eminently distinguished him.

Possessing an excellent practical judgment, great steadiness of application, and a happy aptitude for business, he was also endowed with one of the kindest of hearts. The circle of his friends comprehended all who knew him; and the recollections of his virtues will be cherished widely, affectionately, and long.

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WE have hitherto abstained from making any remarks upon the case of Chief Justice HULME, who was removed from the judicial seat by the Governor of Hong Kong, upon charges which appeared to us, and we believe to all men, frivolous and ridiculous. We have not even adverted to the case in any way, because we felt it to be better to leave to time and the Colonial Office the task of either refuting or confirming the charges, and placing the Chief Justice in his rightful position, whatever that might be. In the *China Mail* of the 26th January, we find the following passage:—

"Chief Justice Hulme embarks for England to-morrow in the *Pekin*. We do not now require to record our opinion of the oppression of which he has been made the victim, or the high estimation he is held in by this community as a judge and as a member of society. We trust at no distant period to see his return to the Bench, the integrity and independence of which he has so nobly sustained."

The anticipated opportunity of welcoming the return of the Chief Justice will shortly be enjoyed. He proceeds to resume his former duties, freed, we need scarcely say, from any imputation on his character. While this result is highly creditable to the object of unjust accusation, the promptitude with which it has been attained is not less so to the Colonial Department.

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A SHORT time since we had occasion to advert to an extraordinary case, in which a man having beaten an old woman to death was brought to trial for the offence in the Supreme Court of Bombay. The Judge charged that the circumstances warranted a conviction for murder: the jury took a different view, and returned a verdict of manslaughter; whereupon the judge, notwithstanding his previously avowed impression, sentenced the prisoner to almost the lightest punishment which it was in his power to inflict. When we brought this case to notice, together with the remarks which appeared on it in an excellent local paper (the *Bombay Times*), we little thought that within a few weeks an instance in which the administration of justice

should be distorted in a similar way, though by a different agency, would occur in our own country. We need scarcely explain that we allude to the case of ANNETTE MEYERS, whose unintelligible escape from the punishment awarded by the law to murder has excited the most astounding feeling of wonder in the minds of all but those who raised on her behalf the howl that led to it. We entertain the most entire contempt for the drivellings of the canting crew who overflow with pity for murderers, while they have none for the victims of murder, nor any regard for the safety of society; but we may discard all present consideration of their follies. If the punishment of death is to be abolished, let the abolition be effected openly and at once—not by a side-wind, not covertly, not by letting the punishment drop out of use, not by dispensing with it in such flagrant cases that it can never again be inflicted with any appearance of decency or consistency. If it is to be retained, it should be inflicted on all whose crimes merit it, without partiality, and without regard to any consideration but the guilt or innocence of the parties who incur the fearful penalty.

We hesitate not to say, that if ever there was a case in which the sentence of death should have been carried into execution, that of ANNETTE MEYERS was such a case. The murder was marked by even an unusual degree of premeditation. It was not the case of a person suddenly and greatly provoked snatching up a deadly weapon and using it. The murderess cherished her guilty design for several days; she prepared with extraordinary deliberation for its execution; she had no weapon, but set about procuring one with as much coolness as she would have shewn in purchasing any article of ordinary use, and to lull any suspicion in the vendor of the instrument with which she intended to effect her fell purpose, invented and narrated to him a plausible string of falsehoods. At a convenient time she walked calmly to the spot chosen as the scene of her crime, having previously avowed her intention of committing it. Now, we ask what is there in all this to justify a call for mercy? It is to no purpose to say that she had received provocation. This is almost always the case. Neither men nor women ordinarily murder from sheer bloodthirstiness; there is almost always a motive, and it is usually either the desire of gain or the desire of revenge. The latter, it seems, if not positively laudable, is at least to be treated with tenderness, and murderers instigated by revenge are entitled to escape punishment. We say nothing as to the origin and history of the provocation which is alleged in this instance to be sufficient to extenuate the guilt of deliberate murder; we ask not how far the murderess had herself to blame for it; we inquire not whether the society of such persons as the murdered soldier is that which a well-conducted young female would seek, nor whether, having thrown herself in the way of a low profligate, the culprit ought not to be held accountable for some share, and no small one, of the consequences which followed. These points we pass over, but we must protest, in the name of society, and for the sake of its peace and security, against the doctrine that murder is innocent if the motive be a thirst for revenge. It is useless to say that the murdered man in this case was a scoundrel. We are not disposed to deny it, but if every man who is a scoundrel in his dealings with women may be shot with impunity, the sacrifice of life

upon this ground is likely to be very large. Nor will it be confined to persons in the humble station of the victim in the case under notice. If the principle be sanctioned, many a man who walks up and down St. James's-street with a feeling of the most perfect security had need to encase himself in bullet-proof armour before he venture on such an exercise.

In truth, the extension of mercy in this case is as monstrous as it is unaccountable; and the reasons by which it is defended are as monstrous as the act. It has called forth universal indignation, and rumour, as of course it must, has been busy in assigning motives for it. It seems clear, indeed, that there must have been some extraordinary motive for so extraordinary a proceeding, and it seems equally clear that murder can never again in this country be visited with the punishment of death. An obscure servant girl, the paramour of a common soldier, has effected that for which so many muddle-headed philosophers, from BECCARIA downward, have maundered in vain.

Since the above was written we have seen the report of a conversation which took place in the House of Commons on Friday evening, between Mr. BRIGHT and Sir GEORGE GREY, from which it would appear that, notwithstanding what has occurred, it is really the intention of Government to carry out the law in the case of a murder committed in one of the northern counties. There must be some mistake in this—the thing is impossible. We know nothing of the circumstances of the murder referred to by Mr. BRIGHT, but we will venture to affirm that the crime was not marked by a greater degree of premeditation than was that of ANNETTE MEYERS. We doubt if it were characterized by as much; but however that may be, we say that if, after the astounding exercise of clemency in her case, the punishment of death be ever inflicted again in this country, the sufferer may be considered as murdered.

THE present condition of European politics must plead our excuse for again diverging from our more peculiar path, to consider for a moment the causes of the disturbances that have lately been prevalent in this country. Of course, no one would attach any importance to these trifling *émeutes*, but as by their frequency they may become annoying, it will scarcely be time ill employed to consider whence they arise. That they do not originate with the people themselves, will we think, be readily admitted, and as readily may it be allowed that they are engendered by a set of roaming demagogues as ignorant as they are impudent, and as cowardly as they are ignorant. The Wise Man tells us there is nothing new under the sun. Behold the portrait of these sedition-mongers painted by a master hand almost two thousand years ago. "Nam semper in civitate," says the historian of CATILINE's conspiracy, when describing the actors in that movement,—"*Nam semper in civitate, quibus opes nullæ sunt, bonis invident, malos extollunt, vetera odere, nova exoptant, odio suarum rerum mutari omnia student, turbā atque seditionibus sine curā aluntur, quoniam egestas facillè habetur sine damno.*" What a striking picture is this! how exact in every particular! The poverty of these men; their envying of the good and exalting of the bad; their dislike of old forms and institutions, and eager desire for a new order of things; their nurture in tumult and sedition; their total disregard of the consequences of their incite-

ments to riot, since no change, however bad, can render their position lower or worse than it already is,—in all these particulars how correct the delineation of the modern "enemies to peace!" Who that has witnessed the recent convulsions on the Continent, that has seen how many thrones have tottered, while one, at least, has fallen to the ground; who that has beheld the slightest movements in various parts of this land, and has contemplated the excitement prevalent in all the nations of Europe, will hesitate to affirm that men of the class described by SALLUST still live—still walk the earth—still set order and propriety at defiance, and exasperate the foolish against all government and restraint? The whole business of these pests of society seems to be to create confusion and strife. To this end they address themselves more peculiarly to the uneducated, the unfortunate, the criminal, and the idle; in a word, to all who are likely to be discontented with their lot. Vagabonds are at the same time their associates and their tools. By specious promises and overwrought appeals of *quasi* eloquence they rouse the worst passions of the vile to the highest pitch of frenzied madness, and then sneaking away, leave the tumultuous assembly to wreak their vengeance for fancied wrongs, on those who chance to be superior to themselves. Some hold that everybody is born with a particular mission. The mission of these men seems to be to do as much dirty work, and cause as much mischief as their rude, malignant; petty minds can suggest. They cannot say

"Rebellion came in my way, and I found it,"

because they are ever on the search for it. Sedition and tumult are the mainsprings of their actions. They seek disturbance with avidity, nor leave it till they are gorged with the foul feast. They dabble in the sinks and sewers of society, and must not complain if men treat them like the filthy objects of their powers of disturbance. How such creatures contrive to live might excite some wonder, were it not known that their pestiferous tongues are in the market to be hired by those who are foolish enough to risk a cause to their advocacy; that they are ever ready to blast that which is good, blacken that which is pure, and give their damning support to that which is foul. It is notorious that their assistance is seldom given but to causes with which honest men would scorn to be associated; and even then they rarely labour except, as old TRAPBOIS says, "for a consideration." It is well known that their services are generally paid for, but they pass themselves off notwithstanding as patriots and philanthropists of the first water, and no doubt consider it a mere matter of business to resort to the hideous blasphemy of solemnly appealing to the Deity in proof of their purity, disinterestedness, and high-principled morality. Universal philanthropy, equality, and a spurious sympathy with the poorest among the poor, and the lowest among the low, are chief points with them. But they always evince a marked repugnance to bring into practice these doctrines, when, by a strange freak of fortune, they become possessed of any thing valuable. Equality and fraternity afford good themes on which to exercise a virulent tongue; but attempt to reduce these theories to practice in the persons of their advocates, and the case is altered: in truth, fraternity and equality will never be popular but with those who have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by the adoption of these principles.

Another prominent characteristic of these men is their unsurpassable cowardice. While there is nothing to fear

they are bold as heroes. Ready to play **HERCULES** or **AGAMEMNON** when there is no enemy present, their courage rapidly evaporates at the first appearance of danger, and they resume with haste their proper character of **THESITES**. An instance of this we have lately seen. A man, who all his life has been striving to obtain notoriety, no matter how, nor of what character the acquisition might be,—who has sought it as an itinerant musician, an enslaver of female hearts, and a betrayer of their confidence,—so, at least, he represented himself,—a doer out of charity soup, and a candidate for the suffrages of a metropolitan constituency, whose favour he sought to secure by giving himself out as the relative of a once popular nobleman,—this man assayed, with his usual modesty, to exercise the functions of a mayor, boroughreeve, or high bailiff, and summoned a public meeting in a central thoroughfare of a great city. Finding, however, the meditated gathering noticed by authority, he deemed it most prudent to keep his valuable person out of the affray, and contented himself by circulating handbills exhorting the people to behave quietly, and commit no breach of the law:—a piece of advice given, perhaps, in the spirit of the man whose pocket had been picked, and who, addressing the crowd by whom the thief had been seized, begged them not to harm the delinquent, and especially not to duck him in the adjoining horsepond,—an injunction which the mob obeyed by repeatedly immersing the unhappy wight in the slimy waters till he was well nigh suffocated. In the present case the crowd met—for what purpose no one, not even themselves, could say; but there they were—and having nothing to do, they fulfilled the adage respecting idle people by getting into mischief; being no doubt incited thereto by their summoner's request that they would not commit any violence. The person who convened this precious assemblage is not likely again, we apprehend, to set up for a seat in Parliament. Should he, however, do so, we trust the constituency which he may canvass will remember that with him originated a disturbance of three or four days' duration, which was the means of stopping the business of a considerable number of tradesmen during its continuance.

Though, in some respects, these factious demagogues are capable of giving pain to well-principled people, they are not devoid of points irresistibly comic: the contrast between their original nothingness, and subsequent self-imposed, or self-sought dignity, is eminently ludicrous. It is, moreover, astonishing to find how marked a change is effected by their success in pushing themselves into positions where they have no right to be, and especially when they happen, as is not altogether uncommon in these days, to get into Parliament. **HUNT**, the blacking-maker, was, we think, the first of the fraternity who achieved a seat in the House of Commons. He however had, at least, the merit of maintaining with some consistency the course of blackguardism by which he had risen to notoriety. The enlightened people of Preston sent him to the Legislature as a reward and encouragement of the perseverance which he had displayed in performing the dirtiest work of a demagogue, and he did not discredit their sagacity. They sent him to Westminster, commanding him to express the will of the sovereign mob, and he did their bidding. He was neither soothed nor frightened into any thing like an approach to good manners, but laid the blacking on as thickly within the walls of Parliament as he had previously applied it without doors. One

HUNT was forced into an unreformed Parliament; the return of many more was looked for when reform should have widened the constituencies; and the expectation so far has not been entirely disappointed. The good example set by Preston in the elder time has been followed by several boroughs under the new state of things. The doctrine of the French Provisional Government, that education and respectability are rather disqualifying circumstances in a candidate for the honour of representing the sovereign masses was anticipated among us. We have seen the city of Westminster, the residence of the Sovereign, and the seat of imperial Legislation, narrowly escape being represented by a wandering ballad-singer; while one large constituency is actually represented by a Deistical preacher, another by a retail haberdasher, and a third by an ex-journeyman cheesemonger. Such instances prove that for this class of men to obtain seats in Parliament is comparatively easy—and thus their purpose is served; but what of those who send them? They are doomed indeed to miserable disappointment. The courtly air of the Palace of Westminster is fatal to the patriotism which flourished in rank luxuriance under the fetid blasts of ten thousand gin-inspired mouths, shouting plaudits hoarse and long. The "wooden gods" of the mob, once in Parliament, are silent, or if they open their lips, it is but to breathe in blandest accents commonplaces which might drop from the tongues of club dandies without exciting any surprise. St. Stephen's hothouse suits them not; there they are innoxious. In the open air, or under any roof but that of Parliament, they can have their swing, and they take it. They can denounce all who are above them in fortune and station—a large number; libel all who are above them in character—a much larger number, and no vision of the Speaker's wig, no recollection of the Serjeant-at-Arms and the martyred **SMITH O'BRIEN**, interposes to check them. They can revel in calumny and luxuriate in lies without fear of consequences. In most instances they feel absolutely safe. If in any extraordinary case personal danger be apprehended, they can keep away from a meeting they have promised to attend, or, having made their appearance, can slip out at the back door.

Such are some of the characteristic marks of these turbulent spirits. If there were the slightest sincerity in their boasted patriotism and purity, if they were actuated in the smallest degree by the exalted motives to which they so loudly and pertinaciously lay claim, they should have been free from our rebuke, for we respect honesty even when mistaken; but when we see the hollowness of their pretensions, when we mark in their characters the entire absence of any dignifying or redeeming quality of heart or mind, when we behold the mischievous results that have arisen from their revolutionary preaching, and look forward to the still greater evils that may arise should they be suffered to continue in their foul course, unbranded by the press, and unscathed by the law, we feel it a duty to express the abhorrence which all good men entertain both for them and their works; and we address each and all of them in the words of **LEAR**.

"Caitiff, to pieces shake,
That under covert and convenient seeming
Hath practis'd on man's life!"

We have lately felt the annoyance which these men have the power to create, and we fear that they have grown bold

by the apparent apathy of the Government. Let but the authorities shew a determination to put down the disgraceful nuisance, and we will engage that these miscreants will soon become as smooth and creamy as are their leaders in the House of Commons. Some years since it was the fashion for blackguards, desirous of notoriety, to shoot at the Queen. The punishment of flogging was denounced against the offence, and it ceased. We think the experiment worth trying in the case which we have been considering. But we must stipulate that the punishment extend to the leaders as well as the followers. The former must not go scot free, whilst the famished men and houseless boys whom they have made their tools, receive punishment. With a quotation from an old writer, we will close our observations on this subject. The passage was written with reference to a class of men very different from that to which we now apply them, but its applicability to the present case is nevertheless very obvious and striking:—"Whosoever knoweth them, will little regard the froth of their swelling words of pride and scorn, seeing when they have done vaunting, they have done their best, and that which remaineth is little worth; their allegations being, for the most part, nothing but falsifications; their reasons, sophisms; their reports, slanders and wicked calumniations; their threats, the venting of their malice, and pouring out of their impotent desires; their predictions only manifesting what they wished might be, but no way shewing what shall be."

DINNER TO LORD FALKLAND.

On the 11th inst. the Directors of the East-India Company entertained Viscount Falkland at dinner at the London Tavern.

The CHAIRMAN of the East-India Company presided. Among the company were Viscount Falkland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Abercorn, Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, W. Wigram, Esq., Lord Langdale, the Vice-Chancellor of England, the Lord Chief Baron, the Attorney-General, Capt. Gough, C. Mills, Esq., the Lord Mayor, the Deputy-Chairman of the Hon. East-India Company, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Granville, the Earl of Strarford, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Lord Elphinstone, J. Loch, Esq., Lord Campbell, Sir G. Arthur, Sir R. Inglis, Sir T. Macmahon, G. Lyall, Esq., Dr. Lushington, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir J. Campbell, Sir H. Willock, Major Oliphant, J. C. Melvill, Esq., E. Thornton, Esq., &c. &c. The rest of the company consisted of the different members of the Court, and others connected with Indian affairs.

After the usual toasts,

The CHAIRMAN rose and said, they were assembled on that occasion to compliment the noble Lord on his right, who had been appointed, with the approbation of her Majesty, to the highly important situation of Governor of Bombay. The presidency of Bombay was second only to the Supreme Government of India. It was a sort of advanced post on our western frontier, and the line of communication between the mother-country and India. There was a large army which deserved the noble Lord's utmost care; and he would have to govern millions of industrious, attached native fellow-subjects, who required only intelligence to direct and confidence to lead them. (Cheers.) He was quite satisfied the noble Lord would shew every devotion to their interests; that he would conciliate their feelings, and have regard even to their prejudices and errors. (Cheers.) He would find them loyal and attached, and their services would amply repay his confidence. Highly important and responsible as was this public trust, the Court of Directors had appointed the noble Lord, with the utmost confidence that he would fulfil its duties and obligations with zeal, ability, and success. (Cheers.)

VISCOUNT FALKLAND said, were he for one moment to assume that the utmost exertion of any poor ability he might possess would insure success in the performance of that task he had undertaken, he might well be accused of arrogance and presumption; on the other hand, he should do great injustice to his own feelings did he attempt to disguise the deep anxiety under which he laboured, and the amount of responsibility which the

important duties about to devolve upon him necessarily entailed. But while he perfectly recognized, and was deeply impressed by the heavy responsibility he had incurred, he was cheered by the knowledge of the very important and valuable assistance he should derive from men of high character, standing, education, and long experience in India, who were thoroughly acquainted with the various and complicated interests of our extended Eastern empire. He thanked them for the honour he should enjoy in being numbered among the executive officers of a Company, towards the wonderful power and prosperity of which so many of the greatest warriors and statesmen of the present age had contributed, either as having been enrolled amongst its servants or as auxiliaries to them. (Cheers.) The object of his zealous and unceasing efforts would be not to dishonour such a service in the position to which it was his good fortune to have been raised; and if hereafter it should be his happy lot to be ranked among those laborious, industrious, and painstaking public functionaries to whom British India owed so much, his proudest aspirations would be satisfied, and his reward secured. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then proposed Her Majesty's Ministers, which was acknowledged by Lord Lansdowne, who proposed the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN begged to offer his acknowledgments and those of his colleagues for the compliments which the noble Marquis had been pleased to pay them. He trusted their exertions might still be applied to effect the good government of India, and retain the confidence of Her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) He regretted the absence upon this occasion of the President of the Board of Control. He had hoped he should have had another opportunity, before laying down his office, of expressing the sense he felt of his kindness, attention, and cordial co-operation with the Court of Directors. He begged to propose "The health of Sir J. C. Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control." (Cheers.)

Mr. C. LEWIS briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The next toasts were the healths of Lord Auckland and the Duke of Wellington.

VISCOUNT FALKLAND proposed "The army of India," amidst loud cheers.

Sir G. POLLOCK, in acknowledging the compliment, said the services he had rendered were very small. It had been his great good fortune to be appointed to a command where the troops were determined to advance, and he could not help himself. (A laugh.)

The health of the Lord Mayor was then given, and responded to by that officer; the health of Lord Dalhousie, and lastly the civil service, acknowledged by Mr. Shank.

DEBATES AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held on Wednesday, the 8th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the case of the late ex-Rajah of Sattera. The requisition calling the Court, and the adjunct resolutions (ten in number), will be found in an advertisement at page 154. Their length precludes their repetition in this place. The resolution that was moved will be found in its proper place in the debate.

The chair was taken at twelve o'clock, and the minutes of the last Court having been read,—

RETURNS.

The CHAIRMAN (Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.) said: I have the honour to inform the Court that certain returns to Parliamentary orders are laid on the table.

The titles of these papers having been read,—

THE SPECIAL BUSINESS

was proceeded with.

The CHAIRMAN said: I have the honour to inform the Court that it has been specially summoned at the request of nine proprietors, which requisition will not be read.

[For the requisition and resolutions, see page 154].

Mr. HUMZ said it fell to his lot, as on a former occasion, to open the proceedings of that Court. The last time they met to consider that question they had been precluded from proceeding to a ballot by the Chairman moving the adjournment. He was much grieved at such a result, and though he did not doubt the Directors had sufficient grounds for what they did on that occasion, he put it to them whether it were not injustice to the late Rajah to refuse to take a ballot on this important question. (Hear.) Where the Legislature had given them the option of taking the opinion of proprietors by a ballot, it was in his opinion very objectionable to put it out of the power of the proprietors of

availing themselves of the privileges which Parliament had given them. (Hear.) He was surprised that the Directors had ventured to refuse that appeal to justice, and under these circumstances it had been thought most advisable to summon another Court, in order to obtain a free judgment on the case. The question was of vital importance to the interests of the Company. The laws had been violated in the Rajah's case, and he did not believe there was one man in that Court who could honestly say he believed the Rajah guilty. (Hear.) The charges at first made against the Rajah had, in many instances, been proved utterly false; and with the additional evidence that had been collected, he thought a fresh inquiry was necessary to the vindication of the Rajah and the honour of the British nation. He did not complain of the course which the Chairman had pursued on the last session of discussing that question. He (the Chairman) had, no doubt, acted in conformity with what he deemed to be his duty as Chairman, but he did think the Court of Directors were not considerate in declining to grant the inquiry prayed for. As at the last Court, the last of the resolutions would be the only one moved this day, the others being, as it were, but a preamble. It had been shown that, from first to last, the Rajah had not been heard in answer to the accusations made against him, and he (Mr. Hume) contended that no man ought to be considered guilty who had not an opportunity of disproving the offences laid to his charge. (Hear.) The Government of Bombay and the Supreme Government had at first shrunk from deposing the Rajah, unless the evidence on which his accusations rested were given to him, and he were allowed an opportunity of disproving it. This was at first promised, but afterwards refused; on what grounds he knew not; but he was ashamed to think any Englishmen could so far forget the first principles of justice. (Hear.) Though the Rajah might have been guilty of all the crimes alleged against him, yet he ought to have had a fair trial, and have been permitted to speak in his own defence. (Hear, hear.) Sir Robert Grant was strongly of opinion that the Rajah should be heard, and he made acquainted with the fresh evidence adduced against him. This had not been done; and why, then, had not the Court called on the Bombay Government for some explanation on this point. (Hear.) The opinion of Sir Robert Grant was confirmed and adopted by the Governor-General in a minute of September, 1838. The evidence to be submitted to the Rajah was prepared by the Commission; but it was never given to him, notwithstanding the opinions of the Governor of Bombay and the Governor-General, to the effect that the Rajah should be furnished with a copy of it. Why was no notice taken of this? Such conduct was unworthy of Englishmen, and would go far to stamp the Company in the eyes of the natives of India as unworthy of the trust reposed in them. (Hear.) Was it not the duty of the Court to inquire why the minute of Sir Robert Grant had not been acted on? Most decidedly it was. Had Sir Robert Grant lived, he (Mr. Hume) did not think he would have suffered the Rajah to be deposed without being at least heard in his defence. Why, then, did not the Court insist on such a course of conduct being pursued? They had failed to do their duty: they had not done that which by law they were bound to do. (Hear.) Under Warren Hastings, and some other Governors-General, it was asserted that cases of injustice were of frequent occurrence in India, and were con- sidered at by the Court of Directors. To remedy this, the Court of Proprietors was established as a kind of check, and it was the peculiar province of the proprietors to take notice of such cases as this of the Rajah of Sattara. (Hear.) The character of England was involved in the question, and they could not, with safety to their empire in India, suffer such an act of injustice to pass by unnoticed. Why did not the Court of Directors demand the reason for withholding from the Rajah the minutes of evidence taken against him? The Bombay Government, actuated by motives which he could not understand, thought fit to disregard the commands of the Court of Directors and the minutes of the Governor-General. Now he wished to know what those secret motives were. Could any one explain the reason why the evidence taken against the Rajah had not been given to that unfortunate man in accordance with the expressed commands of Lord Auckland? Let him ask any hon. proprietor, placed in a situation similar to that of the Rajah of Sattara, if he would be satisfied to be removed and consigned to prison without being heard in his own defence? Would he not consider himself the victim of gross injustice? Here the positive orders of the Governor-General,—not those of the Bombay Government, but the orders of the Governor-General, to the effect that the evidence should be laid before the Rajah, and an opportunity given him of replying to the charges alleged against him,—were never carried into effect. Was there ever such gross injustice? Until he was able to obtain the votes of the proprietary body at large, he would not

believe that corporation was so dishonest as to sanction the proceedings in this case. (Hear, hear.) For this reason he had wished to have taken a ballot on the last occasion, but having then failed, he intended to ask for it again to-day, that they might know the opinion of the general body of proprietors. To the great body of proprietors, and to the country at large, he appealed for justice to the deceased Rajah. Such a tissue of falsehood as was disclosed in this case had never been seen before, and as long as he was able he would bring the Rajah's cause before the public, till the first decisions were overturned, and justice were at length done. (Hear, hear.) The orders of the Court of Directors had been spurned by the Bombay Government,—kicked, cuffed, and laughed at. (Hear.) Was the position of the Court, he asked, an enviable one? The official character of the Court of Directors had been damaged by not calling on the Bombay Government for an explanation of their conduct. The hon. proprietor then proceeded to argue that the deposition of the Rajah was illegal, for the Statute 33 Geo. 3, cap. 52, secs. 42 and 43, ordained that it should not be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to declare war, make hostilities, or enter into treaty, without the express commands of the home authorities, excepting in cases of sudden emergency, &c. He therefore thought that, as there was no emergency in this case, the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara, without the previous sanction of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, was illegal, and contrary to the statute law. There was no act of the Rajah to justify such a proceeding, and when he considered how the unfortunate man had been deposed from his throne,—not to speak of the confiscation of his private property,—cast into prison, refused an opportunity of vindicating his character, denied a copy of the evidence, the secret reason for which last act he should like to know,—when, he said, he considered all these circumstances, he could not but exclaim, if such things are done to a great man, what must be the condition of a poor one! (Hear, hear.) Without further detaining them he should move,—

"That this Court, in of opinion that the deposal of the Rajah of Sattara, by Sir James Carnac, without furnishing him with a copy of the evidence taken in secret against him, and thereby withholding from him the means of making a defence, and without the previous consent and authority of the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee of that Court, and of the Board of Control, was unjust, premature, and contrary to law; and therefore the guilt or innocence of the late Rajah of Sattara, and the conduct of the Bombay Government in these transactions, ought to be made the subject of a public and impartial inquiry, alike for the protection of the princes of India in alliance with the East-India Company from the perpetration of similar wrongs, for the satisfaction of the public of justice, and for the vindication of the honour of the British name, and the security of the British empire in the East."

He would close his remarks by repeating that there was no sudden emergency nor just cause for the deposition of the Rajah, and that the natives of India would regard with great anxiety the conduct of Government in the case. (Hear, hear.) The question was, whether or not an opportunity should now be given of vindicating the name of the Rajah from those charges which had been alleged against him. He (the Rajah) had been refused such an opportunity while living, an opportunity which was granted to the meanest criminal in the country, and would the Court sanction a proceeding by which the crimes laid to the Rajah's charge could not be investigated? (Cheers.)

The motion having been read by the clerk,

Mr. HUME again rose, and said, I beg to hand in this demand for a ballot, as part of my speech.

The CHAIRMAN.—I cannot receive it, as I intend presently to move the question of adjournment.

Mr. HUME said that if the demand for a ballot were refused on that ground, it was always in the power of the Chairman to refuse a decision by that mode. However, he should place the paper on the table.

The honourable proprietor then laid the paper, of which the following is a copy, on the table:—

"We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India Stock, duly qualified by Law, and present in Court, do request that the Court of Directors will appoint a ballot, according to cap. viii. sec. 1 of the By-Laws, to determine the question this day brought before the general Court, relative to the case of the late Rajah of Sattara.

(Signed)

"JOSEPH HUME,
J. SWALFAN,
JOHN BRIGGS,
S. GABLES,
M. THACKERAY,

J. W. GRAHAM,
W. H. STEPHENS,
ARTHUR J. LEWIS,
TH. NEWNHAM."

"March 8th, 1848."

Mr. Serjeant GABLES, in seconding the motion, said it was the greatest imposition in the world to say the proprietors could have a decision by ballot if the course pursued by the Chairman was to have the power of preventing them doing so. It was a stratagem, a trick, and if they thought that moving the adjournment would prevent a ballot, they were mistaken. (Hear.) Their by-law was bad; it was contrary to the law of the land, and would not stand. (Hear.) If such a proceeding was allowed, it

would be the means of preventing many proprietors from availing themselves of their votes, and make the person who held four votes equal to him who held but one. (Hear, hear.) The time was come for a reform in such things; let the proprietors prove themselves men, or their privileges would be annihilated. The Chairman, however unwilling, was obliged to be a partisan, under the circumstances, and it was quite a farce to attempt bringing any question before that Court. He, and he was sure every other proprietor, entertained the highest respect for the Chairman, but he was surprised how any man, with a proper sense of justice, could attempt to put down this discussion. There was no doubt the proprietors would be against the Directors' interpretation of the law in this case, and he told them that their refusal of a ballot was illegal, and could not be sustained. (Cheers.)

Mr. SULLIVAN said the bye-law ordained that if at any general Court nine of the members present, duly qualified to vote, should demand a ballot for determining any question, except for adjournment, or the previous question, or an amendment, such question should be put by ballot, and not otherwise. The present question was not any of the excepted ones, and therefore the Chairman was not legally justified in refusing the demand that had been made for a ballot. (Hear, hear.) But, setting aside for a moment the legal part of the question, how could the Directors, in common justice, refuse the appeal to the great body of their constituency? Did not the honor of the British Government demand further inquiry in the case? Let them consider the causes whence the proceedings against the Rajah originated. The Rajah had some dispute with the Bombay Government respecting certain jagheers, and finding them loath to act fairly by him, appealed, as he had a perfect right to do, to the Court of Directors. (Hear.) The Bombay Government, disliking this appeal, then got up a counter charge against the Rajah, of conspiring against our power in India. This was the origin of the quarrel; and the question now was, was the British Government justified in deposing a prince in friendly alliance with us, who had in no instance violated the mutual treaty? (Hear, hear.) They stripped the Rajah of his dominion, and refused to put him in possession of the evidence against him, on the ground that it was taken in secret, though that evidence they had afterwards published in justification of their own conduct. (Hear, hear.) The chief argument on the other side had been that the authorities in India and here had given their opinions against the Rajah, and therefore the case could not be reconsidered, notwithstanding that every day the evidence against that injured man was breaking down, and the charges against, on being sifted, were found to be groundless. (Hear, hear.) The Rajah had been condemned on *ex parte* evidence; and *ex parte* evidence, so far from evincing guilt on the part of the accused, was, if any thing, testimony in his favour, for it showed a biased mind in his antagonists. (Hear.) Hitherto no adequate inquiry had been instituted in this case; and, in fact, the whole affair had been conducted in the most cruel manner towards the Rajah. (Hear, hear.) In the proclamation deposing the Rajah he was described as having been unmindful of the obligation he owed to our Government, and the reason assigned for his deposition was his having treated with native powers; but the real cause of his deposition, and indeed of his entire prosecution, was his having refused to act on the suggestion of Sir James Carnac, and sign the second treaty with the British Government: (hear, hear.) — a treaty which asserted the Rajah's guilt, and differed materially from the original treaty. For refusing to sign this, he was spoken of as having refused to renew the treaty with our Government. He (Mr. Sullivan) wished to ask, what right had the Government of Bombay to require the Rajah to enter into a new treaty while the other one remained in force, and its conditions were not violated. (Hear, hear.) It had been proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that the Rajah had been wrongfully deposed and deprived of his property, and they therefore sought for further inquiry, that justice might be done to the Rajah's family, and more especially to his political son. (Hear, hear.) An objection had been started that this boy was not the legitimate heir of the Rajah, because the Rajah was not at liberty to adopt an heir. Now, he begged to observe that it was, with Mohammedans and Hindoos, not an option, but a duty to adopt an heir should there be no issue, and therefore the Rajah was perfectly justified in adopting this child as his heir. (Hear.) At present we stood accused of having broken our faith with the princes of Delhi, Mysore, Sattara, and Scinde. Let the Government be cautious, for assuredly such instances of faithlessness on our part could not but weaken our hold on the allegiance of the natives of India. (Hear.) It was very erroneous to suppose that there was no public opinion in India. There was, in fact, a very strong one, though it might not be in all cases expressed openly on account of our great military power.

(Hear, hear.) Let every thing else connected with our Government in the East fall, but let our faith be preserved—our treaties respected. (Cheers.)

Mr. LEWIS said the law gave the proprietors the power to demand a ballot, and that demand had been made by proprietors duly qualified; but the Chairman had refused to receive it. He begged to ask, was there not a question before the Court?

The CHAIRMAN. — There is a motion under consideration.

Mr. LEWIS. — Very well. Now the law said that, except in certain cases mentioned, a ballot might be demanded on any question before the Court. The present question was not one of those mentioned, and why then had the Chairman refused to receive the demand for a ballot? (Hear, hear.) He appealed to the legal adviser of the Court, whom he saw present, for his opinion. He wanted to know the grounds on which the Court rested the determination; and he could not think that the legal adviser of the Court would come to the same opinion as the Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no objection to the opinion of the Court's legal adviser being given. The Court of Directors had previously taken legal advice, and of course by that advice they must be bound.

Sir JAMES HOGG said the question of the hon. proprietor seemed to be, whether, after a ballot had been demanded, a motion for adjournment could be made. (No, no.)

Major OLIPHANT said, if the law were as it was stated by the Chairman to be, it was impossible ever to have a ballot. (Hear.)

The CHAIRMAN. — A motion may be negatived, and then it is competent to call a ballot. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUME said, the object of the ballot was to obtain the opinion of the whole body of proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN said, he disliked a ballot in such cases, and it seemed inexpedient and improper to refer a complicated inquiry, requiring no little legal knowledge, and a careful study of its merits, to a body of perhaps two thousand ladies and gentlemen, who probably knew nothing whatever of the case on which they gave their vote, and had never read a single paper in connection with it. (Hear.)

Mr. Serjeant GASELEE wished to ask the Court's legal adviser, whether the bye-law were good? He (Mr. Serjeant Gaselee) said it was bad.

Mr. CLARKE said, they were discussing two or three questions. The question to be decided was this, certain parties had demanded a ballot and it had been refused, was that refusal legal? That was the question. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said, they would now hear the opinion of the Court's counsel.

Mr. WIGRAM (the Company's standing counsel) rose and said, that as his opinion had been requested, he had no hesitation in giving it. There did not appear to him to be any difficulty in the case. As to the value of the bye-law, he need not enter into the question; but as the bye-law now stood, he thought the Chairman was justified in the course he had pursued. Until the bye-law was repealed, the Court of Directors must be bound by it. As the law was at present constituted, it was competent for a specified number of proprietors to demand a ballot on any question, with certain exceptions, that was brought before the Court; but before the question on which the ballot had been demanded was put to the Court, a motion of adjournment might be made, which would, in his opinion, have the power of abrogating that demand.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON differed from the legal authorities of the Court in his view of the law on this subject. The law was at utter variance with the decision of the Chairman. It was declared competent for nine qualified proprietors to demand a ballot on any question made in that Court: but the Chairman, availing himself of a legal opinion, came forward and maintained that he had the power to move the adjournment, and so put it out of the power of the proprietors to demand a ballot. (Hear.) He well remembered how they had been met on the other side the bar, and twitted with not having before demanded a ballot on this question, and now that a ballot had been demanded, the question of adjournment had been made with the intention of depriving them of it. If the law were as laid down, were the Directors the proper parties to avail themselves of it, and refuse the ballot? (Hear, hear.) That Company had been characterised as most corrupt, and as having obtained its Charters by corrupt practices; it was even said that at the time of one of the Charters being granted 10,000*l.* had been put into the pocket of a certain exalted person, and that votes in that Court had frequently been bought. To remedy as much as possible the last-mentioned evil, the ballot had been adopted, so as to take the opinion of the whole body of proprietors, and as some guard against persons influenced by improper motives being brought into that Court to give their votes. (Hear, hear.) On the

present occasion there were plenty of mute votes present to overpower the friends of justice. (Hear.) Of all who had now given their opinion on that case, three, four, or five to one had given it in favour of the Rajah. They had many illustrious men on their side, and but one opinion prevailed among them. From Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir Harford Jones Brydges, down to the humble individual who then addressed them, but one opinion prevailed. That opinion had, however, hitherto been vain, and therefore, as a last resource, it was determined to appeal by ballot to the proprietors at large, to see if there were honesty and virtue in them. (Hear, hear.) If the friends of the Rajah should be overwhelmed that day, and their rights as proprietors trampled on, not a day should elapse before he put a notice of motion on the subject on the board of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Was there any just ground for refusing a ballot on this question? No. Would any one believe the Rajah guilty of the crimes laid against him? No. The whole case against the Rajah was got up by the Bombay Government because they discovered that he was aware they had concealed the despatch of the Court of Directors giving the Rajah sovereignty over certain jagheers, and a right to them by lapse. (Hear, hear.) When Sir Robert Grant had an interview with the Rajah, he told that prince to prepare a statement of his grievances, and it should be sent home, while at the very time he had the despatch of the Court of Directors, deciding in the Rajah's favour, in his pocket. (Hear.) The Rajah did prepare such a statement, and placed it in the hands of the local Government. It was never sent home. (Hear.) It could not be sent home, because the questions to which it related were already answered by the Directors' despatch. At a subsequent interview, a year afterwards, Sir Robert Grant assured the Rajah that his statement had gone home; then he said that it had not yet been forwarded, but that it should be. The Rajah then appointed agents to come to this country, and that led to his sacrifice. (Hear.) The conduct of Sir Robert Grant demanded inquiry. Again, inquiry was wanted in the case of the asserted conspiracy with the subadars, and into the plot by which Col. Lodwick was removed, and Col. Ovens sent to Sattara to effect the ruin of the Rajah. (Hear.) It was passing strange that the Government had not taken any steps to inquire into the charges preferred against Col. Ovens. Why had there not been an inquiry into those charges? Why had they not brought him (Mr. George Thompson) to a legal tribunal, as it was at first proposed to do? (Hear, hear.) The Court of Directors were accessories, after the fact, to all the crimes committed against the Rajah. (Hear.) How had the charges against the Rajah been met in Parliament? they had been laughed at as ridiculous. Were then the princes of India to be thus used? Were sufferings and injuries to be heaped upon their heads, and when inquiry was demanded, was the request to be met by an overwhelming majority of whipped in voters by that Court? (Hear.) Were the privileges of the proprietors to be thus trampled on? Would they permit the first principles of justice to be violated in their name, and a prince denied the right of vindicating his character when assailed? (Hear.) He wanted to inquire into the conduct of Sir James Carnac. He wanted inquiry into the conduct of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay. If such an inquiry were granted, he would undertake to prove that Sir James Carnac did not arrive at his ultimate decision but under fear of his personal safety. He would prove how the plot was concocted at the Bombay council table; how Mr. Willoughby, Col. Ovens, and Mr. Anderson never left Sir James, night or day, till he had determined on the deposit of the Rajah. He wanted an inquiry into the conduct of the Directors themselves; when he would prove that many of those who signed the despatch of 1840, sanctioning the proceedings in India, had never read the papers connected with this case. (Hear.) Sir James Carnac had read the papers relative to the Rajah's case before he went to India, and he did not believe the charges, yet he afterwards deposed the Rajah on those very charges. He wanted inquiry into that. He wanted inquiry into the conduct of the Bombay Government in overturning the law of the land. He wanted to know why the inquiry against Col. Ovens and Ballajee Punt Nathoo had been stopped. The charges were all prepared, and the magistrate held the prosecutor in heavy recognizances to continue the case, when the Government sent and stopped it. (Hear, hear.) He wanted inquiry into the legality of the Rajah's deposit; and he asked the standing counsel to give his opinion on the subject, and to say whether the deposit was not in direct contradiction of the law. He (Mr. George Thompson) had taken legal advice on the question, and he was firmly convinced that the dethronement of the Rajah was illegal. (Hear.) He wished to know whether the Chairman intended to persist in his motion of adjournment. From his knowledge of the Chairman's character, he believed he would; for when he (the Chairman) had deliberately made up his mind on any subject, he was not accustomed

speedily to change it. That gentleman might not consider the present expedient for getting rid of a demand for a ballot, a trick; but he would find it hard to make the world think with him. This was a question which should not be trifled with. The character of the Court of Directors, of the Supreme Government of India, and, in fact, the very safety of the British empire in India, were involved in it; and he could not but help thinking that the like duplicity and guilty connivance on the part of our Government would be found in the case of all deposed princes in India—(hear); and he hoped and prayed his words might not fall unheeded on their ear. He said, perish the East-India Company before injustice shall be done. (Cheers.) The natives, he assured them, would become disappointed with our Government; we can find as good rulers among our own people, they would say,—we certainly cannot find worse. (Hear.) In every part of British India the natives were becoming debased and miserable. The Deputy-Chairman might smile at this, but he (Mr. George Thompson) would refer him to his own presidency, Madras. Look at the fatally injurious effect of the transit duties, the assessment, &c. &c.; how they pressed on the poor native and weighed him down. He would tell the Directors again, that their conduct would consign this Company to infamy—(Oh, oh!) If it were infamous to dethrone an untried man, to plunder him of his property, to banish him to a distant and unhealthy place, far from his family and relations; if it were infamous to suffer princes and princesses to perish by the road side, then was that Company infamous. (Hear.) Not one penny had been allowed to furnish the dead Rajah with a suitable burial according to his religious tenets. As for the Directors saying they were ignorant of the ill effect of the climate of Benares on the Rajah, it was nonsense. Where were the letters of Mr. Hume to Sir Robert Peel and Lord Ripon? Where was the letter to a late Chairman of the Court? There ought to be an inquiry into this matter. Let the Chairman to whom Mr. Hume addressed his letter, and who was in court when the case was first mentioned, let him, if present now, get up and explain the cause of that suppression. If to do the things he had mentioned were infamous, the Company was infamous, and inquiry was imperatively called for in this case—(hear); and he hoped that Mr. Hume would recal those panegyrics which he had pronounced last Court on the compassion and justice of the Court of Directors.

Mr. Hume said, having done all in his power on that day, having moved the resolution, and demanded a ballot, he should take no further part in the Court's proceedings; and as the ballot had been refused, it only remained for him to hand in his protest against that refusal.

As Mr. Hume was about to leave the Court,

Sir James Hogg rose, and expressed a hope that the hon. proprietor would not leave at present. He (Sir James Hogg) was about to make a few observations which he should like the hon. proprietor to hear. With the merits of the general question before them he should have nothing to do; the observations which he was about to deliver would have reference to two points only—the construction to be put upon the bye-law, and the line of conduct pursued by the Chairman that day. (Hear.) First, with respect to the construction of the bye-law, the learned serjeant (Mr. Serjeant Gaselee) had said that the bye-law was worth nothing, inasmuch as it was contrary to the statute law of the land. Now, on that point, he differed with the learned serjeant, and he hoped to show that he (Mr. Serjeant Gaselee) was wrong in his law. (Hear.) That gentleman seemed to think that the statute law gave the proprietors the option of a ballot, and that the bye-law interfered with this right. But he begged to assure the Court, that by the statute law they had no right whatever to a ballot, and if it were not for the bye-law there could be no such thing as a ballot in that Court. (Hear, hear.) As far as time would allow he had looked into the law on the subject, and he found that the right to ballot was not given by the statute at all, but by the bye-law; if, therefore, a demand for a ballot were made, it must be rested on the bye-law, and they must not have recourse to the law of the land, because that law gave them no such right. (Hear, hear.) The mode of taking the votes by ballot was indeed mentioned in several statutes; but it originated and rested entirely in the bye-law. (Hear.) The hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) was clearly wrong in demanding a ballot at the time he made the motion. The Chairman could not receive it then, because there was no question before the Court. There was a motion before the Court, but no question. A motion did not necessarily become a question. (Hear, hear.) There might be half-a-dozen motions made before the Court and yet not one of them become a question. (Hear, hear.) One motion might be made and then another, and so they might go on for days and weeks before coming to a question. (Hear, hear.) It was not till after the debate was

concluded that a motion became a question, because the Chairman could not till then declare what the question was that was to be submitted to the Court. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman, then, was right in his construction of the bye-law. No doubt the proprietors had a perfect right to demand a ballot on all questions, with certain exceptions, that were brought before them, but they could not exercise this right till they knew what the question was on which they demanded a ballot, and they could not know this till after the debate was concluded, and the question was about to be put. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman rather prematurely, but at the same time very candidly, told the hon. proprietor that he (the Chairman) intended moving the adjournment. Till that adjournment were moved, the hon. proprietor's motion was the one to be considered by the Court; but the very moment the Chairman, or indeed any proprietor, moved an adjournment, that became the substantive motion, and took precedence of all others. (Hear.) The motion of adjournment then became the question before the Court, and the motion previously made gave place to it. (Hear.) Now the question of adjournment was one of the exceptions on which a ballot could not be taken; in the first section of the bye-law relating to the General Courts, it was ordained that the ballot might be demanded on any question except that of adjournment, the previous question, or an amendment; and, in the following section, it was ordained that these exceptions, that is to say, the question of adjournment, the previous question, or an amendment, should, in case of doubt, be decided by a division of the members then present, and by no other mode (Hear, hear.) Was that law prepared by the Directors? No; it was the proprietors' own code. ("No, no," from a proprietor.) The hon. proprietor might call "No, no;" but he said it was as he stated. The bye-laws were framed by a committee appointed for that purpose by the proprietors themselves—(hear)—and passed by two General Courts of Proprietors. (Hear, hear.) The Directors had nothing to do with the bye-laws but to carry them into effect. (Hear, hear.) He admitted the right of the proprietors to demand a ballot when the question was put from the chair, but that demand could not, according to the bye-law he had just alluded to, be made when the question was the question of adjournment. If the question of adjournment were carried, the Court was at an end. (Hear.) If not, the original motion was put, and then it was competent for the proprietors to demand a ballot. (Hear, hear.) He had said the Chairman was premature in declaring his intention of moving the adjournment. It was not imperative in his hon. friend to tell the proprietors what he intended to do. He might have simply declined to receive the demand for a ballot without informing them of his intention to move the adjournment, but he deemed it more courteous to inform the hon. proprietors what his intentions were. (Hear, hear.) He should not follow the example of some speakers who had preceded him and enter into the merits of the case. From the way in which that case had been discussed to-day, a stranger entering the Court and listening to the debate would be led to conclude that the Rajah of Sattara's case was a *res integra*, and that that was the first time of its being debated—(hear, hear);—but it had been before the Court for about eight years, and had been discussed some twenty-six or twenty-seven times, and some ten or twelve times had been decided on its merits. ("No, no," from Mr. George Thompson.) The hon. proprietor cried "No, n," but what he (Sir James Hogg) meant was, that several of the motions that had from time to time been made in that Court with reference to the Rajah's case had gone fairly to the proprietors and been negatived, when it was quite competent for the friends of the Rajah to call for a ballot. (Hear, hear.) Why had they not done so before? They had had plenty of opportunities. (Hear, hear.) The reason was this. When they found that they made no impression by their speeches, and that they could get no one to come down to listen to them,—when they found their abuse did no good,—(and they were not sparing of that, for the India Board, the Court of Directors, the Governments of India, and indeed everybody connected with this case, had been abused, but abused in vain),—when they found that that stupid public would not believe a whole service to be so corrupt as they were represented to be (laughter, and hear, hear),—when, he said, they found their exertions in vain, there was but one course open to them, and that was to demand a ballot (hear, hear), and to take the opinion of the proprietors at large; very many of whom had perhaps never read a line connected with the subject, except a stray speech or two reported in a newspaper (hear, hear), and this, too, when the question to be decided was a most complicated one, and one that required great study and deliberate judgment. (Hear, hear.) How was it that they could never get but a small attendance at that Court at the discussions on the Rajah's case? Because the proprietors did not care

at all for it. (Hear, hear.) Not many weeks since they had a debate on the subject. Did the proprietors come then? No. (Hear, hear.) On the occasion referred to his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) had taken every precaution to secure a good attendance, but without effect. (Hear.) He had written an able letter—he (Sir James Hogg) admitted it was a most able letter—to the most widely circulated journal in the world. This letter was published some time before the Court met, and was extensively circulated, so as to give time for it to effect its purpose. He had said that the hon. proprietor's letter was an able one, but he begged to limit the signification of that word. It was able for the purpose for which it was written, but it was full of statements which he (Sir James Hogg) could disprove, and conclusions were drawn from those statements which he could refute, did he think it worth while to enter upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) Well, let that pass. The hon. proprietor boasted a great deal about the letter. (Laughter, and "No, no," from Mr. Hume.) Well, the hon. proprietor was very proud of it. (Renewed laughter. Mr. Hume,—No, no.) He was sorry if his words caused annoyance to his hon. friend, and would with pleasure retract them, and say, that the hon. proprietor took great credit to himself for that letter (laughter); for the difference, see Johnson. (Loud laughter.) He, Mr. Hume, after forwarding it to the *Times* newspaper, had, he himself told the proprietors at the last Court, sent a copy of it to every East-India proprietor. He believed the hon. proprietor had done more, he believed he had sent it to most of the newspapers in the kingdom, and to every member of Parliament. (Mr. Hume dissented.) At all events a great number of members had told him (Sir James Hogg) that they had received copies. The last Court, then, was no hole and corner meeting. It was extensively made known, as extensively indeed as it could be. He believed no notice on a subject to be brought before that Court had ever before been so largely circulated. (Hear.) What was the result? The Court was held, and an able discussion ensued; and out of a very large number of proprietors, the hon. proprietor managed to get twenty-three to come down and vote with him. (Hear, hear.) This was not because the proprietors lived at great distances from town. He believed that the greater proportion lived within half an hour's drive of that Court, or a little more. (Hear, hear.) Looking at the numbers of East-India proprietors living in London and its suburbs,—who were the most likely to be acquainted with the subject,—they might take this as a very fair indication of the public feeling with respect to the case. (Hear, hear.) And now he would ask—why did the Chairman propose the motion of adjournment? He proposed it out of respect to the Court of Proprietors. (Hear, hear.) The Court of Proprietors had again and again met on that subject,—debated, discussed, and decided on it. Their decisions had always been the same. They declared the Rajah guilty, and declined to enter again into the question, and with these repeated decisions they ought to be satisfied. (Cheers.) Ought they to consider that question as a *res integra* which that Court had decided over and over again during the last eight years. (Hear, hear.) Though the case had frequently been brought before Parliament, yet it was only in the last session of the House of Commons that the friends of the Rajah had ventured to ask for a division. It was the first time, and he ventured to say it would be the last. (Hear, hear.) After the Rajah's case had been decided over and over again in that Court, as well as elsewhere, were they to be told that all that had been done was in vain, and a fresh inquiry must be instituted, from the very beginning of the case? (Hear, hear.) He was quite willing,—and he was sure all in that Court were,—to give the supporters of the Rajah credit for honourable motives, but he thought he was not presumptuous in asking and hoping that the proprietors and public at large would give the same credit for honesty and integrity to those who took a different view of the case. (Hear, hear.) It was best for the interests of India and that Company that these reiterated discussions should be discontinued. (Ironical cheers from Mr. George Thompson.) They might ironically cheer his words, but depend upon it, that after a question had been decided by all the legally-constituted authorities, as this had been, it was best that the agitation of it should be discontinued. (Loud cheers.) If it were persisted in, it must have a deleterious effect on the minds of the natives of India, and it could not but be injurious, not to India only, but to our whole empire, that every one connected with the government of so large a portion of our territory as India should be stigmatised as infamous (hear, hear, hear), or that it should go forth to the people of that country that their rulers were corrupt and careless of their interests. (Loud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN.—This case having been so frequently decided by the Court of Proprietors during the many years through

which the discussion of it has extended, and that decision having always been uniform, I do not consider that I should be justified in assenting to its again being gone into. (Hear, hear.) To re-open it, would be to appeal to a decision of this Court from very many of its previous decisions on the same case. It would, in fact, be an appeal from ourselves to ourselves. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, I do not think that the proposed ballot on the question would be at all beneficial. The case is confessedly a difficult one. There are so many facts connected with it, and these facts are so complicated, that it requires great judgment in investigating them, and great deliberation and care in coming to a decision. (Hear, hear.) With this view of the difficulties that beset this question, I am not of opinion that any practical good would arise from submitting it to a mixed and perhaps indiscriminating body of some two thousand proprietors, who probably know nothing of its merits, and certainly take no interest in it. (Hear, hear.) If they did take any interest in it, it seems most probable they would come to this Court and take part in the proceedings and discussions to which it has so frequently given rise. (Hear, hear.) That any large number of the proprietors have not done so, we all know; and therefore, to submit this question to the general body of proprietors, — to clergymen, foreigners, and ladies, — would, in my opinion, be most unwise. (Hear, hear.) I will say nothing to the observations that have from time to time been addressed to myself and my brother Directors as to our unfitness for the high situation we hold, but I will merely remind the proprietors that, if we are unfit for our duties, the fault lies with them, and not with us; we are appointed by them, and they ought to see that they choose proper persons. (Hear, hear.) I do hope, therefore, that we shall no more have such language applied to us. (Hear, hear.) We are acting under great responsibility, and, when endeavouring to perform our duties and to maintain the character of the Government, I think it most unfair to charge us with unfitness. (Hear, hear.) One hon. proprietor has charged me with having resorted to a trick to-day. Now, I must say, that if a long life and a period of fifty years' service have failed to make my character better known, I have lived to very little purpose. (Loud cheers.) The ultimate object of these discussions seems to be to get a committee appointed to inquire into this case. But, I ask, how is such a committee to be appointed? How is it to act? One hon. proprietor wants inquiry into a great many things; he wishes the conduct of the Board to be inquired into, the conduct of the Court of Directors, of the Governor of Bombay, and of the secretaries to Government. (Hear, hear.) Such a proceeding would take all authority from the Government of India, and cast a stigma on the character and conduct of that Government. (Hear, hear.) I really do not see what possible good could result from the appointment of such a committee; the only effect, in my opinion, of such a proceeding would be to shake the public faith in the Government, and, as I said before, to cast a stain on the Indian authorities. (Hear, hear.) I cannot imagine that the hon. proprietor, in wishing for such a sweeping investigation, was serious. (Hear, hear.) To all intents and purposes the case is closed, and further inquiry would be useless. Under these circumstances, therefore, and this being my opinion, I consider that the present motion is inexpedient, and I therefore move that this Court do now adjourn. (Loud cheers.)

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (Lieut. Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G. C. B.), seconded the amendment.

Mr. HUME said, the Chairman was mistaken in supposing the proprietors took no interest in the case. He could assure them that not only the proprietors, but the public also, took a very great interest in it. (Hear.) He had no doubt that, if a ballot were taken, the proprietors would come forward as they did on one occasion when the Court of Directors wished to vote the sum of £3,000 to a certain person [the name of the gentleman we could not hear]. The vote on the occasion referred to was submitted in general Court, but forthwith opposed, and a ballot demanded, when the Directors were beaten by three to one. (Hear, hear.) Until a ballot had been taken on this subject, he should not consider it a closed case. (Cheers.) Mr. Hume then put his protest on the table, and left the Court. The following is a copy of the protest:—

"We, the mover and seconder of the resolution annexed, for which the Court was called and made special, 'demanding an inquiry respecting the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara,' having demanded that the question should be decided by ballot (as provided for by law), by requisition signed by nine proprietors of East India Stock, duly qualified, and handed in to the Chairman, and refused by him to be received, do hereby protest against this illegal conduct of the Chairman for refusing to receive that demand, and thus depriving the Court of Proprietors of the opportunity of giving the votes on a question of great importance to the cause of justice, and to the honour of the Government of the East-India Company.

(Signed)

"JOSEPH HUME,
S. GARNER."

[Here follow copies of the requisition calling the Court, and of the resolutions.]

Mr. CLARK had always advocated the claims of the Rajah up to the death of that prince; but, in his opinion, that event had greatly altered the aspect of the case. As long as the Rajah was likely to be benefitted by any alteration in the decision which had been pronounced upon him, he (Mr. Clark) had supported his cause, but he now took a different view of the case. (Hear, hear.) If the Rajah had left any son, or other immediate heir, he (Mr. Clark) should still have supported the deceased Rajah's cause, and asked that that justice might be done to the son which had been withheld from the father. (Hear.) But the Rajah had not left a son, nor any heir but the child whom he had adopted, and that adoption, they were told on high authority, was not a legal one. (Hear, hear.) Col. Sykes, at the last Court, distinctly stated that the Rajah had no right to adopt a son to succeed him in civil or political rights. (Hear, hear.) If the case had been otherwise, of course it was but natural that the son should wish to ascend the father's throne, and that his father's character should be freed from the charges against it. (Hear.) He could well understand that the son should wish his father's character to be cleared, even though he could not succeed to his father's kingdom (hear); but there was nothing of the sort in this case. If the Rajah had left a direct succession, of course his friends would have prosecuted his cause; but as the Rajah had no direct issue, and as the adoption he had made was declared to be illegal, the case might be considered closed. (Cheers.) With regard to the right of the Rajah's adopted son, whose claim the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets supported, he (Mr. Clark), after the strong opinion that had been given by eminent authorities on such questions, could not consider it a good one. (Hear.) If the motion of Mr. Hume were adopted, it would be virtually asking for a new trial of a dead prince. (Hear, hear.) Their first duty was to restore the private property of the late Rajah to his family, and grant such annual allowance to his relations and retainers as would be sufficiently ample. (Hear.) Having done this, they had done all that was necessary. (Hear, hear.) He hoped they should not have that case brought before them again. Let the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets, in his place in Parliament, impeach the Bombay Government, but let them not have the subject again brought before them in that Court. (Cheers.)

Mr. WEEDING could not concur with the honourable gentleman who had just sat down, in recommending to either of the hon. members of Parliament who had principally spoken upon the subject to carry the further discussion of it into the House of Commons. Believing, as he did, that it had been already decided on its merits, and most properly decided, he should be unwilling to recommend to any person to continue a discussion in any place upon a subject where the reason of the thing was against him, the evidence was against him, and all the authorities, whose province it had been to decide, were entirely opposed to him. (Hear, hear.) The ex-Rajah's guilt had been established by just and irrefragable testimony; and, moreover, he was now dead. Any discussion, therefore, whether for good or for evil, could no longer affect him personally. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Weeding) should willingly join in recommending to the hon. gentlemen who were members of Parliament to relinquish this frivolous and vain inquiry, and attend to subjects connected with the national welfare. In the investigation of the present subject they could expect to reap nothing but disappointment. (Hear.) An attempt had been made on a former occasion, and was now repeated, to accuse the late Sir Robert Grant, when he was Governor of Bombay, of having done wrong to the ex-Rajah in his claims to sovereignty over certain jagheerders at Sattara. The fact was, that the Rajah had set up a monstrous and absurd claim to sovereignty wherever land was held by his subjects, whether in the British territories or in his own dominions. This claim had been resisted by Lord Clare's Government, and the ex-Rajah was distinctly informed by Lord Clare, on the 9th March, 1835, that such a claim could not be admitted. The Bombay Government referred the question to the home authorities on the 17th June, 1835, in the case of the Sheikh Meera, who was a jagheerdar of Sattara, and had also lands in the British territories in Candlish; and the Court of Directors, in their answer on the 8th of June, 1836, confirmed the proceedings of the Bombay Government. Sir Robert Grant acted upon this opinion of the Court, and in his minute of the 27th of April, 1837, stated reasons for any delay of reference or of judgment on his own part, which might have satisfied the most fastidious objector. (Hear, hear.) The character and ability of the late Sir Robert Grant were too well known and esteemed to require any defence against the accusations of the hon. gentlemen who had thought fit to asperse his

memory. (Hear.) To their aspersions he should merely say, that the right hon. gentleman was greatly their superior in every quality which could form the senator or adorn the man. (Hear, hear.) In reference to the summons by which the Court had been assembled, he observed a quotation from a minute of the Governor-General in September, 1838, intended to convey an impression that the recommendation of Lord Auckland to give to the ex-Rajah a written statement of the accusation against him had not been complied with. The fact was, that the Governor-General shortly afterwards changed his mind, and in a minute of the 29th of December, 1838, his lordship stated his conviction that it would not be right to take the course which he had previously recommended. If the hon. gentlemen had read the papers throughout, there was a want of candour in concealing this fact, and he (Mr. Weeding) had observed throughout this inquiry that the ex-Rajah's case had been supported by garbled and partial extracts from the Parliamentary papers, which would not bear examination when compared and sifted with the evidence generally. (Hear, hear.)

General BAIGGS should not have spoken to day, but for some observations that had been made with respect to the Rajah's right of adoption. It had been asserted by an hon. proprietor on the other side the bar, at a recent Court, that the Rajah had no right to adopt a son to succeed him in his political and civil rights. (Hear.) Now his view of the case was different. (Hear, hear.) He conceived that the Rajah had a right to adopt a son according to the Hindoo and Mahomedan law, and this son was eligible to succeed to the father's civil and political rights. In his opinion, the adoption by the Rajah was a legal one, and as such the child whom he adopted ought to succeed to all the late Rajah's rights, whether civil or political. (Hear, hear.) It had also been asserted, that to render an adoption legal, the sanction of the lord paramount must be obtained, and that in this case the sanction of the British Government, as lord paramount, had not been given. (Hear.) But he disputed this. He admitted, indeed, the principle that the sanction of the lord paramount must be had, but he denied the right of the British Government to assume such a character in this case. (Hear, hear.) The Rajah was an independent prince, and as such was himself the lord paramount in his own dominions. (Hear, hear.) Further, he had taken every precaution in his power to render the successive right of his adopted son free from objection, by informing the British Government of what his intentions were, though the Governor-General took no notice of that communication. It was quite a common practice to adopt a son, to secure to all rights, civil and political, and therefore the objection in this case could not be considered good. As he said before, the Rajah was an independent prince, and lord paramount, and therefore the idea of the British Government assuming the right of a lord paramount was inadmissible. If it should be proved that the Rajah was illegally deposed, the adopted son was the rightful heir, and ought to succeed to the throne and all the Rajah's rights. (Cheers.)

Mr. FIELDER said the course of conduct pursued by the Chairman that day was perfectly fair, and supported by the law. He entirely agreed with the opinion of Sir James Hogg on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON regretted that an hon. proprietor below the bar (Mr. Clark) should have considered it his duty to support the amendment; a course of conduct different to what the hon. proprietor had formerly pursued, and one which he (Mr. George Thompson) believed would not be followed by any who had previously taken the same view of this case as his hon. friend. After this preliminary remark, he would go on to a different subject. He wished to say just a few words with respect to some points of the treaty of 1819. Perhaps it was not generally known that that treaty was written in three different languages—in English, in the vernacular (the Mahratta), and in the court language of the country, and indeed of almost all the East, the Persian. He held in his hands a translation of a part of that treaty. That translation had been made by one fully qualified to undertake the task; but as he was under no necessity to conceal his name, he would state it was Major Graham. From this document it appeared that the English version was not a literal translation of the other two, but only an approximate one. In the Mahratta and Persian versions the Rajah's right to adopt a son was fully recognized; and not only was he empowered to adopt a son and heir, but also a regent if necessary. The simple question then was, whether the British Government would or would not abide by the terms of its treaty. (Hear.) The son had been adopted by the Rajah in accordance with the Hindoo law, he was the nearest relative to the late Rajah, and was the heir to the Rajah of Sattara as much as if he were the actual son of the late Rajah. (Hear.) It was the dying wish of the Rajah that his adopted son should succeed

him, and he did not see that much injustice would be done by displacing the present Rajah, considering the means by which he had raised himself to the throne. (Hear, hear.) An hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) insinuated that he (Mr. George Thompson) had not read the whole of the papers, and that he was not acquainted with the localities of Sattara; now he begged to say he was perfectly acquainted with every paper connected with this case, and if his hon. friend desired it, General Briggs, who well knew every part of Sattara, should catechise him (Mr. George Thompson) as to the position of any place named. (Hear.) With respect to their right to have a ballot, he considered that that right had been invaded. The law awarded a ballot on the demand of nine proprietors; that demand had been made, and it was not in the power of the Directors to refuse it. (Hear, hear.) The Court of Directors were bent on discontinuing the subject. Why, had not the Chairman denied all his (Mr. George Thompson's) charges? The Chairman had no right to say he aspersed people, when he (the Chairman) could not deny the charges made. He would not submit to be called a public calumniator when the Chairman dared not deny what he said. He was not a public calumniator who denounced oppression. He was not a public calumniator who upheld injured innocence. He was not a public calumniator who demanded justice. (Cheers.) Let the inquiry he prayed for be granted, and he would prove every charge he had made; if he failed to do so, then call him a public calumniator, and he would submit to be so called. (Hear.) The Court of Directors would gain nothing by refusing further inquiry. The friends of the Rajah would continue to demand it until it were granted. It was the unfortunate widow who succeeded. He might not live to see the result of the present agitation, but with those results he had nothing to do. He would not abandon the case on that account; but he still urged that the defence of the Rajah might be heard, that the character of that prince might be cleared. (Hear.) He would sow the seed which must in time produce fruit, though he might not live to see it. (Cheers.)

Mr. SERJEANT GASELLE did not wish the proprietors should be led away by any of the special pleadings they had heard to-day. He was sure he was right in his view of the case, and that the course pursued by the Chairman in refusing to receive the demand for a ballot, was not borne out by law. (Hear, hear.) He entirely dissented from the distinction between question and motion that they had heard from an hon. baronet. Why he himself (Sir James Hogg) confused them so much, and used them so indifferently, that he was obliged to be called back to the subject under discussion by cries of question. The Chairman had given it as his opinion that this case was too intricate to be submitted to the judgment of ladies. What! refuse to take the votes of the lady-proprietors! Did they refuse to receive the votes of the ladies when an election was going to take place? Why, he dared say, that they had some of the ladies' proxies in their pockets at the very time. (Laughter.) It was well known that the way the proprietors were bored for their votes for an election was quite dreadful. (Laughter.) One hon. Director had ridiculed the result of the last Court, which he stated had been extensively announced, and after all but twenty-three came to vote for the Rajah. It was true the friends of the Rajah were in a minority on the occasion alluded to, but they had not the inducements which the Directors were able to hold out in the shape of dinners, &c. (Oh, oh! and laughter.) Such good dinners, he understood, the Directors gave. The hon. baronet, too, said that a great number of the proprietors lived close to the house, and yet did not come. Why, it could scarcely be expected that they, especially ladies, should come and sit on those hard benches; give them sofas, and they would come fast enough. (A laugh.)

Mr. SULLIVAN said, the question that had been raised to-day was of great importance to the proprietors, and it behoved them to consider it well. The speech of the hon. baronet (Sir James Hogg) was certainly a very able and argumentative one, but he was not disposed to take it as a correct exposition of the law. (Hear.) On the merits of the general question he was sorry to differ with the hon. Chairman, but he was glad that on this point he could appeal from Chairman Tucker to Director Tucker. Whether or not the Rajah's case was likely to be benefitted by these discussions, he would not say; but he would observe, that a learned serjeant, a member of that Court, who previously had not been in the habit of attending there, came by accident about a year since. He asked if the Rajah had been heard in his defence. The Chairman for the time being did not reply to his question, he presumed, because he could not, and the learned serjeant voted in the Rajah's favour, which vote he had confirmed on several subsequent occasions. (Hear, hear.) An hon. Director had said that the letter of the hon. member for Montrose was full of mis-statements. Now he begged to challenge the hon. baronet to

make good his words. If the present interpretation of the law were the true one, it would deprive many of the proprietors of availing themselves of their power of voting. (Hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said, an hon. proprietor, a learned sergeant, differed with him as to the propriety of throwing the question open to the opinion of the lady proprietors. He was, however, still of the same opinion. It was a legal question, and he put it to the learned sergeant whether he would submit a complicated chancery suit to the vote of ladies? (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for the Tower Hamlets had assumed his charges as true because he (the Chairman) did not refute them. Why, the task of refutation would be very great; the hon. proprietor's charges were at present so numerous, and he still scattered them about so liberally, that it would require all his (the Chairman's) time to keep refuting them. (Cheers.)

The question of adjournment was then carried *sem. cor.* by a show of hands, no division being demanded, and the Court accordingly adjourned.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held on Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock. The minutes of the last Court having been read,—

THE LATE EX RAJAH OF SATTARA.

The CHAIRMAN (Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.) said: I have the honour to inform the Court that the letter of his Highness, the late ex-Rajah of Sattara to the Governor-General of India, dated 12th December, 1844, and which was omitted to be forwarded to this Court, has been received, and is now laid on the table.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that the legal adviser of the Court had sent in his written opinion of the right of a certain hon. proprietor to vote, which opinion would now be read.

The clerk then read the following

Case.

The case laid before counsel for opinion, after reciting various Charters and Acts of Parliament, proceeds thus:—

"At a General Court of the East-India Company, held on Wednesday, the 22nd December, 1847, a debate ensuing on a motion submitted to the Court by a proprietor with reference to the late ex-Rajah of Sattara, in the course of which it was moved, 'That this Court do now adjourn,' and the question upon the motion of adjournment being put, a division was demanded, and tellers were appointed, who reported that there were 27 votes for the question, and 5 votes against it, and that there was also one other vote tendered against it, being that of a proprietor who claimed a right to vote, although he had not been possessed of the sum of £1,000 capital stock of the Company for the space of twelve calendar months. The following is a statement of the account of the proprietor in the East-India Company's stock ledger, in virtue of which it is presumed that he claims the present right of voting at General Courts, viz.—

Dr.	Cr.
1846.	
Nov. 11th £300	
	1841.
	June 3rd £400
	1847.
	March 2nd £300
	Sept. 2nd £500

Whence it appears, as the fact is, that on the 11th of November, 1846, he had but £300 East-India Stock standing in his name; that on the 2nd March, 1847, it was increased to £500, and that on the 2nd September, 1847, it was increased to £1,000. Your opinion is requested, whether the proprietor in question was legally entitled to vote at the General Court held on the 22nd Dec. 1847, upon the question there proposed, or upon any other question at General Courts of the East-India Company, held within twelve calendar months from the 22nd September, 1847."

Opinion.

"I am of opinion that the proprietor in question was not legally entitled to vote at the General Court held on the 22nd Dec. 1847, upon the question there proposed, and will not be entitled to vote upon any other question at General Courts of the East-India Company held within twelve calendar months from the 22nd Sept. 1847.

(Signed) "LOFTUS WIGMAN."

"Lincoln's-Inn, January 29, 1848."

THE TEMPLE OF JUGGERNAUT.

Mr. POYNTER, in moving the resolution on this subject (of which he had given notice at the last court), said, that it was more than ten years since Lord Auckland said that "our promise of support to the temple was distinct and unconditional." Now with that dictum he (Mr. Poynder) disagreed. He held that there was no promise whatever, and in the papers on the subject that had been printed by the Court, his opinion was fully confirmed. The hon. proprietor then quoted at considerable length from the recently printed papers, and in conclusion expressed his conviction that the time for a disconnection with Juggernaut was now fully come, so satisfied was he that our support of the temple was iniquitous and uncalled for. The hon. proprietor then moved,

"That, adverting to the despatch to the Bengal Government, transmitted fourteen years since, by the Court of Directors, and dated 20th February, 1833, declaring their determined withdrawal henceforth from all connection with, and abatement of, the idolatrous rights and ceremonies of India; and further adverting to the last year's correspondence of the Court with its Bengal Government, ordered to be laid on the table of this Court, demonstrating that no pledge, either direct or indirect, was ever given for the support of the Temple of Juggernaut, and also adverting to the continued annual money payment of 25,000 rupees, still made by the Local Government for the support of the temple, its priests and prostitutes, under the supposed obligation of some fiscal commutation, in consequence of which payment it was proved, at the September Court, that the abominations of the temple, and destruction of human

life, still continue precisely as if the said despatch had never been issued; this Court is of opinion, that the Local Government is manifestly exceeding its commission, and that the time is fully arrived when it becomes the imperative duty of the Court to christianise, and the country to interpose, and to declare that all such support of heathenism shall have an immediate end."

Mr. MARRIOTT having seconded the motion,

The CHAIRMAN rose and said: The hon. proprietor, in supporting his view of the case, namely, that the support of the Temple of Juggernaut is gratuitous and spontaneous on our part, has quoted the opinions of one or two gentlemen who think with him on the subject. But I would remind the hon. gentlemen that their opinions are nothing more than private individual opinions, and are directly opposed to the decision of several successive Governments of India, and to the declaration of Lord Auckland in his minute of 7th November, 1833, that the pledge for supporting the temple is distinct and unconditional. This is a pledge founded on the regular and prescribed usage of war, to respect all claims on conquered lands—a principle by which our conduct in India had been governed for forty years—and is dependent on the original grant of 60,000 rupees a year to the temple of Juggernaut. This grant, however, is not entirely dependent on these grounds, for when it was deemed expedient to abolish the *seya*, a species of excise, of the nature of which, however, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) seemed to be ignorant—when, I say, the *seya* was abolished, compensation was given for it in accordance with our invariable custom in such cases. (Hear, hear.) To shew that the present payment is founded on the grounds I have stated, I will quote from a letter from the Government of India the following paragraph:—"From particulars which your hon. Court will find detailed in our secretary's letter of the 6th September last, we had reckoned that the amount which, on the withdrawal of the present payment of Rs. 35,738 9s. 6p., will have to be substituted, would be Rs. 22,860, or thereabouts, in lieu of *seya* abolished and assignments on the revenue which have long since been appropriated by the state." That, I think, pretty strongly confirms the opinion I have advanced, that this payment is not gratuitous or spontaneous on our part. The hon. proprietor assumes the annual payment at Rs. 35,000, but it is only Rs. 22,860; or, as the Government of India subsequently adopted it, Rs. 23,321. Government, I assure the hon. proprietor, has done all it can to effect a discontinuance of its connection with the temple. In furtherance of the object, it has restored an estate that formerly belonged to the temple, and which is valued at Rs. 27,000 a year. The restoration of the Sattases Hasaree estate and some other deductions have reduced the annual payment from what it was originally, namely Rs. 65,000, to what it is now, about Rs. 23,000. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Lewis, of the Sudder Board of Revenue, was of opinion that expediency should be adopted in this case; at least so I judge from a passage, not the most clear, and which I have read over two or three times without coming to a perfect understanding of it. He says, "It is possible to conceive a case in which a negative answer to an abstract proposition of the sort would be wrong. It has been justly observed, that an economist may demonstrate a principle of his science to be correct which a statesman might yet have valid reasons for not applying; and so cases cognate to this under discussion do sometimes occur of so anomalous a nature as to be beyond the reach of principle or precedent. But this case does not belong to such a class; on the contrary, it falls into the opposite category, and many of the reasons which might make it right for the Government to infringe the strict principle of toleration in the case of *suttee* make it right to recede at any rate to the limit of the principle (only to tolerate, that is, not to encourage) in the case of Juggernaut." What the writer means by cases "cognate to this which falls into the opposite category," I do not know; but I understand the tenor of the passage to be the adoption of expediency in this case. (Hear.) The hon. proprietor, in his motion, makes a distinct though loosely worded charge against the Indian authorities; the local Government, the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors. They are charged, in fact, with a neglect of duty, though I think the hon. proprietor will agree with me that no good is likely to follow such an imputation; nor do I think any beneficial effect will result from the continued discussion of this question in this Court. I may observe, in conclusion, that, should the payment be discontinued, the Government would be liable to proceedings against them in a court of law: for by the 27th Regulation of 1793 it is enacted, that when compensation for *seya* abolished is not made, the parties who were benefitted by the *seya* may sue the Government in a court of justice. (Hear, hear.) This then being my view of the case, I should not be doing my duty did I not meet the present motion by a negative. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Mr. Fielder,

Mr. STRACHAN supported the motion, and contended that

the opinion of the Sudder Board was one of very great weight in such a case, and ought to be acted on.

A desultory conversation ensued.

Mr. LEWIS took the same view as the Chairman, but desired that some land might be given instead of the money payment.

The CHAIRMAN said the land would be more prized, and considered a greater support by the natives than the amount granted in money.

In reply to a question, the CHAIRMAN said, the pilgrim-tax, taken at the temple, was fifteen annas a head. It was not known how much was thus realized. The tax was settled at that amount to prevent extortion on the part of the priests at the temple.

Mr. POWNDER replied.—He regretted that he had heard nothing that day to alter his opinion on the subject. He had studied the subject for some time, but he never heard of the existence of a Seya till last September. He had no doubt, if the Government set their mind to the task they could rid themselves of their connection with the detestable temple. The Chairman, in support of his view, had read an extract from Mr. Lewis, which he (the Chairman) confessed he could scarcely understand, and which, in his (Mr. Poynder's) opinion, was nothing more than a parcel of abstract stuff. ("Hear," and a laugh.) He would just observe that Juggernaut was what it was, and that the scenes of vice continued undiminished. The defence of the payment had been set up too late. It might have done years ago, but it would not do now.

The Court then divided, when the numbers were:—

For the motion	4
Against	70
Majority against	66

THE LATE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. LEWIS withdrew his two motions on the subject, and asked whether the adopted son of the Rajah would or would not be entitled to succeed to the throne, and whether the Rajah's right of adoption was not acknowledged in the treaty of 1819.

The CHAIRMAN said the hon. proprietor must be aware that the right of adoption had lately been discussed in that court, and that a difference of opinion existed on the subject among several very high authorities. The question had been referred to the Government of India by the Bombay Government, and until the decision of the former Government was known it would be premature to discuss the point in that court. At present the matter was *sub judice*, and when determined by the Government of India, the Court was at liberty to entertain it. (Hear, hear.)

General GALLOWAY said the question to be determined was, not the right of adoption, but that of succession. Every Hindoo had a right to adopt a son, but the question was, should the British Government acknowledge the right of that adopted son to succeed to the throne; or, in other words, did the act of adoption necessarily imply the right of succession to civil and political rights? (Hear.)

General BRIDGES repeated an opinion he gave at the last court, that, to render an adoption legal, the concurrence of the lord paramount was necessary, but denied the right of the British Government to assume such a character in this case.

Mr. PARKER said, as his opinion on the subject seemed to be misunderstood, he would remark that there were two conditions necessary to the legal adoption; first, that the child adopted should be the next nearest relation, and that the adoption should be approved by the family; and secondly, that it should be sanctioned by the lord paramount. An hon. director had stated that any Hindoo had a right to adopt a son. So forcibly was this stated, that it might be suspected the hon. director meant a Hindoo could adopt a son even though he had children of his own. (No, no.) He well remembered one case that occurred. A Hindoo adopted a son, and afterwards begot one. When the father died, the question of succession was raised, and carried into a court of justice, when it was decided that the two children should equally share the property. The reason of a Hindoo adopting a son when he had not one of his own, was that there might be some one to perform the funeral obsequies; but if there were a brother he was within the degrees of consanguinity, and could perform the funeral ceremonies. A Hindoo could not adopt a son if he had a brother who had children, or was likely to have children. The question was, was the present Rajah of Sattara of such an age as to render doubtful the chance of his having children of his own. If he were to have children they could not legally be cut off from the succession. If the late Rajah adopted the son with the sanction of the present Rajah, it would, no doubt, be a legal adoption.

After a few further remarks the subject dropped.

THE CONDUCT OF SIR JAMES WEIR HOGG.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON withdrew his notice "to call attention to the conduct of Sir James Weir Hogg, late Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the suppression of certain papers in the case of the Rajah of Sattara."

THE DEMAND FOR A BALLOT IN THE SATTARA CASE.

Mr. SULLIVAN gave notice that he should draw attention to this subject next Court.

The CHAIRMAN said, with the permission of the Court, the opinion of the Court's legal adviser on that subject should be read.

The following document was then read:—

Opinion.

"I understand it to be desired that I should state in writing my opinion on the question which was to-day raised at the General Court of Proprietors at the East-India House. The material circumstances are but few. A resolution was moved and seconded, and a demand, in writing, signed by nine proprietors present, was immediately made, that the question involved in such resolution should be put by ballot. Whereupon the Chairman stated that it was his intention to move an adjournment of the Court. And the questions in substance are, whether the demand of the nine proprietors excluded the Chairman from moving the adjournment, and whether the motion for adjournment, if carried, defeated the demand for a ballot. I am of opinion that, notwithstanding the demand for a ballot, the Chairman was entitled to move the adjournment; and, that the motion for adjournment, on being carried, superseded and defeated the demand for a ballot. The bye-law, cap. viii. sec. 1st (on which the right to demand a ballot depends), does not profess to interfere with the ordinary right of any member to move an adjournment, or the previous question, or any amendment, nor with the ordinary course for disposing of any such motion, if made. The established rules which govern the proceedings of public assemblies have the effect of reducing the questions which may be raised by the original motion and amendments upon it to one single question, which is then finally put, and the bye-law, chap. viii. sec. 1, regulates the mode of taking the votes respecting this question when thus finally arrived at. But it does not affect any step which may be taken previously to coming to such question. Accordingly, it expressly excepts from its operation any motion for adjournment, or the previous question, or an amendment. Upon these considerations there appears to me to be no doubt but that the right to move an adjournment was not excluded by the demand made for a ballot; and I think there is also no doubt but that the motion for an adjournment (according to the established rule) took precedence of all other questions. In fact, a demand for a ballot made on moving the original resolution has practically no operation until it appears whether the resolution thus moved is the question to be put or not.

(Signed) "LOFTUS WIGRAM."

"March 9th, 1848."

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON asked if he could have a copy of the paper just read.

The CHAIRMAN said, he thought there would be no difficulty in the hon. proprietor obtaining a copy.

SCINDE.

Col. DICKENSON then rose to bring on a motion on this subject. His speech, which occupied upwards of two hours in delivery, was addressed to a very thin audience, there being but about a dozen proprietors in the court, including those of the directors who were present. After the hon. and gallant proprietor had been speaking more than an hour,

The CHAIRMAN rose and asked him if he knew who was to second the motion.

Col. DICKENSON.—Oh, yes! Mr. Sullivan agreed to second it. (Laughter. Mr. Sullivan had left long before.)

The gallant Colonel at length concluded by moving,—

"That as it appears from the printed papers laid before the Court of Proprietors, and from other authentic sources, that there is no act of the British Government by which its reputation for good faith and clemency has been more deeply sullied than the unprovoked invasion of the principality of Scinde, followed by the despotism and expiration of its hereditary rulers, it is the opinion of this Court that every constitutional means should be persevered in with the view of obtaining for these deeply injured and still exiled princes that indemnity to which their unmerited sufferings, and the valuable aid which they so long rendered to the British Government in the season of distress, so justly entitle them."

There being no seconder the motion fell to the ground; and the Court on the motion adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR WILLIAM YOUNG.—The death of this gentleman took place on Friday, the 9th instant, at his house in Westbourne-street, Hyde-park. The deceased had been ill for a considerable period previously to his death, and in consequence of the state of his health it was not deemed prudent that the result of the late trial, in which he was one of the defendants, should be communicated to him. Sir William had formerly been in the Indian army, and was elected a Director of the East-India Company in 1829, on the disqualification of Sir G. A. Robinson, Bart. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, John Young, Esq., M.P. for Cavan, and late Secretary to the Treasury.

EXHIBITION.—*Burford's Panorama*.—The indefatigable proprietor of the Panorama in Leicester-square has just completed

* "Bye-laws, chap. viii. sec. 1.—*Item*. It is ordained, that if at any General Court nine of the members present, duly qualified to vote, shall demand a ballot for determining any question except for adjournment, or the previous question, or an amendment, such question shall be put by the ballot, and not otherwise."

another magnificent picture, at the private view of which we were present. The subject of the present exhibition is Vienna, and the traveller who has visited the gay capital of the Austrian dominions, with its mosque-like churches, its handsome palaces, its fine parks, its glacié and Prater, its countless cafés and dancing-rooms, and its picturesque and romantic suburbs, will at once acknowledge the correctness of the delineation. A tolerably long residence in that delightful city enables us to speak with confidence on this point. The view is taken from the top of the church of St. Carlo, consequently the only parts seen of that beautiful building are the two round towers. To the left are the royal stables and the palace of the Hungarian guard; the next important building that strikes the eye is the Imperial Palace, celebrated not for architectural beauty, but for its immense size; at a little distance is seen the fashionable church of St. Michael, more known as a place for assignations than devotion. This church is also celebrated as being the burial-place of the Italian poet Metastasio. But the most prominent object in the picture is the Cathedral, with its cloud-kissing spire, one of the finest specimens of pure Gothic architecture, light and graceful, and in one respect differing from many very old cathedrals, in that all parts are in harmony one with the other. Amongst the parts of the picture more particularly worthy of notice we would direct the visitor's attention to the palace of Prince Schwarzenberg and the palace of Belvedere. The village of Wagram, also the scene of the celebrated battle of that name, is pointed out. We cannot dismiss the subject without a few words in praise of the execution, which is alike admirable for drawing and colour. Mr. Burford was, we perceive, assisted by another eminent artist, Mr. H. C. Selous. The recent events that have taken place at Vienna endow this picture with peculiar interest.

SEAMEN FOR THE INDIA STATION.—The *Achilles*, having received new boilers and undergone extensive repairs, will shortly leave for India, via the Cape of Good Hope, and remain for three years on that station. The *Oriental* has been lengthened and received new boilers, and will also be sent to India, to be employed on the Suez, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta line.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIP.—The *Kent* has been engaged for the conveyance of troops to Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 6. *Julinda*, Howitt, Bengal; *Hermes*, Corkhill, Whampoa; *Monarch*, Percival, Shanghai; *Zions Hope*, Ferguson, Bengal; *Gilana*, Ligertwood, Singapore.—7. *Athole*, Browne, Bengal; *Reccat*, Pattab, Lombock; *Barbara*, Baker, Bengal; *Harriet Hamble*, Davis, Singapore; *Agrioola*, Bell, Bengal.—8. *Samuel Roderby*, Freeman, Mauritius; *William Askers*, Sergeant, Mauritius; *Lady Fitzherbert*, Wetherall, Mauritius.—9. *Forfarshire*, Watson, Shanghai; *Robert Small*, Scott, Bengal; *Emily*, Anderson, Mauritius; *Montrose*, Ferguson, Lombock; *Hesperus*, Kelley, Bombay; *Nereida*, Hoolless, Hong-Kong.—10. *London*, Gunton, Mauritius; *Palatine*, Stubbs, Bengal; *Buenos Ayrian*, Major, Whampoa; *Sea Gull*, Langley, Mauritius; *Bangalore*, Aiton, Singapore; *Eliza Killock*, Norman, Shanghai; *Aberfoyle*, M'Alpin, Singapore; *Sarah Trotman*, Brown, Shanghai.—11. *Fairlie*, Davis, and *Castle Eden*, Baker, Manila; *Edmundsbury*, Stuart, Bengal; *Royal Saxon*, Thompson, Ceylon; *Glamis Castle*, Duncan, and *Victoria*, Curphin, Bengal; *Lady of the Lake*, M'Taggart, Bombay; *Earl Grey*, Robertson, Bengal; *Elizabeth Grainge*, Rae, Penang; *Flora M'Donald*, Proude, Hong-Kong.—13. *Portly*, Reed, Mauritius; *Alcorton*, Buckland, Bengal; *Abbotsford*, Marshall, Bengal; *James Scott*, Sater, Shanghai; *Assam*, M'Alpin, Manila; *Frolic*, Lewis, South Seas; *Sarah Bell*, Richardson, Mauritius.—14. *Bowen of Streatham*, Newholm, Penang.—15. *Anjer*, Bell, Bombay.—17. *Keying* (Junk), China and America (at Jersey).—18. *Essex*, Rothby, Mauritius; *Malacca*, Consitt, Bombay.—20. *John Wood*, Rose, Mauritius.—21. *Favorite*, Rezey, Mauritius.—23. *Kirkman Finlay*, Potter, Cochín and Colombo.—25. *Geelong*, Wyse, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

MARCH 29. Per steamer *Ripon*—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and servant, Brig. Wymer, Col. Buriton, Dr. Palsgrave, Major Henderson, Major Lewis, Major Brown, Mrs. Bligh, Mons. Vallette, Mrs. General Cooper, infant, and servant; Lieut. Cooke, Mrs. Richards, Mr. L. Jackson, Mr. E. Jackson, Mr. Berston, Mr. Slater, Mr. Brres, Mr. Wye, Major Ludlow, Mr. Douglas, Lieut. Roberts, Mr. Richards, Mr. Newton, Capt. Low, Mr. Mould, Mrs. Mould, and 3 children; Mrs. Deare, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Bourne, Lady McNaghten, Mr. Chapman, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Spottiswood, infant, and servant; Mr. Stewart, Mr. Brown, Col. Hawden, Lieut. Croften, Rev. R. Fox, Mrs. Groves, Capt. Bates, Mrs. Bates, and child; Mr. Bell, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Col. Tompkins, Mrs. Smyth, 2 children, and 2 servants; Sen. Hanos, Miss Layton and 2 servants, Mr. Campbell, Dr. Robertson, Mrs. Austin's child and servant, Mr. Kersteman, Lieut. Adye, R.N.; Lieut. Tyche, Mrs. Preedy, infant, and servant; Capt. Church, Mr. Waterman and 2 servants, J. Robinson, Mr. Ewing,

8 distressed British seamen, Capt. Winthrop and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Barkey, and 3 children.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—MARCH 3. *Nautilus*, Surfen, Falkland Islands.—6. *Briton*, Ward, Mauritius; *Victory*, Mullens, New Zealand.—7. *Amiga*, Penny, Alga Bay; *Isle of Wight*, Dandford, Mauritius; *Caroline Augusta*, Creamer, Penang; *Lady Jocelyn*, Chipp (from Shields), Cape.—12. *Margaret West*, Bauman, Batavia; *Anna Maria*, Smith, Hobart Town; *Worcester*, Hawkins, Bombay; *Lady McDonald*, Elder, Madras and Bengal; *Lima*, Yuille, New South Wales; *Caroline*, Andrews, South Seas; *Osborne*, Cooper, Cape; *Elizabeth*, Alexander, Madras.—13. *Wilsons*, Laing, and *Prince Charlie*, McMillan (from Hartlepool), Aden.—14. *Effort*, Bromhead (from Hartlepool), Aden.—18. *Gazelle*, Ramsay, New South Wales.—24. *Hugh Walker*, Cameron, Hong-Kong; *Emma*, Knight, and *Royal Saxon*, Charlesworth, Sydney; *City of London*, Fine, Bordeaux and Calcutta; *Lockmond*, Rankin, Bombay.—24. *Blackfriar*, Williams, Bombay; *Essex*, Pixley, Cape and Bombay; *Diadem*, Vidler, St. Helena; *Lord Pelre*, Middleton, Mauritius; *Allanale*, Brodie, Cape; *Mahomed Shah*, McMeckam, Port Phillip. From LIVERPOOL.—MARCH 3. *John Dalton*, Jackson, New South Wales; *Sobraon*, Nicol, Port Philip; *Lawrence*, Salmon, Manila; *Salopian*, M'Leachlen, Hong-Kong; *John Dagdale*, Kirklock, Shanghai; *Isabella Burnett*, Cockroft, Calcutta; *Earl of Chester*, Blackstone, Bombay.—4. *John Mathie*, Grdon, Calcutta; *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Ceylon.—7. *Earl of Durham*, Grayson, Newport, Rio Janeiro, and Bombay; *Grace*, Woolf, Madras.—9. *Warwick*, Owens, Calcutta.—14. *Seringapalem*, Brodrick, Calcutta; *Somnauth*, Lawson, Bombay.—15. *Nizam*, Rigby, and *Thomas Brocklebank*, Ponsonby, Calcutta.—16. *Magellan*, Sproule, Shanghai; *Nith*, Tinley, Cape, and Bombay.—21. *Jolly Robin*, Jonyson, and *John Bibby*, Pearson, Calcutta; *Emma*, Gibson, Bourdeaux and Mauritius; *Crianna*, Spence, Singapore.—22. *England's Queen*, Alleyne, Shanghai; *Lascar*, Thompson, Batavia; *Hydaspes*, Grebbor, and *Duke of Wellington*, Hargreaves, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—MARCH 3. *Princess Royal*, Younghusband, South Australia; *Ceylon*, Pringle, Aden.—13. *Adelaide*, Wharton, Port Phillip.—17. *Equestrian*, Spence, New South Wales.—18. *Trusty*, Barclay, Cape and Swan River.

From FALMOUTH.—MARCH 7. *Elphinstone*, Tillman, New South Wales.—13. *Undaunted*, Walker, Adelaide; *Mary Sparkes*, Bushby, Hong Kong.—14. *Mary Graham*, Robinson, Ceylon.—15. *Phoenix* (steamer), Batavia.

From the MUMBAI.—MARCH 16. *Berwick*, Candy, Singapore. From TORBAY.—MARCH 13. *Duke of Bruns*, Barclay, St. Helena and Ascension.

From NEWPORT.—MARCH 18. *Cassiopea*, Harmer, Cape.

From PLYMOUTH.—MARCH 20. *Westminster*, Michie, Port Philip.

From the CLYDE.—MARCH 2. *Fleetwood*, Richardson, Mauritius; *Nepaul*, M'Lean, Bombay.—6. *Margaret Connall*, Fleet, Calcutta.—10. *Deogaum*, Evans, Calcutta.

From HULL.—MARCH 15. *John M'Kenzie*, Patterson, Mauritius.

From SHIELDS.—MARCH 10. *Washington*, Westlake, Mauritius. From CARDIFF.—MARCH 6. *Prince Thomas*, Cape.—7. *Gento*, Sikeiras, Cape; *Isabella*, Tilley, Ascension.—20. *Lord Hudson*, Rennie, Cape.

From BORDEAUX.—MARCH 2. *Elf*, Lyall, Cape.

From HARTLEPOOL.—MARCH 9. *Commercial*, Henderson, Ceylon.

From PORTSMOUTH.—MARCH 4. *Windsor*, Gregson, Madras and Bengal.—3. *John Laird*, Case, Hong Kong; *Soubahdar*, Umfreville, Calcutta.—6. *Ferozepore*, Masterton, Hong Kong, and put back 12th, and sailed 18th.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hindustan*, from SOUTHAMPTON, MARCH 20, to proceed per steamer *Bentick*, from SUEZ:—

For MALTA.—Dr. and Mrs. Maclean, Lieut. I. C. Byng, R.N. Dept. asst. com. gen. Macaulay, Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. S. Kennedy.

For ADEN.—Mrs. Pearson and her maid servant, Mr. D. J. Smith, Lord Falkland, Lady Falkland, 1 Eur. female servant and 3 Eur. men servants; Capt. and Mrs. Cary, Col. Ashburnham, Lieut. Anderson, Mrs. De Hoste, Miss Agar, Lieut. W. Couch, Mrs. Hayward and child, Mr. A. Walkenshaw.

For CALCUTTA.—Miss Ford, Miss Ford, jun. Mr. H. Richardson, Mr. Dundas, Mr. G. R. Lissant, Mr. Bamfield, Mr. Paine, Mr. Caunter, Mr. W. Townsend, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. J. Cooper, Mr. Harman.

For MADRAS.—Mr. J. G. Phillips, Mr. R. Prendergast, Mrs. A. H. Poole, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Balfbridge, jun. Mr. St. John, Capt. McCaskill.

For CEYLON.—Ens. Lamert, Mr. H. R. Vaanderspar, Mr. W. A. Ritchie, Lieut. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Macartney and infant.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Van Alphen.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. A. MacCulloch.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

John M'Vicar, M'Cleod, Liverpool to Calcutta, Nov. 26, lat. 8 deg. N. long. 21 deg. W.—*Dumfries*, Green, Liverpool to Shanghai, Jan. 7, lat. 36 deg. N. long. 5 deg. E.—*Northumberland*, Pol-

lock, London to Madras and Bengal, Feb. 7, lat. 1 deg. N. long. 20 deg. W.—*Pauline Houghton*, Nicholae, London to Mauritius, Jan. 16, 63 days out.—*Lady Flora*, Eagles, London to Cape and Madras, Jan. 15, going into Table Bay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

March 12. The lady of Fred. E. B. Scott, Esq. s. at Pentonville.

MARRIAGES.

March 14. Thomas William, son of Capt. W. Pixley, to Caroline, daughter of the late Robert Blore, at St. George's, Bloomsbury.

DEATHS.

Feb. 26. Major Edward Moor, late of the Bombay Establishment, author of the "Hindu Pantheon," &c. at Great Bealings, Suffolk, aged 77.

March 1. Jane Mary, wife of Richard Walker, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, at 7, Grove-place, St. John's-wood-road, aged 40.

2. Robert Murray, Esq. surgeon, Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Brighton.

3. Major-general Johnstone Napier, of the Hon. East India pany's service, at 22, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

5. Elizabeth, daughter of Maj. James Buchanan, East India Company's service, at Northwick-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 16.

6. R. A. Bruere, Esq. late of the 33rd Madras native infantry, at Cheltenham.

9. Mary Anne Hayes Boddam, daughter of the late Rawson Hart Boddam, of the Bengal Civil Service, at Brighton.

10. Lieut. col. Sir William Young, Bart. in Westbourne-crescent, aged 75.

— Emily Katherine, youngest daughter of Sir James Rivett Carme, Bart. at Brighton, aged 16.

11. Capt. Ramsay Hankey Smith, 64th regt. son of the late William Towers Smith, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, at Hastings.

20. Lieut. col. Robert Barnewall, of the Bombay army, at Brighton.

21. James Ahmuty, son of Archibald Douglas, Esq. late of the Madras establishment, at 31, Trinity-square, Newington.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 7th, 15th, and 21st, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Alexander N. Shaw.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. William Geddes, artillery.

Lieut. Henry B. Loch, 3rd cav.

Capt. Charles Lowth, 4th cav.

Lieut. Dean C. Shute, 19th N.I.

Capt. John Smith, 49th N.I.

Capt. Charles Grissell, 61st N.I.

Assist. surg. Nathaniel Collyer.

Surg. Thomas B. Hart, retired.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Henry F. Siddons, 3rd cav.

Lieut. Charles C. Hook, 7th cav.

Maj. Richard W. Sparrow, 18th N.I.

Ens. Edward N. Norton, 18th N.I.

Maj. Francis C. Scott, 24th N.I.

Lieut. Charles A. Pierce, 27th N.I.

Brev. capt. Peter L. E. Rickards, 49th N.I.

Lieut. Oloff G. de Wet, 51st N.I.

Assist. surg. John Brett, m.d.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. John Peart, m.d.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. James J. Ward, overland, 20th April.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Gordon Caulfeild, 46th N.I.

Assist. surg. John S. C. Symons.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. John G. Touch, 26th N.I.

Assist. surg. Henry Stanbrough, overland.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. James Ash, artillery.

Lieut. William W. Anderson, 1st cav.

Capt. Frederick F. Taylor, 3rd cav.

Note.—The permission to return granted to Capt. R. H. Mockler, of the Bengal invalid establishment, has been cancelled, and he has been allowed the benefit of the original furlough on private affairs granted him in June, 1846.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Robert H. S. Campbell, 3 months.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. John Warden, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. the Hon. Harry B. Daxell, artillery, 3 months.

Brev. capt. John H. Smyth, artillery, 6 months.

Lieut. col. Charles M. Carmichael, c.n., 3rd cav., 6 months.

Ens. Grant H. Tod, 23rd N.I., 6 months.

Maj. William M. Ramsay, 62nd N.I., 6 months.

Lieut. George Henderson, 30th N.I., 6 months.

Lieut. John A. H. Georges, 57th N.I., 6 months.

Assist. surg. Charles Madden, 6 months.

Assist. surg. Thomas C. Hunter, 6 months.

Assist. surg. Joseph T. Glover, m.d., 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Walter F. Goodwyn, 13th N.I., 6 months.

Maj. James V. Hughes, 39th N.I., till June.

Capt. William J. Wilson, 43rd N.I., 3 months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Francis Wemyss, engineers, 6 months.

Maj. John S. Ramsay, 2nd Europ. reg., 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. S. J. B. Haynes, a volunteer for the Pilot service, till such time as will admit of his arriving in India by the end of October.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas Hoole, a volunteer for the Pilot service, permitted to remain a further period of 4 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. William Forbes, invalids.

APPOINTMENTS.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. William Cospatrick Hume, appointed a clerk in the Accounts Branch of the Secretary's Office.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. John Valentine Halden, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 10TH MARCH, 1848.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Brev. maj. Thomas Deacon, from 28th Foot, to be capt., v. McDonald, who exchanges. Dated 29th Dec. 1847.

94th Foot.—Ens. Montagu Lyttleton Varnham Reynolds, from 63rd Foot, to be lieut. by purch., v. William Wilson Campbell, who has been allowed to receive the value of his commission. Dated 10th March, 1848.

Bombay, 8th Foot.—Ens. Thomas Beattie Grierson, from 28th Foot, to be ens., v. Bourne, who exchanges. Dated 27th Dec. 1847.

28th Foot.—Capt. William McDonald, from 25th Foot, to be capt., v. Deacon, who exchanges. Dated 29th Dec. 1847.

Ens. Frederick Dickinson Bourne, from 8th Foot, to be ens., v. Grierson, who exchanges. Dated 27th Dec. 1847.

WAR OFFICE, 17TH MARCH, 1848.

Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons.—Assist. surg. Charles Hamilton Fasson, from 53rd Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Stone, promoted on the staff. Dated 17th March, 1848.

53rd Foot.—Assist. surg. Edward Baily Tuson, from 2nd West India reg., to be assist. surg., v. Fasson, appointed to 14th Lt. Drags.—Dated 17th March, 1848.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Ens. Godfrey Lyon Knight, from 63rd Foot, to be 1st lieut. without purch., v. Kelson, deceased. Dated 17th March, 1848.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *Elizabeth*, for Madras, from Gravesend, 9th March, 170 troops from E. I. Company's Depôt at Warley: officers, Capt. R. W. O'Grady, 34th M.N.I.; Lieut. C. J. Birch, 19th M.N.I., and Assist. surg. A. L. T. Cooke, Madras estab., in med. charge.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 15th March, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 9½d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 1s. 10d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 21st March, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 26th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus, viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the rate of exchange of 1s. 9½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 197 tons of Dead Weight.
100 „ Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF MARINE BOYS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 21st March, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 26th instant, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of MARINE BOYS from England to Bombay, on board Ships of 400 tons register and upwards.

The number of Marine Boys to be conveyed is 90, and they will be ready to embark after the 15th April.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, accommodation, and medical attendance of the Boys for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 10d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 13th March, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice, in conformity with the By-Law of the said Company, chap. 7, sec. 6,

That the following Proprietors of East-India Stock, qualified agreeable to law, have signified in writing to the Secretary their desire of becoming Candidates at the ensuing Election of Six Directors, on Wednesday, the 15th April next, viz.—

Henry Alexander, Esq.
Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville.
Major James Oliphant.
John Shepherd, Esq.
Francis Warden, Esq.
Major-General James Caulfield, C.B.
Major J. A. Moore.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that since the election in June last, when 1,018 votes were recorded in my favour, I have acquired an accession of strength which enables me to assure you that I shall, under your auspices, proceed with confidence to the ballot in April next.

Relying on the exertions of my friends, and in the continuance of your kind support,

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obliged servant,
J. CAULFIELD.

82, Eaton Square, 2nd March, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

A VACANCY having occurred in the number of Directors of the East-India Company, out by rotation, I beg to state that it is not my intention to offer opposition to General Caulfield at the annual election, which will take place on the 15th proximo.

I have adopted this course under the advice of friends whom I believe to be well acquainted with your sentiments and wishes, and from conviction that this courtesy is due to a candidate who has secured the promise of support from a very large majority of the Proprietors.

At the very next vacancy which may occur, I have the assurance of assistance from so many of the present friends of General Caulfield, in addition to the strength I already possess, that I pledge myself unhesitatingly to proceed to the ballot, and shall do so with the fullest confidence of success, not in the least doubting that the result will shew your approval of the course I have thus determined upon.

With very grateful thanks for the favour I have hitherto experienced, and in humble reliance upon its continuance,

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your very obedient and humble servant,
H. T. PRINSEP.

37, Hyde Park Gardens, March 11th, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

SINCE my address to you on the 9th of February last, announcing my intention of proceeding to the ballot at the general election in April, a circular has been placed in my hands, by which it appears that Mr. Prinsep, who had also pledged himself to go to the ballot on this occasion, has now withdrawn in favour of General Caulfield.

I shall only observe, that this circumstance will make no alteration in my determination to proceed to the poll on the day of election; by which course I trust I shall not only shew my own consistency, but strengthen my claim on such of the independent proprietors as may feel themselves relieved from their present engagements.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
JOHN ARTHUR MOORE, Major,
(Late on Staff), Hyderabad (Deccan).

19, Portland Place, 7th March, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I HAVE the honour to apprise you that it is not my intention to proceed to the ballot at the general election which is notified to take place on Wednesday, the 15th proximo.

I have every reason, however, to expect that I shall, at an early subsequent vacancy, be in a position to claim the suffrages of those proprietors who have kindly promised me their support.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CARNAC MORRIS,
Late of the Madras Civil Service.

10, Mansfield Street, Portland Place,
22nd March, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

ENCOURAGED by many promises of support from my friends, I have the honour to inform you that it is my intention to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the East-India Direction on the first favourable occasion after the ensuing general election.

Should that integrity of purpose and independence of character which marked the lengthened career of my uncle, the late Mr. Campbell Marjoribanks, as a Director, still retain a place in your recollection, I trust, upon his account, and that of others of my family who have been connected with India, a favourable reception will be allowed to me when I wait upon you to solicit your suffrages.

I shall only add, that should I, through your kindness, be so fortunate as to succeed in this my great object of ambition, my time and the best energies of my mind shall be devoted to your interests in promoting the welfare of our empire in India.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
DUDLEY COUTTS MARJORIBANKS.

34, Wimpole Street, 17th Feb. 1848.

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All communications addressed to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, STRAND, LONDON, will have immediate attention.

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THE "HOME NEWS," with which is now incorporated the "LONDON MAIL," is regularly issued on the 7th and 24th of each Month, in time for the despatch by the Mail via Marseilles, all intelligence of interest for the reader in India being brought down to the latest hour.

Parties desiring to have the "HOME NEWS" forwarded to their friends in India, should apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co. or through any respectable Newsmen in Town or Country, at the Offices of the "HOME NEWS," 15, Cornhill, and Green-arbour Court, Old Bailey.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1848.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	193
GENERAL:—	
Union Bank Post-Bills	194
The Indian Laudable or Mutual Assurance Society	195
Bank of Bengal	195
Miscellaneous Intelligence	195
Government General Orders	196
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	199
H.M. Forces in the East	201
Probates and Administrations to Estates	201
Domestic Intelligence	201
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	201
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	203
Government General Orders	203
Court-Martial	205
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	205
Domestic Intelligence	205
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	205
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	205
Government General Orders	205
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	205
Marine Department	209
Domestic Intelligence	209
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	210
CAYLON	210
PESHAWUR	211
CHINA	211
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Changes in the Supreme Court of Bombay	211
HOME:—	
Correspondence	213
Legal Proceedings	216
Shipping Intelligence	216
Domestic Intelligence	217
Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	217
List of Rank of Cadets, &c.	217
Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India	218
LITERARY NOTICES	218

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Victoria* with a mail left Bombay March 2, and arrived at Aden on the 11th, and *Suez* on the 19th. Her mail arrived at Alexandria on the 22nd, and was thence forwarded by the *Ariel* to Malta, which place it reached on the 26th. The portion to be sent through France was brought by the *Arden*, which reached Marseilles on the 30th. The *Sultan*, with the remainder, was to leave Malta on the 27th, and may be expected at Southampton on the 8th inst.

The *Sesostrie*, with the London mail of Jan. 24, arrived at Bombay on Feb. 26.

The *Albatross*, with the London mail of Feb. 7, left Aden March 1, for Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Bombay will leave London on the evening of Friday, April 7.

The next mail for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China will leave Southampton on the morning of Thursday, April 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening; or, if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Monday, April 24.

The following notice has been issued from the General Post-office:—

DISCONTINUANCE OF PACKET OF THE 3RD OF EACH MONTH BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON AND ALEXANDRIA.

General Post-office, March, 1848.

Her Majesty's Government having decided to discontinue the packet between Southampton and Alexandria, which now leaves the former port on the 3rd of each month, letters intended to be sent to India, &c. *via* Southampton, can only be forwarded, after the despatch of the packet of the 3rd of May next, once in each month; namely, by the packet which sails from Southampton on the 20th of every month.

The mails, however, for India, &c. *via* Marseilles, which leave London in the beginning of the month, will be continued, and will be despatched, as usual, on the evening of the 7th of each month (or when the 7th falls on a Sunday, on the evening of the 8th), and all letters, if pre-paid, and not specially addressed *via* Southampton, will be forwarded by the route of Marseilles.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bombay

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

BEYOND what will be found in our selections from the local papers, the mail brings little intelligence of interest.

At CALCUTTA the commercial reverses recently experienced continued to form the chief object of attention. The house of HICKEY, BAILEY, and Co., after an ineffectual struggle to maintain its place, has been compelled to resort to the Insolvent Court. The affairs of the Union Bank seem involved in worse confusion than ever by an opinion which has been obtained from the ADVOCATE-GENERAL and Mr. DICKENS to the effect that from the form of the promise to pay contained in the post-bills of that unfortunate establishment, the shareholders are not liable thereon. Some of the shareholders, it is said, have in consequence refused to contribute their quota for the purpose of satisfying the claims of the creditors of the bank. A belief is expressed in some of the journals that the managers of the bank do not intend to act upon this opinion, but only to exhibit it in *terrorem* to the holders of the bills, with a view of making better terms with them than might otherwise be expected. This, however, may turn out a very questionable policy, and the opinion may be found a weapon of annoyance not less to those who wield than to those against whom it is directed. The intelligence as to the LAUDABLE SOCIETY is rather favourable. The following is from a Calcutta paper:—

"The committee appointed at the meeting of the Laudable and Mutual Life Assurance Society, which we noticed in our last summary, has published its report. It does little more, however, than confirm the statements made by the directors as to the position of the society's funds. Of the eleven lakhs which formed the funds of the society, eight lakhs are classed by the committee as apparently good assets; while, of the remainder, the greatest part of which has been lent out on the security of Union Bank stock and post-bills, much will probably be ultimately recovered. The loss, then, even under the worst possibility, is not likely to affect the stability of the society."

The Government of India seems to have viewed the state of things in China as affording ground for alarm, and had proceeded to despatch troops for the protection of British interests in that country.

The Marquis of TWEEEDALE took his departure from MADRAS, on the 23rd of February, for Colombo, where he was to await the arrival of the *Fox* from Moulmein, on board which vessel his Lordship would embark for England. Mr. DICKINSON had assumed the office of Governor, and Sir E. K. WILLIAMS that of Commander-in-Chief, pending the arrival of Sir HENRY POTTINGER and Sir J. BERKELEY from the Cape.

The GOVERNOR of BOMBAY left the presidency on the 10th of February, and arrived at Hyderabad on the 17th. During his sojourn at that place, he visited the city, barracks, hospital, and the field of Meanee. On the 21st he left,

reached Kurrachee on the 25th, and was expected at the presidency again a few days after the departure of the mail.

The house of VICCAJEE MERJEE, SONS, and Co., Parsee merchants, at Bombay, has suspended payment.

Sir THOMAS ERSKINE PERRY, it is announced, had arrived from Calcutta at Bombay, and seemed in good health and spirits. His good health may, we presume, be attributed to his sea trip; his good spirits to the success of his attack upon the Council of India.

There have been some disturbances in the territories of the Rajah of Shorapore, a tributary of the Nizam, but they have been put down with great address and celerity. The nature and origin of these disturbances, together with their results, are thus given in the *Bombay Telegraph* :—

"We received yesterday some further particulars regarding the recent disturbances at Shorapore, about one hundred and twenty miles S. W. of Hyderabad. They were of such a nature that the Resident deemed his personal presence necessary; and consequently, on the report of the political superintendent of Shorapore, General Fraser proceeded thither by Dāk. On the 9th, Captain Taylor had orders from the Government to banish the Rancee from the Shorapore Sumanasthan. The lady—another native 'Messalina'—is said to be profligate in her habits, and an intriguer. Her life was passed in miserable endeavours to obtain power during the minority of her son, the rajah, and in attempts to thwart Captain Taylor's measures. It having been thought advisable to remove her, Captain T. wrote, stating that it was the determination of the Government to send her to her relatives at Ratnagerry, and that a handsome pension would be allowed her. This announcement was received by her, at first, with manifestation of violence, and next, with promises of amendment. In the meantime, her partisans, to the number of six or seven hundred, assembled, and were clamorous for an order to attack Captain Taylor, whose party was very small. Captain Taylor had foreseen that her party would rise in arms, and had managed to occupy the gates of her palace with his own people. Seeing that they did not disperse, and had sent into the adjacent villages to rouse their clans, and aware that they could shortly assemble four or five thousand men, Captain Taylor sent off expresses for the Nizam's infantry at Singaogur and Muktl, and for the cavalry at Goolburghah. On the 4th, the insurgents occupied a hill in front of Captain Taylor's house, but hearing of the advance of the troops, the greater part decamped in the night. About two hundred were left, who offered to make terms. This was not listened to; and the delivery of their arms, and their unconditional surrender, were demanded. After some discussion, sixteen of the ringleaders gave up their arms and persons. The Rancee has agreed to be exiled. Our last accounts say that all was quiet."

The Resident at HYDRABAD has issued a general order expressive of his satisfaction with the conduct of those engaged in bringing the affair to a termination.

A report had been circulated that DOOR MAHOMED had been assassinated; but the rumour turned out to be unfounded. "The Door," says the *Bombay Times*, "seems to be getting on pretty much as usual—not very smoothly or amicably—with his chiefs; but nearly as much so as half the sovereigns in Asia."

In regard to NEPAUL, we find in the Calcutta *Englishman* a letter from a correspondent painting it *couleur de rose*. The following account of the present state of the country makes one almost long to be there. The determination as to the accuracy of the report we leave to the discrimination of our readers. The writer seems at all events a thorough-going partisan of "things as they are" at present in NEPAUL.

"In the epitome of news of the *Friend of India*, of the 27th ultimo, I read an article about Nepal, borrowed from the *Hurkaru*, which I think is not correct. The young king of Nepal is not in durance, as stated in that article, but the old king alone continues under prudent close 'surveillance,' at Bhatgon, a place within a few miles from Khatmandoo, the capital. The young king is in full enjoyment of his crown and country, and has only very lately been blessed with a son and heir, although he is himself scarcely nineteen years old. Under the able and firm administration of his intelligent 'Premier,' Jung Bahadoor, the young king has and needs no other care but those which apply to his amusements and

recreations, and no other duty but the exercises of mercy and compassion as the sovereign of his land and people. Nepal is in the most perfect state of tranquillity, submission, and order. The people are content and happy, the troops well treated and regularly paid from the proceeds of 'Jagheers' allotted to them. The safety of travellers and of goods, in their transit through the forest, ravines, hills, and dales leading from any provinces to Khatmandoo, is striking. Yet I might have counted the few humble keepers of this profound peace, and safety of life and property, on a track of road extending about seventy miles, from our northern boundary (twenty miles from Segowly) to the capital, through parts of a country highly calculated for all the wicked purposes of robbery, plunder, dacoity, and murder."

Such are the chief contents of the budget of intelligence brought by the last mail.

BENGAL.

UNION BANK POST BILLS.

OPINION.

We are of opinion that the shareholders of the Union Bank are not liable in law upon the instruments called "Union Bank Post Bills."

In the first place, the tenor of the instruments does not import any promise on the part of the bank. They do not purport that the shareholders of the bank are parties to them; and no one can be sued upon a negotiable instrument, who is not a party to it. The expressions, indeed "on account of the proprietors," although unusual, might have been deemed equivalent to "for" or "on behalf," or the like, had they followed the promissory words instead of following the word "pay." But the promise, as expressed, is a promise "to pay on account of the proprietors, &c.," i. e. it is the promise of the signing parties to make a payment on account of the proprietors of the bank, for which payment, when made, they *primâ facie* look to the proprietors for reimbursement. Possibly this peculiar form was *designedly* adopted in consequence of doubts, whether the directors, or any other officers of the bank, had authority to bind the bank by such instruments. But whatever may have been *meant*, we think no promise by the bank purports to be *expressed*, and parol evidence of the real meaning would be inadmissible. The addition of the word "directors," is descriptive merely, where there are no other words, which clearly shew that the instrument is drawn by procuration and not otherwise. This point was virtually decided by the Supreme Court a day or two ago in the case of the Santipore Sugar Company's bills.

In the next place, we are of opinion, that such an instrument, even if it expressly purported to be made for and on behalf of the bank, would not be binding on the shareholders. We think it clear, that neither the directors, nor any other officers of the company, had authority to bind them by such documents. Their very tenor, and the fact that they are apparently opposed to the terms of the deed, as recited in a public Act, ought to have put holders upon inquiry. These so-called, post-bills, whether at date, or at sight, are mere promissory notes, not bills of exchange, and their real character cannot be affected by the designation given to them. Then the authority to issue such instruments must rest either upon the general law as arising from the constitutions of the company and the purposes for which it was formed, or upon the special powers conferred by deed or otherwise. Now the deed of the bank (which is partially recited in Act XXIII of 1845,) not only does not give, but expressly negatives, authority to issue promissory notes, other than ordinary bank notes, i. e. notes payable to bearer on demand, and those only for sums not less than eight rupees and not exceeding 1000 rupees. If even the deed had been wholly silent on the subject, we incline very strongly to think that such instruments as these would have been unauthorized. The cases of *Dickenson v. Valpy*, 10 B. and C., *Bramah v. Roberts*, 3 Bingh. N. C., and others, establish that the directors of a joint-stock company have not, merely as such, any implied power to bind the shareholders by drawing or accepting bills in their name. The power must be either expressly conferred or else it must be shewn to be incidental to the constitution of the particular company. It is true that none of the decisions have reference especially to the banking companies. But the liability of the shareholders of such companies must depend on the same general principles. We think, it cannot be said, that issuing promissory notes of any kind is necessarily, or even *primâ facie* incidental to such a company; for the banks of non-issue are at least as numerous as banks of issue. Still less, can it be said, that the issue of miscellaneous promissory notes, payable at long dates (sometimes at twelve

months' date) is incidental to the constitution of any bank whatever. Such a power, so far from being necessary to a bank, appears to us a highly dangerous power. By means of notes payable at six or twelve months after date the credit of the shareholders might be pledged to an almost unlimited extent, even after the bank's credit was absolutely gone, which could not possibly be done by means of notes payable on demand. No contrivance can extend a bank-note circulation beyond the *bona fide* credit which the bank enjoys. And it was probably under the influence of such considerations that the framers of the deed of Union Bank carefully restricted the power conferred in respect to promissory notes. The above observations apply both to the signatures of the directors and to the countersignature of the secretary. The so-called "acceptance" of the latter or his deputy (in cases where the instrument is payable so many days after sight) is not in reality an acceptance, nor can it convert the instrument into a bill of exchange. No person can accept a bill, except the party to whom it is addressed, or an acceptor for honour; and these documents are addressed to no body. The word "accepted" is evidently equivalent only to "sighted," and is used for the purpose of fixing the period from whence the time is to run.

With regard to the fact that similar instruments have been issued for a long period, and have been paid at the bank from time to time, the case of *Blamagh v. Roberts*, 3 Bingham N. C., is a conclusive authority to show that no argument in favour of the liability of the shareholders can be founded on that circumstance. It would be utterly impossible to fix with such a knowledge of the alleged practice, as to amount to a recognition the general body of shareholders of a joint stock bank, numbering 700 members, constantly fluctuating, many of whom too are resident in distant countries. The mere payment of such instruments though made at the bank, and with money apparently supplied by the bank, is in any view an equivocal circumstance, even as regards the actors themselves in the transaction. As regards absent shareholders it amounts to nothing. See *Brown v. Byers* 16 Law. Journ. Rep. Exch. p., 118, where it was held that the recognition at a meeting of shareholders of bills of exchange, unauthorized by the deed, did not bind an absent shareholder, although he actually voted by proxy on the occasion. The payment by the authority of the very parties who issued them, or their successors in office who followed their example, carries the case no further as against the general shareholders than the original issuing, and involves no sort of admission by the latter of an obligation on the part of the bank to pay such instruments.

Our opinion is equally applicable to all the post bills, whether consideration was received by the bank or not. But we do not say that where the bank has actually received money upon the issue of a post bill, such money may not be recovered in some other mode, though the bank is not legally liable on the instrument itself.

JAMES WM. COLVILLE,
THEODORE DICKENS.

Calcutta, February 10, 1848.

Hurk., Feb. 14.

THE INDIAN LAUDABLE OR MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

To the Policy Holders of the Indian Laudable or Mutual Assurance Society.

GENTLEMEN,—In pursuance of the resolutions of the policy-holders of the Laudable Society, held at the secretary's office on the 26th January, 1848, your committee have investigated and verified the loans and securities submitted to them, and now wait upon you with a detail of their proceedings, taken down during the investigation, particularizing all the circumstances brought to their notice.

The tin box lodged at the bank of Bengal was found to contain the exact sum of Co.'s Rs. 400,786 10 8, in different Government securities: and as the notes stand in the names of the directors, your committee cannot understand what peculiar advantage or security could be derived by depositing the box in the bank of Bengal.

The properly secured sound loans amount to Co.'s Rs. 100,350, and there has been added to the Government securities by redeeming the paper lent to Sir T. E. M. Turton, a further sum of Co.'s Rs. 86,400.

Your committee regard the loan to Mr. E. Sterling as perfectly good, and assuming the same remark to apply to the loan to the Union Bank, under bank post bills, with counter-security of indigo, and Mr. Wm. Storm's debt of 70,000 Rs. secured by assignment of Mr. John Storm's property, the apparently good assets of the society will amount to Co.'s Rs. 794,536 10 8.

Your committee cannot refrain from expressing their surprise and indignation at the reprehensible manner in which the directors and secretary have allowed the government securities of the society to be lent out to three favoured individuals, for the, at any time, very inferior and latterly worthless security of Union Bank shares: nor is this feeling lessened, when they observe the loose and careless manner in which your secretary passed such securities, without seeing them properly indorsed; and in respect to shares in the Bank of Bengal, without having them duly registered at the bank, without which the security is no legitimate transfer.

The valuable, and what ought to have been considered the sacred funds of this important society, have thus, in the opinion of your committee, been rashly sacrificed to aid and facilitate the purchase of Union Bank shares. But for the infatuation of which proceeding, for the last two or three years, such securities would have fallen to about the estimated worth of the printed assets of the bank, and shareholders thus, probably, have had their eyes opened to the real state of the bank, in time to avert the sad catastrophe which has closed its mad career.

Notwithstanding the fictitious value at which Union Bank shares were maintained, your committee find by the *Exchange Price Current* of July, 1847, that they had declined to Rs. 800, and were difficult of sale at that rate; yet that neither your directors, nor secretary, thought it necessary, at the half-yearly meeting of that month, to point out or recommend that such securities should upon renewal of loans upon them be reduced in value, or fresh securities taken; on the contrary, it will be found on reference to the minutes of your committee, that some of these loans were granted so late as January, 1847, and others renewed in August and October, 1847, "at par," although at the latter date shares were publicly quoted at Rs. 500."

Your committee cannot avoid drawing your attention to the very unsatisfactory way in which Mr. W. P. Grant and Mr. Henry Holroyd have responded to the demands on them to redeem their debts, or furnish better security. Their letters form part of the appendix to this report.

Your committee recommend that an addition be made to Rule 15, as amended at your last meeting, by extending the obligation of investing on Government Securities and Bank of Bengal shares to the prohibition of their being loaned out by the society for any purpose whatever. They also recommend that the practice which they understand has hitherto prevailed of allowing the secretary to renew loans, without reference to the directors, be discontinued.

With respect to the assignment by Mr. John Storm, as security for the loan to his brother, your committee refer you to a letter from Mr. T. B. Swinhoe to Mr. Allan, dated 7th February, 1848.

Since the minutes of your committee were taken, it has been ascertained, that the difficulty now, about giving up 1,300 maunds of indigo, rests with the committee of the Union Bank; and they decline to surrender it, until they are satisfied that the bank post bills held by the society are in order, and your committee believe that the difficulty about the delivery of the indigo will soon be removed.

In conclusion, your committee beg to express their opinion that when the indigo is given up (value Rs. 117,000) and the policies in the society made over as proposed by the debtors, in part security for their debts, the society will not eventually sustain a loss, that ought to shake the confidence of the public, or the policy-holders in its stability.

The policies on lives, although not made over to the society, are believed to be sufficiently secured by the clause at the bottom of the certificates; and it is for your directors to see, that the premiums are regularly paid up.

The debtors to the society, about whom any anxiety need be felt, for payment in full, are—

WM. PATRICK, GRANT, Esq.
SIR T. E. M. TURTON, Bart.,
HENRY HOLROYD, Esq.

all holding high and lucrative appointments in the supreme court. Sir T. E. M. Turton, Bart., has come forward and made arrangements for the liquidation of the claims upon him, of as satisfactory a nature as can reasonably be expected; and your committee suggest, that the other gentlemen be required to make such immediate arrangements for the like purpose, as shall be fair and satisfactory to the society.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY.
" WILLIAM SAGE.
" J. ALLAN.
" H. COWIE.

Calcutta, 14 February, 1848.—*Hurkara*, Feb. 17.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

AN address has appeared in the papers from Mr. W. Wildman Kettlewell to the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, which appears to cast some suspicion on the sound management of its affairs, and to trace the supposed evil to the predominant influence of a single firm. The question is one of paramount interest to all those who are congratulating themselves on having purchased Bank of Bengal shares instead of those of the Union Bank, and we need offer no apology for recurring to it. The allusion has reference, of course, to the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. who have so far secured the confidence of a body of absent proprietors, as to be entrusted with a power, which it is important for every candidate to enlist in his favour, and which we may naturally conclude was not used on behalf of Mr. Kettlewell, though it may probably turn out that the loss of their votes arose from his own tardy application for them. But we see not how the firm in question can be a legitimate object of censure, for making use of the proxies which the absent proprietors have entrusted to them, in strict conformity with the 19th section of the charter. It has been surmised that the influence they have thus acquired has arisen from accommodations granted to individuals, for this especial object. But those who have admitted this idea, seem to forget that this would imply the possession of a capital such as no house can be expected to command in the present day, and that any firm, possessed of such large resources, would be making a most foolish and uncommercial use of them to distribute them simply with the view of securing a paramount influence in a bank, which is so closely restricted in its accommodation to mercantile firms by the terms of the charter. The position of Messrs. Colvin and Co. is the natural result of the high character they sustain, and of the confidence which constituents repose in the faithful use of the trust given to them. Any man who has any thing to do with the proprietorship of the Bank is, of course, aware that no small number of these proxies are sent from Bombay, and that the Calcutta firm owes much of its influence to the large interest which the family of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy possesses in the Bank. If the slightest attempt was made by that firm to use the influence it derives from its proxies for private and personal objects, to the detriment of the general interest of the proprietors, they would be withdrawn without delay.

As far as the system of proxies has had any influence on the management of the bank, there has been nothing for many years to make the public regret its existence. On the contrary, there has been every thing to recommend it. The contrast which the prostrate condition of the Union Bank, from which proxies were excluded, presents to the flourishing position of the Bengal Bank, in which they are admitted, may be considered as presenting a strong argument in favour of the system. We annex to this article a statement of the dividends given by the Bengal Bank during the last ten years, and they will be seen to amount, on the average, to Rs. 11 3s. 5p. per annum, which is quite as much as the proprietors could reasonably expect. It may possibly be said that with the vast resources enjoyed by the bank, it ought to afford a higher dividend; but large risks are inseparable from large profits. It can only give higher dividends by entrusting its money to the enterprise of others; and, assuredly, from the disclosures which have been made of the affairs of the twelve or fifteen firms which have stopped payment within the last four or five months, the proprietors of the Bengal Bank have reason to congratulate themselves that their property was not involved in any of those houses, and that the business of the Bank was on a limited scale. During the first six months of the past year, before the crisis came on, and when there appeared some hope that the difficulties of the times would subside, the Bank enlarged its accommodation, and was thus able to declare a dividend of 15 per cent. But when the commercial atmosphere became darkened, it appeared indispensable to contract its business within a narrow and safe limit. The dividend was therefore only 9 per cent. in the last six months. On the whole year it was equivalent to 12 per cent. which, considering the unexampled crisis through which we are now passing, is even more than could have been expected. When the proprietors remember that notwithstanding the numerous failures of the past and present year, the Bank of Bengal has not suffered the loss of a single discounted bill, what more can be said in favour of the prudence and circumspection with which its affairs have been managed, and which has secured it so high a character in the commercial world? We sincerely trust that no alteration will be attempted in the constitution of the Bank, with the view of affording the prospect of richer dividends from any injudicious and unsafe expansion of its business. With the wreck of so many enterprises around us, we may well congratulate the pro-

prietors on the extreme caution to which they are indebted for the safety of their investment, and we hope that the disappointment of a single candidate will not be permitted to become the occasion of any organic change likely to interrupt the current of its prosperity.

Particulars of Dividends declared at the Bank of Bengal since 5th January, 1837.

1st Dividend for 6 months at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 10-13-4 or Co.'s Rs. 433-5-4 per Share.

2d ditto	Rs. 17 0 0	or	Rs. 340 0 0	p. share
3d ditto	14 0 0	or	280 0 0	ditto
4th ditto	15 0 0	or	300 0 0	ditto
5th ditto	10 0 0	or	200 0 0	ditto
1st ditto	8 0 0	or	160 0 0	ditto
2d ditto	7 4 0	or	145 0 0	ditto
3d ditto	8 0 0	or	160 0 0	ditto
4th ditto	9 0 0	or	180 0 0	ditto
5th ditto	10 0 0	or	200 0 0	ditto
6th ditto	10 0 0	or	200 0 0	ditto
7th ditto	12 0 0	or	240 0 0	ditto
8th ditto	12 0 0	or	240 0 0	ditto
9th ditto	14 0 0	or	280 0 0	ditto
10th ditto	9 0 0	or	180 0 0	ditto
11th ditto	8 0 0	or	160 0 0	ditto
12th ditto	8 0 0	or	160 0 0	ditto
13th ditto	8 0 0	or	160 0 0	ditto
14th ditto	8 6 0	or	167 8 0	ditto
15th ditto	13 6 0	or	267 8 0	ditto
16th ditto	11 4 0	or	225 0 0	ditto
17th ditto	15 0 0	or	300 0 0	ditto
18th ditto	9 0 0	or	180 0 0	ditto

Average Co.'s Rs. 224-4-4 per share, or at Rs. 11-3-5 per cent. per annum.—*Friend of India, Feb. 17.*

MISCELLANEOUS.
LOCAL.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENTERPRISE.—The *Enterprise* leaves at noon to-day for Singapore. She will call at Madras, and take on board 300 men of H.M.'s 4th foot, to be conveyed to Singapore, whence they will be taken to Hong Kong to reinforce the troops there.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 8.*

RECOVERY OF OPIUM FROM A WRECK.—505 chests of opium (out of 800 chests) have been recovered from the wreck of the *Jellinghee*. The operations have been discontinued, owing to the violence of the spring tides. There seems to be but small chance of recovering any more of the treasure, although this will be attempted when the neap tides return.—*Ibid., Feb. 9.*

THE SUPREME COURT AND MOFUSSIL MAGISTRATES.—Judgment was pronounced yesterday in the case of *Gasper v. Mytton*, the rule being discharged with costs. The original verdict for the plaintiff being thus affirmed, the matter may be regarded as settled, unless Mr. Mytton, or the Government which he serves, thinks it worth while to take the case before the Privy Council. We shall be very glad to find that the conflicting judgments and opinions on the point upon which this case turns have elicited a clearer definition of the limits of the Supreme Court's power to interfere with the mofussil magistrates and their proceeding.—*Ibid., Feb. 11.*

THE NEW RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.—We hear that Colonel Low proceeds in the H.C.'s iron pilot brig *Fame*, on Wednesday next, to Masoolipatam, en route to Hyderabad, to join his appointment as Officiating Resident.—*Ibid., Feb. 12.*

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—A Calcutta friend says,—"We have yet seen little of the new Governor-General or the head of Indian Society. Report has it that after a round of dinners, and a complete change of furniture in Government House, a grand drawing-room will take place." * * * "The new Governor-General will, I suspect, be a popular man; at the ball he spoke with great neatness and much readiness." The same writer believes "troops will again be required for China."—*Delhi Gazette, Feb. 12.*

THE UNION BANK.—The *Hurkaru* of the 14th February publishes an "opinion" given by the Advocate-General and Mr. Dickens, pronouncing against the liability of the Union Bank shareholders for the bank post bills issued by the Directors.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS VISITOR.—A son of the king of Delhi, with a very long name, has arrived in Calcutta.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 14.*

ELECTION OF A DIRECTOR OF THE BANK OF BENGAL.—John Deffell, Esq., of the firm of Allan, Deffell, and Co., was elected director of the Bank of Bengal yesterday, by a majority of three to one over the other candidates.—*Ibid., Feb. 16.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE DURBAR.—A great durbar was held at Government House yesterday, at which the Nawab of Moor-

sheddad was present, and a number of other distinguished natives.—*Ibid.* Feb. 17.

THE AGRI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Lord Dalhousie has consented to become patron of the Agri Horticultural Society, and Lady Dalhousie its patroness.—*Ibid.*

LIABILITY OF AGENTS' SIGNING BILL.—The *Hurkaru* of the 11th instant has a report of the judgment in the case of *Malcolm and Others v. Smith, Cowell, and Co.* The latter, who are now insolvent, acted as agents of the Santipore Sugar Company, and as such drew bills on England. The words "Santipore Sugar Concern" were printed on the left hand side of the bills, which were signed and endorsed by Smith, Cowell, and Co. simply as "agents." The question arose, whether they or the "Santipore Sugar Concern" were liable for these bills. The bills therefore are chargeable on the estate of the insolvents.

—*Malcolm, &c. v. Smith, Cowell, and Co.*—*Judgment of the Chief Justice on the Santipore Sugar Concern Bills.*—The usual and proper mode of signing a bill or note for another, is to sign the name of the principal, and state it to be by procuration of the party signing his own name below, or at least to state expressly that the instrument is signed for so and so. Here no principal in the matter of the signing is named. The defendant subscribes the word "agent," but that is at best equivocal. He may be agent in regard to the whole transaction, and yet pledge his personal and individual credit. The words in the margin, "Santipore Sugar Company," cannot stand for a signature, or qualify the signature which appears; they are only of importance as indicating who the principals are of whom the defendant was agent. Certainly no one can look at this bill without being satisfied that the Santipore Sugar Company are the principals in reference to whom and whose transaction the defendant was acting as agent; but that does not itself touch the question whether in the matter of drawing the bill he was pledging his own credit or theirs. The only signature that appears is the defendant's, and unless the mere addition of the word "agent" suffices, there is nothing to exclude its liability. I am quite of opinion that such addition has not that effect. And, indeed, if it excluded the liability of the present defendants, I confess I do not see who would be liable on this bill at all.—*Friend of India, Feb. 17.*

MESSRS. SMITH, COWELL, AND CO.—There was a meeting of the creditors of Smith, Cowell, and Co., on Thursday. The firm exhibits a steady and profitable business, and it is the unanimous wish of the creditors that it shall be continued.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 18.*

MESSRS. HICKLEY, BAILBY AND CO.—The meeting of the creditors of this firm was held at the office this evening, for the purpose of electing a co-assignee. There was some objection to the conjunction of any creditor with Mr. McPherson; but the sense of the meeting generally was in favour of the appointment, and Mr. C. B. Skinner was named accordingly. Mr. Oswald, of the firm of Oswald, Seal, and Co., also brought forward a resolution reprehending the firm generally, and Mr. J. S. B. Scott, in particular, for having kept no accurate or regular record of transactions, and withheld information from the inspectors appointed a month ago; but there were not more than two hands held up in support of it, and it was accordingly negatived.—*Ibid.* Feb. 19 (evening edition).

THE LAUDABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Laudable Insurance Society, to inspect the accounts of the society, have published their report. They say that the society is not likely eventually to sustain a loss that ought to shake the confidence of the public or the policyholders in its liability.—*Ibid.*

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.—At a special general meeting of subscribers to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, held on Tuesday, the 15th February, present—Messrs. C. Tucker, Abercrombie Dick, G. A. Bushby, G. C. Cheap, E. M. Gordon, George Uday, J. A. Dorin, W. B. Jackson, J. F. A. Hawkins, J. J. Harvey, R. Torrens, B. J. Halliday, E. Bentall, W. Bracken, G. Adams, B. J. Colvin, H. W. Torrens, F. Shipwith, H. C. Hamilton, C. Readon, G. Edmonstone, junior, G. C. Fletcher, W. Grey, and J. W. Dairymple; C. Tucker, Esq., in the chair—the accounts of the fund for the past year 1846-47, referred by the general meeting of 1st of January last to this meeting, were approved of and past. The subject of the managers' circulars, dated 13th of December and 11th January last, was considered. A letter on the same subject, addressed by Messrs. Robert Trotter and A. Sconce to the chairman, was read, and the votes were taken on the propositions A. and B. of circular, dated 13th December, 1847. On the proposition "that the bonus be continued as hitherto, and as contemplated in the Honourable Court's despatch of 22nd September, 1847;" the votes appeared for, present 18, proxies 103, total 121; against, present 3, proxies 49, total 52; majority for, 69. On

the proposition "that the bonus from the half income of the excess balance be discontinued, provided the Honourable Court forego its claim to the remaining half income, in diminution of its contribution to the fund pending the accumulation of the excess balance, till with the balance originally anticipated it shall amount to such a sum as shall secure the current balances of subscribers;" for, present 3, proxies 49, total 52; against, present 18, proxies 103, total 121; majority against, 69.

Proposed by Mr. Bushby, seconded by Mr. Bracken, and resolved unanimously—In order to guard against any misapprehension that may have arisen from certain ambiguous expressions in the circular of the management dated the 13th December, 1847—That with reference to paras. 62 and 63 of the letter from the Honourable Court of Directors to the Government, dated 8th December, 1824, this meeting disavows all expressions in that circular which may be construed to imply a doubt of the permanence of the Civil Service Annuity Institution, or the absence of the complete guarantee for its continuance from the Honourable Court. Thanks were voted to the chairman.—*Ibid.* Feb. 21.

INSTALLATION OF SIR JOHN LITTLE AS MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Major-general Sir John H. Little, K. C. B., arrived in Calcutta from Lahore yesterday morning, and in the course of the day took his seat as third ordinary member of the Council of India under the usual salute. A *Gazette Extraordinary* published last evening, announces his installation. We may now congratulate the army on again having a representative in the council chamber.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 22.

OPIMUM SALE.—The following is the result of the opium sale held yesterday:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1,815	820	805	811 14 2	14,73,575
Benares	775	785	775	778 0 0	6,02,950

This exhibits a decline of Rs. 48 per chest on Patna, and Rs. 38 on Benares, from the average of the preceding sale; but this, we believe, is not so great a fall as was anticipated.—*Ibid.*

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The earthquake that visited Calcutta on Sunday afternoon was somewhat severe, dislodging the plaster from the walls of several houses. A family residing in Bow Bazar was much alarmed by the walls of their house cracking around them, accompanied by an explosive sound. They ran from the building with all speed, but, though it has stood its ground, it is found to be in so dangerous a condition as to be no longer habitable with safety.—*Ibid.*

F. J. HALLIDAY, ESQ.—A few days ago it was generally reported that the senior secretary to the Bengal Government was about to proceed to the Cape. This was afterwards contradicted, and it is now stated that Mr. Halliday has altered his intention of leaving the presidency in expectation of succeeding to the membership of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, vacated by the departure of Mr. Lane.—*Ibid.*

MOFUSSIL.

AGRA.—THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.—We have been favoured with a printed copy of the last half-yearly report of the Agra and United Service Bank, and are glad to learn therefrom, that the affairs of this excellent concern are in a satisfactory position, even these terrible times. The bank "has had losses," doubtless, as who has not, but these would appear to be hardly worth mentioning, good care having been taken as to the matter of security. It is with much pleasure we observe that the shareholders assembled at the last meeting, held on the 7th instant, record their high opinion of the character, qualifications, and services of their able secretary, Captain R. G. Macgregor, who is about to proceed to Europe as London agent of the bank. They have also testified their esteem by voting him a portrait and 500l.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 22.*

ALLAHABAD.—Clerical.—The Rev. F. Ellis and lady left the residence of the reverend chaplain of Allahabad, on Tuesday, the 8th instant. The Venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta, Mrs. Dealtry, and son arrived at Allahabad, on Saturday, 5th instant, on a visit to the Rev. G. W. Marriott. The archdeacon left for Benares, on Friday, the 11th instant. Mrs. Dealtry and T. Dealtry, Esq. still remain waiting the arrival of the Government steamer.

—*Sir F. Currie.*—Sir Frederick and Lady Currie reached Allahabad on the 10th instant, remained two days with the commissioner, R. Lowther, Esq., and then proceeded onwards.—*Benares Recorder, Feb. 15.*

DELHI.—Dooles for Calcutta.—We have heard that no less than 600 dooles have been ordered from these parts down to Calcutta, but for what purpose we cannot say; we merely mention the fact.—*Gazette, Feb. 12.*

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—A Tiger.—We are informed that a small party of gentlemen, members of that noble institution the Tent Club, while engaged the other day in their ordinary avocation of pig-sticking, in the neighbourhood of Diamond Harbour, suddenly came upon a "royal tiger," who manifested his presence by a loud roar and a rush, dispersing the line of elephants right and left. Horses were instantly exchanged for *hat hies*, saddles for *guddies*, spears for guns. The elephants, brought up again *en masse*, behaved well. The animal soon showed, and after being hard hit sundry times in the body, which provoked him to charge furiously among the elephants, but never on one, was finally despatched by a couple of shots in the head. He was found to be a young male tiger, measuring about ten feet.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 16.

ELLICHPORE.—Reported Death of the Rajah.—A correspondent of the *Englishman*, mentions the death of the Nawab of Ellichpore.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 8.

FEROZPOOR.—Military Proceedings.—A communication from Ferozepoor informs us, that immediately after Brigade field exercise on the morning of the 7th (at which by the bye some Cavalry are said to have been "*split*" and a sowar of the irregulars had his leg broken) Brigadier Young and family, accompanied by a party, proceeded to Lahore, to be present at the approaching fair, Lieutenant-Colonel Salter commanding during his absence. The artillery inspection is said to have gone off with great *éclat*, and to have done much credit to Major Day. H. M. 53rd are expected to march about the 21st *en route* to Lahore.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 12.

KEMAON AND GURHWAL.—Geographical investigation.—The *Calcutta Star*, of the 9th inst., states that Lieut. Strachey has been appointed by Government to investigate the physical geography of Kemaon and Gurhwal, and is to be engaged in this work for a year, assisted by several naturalists.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 17.

KISHNAGHUR.—The College.—The first annual distribution of prizes and scholarships to the students attached to the Kishnaghur College, took place on the 17th ultimo. There was a large gathering of native and European gentlemen on the occasion, and the *viva voce* examination of the senior classes by some of the members of the local committee of education, was as satisfactory as could be reasonably expected from the infantine state of the institution.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 21.

LUCKNOW.—Stage Coach between Lucknow and Cawnpore.—We have much pleasure in drawing attention to the announcement that has appeared in our paper regarding the establishment of a stage coach between Lucknow and Cawnpore. The conveyance has been started before the road has been quite completed, and as soon as it was practicable for a carriage, in order, if possible, to prevent any delay in getting it ready. The conveyance has indeed been travelling on the road for the last two months, and does the distance very regularly in about seven hours, the first trial having been made by Dr. Spencer Login, about the time the Governor-General visited Lucknow in November last.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 9.

MEERUT.—Daring attack on Sir Joseph Thackwall's house.—We have been informed that the house of Maj.-gen. Sir Joseph Thackwall, K.C.B., commanding the Meerut division, was attacked on Thursday night, by thieves or dakoits, and that one of the gang was shot by a sentry, but that his companions succeeded in carrying off the body.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 12.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EUROPEAN ARTILLERY TO BE LOCATED AT SUBATHOO.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Jan. 19, 1848.—The Right. Hon. the Governor-General having authorized a portion of European artillery being located at Subathoo during the ensuing hot season, his Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Government of India, is pleased to direct the following detachment to move from their present quarters, so as to reach Subathoo by the 1st of April next:—

4th Battalion.—Head-quarters from Umballah; 1st company from Loodianah; 2nd company from Umballah; 4th company from Ferozepore.

6th Battalion.—1st company from Loodianah.

In addition to these four reserve companies, the officers commanding the Sirhind and Meerut divisions will, in communication with each other, select, to accompany the detachment to Subathoo, an additional number of men, such as may be considered most likely to derive benefit from a residence in a hill climate, but not exceeding 200 in the aggregate, from the several troops of horse artillery and companies attached to light field batteries within their division.

The officers commanding the artillery at Subathoo will furnish a monthly present state to the adjutant-general of the army,

in which he will detail any particulars which it may be desirable for the Commander-in-Chief to receive; and unless otherwise ordered, the detachment will move from Subathoo on the 1st November next, to re-occupy their present quarters.

The native details attached to the above companies will continue to occupy their present quarters.

PROHIBITION OF OFFICERS TO VISIT CASHMERE WITHOUT THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Jan. 23, 1848.—His Exc. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication, for general information and guidance, of the following "Resolution" of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, in the foreign department, under date Dec. 31, 1847:

"Resolution.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that no officers, civil or military, shall be allowed to visit the province of Cashmere, or any part of the dominions of Maharajah Goolab Singh, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, communicated through the resident at Lahore."

By order of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief,
PAT. GRANT, Lieut. Col., Adj. Gen. of Army.

EXPERIMENTAL CONVALESCENT DEPOT AT DARJEELING.

—**Jan. 27.**—The Government having been pleased to authorize the establishment of an experimental convalescent depot at Darjeeling, for four officers and one hundred European non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and sanctioned the appointment of a commandant, a station staff officer, and an assistant surgeon, for the duties of the depot, on the same staff salaries as annexed to the corresponding appointments at Landour by Government General Orders No. 185, of the 19th of November, 1832, a detachment of the above strength will, for the present season, be sent to the depot, under instructions which have been furnished to the officers commanding the Benares and Dinapore divisions, and the detachment will move from Darjeeling on the 1st of November next, in progress to rejoin their proper corps.

Monthly present states, including the names of officers, and exhibiting the actual states, of the men at the depot, are to be forwarded by the commandant, with any observations which he may consider it necessary to offer, through the prescribed channel, to the adjutant-general of the army, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief; duplicates being furnished to the officer in charge of the adjutant-general's office in Calcutta, during the absence of army head-quarters from the presidency.

Captain R. T. Sayers, of H. M.'s 80th Foot, is appointed commandant of the depot.

Lieutenant G. S. Young, of H. M.'s 80th Foot, is appointed to do duty at the depot.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, Darjeeling is henceforth to be dependant on the Dinapore, instead of the presidency division.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF TROOPS OF CAVALRY.

Fort William, Jan. 28, 1848.—Pursuant to instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that, from the 1st Jan. 1848, officers commanding, and in charge of troops of cavalry in her Majesty's service, in the Bengal presidency, shall, in lieu of the allowances heretofore drawn for gram-pots, cavesons, shoeing horses, command, stationery, and repair of arms, be allowed a consolidated sum of horses actually on the returns: the above sum is to cover the whole of the expenses connected with the command of a troop, as well as the repair of arms of every description in use with the men.

The regulations of the service prescribing the emoluments and responsibility of an officer succeeding to the temporary charge of a troop, during the occasional absence of the officer in permanent command, are to be still considered in force, and in no way affected by the above consolidation of allowances.

CIVIL ABSENTEE REGULATIONS.

Fort William, Financial Department, Feb. 5, 1848.—Read a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 40 of 1847, dated the 1st December, replying to letters from this department, Nos. 19 and 20, dated respectively the 11th and 25th June, 1847.

Resolution.—In pursuance of instructions received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication

of the following amendment of Section XI. of the Civil Absentee Regulations, and to notify that the further modification of that section, as adopted by the regulation of the Honourable the President in Council, under date the 12th November last, will also be held to be in force until further orders.

Section XI.—The Government of each Presidency may grant to civil or military servants holding civil appointments leave of absence for one month in each year, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants. Such leave will, however, only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience or expense will arise from the departure of the officer seeking it. In cases where the Government may find it necessary to provide a substitute to officiate during the absence of any officer, the expense incurred must be defrayed by the absentee. No second leave can be granted under this rule, until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

J. A. DORRIS, Sec. to the Gov. of India.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Feb. 18.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to establish the following regulation, which is to be applicable to all the Presidencies:

When staff officers are directed to officiate in other than their permanent appointments, and perform the duties of both situations, they will be permitted to draw the authorized salaries and office allowances annexed to their permanent appointments, in addition to a moiety of the salary of the situation they may be selected temporarily to fill, together with the full office allowances attached, with exception to house-rent (or any corresponding allowance), and house allowance, which are admissible in one capacity only.

Should a consolidated salary be annexed to the temporary appointment, a moiety is to be drawn of the sum remaining, after deduction of such regimental pay and allowances of the rank of the last incumbent as may be included in the said consolidated salary.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, G. to cond. cur. duties of the off. of accountant to the gov. of Bengal, and to offic. as a director of the bank of Bengal and a mem. of the mmt com., to cond. duties of the acct. in the miltry. dep. and dep. acct. gen. to the Gov. of India, till further orders, Feb. 8.

AGNEW, P. A. Vans, pl. at disp. of the resident at Lahore, Dec. 24.

BALFOUR, G. G. to be mag. of Behar, Feb. 9.

BEAN, J. to be sub. dept. opium agent at Monghyr, Feb. 16.

BRAUFORT, F. L. to be mag. of Jessore, Feb. 9.

BELL, W. to offic. as coll. of Mymensing, Feb. 9.

BUCKLE, W. B. to offic. as mag. of Midnapore, dur. abs. of O. W. Malet, or until further orders, Feb. 9; to be also register of deeds in that dist. Feb. 17.

CLIFFORD, W. F. to be post mr. at Indore, Jan. 31.

CRASTER, E. C. qual. for public service, by prof. in two nat. languages, Feb. 19.

DAVIDSON, C. T. coll. of Tirhoot made over ch. of duties of office to dept. coll. Jan. 24.

DICK, A. a jud. of the court, res. ch. of his off. Jan. 7.

DIXON, G. to be sub. dept. opium agent at Bettiah, Feb. 16.

DODGSON, J. C. asst. to dep. coll. of Pubna, vested with sp. powers, Feb. 9.

ELLIOTT, W. H. to be superint. and remem. of legal affairs in the room of E. A. Samuels, Feb. 9.

FARQUHARSON, R. N. coll. of Shahabad, res. ch. of office, Feb. 7.

FORBES, W. A. qual. for pub. service, attached to N. W. P. Feb. 11.

GOUGH, G. to be commr. of Patna, fr. Feb. 8.

GRAHAM, A. W. to be mem. of the ferry fund com. of Pubna, Feb. 9.

HALKETT, H. C. mag. of Moorsheadabad, to offic. as coll. of that dist. dur. abs. of R. F. Hodgson, to continue duties of mag. Feb. 17.

HODGSON, R. F. coll. of Moorsheadabad, made over ch. of his treasury to C. Limond, Feb. 4.

INGLIS, J. D. to be asst. to the resident at Lahore, Feb. 11.

JACKSON, E. to be a jt. mag. and dept. coll. of 2nd grade, fr. Feb. 9.

LAURENCE, J. to offic. as resident at Lahore, fr. Nov. 30.

LOUGHNAN, R. J. to be civ. and ses. jud. of Patna, from Feb. 8.

LUSHINGTON, E. H. to be mag. of Patna, Feb. 9.

MALET, O. W. to offic. as coll. of Tipperah, dur. abs. of H. C. Metcalfe, or until further orders, Feb. 9.

MONCKTON, H. qual. for pub. serv. attached to N. W. P. Feb. 7.

MUSPRATT, J. R. res. ch. of office as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, fr. Yale, on Feb. 5.

PEPPER, G. A. rec. temp. ch. of treasury of coll. of Bheerbhoom.

PROBYN, V. G. qual. for pub. service by prof. in 2 nat. languages.

RAIKES, C. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mynpoory, fr. Jan. 5, to cont. to act as mag. and coll. of Mynpoory, till further orders.

REID, J. coll. of Bheerbhoom, made over ch. of his treasury to G. A. Pepper, Dec. 11, to proceed into the interior of his dist. on duty.

SAMUELS, E. A. superint. and remem. of legal affairs, made over ch. of his off. to the secretary of the sudder bd. of revenue, Feb. 5.

TAYLOR, P. E. G. to be coll. of Bhaugulpore, Feb. 9.

TWEEDIE, T. dep. mag. at Dukin Shabazpore, in Noacolly, res. ch. of office, Jan. 21.

VINCENT, F. A. dep. mag. of Monghyr, vested with pow. Feb. 9.

WOODCOCK, E. E. to be mag. of Bheerbhoom, Feb. 17.

YULE, G. U. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, made over ch. of office to Muspratt, on Feb. 5.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

EDWARDS, R. M. Feb. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHEAP, G. C. civ. and ass. judge of Rajshy, 6 days, in ext.

FORBES, Hon. R. 2 mo. in ext. on m. c.

HODGSON, R. F. 2 years to Cape.

KINLOCK, C. W. 20 days, leave granted Oct. 21 is cancelled.

MONEY, R. 1 mo.

Ogilvy, J. B. 2 years on m. c.

PAXTON, G. A. fr. Jan. 22 to Feb. 15.

PONTET, J. leave cancelled at his request, Feb. 10.

RAIKES, H. C. leave cancelled.

SCHALCH, V. H. 9 mo. fr. March 1.

WALKER, R. 2 years to Cape and New South Wales.

WYATT, T. leave cancelled fr. Dec. 18.

ECCLIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYLE, Rev. W. pl. at disp. of Lieut. Gov. N.W. Prov. Feb. 12.

POYNTER, Rev. L. M.A. to offic. in the Jullundur Doab, to be surrogate in the archdeaconry and diocese of Calcutta, Feb. 17.

STEEL, Rev. T. to be chaplain of Cuttack, Feb. 14.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

BOYLE, Rev. W. Feb. 5. STEEL, Rev. T. Feb. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAWSON, Rev. F. A. to Europe on furl. on m. c.

SPRY, Rev. A. B. 6 weeks to pres. prep. to proc. to Europe on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Capt. J. to be asst. to the resident at Lahore, upon the conclusion of his boundary work in Hazara.

ANDERSON, Ens. R. E. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares.

BARTLEMAN, Maj. J. 44th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.

BRADNELL, Lieut. G. 37th N.I. trans. to invalid estab. fr. Dec. 30, 1847.

BROCHER, Lieut. J. R. eng. to be an asst. to the resident at Lahore, and to proceed to the Bekaneer frontier as commr. for the adjustment of the boundary between that state at Bhawalpore.

BRIEKS, Lieut. J. P. ass. ch. of office of jun. asst. to comm. of Arracan at Akyab, v. Ripley, on deputation.

CARR, Brev. maj. G. dep. judge adv. gen. fr. Punjaub. div. to western circle, Neemuch.

CLARK, Ens. E. G. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Benares, Feb. 3.

CLARKE, Ens. C. D. S. to do duty with 39th N.I. at Dinapore.

CLARKE, Cornet W. C. S. to do duty with 4th L.C. at Cawnpore.

COOKSON, Lieut. S. B. 73rd N.I. to be adj. regt. of Kelat-i-Ghille, in suc. to Sneyd, Feb. 2.

COWSLADE, Lieut. col. J. rem. fr. 42nd L.I. to 72nd N.I. Feb. 5.

CUNLIFFE, Ens. G. G. posted to 41st N.I. at Nusserabad, to proc. and join.

DROUGHT, Brev. major R. 60th N.I. to off. as fort adjt. at Chunar, on dep. of Cobbe, on leave, Jan. 31.

ECKFORD, Lieut. col. J. 7th N.I. to com. of station at Loodianah.

FARRINGTON, Lieut. J. J. 2nd Eur. regt. is confirmed in the com. of 5th co. pioneers, Jan. 28.

GARBETT, Major H. 1st brig. H. A. app. to com. of art at Lahore, and to proc. and join, Feb. 5.

GARFORTH, Lieut. P. eng. to join and do duty with the corps of sappers and miners at Loodianah, Feb. 2.

GLASSOW, Ens. W. 53rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 22, v. Nicholson, dec.

GLUBB, Ens. O. M. to do duty with 9th N. I. at Benares, Feb. 3.

GODDARD, Capt. T. 44th N.I. to off. as fort adjt. at Chunar dur. abs. of Mackenzie, Jan. 26.

GODFREY, Capt. 43rd L.I. to be postmr. of Shahjehanpore, Feb. 8.

GOLDIE, Capt. W. B. eng. to proc. to Fort William, and place himself under orders of chief engineer, Jan. 28.

HALLETT, Ens. C. T. 72nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 1, in suc. to Spread, invalided.

HAMILTON, Lieut. J. J. 2nd grens. to inf. branch of the Nizam's army, v. Vardon, dec. Feb. 9.

HAMMOND, 1st Lieut. H. art. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.

HABELL, Capt. W. L. 44th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.

HILLIER, Ens. H. C. 20th N.I. to off. as interp. to detach. of recruits under Capt. Miller, 10th foot, Jan. 31.
 HOBDAY, Lieut. T. F. 72nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 1, in succ. to Spread, invalided.
 HUNTER, 2nd Lieut. J. art. rem. fr. 4th co. 3rd batt. to 6th co. 7th batt. at Lahore, Feb. 3.
 LILLIE, Ens. G. A. H. to join and do duty with 26th L.I. at Barrackpore, Jan. 31.
 LINDSAY, Capt. W. app. a dep. asst. adjt. gen. is posted to the Saugor div. Feb. 2.
 LITTLE, Maj. gen. Sir J. H. K.C.B. to be a provisional member of council of India, taken the oaths and his seat as 3rd ordinary mem. of the council of India, v. Sir F. Currie, res. Feb. 21.
 LOWE, Ens. J. R. A. S. 11th N.I. to act as interp. and qm. m. r.
 MACAN, Maj. C. G. 18th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 2.
 M'GREGOR, Maj. G. H. C.B. princ. asst. to resident at Lahore, to be gov. gen.'s agent at Benares, and superint. of ex-rajahs of Coorg and Sattara, v. Carpenter.
 MACMULLEN, Lieut. H. K. inv. est. perm. to res. at Almorah, and draw allowances in the Meerut circle, Jan. 26.
 MANSON, Lieut. col. J. rem. fr. 28th N.I. to 42nd L.I. Feb. 5.
 MATHIE, Maj. J. dep. com. of Assam, res. ch. of his office.
 MAXWELL, 1st Lieut. J. H. eng. ret. to duty, Feb. 5; pl. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, for surv. emp. at Sylhet, Feb. 12.
 MILLETT, Ens. A. H. to join and do duty with 61st N.I. at Barrackpore, Jan. 31.
 MOXON, Lieut. G. G. 52nd N.I. to off. as interp. and qm. m. r. dur. abs. of Hall, Jan. 27.
 NICOLSON, Lieut. C. A. 25th N.I. to be stat. staff. Darjeeling convalescent depot, Feb. 2.
 OAKES, Ens. R. E. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares, Feb. 3.
 OLDFIELD, Capt. T. W. 74th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. v. O'Hanlon, Feb. 2.
 RAPEY, 2nd Lieut. J. F. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 6, in succ. to Paley, dec.
 REID, Ens. J. 37th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 30, v. Beadnell, invalided.
 REVELEY, Ens. M. H. posted to 74th N.I. at Mhow, to proc. and join.
 RICKARDS, Capt. W. H. dept. judge adv. gen. fr. Western circle, Neemuch, to Punjab div.
 ROBERTSON, 1st Lieut. A. art. to join and do duty with 1st co. 3rd batt. Feb. 3.
 SANDYS, Lieut. W. E. 55th N.I. to offic. as exec. off. Arracan div. v. Briggs, Feb. 11.
 SCOTT, Ens. E. H. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares, Feb. 3.
 SNEYD, Lieut. C. M. 27th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 1st Oude local inf. in succ. to Nicholetts, Feb. 2.
 SPREAD, Capt. C. H. D. 72nd N.I. trans. to inv. estab. fr. Feb. 1, to reside in hills N. of Deyrah.
 STAPLES, Lieut. T. 1st Eur. regt. to do duty at Darjeeling convalescent depot, Feb. 2.
 STUART, Lieut. C. B. 3rd N.I. to offic. as stat. staff. at Hoohliarpore, v. Weston, Feb. 2.
 SWINTON, Lieut. S. C. A. to be 2nd in com. of 5th irr. cav. fr. date of Lieut. Edmonstone dept. on furl. to Europe.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. R. L. 1st Oude local inf. to off. as 2nd in com. v. Nicholetts, Jan. 31.
 THOMPSON, 2nd Lieut. J. art. rem. fr. 6th co. 7th batt. to 4th co. 3rd batt. at Lahore, Feb. 3.
 THUILLIER, Brev. capt. H. E. L. art. fr. 3rd co. 2nd batt. to 3rd co. 6th batt. at Loodianah.
 TICKELL, Capt. S. R. to offic. as a revenue surv. of Bhagulpore, dur. abs. of Sherwin, or till further orders.
 TOWGOOD, Capt. J. 35th L.I. ret. to duty Feb. 5.
 TURNER, Lieut. A. 1st N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 6.
 TURNER, Brev. capt. F. art. to be capt. fr. Feb. 6, in succ. to Paley, deceased.
 WAKE, Lieut. col. W. H. 33rd N.I. Feb. 5.
 WEBSTER, Ens. T. E. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares, Feb. 3.
 WHITING, 1st Lieut. F. eng. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal for emp. in surv. the road fr. Titlayah to Garagolah, Feb. 18.
 WILKINSON, Lieut. col. C. D., C.B. rem. fr. 72nd to 28th N.I.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. W. H. 55th N.I. to offic. as stat. staff. at Nowgong, Feb. 2.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. W. 41st N.I. to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. in western circle Neemuch, dur. abs. on leave of Brev. maj. Carr.
 WOOD, Ens. J. C. 30th N.I. to be adjt. 5th irr. cav. in succ. to Swinton, Feb. 2.
 YOUNG, 2nd Lieut. R. eng. re-trans. to For. dep. for emp. under the resident at Lahore, Feb. 11.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

HILL, D. H. Feb. 5.

INFANTRY.

BROWNLOW, C. H. Feb. 5. LUMSDEN, P. S.
 HUNTER, S. A. Feb. 5. MATHESON, J. G. S. Feb. 5.
 JERVOIS, J. P. Feb. 5. WHEELER, G.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLAND, Ens. T. H. L. 61st N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.

BRODIE, Capt. F. prin. asst. to com. of Assam, 1 mo. in ext.
 CARY, Brev. capt. B. 9th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 CASTLE, Ens. W. B. 38th L.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 CAUTLEY, Brev. major R. 10th L.C. fr. Dec. 27, 1847, to Nov. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 COWSLADE, Lieut. col. J. 42nd L.I. 6 mo. to Calcutta, and to enable him to join.
 CROSSMAN, Lieut. F. G. 45th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 DA COSTA, Lieut. G. 58th N.I. fr. March 1 to Sept. 1, to Jaulna and Bombay.
 DRUMMOND, 2nd Lieut. H. eng. fr. Jan. 20 to March 20, to plains on m. c.
 FERNIE, Lieut. col. R. 56th N.I. to Europe on furl.
 HALLETT, Ens. C. T. 72nd N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 HAMMERSLEY, Cornet H. 9th L.C. fr. Jan. 12 to March 1, to Meerut and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 HUME, 1st Lieut. A. 1st Eur. Ben. fus. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 IMPRY, Lieut. H. B. 70th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c. Feb. 14.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. J. G. 24th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Calcutta, on m. c. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 LAURENSEN, Brev. lieut. col. G. S. C.B. art. 1 year to Cape, on m. c.
 MACLEAN, Ens. G. S. 74th N.I. fr. Feb. 20, to July 20, to Jaulna and Schore.
 MCBARNETT, Lieut. G. G. 55th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 NATION, Capt. H. M. asst. supt. of sup. of thuggee in the Dacca div. 25 days in ext.
 NORGATE, Ens. J. T. 69th N.I. fr. Jan. 14 to May 1, to pres. prep. to app. to proc. to sea and Cape, on m. c.
 OGILVIE, Ens. C. S. W. 6th N.I. 10 mo. fr. Jan. 15, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie, on m. c.
 POND, Bt. maj. J. R. dep. asst. adjt. gen. Benares, 3 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to pres.
 PRENDERGAST, Lieut. W. G. 8th L.C. 1 year to sea, east of Cape, on m. c.
 RUBIE, Lieut. P. 40th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Kyouk Phyoo, on m. c.
 TAYLOR, Brev. maj. J. L. 26th N.I. leave canc. Jan. 25.
 TOULMIN, Bt. Capt. S. 6 mo. fr. Dec. 15, 1847, to rem. at Mirzapore, on m. c.
 TWEDALE, Bt. maj. F. 8th L.C. 6 mo. in ext. on m. c. to Calcutta, to apply for furl. to Europe.
 WILKINSON, Ens. C. 66th N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Dec. 27, 1847, in ext. to enable him to join.
 WOOD, Lieut. col. H. J. C.B. art. furl. to Europe, Feb. 14.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BANISTER, Asst. surg. G. to aff. aid to Kamaoon loc. batt. at Almorah dur. abs. of Veal, Jan. 31.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. to proc. and do duty under Sup. Surg. of the Saugor div. Feb. 2.
 BUCKELL, Asst. surg. R. K. to do duty with art. at Dum Dum.
 CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. to proc. to Etawah and relieve Surg. Francis fr. med. ch. of right wing of 47th N.I. and of civ. duties of the station.
 DELPRAET, Asst. surg. W. to do duty with art. at Dum Dum.
 EATWELL, Dr. W. C. B. to be a member of the Ferry Fund Com. of Pabna, Feb. 9.
 FAITHFUL, Asst. surg. R. W. rem. fr. 9th irr. cav. to Kemaoon local batt. in succ. to Veal, Feb. 2.
 FALCONER, Dr. J. returned to duty on Feb. 5.
 FALCONER, Surg. Hugh, A.M., M.D. returned to duty Feb. 5.
 FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to do duty with art. at Dum Dum.
 GORDON, Surg. W. M.D. fr. 14th to 8th N.I. Jan. 31.
 GRANT, Surg. J. W. ret. to duty Feb. 7.
 GREEN, Surg. W. A. 66th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 38th L.I. pending arrival of Surg. Greig.
 HENDERSON, Surg. F. C. M.D. posted to 14th N.I. Jan. 31.
 HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. fr. 17th N.I. to 5th co. 8th batt. of art. at Saugor.
 KIRKE, Dr. K. W. to be civil asst. surg. of Bareilly, Feb. 5.
 MACANER, Asst. surg. J. recently posted to 52nd, rem. to 17th N.I. at Jhansi.
 MAWE, Asst. surg. T. on arrival at Umballah to do duty in hospital of H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. posted to 52nd N.I. at Lahore, to proc. and join.
 MCCOSH, Surg. J. M.D. posted to 31st N.I. Jan. 31.
 MORTON, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. in med. ch. at Simla, rem. to 9th irr. cav. v. Faithful, fr. March 1.
 PALMER, C. to be civ. asst. surg. at Jessore, Feb. 15.
 ROSS, W. H. B. to be civ. asst. surg. of Hooghly, v. Esdalle, prom.
 SMITH, Dr. J. C. civ. asst. surg. of Pooree, to retain med. ch. of station while offic. as civ. asst. surg. at Cuttack, and to retain ch. of app. as asst. to salt agent at Pooree, Feb. 17.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. J. ret. to his duty, Jan. 12.
 TURNER, Vet. surg. C. 9th L.C. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.
 TURNER, Asst. surg. G. to med. ch. of Darjeeling conv. to dep.
 VEAL, Asst. surg. W. rem. fr. the Kemaoon local batt. to 9th N.I. Feb. 2.
 WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. to aff. aid to 5th N.I. dur. abs. of Batsion, Jan. 31.

WILLIAMS, Surg. J. to med. ch. of detach. of volunteers ord. to Allahabad under Capt. R. A. Yule, Jan. 25.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. in med. ch. of a detach. of volunteers for H.M. service, proc. to the Upper Prov. to do duty in the Punjab div. on term. of his present duty, Feb. 2.
 WISE, Asst. surg. T. A. civ. asst. surg. of Dacca, to be register of deeds in that dist. Feb. 17.
 WITHECOMBE, Asst. surg. J. R., M.D. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.
 WOODBURN, Surg. D., M.D. 59th N.I. to perform the civ. duties of the Bareilly station fr. Jan. 22.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

LYELL, R. M.D. at Bombay Dec. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATSON, Asst. surg. S. H. 5th N.I. fr. Jan. 21 to Feb. 19, to pres. Burt, Surg. T. W. 13th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 21, to Bandah and Ferozepore.
 ELTON, Asst. surg. H. N. 6 mo.
 FRANCIS, Surg. C. B. 47th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 25, to Agra, on m.c.
 GREIG, Surg. J. 38th L.I. fr. Jan. 18 to Feb. 20, to remain at Allahabad.
 KELLY, Asst. surg. J. P. 2 mo.
 VREAL, Asst. surg. W. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—10th Hussars. Capt. Harrison to Feb. 15, in ext.; Paymr. Frith to Bombay, to Feb. 25; Lieut. P. Smith to do duty of paymr. dur. abs. of Frith; Cornet T. W. Williams passed exam. in Hindustani; Lieut. F. M. Thompson passed exam. in Mahratta.—14th Lt. drag. Capt. Chambre to do duty at Landour depot.
 INFANTRY.—8th regt. Surg. J. R. Fennell to med. ch. of depot at Colaba.—10th. Capt. Miller, to com. a div.; Lieut. Clifford to com. a div.—18th. Capt. Bruce and Lieut. Farrer, each 2 years to England.—21st.—2nd Lieut. M'Gregor to England; Paymr. Erskine to rem. 1 mo. after dep. of regt.—22nd. Capt. White to com. det. on bd. the *Aboukir*; Lieut. Deshou to do duty with Capt. White; Lieut. Morrison, 2 years' leave to England.—24th. Capt. Wodehouse, 6 mo. leave to England; Lieut. Stainforth, leave to Almorah to Aug. 2, on m.c.; Lieuts. Grant and Macpherson, to com. a div.; Lieut. Mackenzie, 1 year to England.—28th. Capt. McDonald, leave to England.—29th. Capt. Westropp, 2 years' leave to England; Asst. surg. Macbeth, to do duty with 14th Lt. drags. at Umballa.—32nd. Lieut. Moore, to com. a div.; Lieut. Hedley, 1 year to England.—51st. Lieut. Madden, 2 years to England.—53rd. Lieut. Mowbray, leave fr. Feb. 1 to Dec. 31, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.; Lieuts. Oldfield and Breton, to do duty at Landour depot.—60th. Capt. Bedford, 2 years' leave; Lieut. Byrnes, 1 year to England; Capt. Douglas, leave to Belgaum; Lieuts. St. John and Brooke, leave to Belgaum; 2nd Lieut. Baynes, 1 year to England; Asst. surg. Cowan, to med. ch. of detach. of 22nd foot.—61st. Capt. Stewart, leave to May 3, 1848; Surg. Gammie, leave to England for 1 year; Asst. surg. Jephson, to rejoin; Lieut. Burnside, to do duty at Landour depot; Asst. surg. Clarke, to do duty with 53rd foot.—78th. Lieut. McAndrew, to com. detach. on bd. the *Boysie*; Ens. T. Anderson, passed exam. in Guzeratte.—80th. Capt. Sayers, to com. Landour depot; Lieut. Young, to do duty at Landour depot.—86th. Lieut. Creagh, 2 years to England.—98th. Capt. Grantham, to com. a div.; Capt. Colby, leave to March 12, in ext.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

AUGUSTUS JACOB VANRENNEN, late a lieut. in the 26th light infantry. To the registrar Supreme Court.
 J. H. MCGHEE, late an ensign in the 9th regt. of native infantry. Ditto.
 SAMUEL TYLER, late of Kidderpore, a conductor of ordnance. Ditto.
 WILLIAM JOHN MACVITIE, late a major in the invalid military establishment of the East-India Company. Ditto.
 ALEXANDER THOMAS DICK CUNINGHAM, late collector of Rungpoor. Ditto.
 PHILLIP HENRY HALLOWAY, late in the preventive service. Ditto.
 JAMES RAYNEAU, late of Pubna, in the province of Bengal, to Auguste Rayneau, of Calcutta, merchant and agent. Wm. Thomson, proctor.
 WILLIAM SLOANE, formerly of Tirhoot, in the East Indies, and late of Wimpole-street, in London, in Great Britain, Esquire, to Mr. William Henry Owen, of Calcutta, gentleman, one of the solicitors of the said Supreme Court. Burkiyoung, proctor.
 WILLIAM HAYWARD, late a conductor in the army commissariat department, and a British subject, at Agra, to the registrar Supreme Court. John Templeton, proctor.
 PETER BARRON, late of Ross, in the zillah of Shahjehanpore, in the north-western provinces of British India, to Mrs. Alecia Sarah Blaney Barron, of Nynee Tal, *via* Mooradabad, in the north-western provinces. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

HENRY ELLIOT, indigo planter, formerly of the Toolseah indigo factory, in the zillah of Tirhoot, but late of the parish of Wormley, in the county of Hertford, in that part of Great Britain called England, to William Greenaway, of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Gunter, Greenaway, and Company, of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith and Sandes, proctors.
 WILLOUGHBY LEGH, formerly in the civil service of Hon. East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment, and late of that part of Great Britain called England, to the registrar Supreme Court. W. N. Hedger, proctor.
 EDWARD FOAKER, late an assistant surgeon in the service of the East-India Company, on their Bengal establishment, to John Allan, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Allan, Deffell, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith and Sandes, proctors.
 WELBY COVERLY JACKSON, late of Futtayghur, in the Agra presidency of India, a member of the civil service of the Hon. the East-India Company, to Welby Brown Jackson, of the town of Calcutta, also a member of the civil service of the said East-India Company. Grant and Romfry, proctors.
 COLIN CAMPBELL, late of China, a captain in H.M.'s 55th regt. of foot, to Daniel Mackinlay, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith and Sandes, proctors.
 MARIA ROSCOE, late of Calcutta, widow, to Frederick Johnson, of Dum Dum, in the suburbs of the town of Calcutta, bullock-serjeant in the military service of the East-India Company. John Templeton, proctor.
 GEORGE COOPER, late of Dinapore, in the province of Behar, heretofore a major-general in the military service of the Hon. East-India Company on their Bengal establishment, to Mrs. Eliza Frances Henrietta Cooper, of Dinapore aforesaid, widow. Frith and Sandes, proctors.
 WILLIAM FRANCIS SCOTT, late of London, in England, and formerly of the town of Calcutta, one of the members of the firm of Messrs. Currie and Co. of Calcutta aforesaid, cabinet makers, to John Wallace, of Calcutta aforesaid, tailor. Grant and Romfry, proctors.
 JOHN VICTOR LANDEMAN, late of the town of Calcutta, a clerk in the Hon. East-India Company's General Treasury, to Caroline Antoinette Landeman, the lawful widow. H. P. Marshall, proctor.
 THOMAS WILSON, late of Entally, in the suburbs of the town of Calcutta, to Mary Anne Wilson, of Entally aforesaid, widow. Wm. H. Owen, proctor.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AGABEG, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 19.
 BARNETT, the wife of Capt. d. at Cawnpore, Feb. 8.
 BERKELEY, the lady of T. C. F. s. at Bareilly, Feb. 1.
 BURROUGHS, the lady of Capt. F. W. 17th N.I. dep. asst. adj. gen. d. at Jullundur, Jan. 26.
 COURTNEY, Mrs. M. s. at Meerut, Feb. 7.
 DAVIES, the wife of A. s. at Ferozepore, Jan. 23.
 DENHAM, the lady of the Rev. W. H. d. at Serampore, Jan. 29.
 FINE, Mrs. R. A. d. at Entally, Feb. 15.
 GOUGH, the lady of Lieut. col. J. B. c.b. qr. mr. gen. s. at Simla, Feb. 4.
 HAILES, the lady of Capt. M. H. 10th L.C. d. at Meerut, Feb. 9.
 HANBY, Mrs. E. T. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 7.
 HILLIARD, the lady of Lieut. T. H. 23rd N.I. d. at Phillour, Feb. 18.
 HICKS, the wife of W. S. d. at Meerut, Feb. 13.
 JACKSON, Mrs. W. d. at Moulemin, Jan. 9.
 JEFFREY, Mrs. W. s. at Berhampore, Feb. 4.
 JENKINS, the lady of Lieut. C. V. 1st L. C. s. at Umballah, Feb. 5.
 KRAUSS, the lady of the Rev. C. T. s. at Kishnagar, Feb. 15.
 LAMB, the wife of the Rev. R. M. d. at Meerut, Feb. 17.
 MACLEOD, Mrs. D. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 11.
 MCALIFF, the wife of R. B. s. d. at Agra, Jan. 31.
 MONEY, the lady of W. E. c. s. d. at Mirzapore, Feb. 6.
 OUTHWAITE, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 11.
 PARRY, Mrs. N. B. s. at Chandernagore, Feb. 20.
 REILLY, Mrs. J. H. s. at Burrisaul, Feb. 10.
 RITHERDON, Mrs. M. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 8.
 SCHNEIDER, the wife of the Rev. F. E. d. at Agra, Feb. 9.
 SHADWELL, the wife of H. S. s. at Delhi, Feb. 2.
 SIMPSON, the lady of Capt. R. S. 27th N.I. s. at Lahore, Feb. 3.
 SMITH, the lady of Lieut. F. H. 34th N.I. d. at Hauper Stud.
 THORNTON, the lady of John, c.s. s. at Agra, Feb. 9.
 TREGGAR, the lady of V. s. at Bareilly, Feb. 5.
 VINCENT, the lady of Major gen. W. d. at Mussoorie, Feb. 14.
 VINING, Mrs. F. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 15.
 WHITE, the lady of F. s. at Moulemin, Jan. 7.
 WILSON, the lady of J. s. at Kumtoul, Feb. 10.
 YOUNG, the wife of E. d. at Meerut, Jan. 24.

MARRIAGES.

APCAR, A. G. to Miss Ewin, at Calcutta, Feb. 12.
 BASILICO, Ens. A. 11th N.I. to Harriet, d. of the late J. S. Rotton, at Sarum, Feb. 14.

BRANDER, Ens. M. G. 40th N.I. to Ellen Eteson, at Allahabad, Feb. 12.
 CARR, Maj. Geo. 21st N.I. dep. judge adv. gen. to Sophia, d. of G. B. Mainwaring, at Calcutta, Feb. 15.
 CAVORKE, P. A. to Angelica, relict of the late J. Crook, at Calcutta, Feb. 21.
 FULTON, Lieut. G. W. W. eng. to Sophia J. d. of Maj. Wroughton, at Allypore, Feb. 15.
 HOWE, E. C. to Caroline A. relict of the late R. T. Howe, at Calcutta, Feb. 9.
 MARTIN, A. to Miss J. Thomas, at Sirdhana, Feb. 6.
 MARTIN, William, to Charlotte E. d. of William Rose, at Calcutta, Feb. 19.
 McDORMOND, C. J. H.C.M. to Miss H. E. Ovenstone, at Calcutta, Feb. 13.
 M'IVER, K. to Anne C. B. Stout, at Calcutta, Feb. 11.
 OBBARD, Lieut. Harry S. 61st N.I. to Jane, d. of the late R. Swinhoe, at Calcutta, Feb. 5.
 PETERS, R. C. to Elizabeth, d. of the late L. Agaby, at Calcutta, Feb. 19.
 PISSE, Louis, to Emma, Matheson, at Calcutta, Feb. 4.
 STEVENSON, John, to Ellen, d. of the late E. Temple, at Calcutta, Feb. 15.
 WARWICK, W. M. P. to Jessie, d. of Henry Smith, at Bhagulpore, Feb. 15.
 WELD, Ens. G. 14th N.I. to Sarah, d. of the Rev. J. Sharpe, D.D. at Chunar, Jan. 18.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON, Hannah, A. d. of H. H. at Calcutta, aged 1, Feb. 18.
 AUGUSTIN, Francis, at Calcutta, aged 45, Feb. 16.
 BLACK, Serjt. maj. George, Sumoor batt. at Meerut, Jan. 25.
 BRADY, Mrs. J. at Calcutta, aged 45.
 D'ESTWIL, N. M. at Umballah, aged 52, Feb. 10.
 FORSTER, Edward, at Moulemein, aged 20, Jan. 16.
 GOOD, infant s. of T. at Moulemein, Jan. 29.
 GRIENSTHWAITE, Edmund, s. of J. B. at Darjeeling, aged 8 mo. Jan. 19.
 GRIENSTHWAITE, George J. R. s. of J. B. at Darjeeling, aged 3, Jan. 28.
 HARCOURT, Lieut. H. 68th N.I. at Ferozepore, Feb. 8.
 HART, Charlotte, d. of N. H. of Berhampore, aged 42, Feb. 6.
 HAVELL, Mrs. M. at Dinapore, Feb. 12.
 KING, Julia L. d. of Jeremiah, at Calcutta, aged 3, Feb. 18.
 LEESON, Bt. maj. J. com. 2nd Ir. cav. at Hoshiarpore, aged 53, Feb. 15.
 PALEY, Capt. W. art. at Saugor, Feb. 6.
 REYNOLDS, Qr. mr. serjt. J. 3rd N.I. Jan. 23.
 ROBINSON, C. W. at Calcutta, aged 43, Feb. 5.
 SALMON, Charles T. at Moulemein, aged 27, Jan. 13.
 THOMSON, C. S. s. of the late T. E. at Ballygunge, aged 5, Feb. 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 9. *Buckinghamshire*, MacGregor, Mauritius.—10. *Lady Sandys*, Pentreath, London.—11. *Commodore*, Broadfoot, Liverpool.—12. *Lady Nugent*, Parsons, London; *Freak*, Simpson, Mauritius; *Arno*, Therston, Boston; *Picard*, Pallier, Havre-de-Grace.—13. *Queen*, Gettally, London; *Manilla*, Harrison, Liverpool; *Livingston*, Harnell, Liverpool; *Ornelie*, McEachern, Glasgow.—15. *Samarang*, Pollock, Hamburg; *Eusurain*, Sime, China and Singapore; *Earl of Liverpool*, Coulthurst, Liverpool; *Mary Stoddart*, Dean, Liverpool.—16. *Asia*, Watt, London; *Bounty Hall*, Macbeth, Liverpool; *Zoe*, Wilson, Macao; *Johannes Sarkie*, Kinsey, Mauritius; *William Goddard*, Tay, Boston.—17. *Anne Louise*, Delbek, Havre; *Teazer*, Bird, Madras; *Espeigle*, Thompson, Moulemein.—18. *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Smith, Bombay; *Arrarat*, Towle, Moulemein; *Minerva*, Coleman, Hong-Kong.—19. *Spy*, Llewelyn, Poore; *William Watson*, Stewart, Liverpool.—21. *Incinnan*, Baillie, Hartlepool; *Regini*, Quintom, Bombay; *Marmion*, Cleland, Genoa; *Labuan*, Thomas, Sunderland; *Albatross*, Blanc, Marseilles; *Mermaid*, Dennis, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lady Nugent*.—Mrs. Landle, Mrs. Clark, Thos. Tolan, and Thos. Fitzpatrick; Mary De Silver.
 Per *Arno*.—Mr. C. Moaley.
 Per *Queen*.—Mr. D. Brewster.
 Per *Ornelie*.—Miss Elen, Messrs. Campbell, Scott, and Sinclair.
 Per *Eusurain*.—Mr. Thomas Garined, Mr. Sarkie Thadeus, and Mr. Apar.
 Per *Samarang*.—Mr. T. Heinze.
 Per *Joannes Sarkie*.—Mrs. Kinsey and two children.
 Per *William Goddard*.—H. Gowen.
 Per *Asia*.—Mr. W. B. Russell, Mr. G. Seaton.
 Per *Almahomady*.—Mrs. Hodges.
 Per *Mary Charlotte Weber*.—Mr. Fairweather.
 Per *Arrarat*.—Mrs. Maloney.
 Per *Minerva*.—Wall, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 8.—*Gazelle*, Wood, Liverpool; *Sutlej*, Campbell, London; *Orestes*, Prosser, Batavia.—9. *Bretagne*, Condere, Dunkirk.—10.

Sophia, Saxon, Demerara; *Flying Fish*, Mills, Singapore.—11. *Lord Western*, Rue, Mauritius; *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, Wright, Bombay.—13. *Mischief*, White, China.—15. *Keipie*, Sime, China.—*Philantrophy*, Neil, Bourbon; *Eliza Penelope*, Shilston, Penang and Singapore; *Diamond*, Taylor, London.—16. *Edward Robinson*, Leyland, London; *American*, Harnell, Boston; *Aquinet*, Gardener, Boston; *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Bombay; *Bell*, Mitchell, London; *Otterspool*, Wickman; *Fattie Oheb*, Woodward.—17. *Johs Edward*, Kell, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Prince of Wales*.—Mrs. Hodgson and family, Mrs. Hicks and family, Mrs. Verner and family, Mrs. Potter and family, Mrs. Stokes and family, Mrs. Macdonald and family, Mrs. Sibly and family, Mrs. R. M. M. Thomson, Mrs. Lawrenson, Mrs. Butter, Mr. Remfry, Miss Marshall, Major Welchman, 10th N.I.; Lieut. Dewall, 34th N.I.; Lieut. A. Becher, 40th N.I.; Rev. F. Fisher, chaplain; Mr. Graham, Mr. Remfry, two Misses Ramsay, Miss Rutherford, Master Rutherford, Miss Sherer, two Masters Bentall, Miss Bentall, two Masters Davidson, and 15 servants; 92 men, 5 women, and 6 children H.M.'s and H.C.'s invalids.

For the CAPE.—Mrs. Alexander and family, Messrs. Hodgson, G. H. M. Alexander, and Walker, civil service; Lieut. col. Williamson, 22nd N.I. and 3 servants.

Per *Five Queen*, for MOULMEIN.—The Hon. Frederick Millett, Col. and Mrs. Bett, Capt. and Mrs. Lyster, Mr. A. Clark, and Messrs. E. Miller, and J. Birkett.

Per *Mariborough*.—Col. and Mrs. J. F. Douglas, G. F. Edmondstone, Esq. c.s. Mrs. Edmondstone, and Lieut. F. Edmondstone; E. Pickard, Esq. Maj. Sturt, Capt. and Mrs. Bonham, Capt. and Mrs. Forbes, H.M.'s 3rd light drags.; Capt. and Mrs. Bush and family, Lieut. and Mrs. Impey and family, Capt. and Mrs. Bellers, Maj. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Dodd with family, Dr. Murray, Dr. Barlow, Capt. Wollen, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes and family, Lieuts. James Ryan, Singleton, Revelly, White, and Dodgson; Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Moxon and child, 166 men, 6 women, and 7 children of H.M.'s 50th regt. Capt. Bonham in charge.

Per *Queen*.—E. Anson and A. Smeit, Esqrs. c.s.; J. M. Mackie, Esq. Rev. F. A. Dawson, J. Brandao, Esq. Dr. Abbott, Dr. Beattie, Capt. Stewart and child, Messrs. Black and M. Black, Lieut. Miller, H.M.'s 10th regt.; Lieut. Vibert, Bom. art.; Col. Anderson, c.s. H.M.'s 50th regt.; Capt. Needham and Clark, Lieuts. Tottenham, Mullins, Purcell, and Woodman; Ensigns Billars and Kingwell, Dr. Bruke, Mr. Dwyer, Mrs. Capt. Cooke and 5 children, Mrs. Anson, Mrs. Smeit, Mrs. Mackie and 3 children, Mrs. Hadow and child, Mrs. Tottenham and child, Mrs. Ince, Mrs. Dawson and child, Mrs. Beattie and child, Mrs. Atkinson and child, Misses Bonnyman, Smeit, and E. Moir; 166 men, 9 women, and 9 children of H.M.'s service.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 22, 1848.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	9 0	to 10 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	diac.	4 0	to 5 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	4 0	to 5 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 8	to 1 0
Third 4 Sica	do.	18 0	to 19 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	15 0	to 17 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2200	to 2250
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	prem.	190	to 200
Oriental Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)*	do.	140	to 150
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	100	to 130

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	.. 9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	.. 7 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	..	.. 7 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	..... Co.'s Rs. 104 0	a 104 10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	.....	16 12 a 17 5	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	.....	14 0 a 15 8	
Spanish Dollars	.....	219 14 a 220 6	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	.....	219 4 a 219 10	
Sovereigns	.....	11 0 a 11 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	....	16 3 a 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	.....	21 4 a 21 5	

EXCHANGE is steady at 1s. 11d. for 6 months' sight, document bills.

FREIGHTS.

Freights have gone down under an influx of shipping; our quotations are now—to London, 5l. 10s. to 6l. for dead weight.

* Rs. 500 paid up.

MARKETS.

Since our last report, business in this city has not been characterised by much activity, and the gloom and distrust which prevailed have not been in any degree dissipated. Our produce market continues to feel the depressing influence of the times. The discounting accounts of the home markets, and the high rates of freight which have ruled till within the last few days, have limited operations to actual wants. The better qualities of Indigo have lately been commanding prices 5 to 10 rupees per md. higher; Sugar is neglected, with a declining tendency; Saltpetre is in less active inquiry, and Rice flat; Silk Piece Goods remain unnoticed, and the transactions in raw Silk are very limited.

In our Import Market a fair amount of business has been done in some of the staple Manchester goods. Mule Twist has been in better inquiry, and No. 40 particularly have been more freely taken at somewhat better prices. Metals remain heavy, excepting Copper, the title description of which has been in improved demand at a slight advance.

There is no scarcity of money, but it is not easily obtained for purposes of mercantile accommodation. The coffers of the Bank of Bengal are overflowing, and on the 17th instant the directors reduced the rate of interest one per cent. Their rates now are—private bills not exceeding 3 months, 9 per cent. discount; on Government acceptances, 5 per cent.; on deposit of Company's paper, 7 per cent.; on deposit of Opium, Indigo, and Metals, 8 per cent.; and 9 per cent. on other goods. The profits of the Bank for the month of January have been at the rate of Rs. 9-14-10½ per cent. per annum, and Bank Shares are selling at 6125 to 6150. Government Securities have remained at the heavy discount quoted in our last report; but the reduction of interest at the Bank may probably improve their value, although sufficient time has not elapsed for the development of the effects of that measure.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

SWEARING IN OF MR. ELLIOT.—The Hon. Daniell Elliott, Esq. was sworn in on Tuesday last as member of council, under the usual salute of fifteen guns from the fort. — *Athenæum*, Feb. 17.

COL. STRAHAN.—A paragraph from the General Orders published by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 14th instant, which we subjoin, records the sense entertained by Government of the merits of Colonel Strahan, the late quartermaster general of the Madras army, whose service of forty years would even have justified more commendation than is recorded in the brief notice bestowed upon the occasion of his retirement. The gallant officer carries with him to Europe the esteem and respect of every member of the Indian community, with whom in the discharge of public duty, or in the relations of private life, he was brought into contact.

"Colonel W. Strahan having resigned his situation as Quarter Master-General of the army, from the date of his embarkation for Europe, the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief takes the opportunity of recording his high estimation of that officer's uninterrupted service of forty years in India, during which he was actively employed with the force under the late Major-General Sir Harry Close, in 1809, and subsequently, from 1814 to 1830, with the army of the Deccan and the force at Poonah in their various campaigns. His Lordship has, during the period of his command of the Madras army, always received the zealous and efficient assistance of Colonel Strahan in the discharge of his important duties as Quarter-Master-General." — *Ibid*.

TROOPS FOR HONG KONG.—It will be seen, on reference to General Orders of Government, that H.M.'s 25th regt. are under orders for Hong Kong. — *Ibid*.

DEPARTURE OF INVALIDS FOR ENGLAND.—We understand that 108 invalids of H. M.'s service embarked yesterday morning on board the *Trus Briton*, which vessel will sail for London on the 23rd instant. — *Athenæum*, Feb. 22.

MOFUSSIL.

BANGALORE, FEB. 16.—Arrival of the 28th. — The 28th regiment arrived at this station on the morning of the 11th instant, and were expected to resume their march for Madras, on Tuesday last. There had been no casualty in the camp, with the exception of two or three deaths amongst the camp followers, and no sickness of any kind had been experienced in the regiment. The 28th were kindly entertained by the officers of H. M.'s 51st. on the evening of their arrival, and with the aid of their excellent band passed the hours very pleasantly. — *Athenæum*, Feb. 19.

CANNANORE, FEB. 10.—Military. — The ship *Malabar*, from Bombay (having on board a detachment of H.M.'s 28th regt.), arrived here on the 31st ultimo, and after taking a few passengers (Lieut. Northey, of H.M.'s 25th regt., lady, and children)

sailed the same evening for England. The ship *Owen Glen-dever*, from Bombay, arrived here on the 6th instant. The invalids of H.M.'s 25th regt., in charge of Capt. S. B. Hamilton, of the same corps, embarked on board that vessel on the evening of the 7th instant—and she sailed the following morning for England. The steamer *Tenasserim*, with a detachment of H.M.'s 94th regt., from Madras, arrived here late on the evening of the 7th; the detachment disembarked on the morning of the 8th instant,—and is now encamped on the north of the Fort: a detachment of H.M.'s 25th regt. embarked on board the steamer yesterday evening, which left during the night, for Madras. The ship *Looyes Family*, with the head quarters and right wing of H.M.'s 94th regt., arrived here about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The troops are to disembark on the morning of the 11th instant.

— *The Post Office.*—Lieut. Drury of the 43rd regt. N.I., has relieved Lieut. Lane, of H.M.'s 25th regt. from the charge of the Post Office.

— *Arrivals.*—Lieut.-col. Brown; Capt. Seale, Fisher, and Buller; Lieuts. Menzies, Daniell, Vaughan, Campbell, Breden, and Walton; Ensigns Mc. Carthy and Lewis; Paymaster Hewson; Lieut. and Adj. Mc. Lean; Quarter Master Fitzgerald; Surgeon Thompson, and Asst. Surgeon Westall, of H.M.'s 94th regt., from Madras; and C. A. Marshall, 12th regt. N.I.

— *Departures.*—Bt. Maj. O'Connor; Lieuts. Lindsell and Needham; Ensigns Turner and Arnold; and Asst. Surgeon Carr, M.D., of H.M.'s 25th regt., to Madras; Capt. Hamilton and Lieut. Northey, H.M.'s 25th regt. to England. — *Athenæum*, Feb. 15.

OOTACAMUND, FEB. 15.—Arrival of Sir Thomas Munro. — Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., arrived here on the 31st ultimo, and remained until the 8th instant, when he departed for Mysore. During his stay he occupied apartments at Dawson's Hotel, and visited the Meteorological Observatory and other objects of public attraction. The residents on the Hills, anxious to evince their respect and esteem for the son of one of the brightest characters that have been connected with our Indian Empire, gave the young baronet a ball and supper. It took place on the night of the 7th instant at the club—where all was got up in the usual happy style which now distinguishes every thing done there. The attendance was very numerous and every thing went off in the best manner possible.

— *Major Reid.*—Our new commanding officer, Major Reid, C.B., arrived on the 9th instant and assumed charge. Report here speaks very favourably of him. Major Grant left this on the 11th for Cannanore.

— *The Weather.*—The weather is still variable, and two days ago we had a little rain; but, if we may judge from the experience of former years, we may expect a couple of months' fine dry weather, as the monsoon seldom sets in here before April or May.

— *Arrivals.*—We have lately had several arrivals and departures; amongst the former are—Major Morland, 27th N.I., from Hyderabad; Lieut. Moberly, Engineers; Lieut. Lisle, Bombay Army; Lieuts. Wood and Bell, 2nd E. L. I.; Lieut. Bateman, H.M.'s 51st regt.; Lieuts. Hart and Ker, 39th N.I.; Rev. Messrs. Garratt and Bachelor, missionaries.

— *Departures.*—Col. Hitchens; Captain Freshfield; Captain Nott; Captain Cotton, Engineers, on duty; Dr. Kirkpatrick; Lieuts. Watts, 27th N.I., and Mann, 16th N.I. — *Athenæum*, Feb. 22.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SCINDE BOOTY.

Fort St. George, February 1, 1848.—With reference to G. O. G., dated 18th ultimo, No. 11, the Most Noble the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the rules for the distribution of the Nepanee prize money laid down in G. O. G., December 6, 1844, No. 164, shall be held applicable to the distribution of the Scinde booty, except as regards the date of closing the proceedings of regimental committees,* which is limited to the 31st of January, 1849, and all documents connected therewith to be forwarded to the secretary to the government in the military department.

2. Claimants who may not now be with the corps in which they served during the operations in Scinde, will prefer their claims to the nearest station staff officer, who will submit the same in accordance with the rules and forms above referred to.

3. In preparing abstracts for the above prize money, the amount of the six months' donation batta received by the officers and men present at the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad should be deducted therefrom.

* To be assembled in H. M. 25th regt., and the corps of sappers and miners.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Feb. 15.—The following alterations in the destination of H.M.'s regiments are ordered:—

H.M.'s 4th K.O. regt., under orders of embarkation to England, to Fort St. George, until further orders.

H.M.'s 25th (K.O. B.) regt., under orders to proceed to Fort St. George, to Hong-Kong, China.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 1, 1848.—The most noble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following statements of the proportion of Off-Reckonings, payable in England and India, to colonels of regiments and other officers, on account of their shares in the Off-Reckoning Fund of the year 1847. The Accountant-general will adopt the requisite measures for the discharge of the sums payable in India:—

No. 1.

Statement of the proportion of Off-Reckonings payable in advance from the Off-Reckoning Fund, and now due on account of the year 1847 to colonels of regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, exclusive of the sums payable from the general treasury, either in India or in England.

	Payable in Europe.	Payable in India.
Colonels of regiments,—advance of £750 per annum.	C.Rs. A. P.	C.Rs. A. P.
<i>Cavalry.</i>		
Lieut. gen. Sir J. Doveton, G.C.B. (the late), from Jan. 1 to Nov. 7, 1847	.. ..	5505 9 4
<i>Artillery.</i>		
Gen. T. Clarke, on full share for whole year	6461 8 7	.. ..
<i>Infantry.</i>		
Gen. Sir H. McLean, K.C.B., on full share for whole year	6461 8 7	.. ..
Gen. A. Cuppage, do. do.	6461 8 7	.. ..
Lieut. gen. N. Forbes, do. do.	6461 8 7	.. ..
Do. T. Marriott (the late), from Jan. 1 to March 18, 1847	3163 1 11	.. ..
Colonels of regiments who succeeded to Off-Reckonings prior to May, 1826,—advance of £543. 15s. per annum.		
<i>Infantry.</i>		
Lieut. gen. T. Boles, for whole year	4684 9 10	.. ..
Do. Sir H. Fraser, K.C.B. do.	4684 9 10	.. ..
Do. Sir H. S. Scott, K.C.B. do.	4684 9 10	.. ..
Do. J. Welsh, do.	4684 9 10	.. ..
Colonels of regiments who succeeded to Off-Reckonings subsequent to May 1, 1826,—advance of £400 per annum.		
<i>Artillery.</i>		
Maj. gen. E. M. G. Showers, for whole year	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. W. M. Burton, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. W. Morrison, C.B. do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. W. Callen, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Col. J. Ketchen, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Lieut. col. Commandant F. Derville, an extra 8th half-share for whole year	3446 2 6	.. ..
<i>Cavalry.</i>		
Lieut. gen. Sir J. Russell, K.C.B., for whole year	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. Sir J. Doveton, K.C.B. do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B. do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Maj. gen. W. Dickson, C.B. do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. J. Collette, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. P. Cameron, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Col. F. L. Doveton, from Nov. 8 to Dec. 31, 1847	509 13 6	.. ..
Lieut. col. Commandant G. Sandys, from Nov. 8 to Dec. 31, 1847	509 13 6	.. ..
<i>Infantry.</i>		
Lieut. gen. D. C. Kenny (the late), from Jan. 1 to Aug. 24, 1847	2228 3 2	.. ..
Do. R. Podmore, for whole year	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. M. L. Pereira, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. T. Pollock, C.B. do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. J. Munro, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. C. T. G. Bishop, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. Sir J. Prendergast, Kt. do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. T. Stewart, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. A. Fair, C.B. do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. W. C. Fraser, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Maj. gen. A. Andrews, C.B. do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. C. Macleod, C.B. do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. R. H. Yates (the late), from Jan. 1 to Feb. 22, 1847	500 6 5	.. ..
Do. H.G.A. Taylor, C.B., for whole year	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. B. B. Parib, C.B. do.	3446 2 6	.. ..

	Payable in Europe.	Payable in India.
	C.Rs. A. P.	C.Rs. A. P.
Maj. gen. W. Clapham, for whole year	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. J. Woulfe, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. F. W. Wilson, C.B. do.	.. ..	3446 2 6
Do. J. Carfrae, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. R. West, do.	.. ..	3446 2 6
Do. G. Jackson, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. J. S. Fraser, do.	.. ..	3446 2 6
Do. H. Bowdler, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. J. Briggs, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. G. M. Steuart, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. M. Cubbon, do.	.. ..	3446 2 6
Do. T. King, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. R. L. Evans, C.B. do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. J. Napier, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. J. Ogilvie (the late), from Jan. 1 to Sept. 20, 1847	2483 1 11	.. ..
Do. T. Marrett, for whole year	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. J. T. Gibson, do.	.. ..	3446 2 6
Colonel J. Henry, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. H. Walpole, do.	.. ..	3446 2 6
Do. A. Cooke (the late), from Jan. 1 to Sept. 13, 1847	.. ..	2417 0 6
Do. C. Herbert, C.B., for whole year	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. J. Perry, do.	.. ..	3446 2 6
Do. H. Ross, do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. J. Anderson, do.	.. ..	3446 2 6
Do. J. Morgan, C.B. do.	3446 2 6	.. ..
Do. J. P. James, do.	1723 1 3	1723 1 3
Do. J. Low, C.B. do.	1723 1 3	1723 1 3
Do. W. Strahan, do.	.. ..	3446 2 6
Do. F. Haleman, from Feb. 23 to Dec. 31, 1847	2945 12 1	.. ..
Do. A. Tulloch, C.B., from March 19 to Dec. 31, 1847	.. ..	2719 2 7
Do. A. B. Dyer, from March 19 to Dec. 31, 1847	.. ..	2719 2 7
Do. J. W. Cleveland, from Aug. 25 to Dec. 31, 1847	.. ..	1217 15 4
Do. C. M. Bird, from Sept. 14 to Dec. 31, 1847	1029 2 0	.. ..
Lieut. col. Commandant T. G. Newell, from Sept. 21 to Dec. 31, 1847	963 0 7	.. ..

(Signed) JOHN MACDOUGALL, Captain,
Secretary Clothing Board.

Clothing Board Office, Fort St. George,
29th January, 1848.

No. 2.

Statement shewing the names of the officers commanding veteran battalions who are entitled to participate in the Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1847.

	Payable in Europe.	Payable in India.
	C.Rs. A. P.	C.Rs. A. P.
<i>European Veterans.</i>		
Lieut. col. C. F. Smith (the late), reduced rate of advance, owing to the numerical weakness of the corps, from Jan. 1 to 31, 1847, at Rs. 2,800 per annum	.. ..	237 12 11
Maj. C. Fladgate, payment at Rs. 2. 1s. per man per annum, from Feb. 1 to March 12, 1847	54 0 4	.. ..
Lieut. col. C. Taylor, reduced rate of advance, owing to the numerical weakness of the corps, from March 13 to Dec. 31, 1847, at Rs. 2,800 per annum	.. ..	2255 5 6
<i>1st Native Veteran Battalion.</i>		
Lieut. col. C. Taylor, advance at £400 per annum, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 17, 1847	.. ..	453 3 1
Lieut. col. C. F. Smith (the late), advance at £400 per annum, from Feb. 18 to March 9, 1847	.. ..	188 13 3
Capt. J. Lock, payment at Rs. 2. 1s. per man per annum, from March 10 to April 8, 1847	.. ..	233 15 0
Maj. C. O. Fothergill, payment at Rs. 2. 1s. per man per annum, from April 9 to Dec. 31, 1847	.. ..	2062 0 10
<i>2nd Native Veteran Battalion.</i>		
Lieut. col. C. Hosmer, advance at £400 per annum, from 1st Jan. to Dec. 31, 1847	.. ..	3446 2 6

(Signed) JOHN MACDOUGALL, Captain,
Secretary Clothing Board.

C. A. BROWN, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to Government.
Clothing Board Office, Fort St. George,
29th January, 1848.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. FRANCIS GILBERT RYBOT, 1st MADRAS FUSILIERS.

Head-Quarters, Chowdry Plain, Jan. 14, 1848.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of a European General Court Martial, holden at Bellary, on Monday, the 13th of December, 1847, by order of Brigadier-General John Anderson, commanding the troops serving in the Ceded Districts.

Lieut. Francis Gilbert Rybot, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, placed in arrest by order of Lieut. Col. Thomas Assheton Duke, commanding the same regiment, upon the following charges.

First Charge.—For having, at Bellary, on the 9th of November, 1847, failed to appear at the place of parade for field exercise, appointed by his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Thomas Assheton Duke, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Second Charge.—For having, at Bellary, on the 11th of November, 1847, failed to appear at the place of parade for sword exercise, appointed by his commanding officer, the aforesaid Lieut. Col. Thomas Assheton Duke, his commanding officer.

Third Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at the time and place set forth in the second charge, falsely stated to the aforesaid Lieut. Col. Thomas Assheton Duke, his commanding officer, with reference to the mess of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, that he, Lieut. Francis Gilbert Rybot, had heard language at the mess-table that was perfectly disgraceful, and which he would be ashamed to make use of himself, of which no notice had been taken; and that he had seen officers in such a beastly state of intoxication that they had been carried away from the mess, and that no notice whatever had been taken of it; such statement being contrary to fact, prejudicial to the character of his brother officers, and tending to throw discredit on the regiment to which he, Lieut. Francis Gilbert Rybot, belongs.

Bellary, Dec. 7, 1847.

Finding on the First Charge.—Guilty.

Finding on the Second Charge.—Guilty.

Finding on the Third Charge.—Not guilty, and the Court fully and honourably acquits him thereof.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded in such a manner as his Exc. the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

(Signed) R. J. H. VIVIAN, Lieut. Col. and President.

Bellary, Dec. 23, 1847.

Remark by the Court.—The Court have found the prisoner guilty of the second charge, but from the extenuating circumstances which appear on evidence to prevent his attendance at parade, they attach a slighter degree of culpability to this instance.

Observation by the Court.—The Court consider it their duty to record their disapproval of the circumstance (as adverted to in the defence) of a witness having imputed to the prisoner before the Court any crime for which he was not arraigned, and the subject of which, as respected himself, was not before the Court.

Approved and confirmed, and Lieut. Rybot is hereby reprimanded, and directed to be more attentive to his duties in future.

(Signed) TWEEDDALE, Lieut. Gen., Com.-in-Chief.

Madras, Dec. 30, 1847.

Lieut. Rybot to be released from arrest and return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYSON, J. R. to act as 3rd commiss. of Court for Recovery of Small Debts dur. emp. of Rose, Feb. 15.
 DRURY, G. D. attained rank of 1st class, Jan. 25.
 ELLIOTT, D. sworn as mem. of council; to be pres. of the Revenue, Marine, and College Boards, Feb. 15.
 FRASER, J. attained rank of 4th class, Jan. 15.
 GARRATT, R. S. attained rank of 4th class, Jan. 15.
 HUNTER, J. A. attained rank of 4th class, Jan. 15.
 NEWILL, H. attained rank of 4th class, Jan. 15.
 ROBINSON, J. D. attained rank of 4th class, Jan. 15.
 ROSE, W. H. to act as 2nd commiss. of Court for Recovery of Small Debts dur. abs. of Fullerton, Feb. 15.
 SILVER, J. perm. to reside at the Neilgherry hills, S. W. coast.
 TAYLOR, G. N. attained rank of 4th class, Jan. 15.
 THOMAS, J. F. res. the off. of chief sec. to gov. Feb. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HUDSON, W. 2 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMERON, 2nd Lieut. C. fr. 3rd to 4th batt. art. Feb. 18.
 CLERKE, Ens. H. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 12.
 CRUMP, 2nd Lieut. C. W. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. art. Feb. 18.
 FRANKLAND, Ens. T. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, presc. for off. of companies, Feb. 16.

JONES, Lieut. A. C. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. art. Feb. 18.

JOYCE, Lieut. A. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, presc. for off. of companies, Feb. 16.

KERR, Lieut. A. W. M. to be qr. mr. and int. to 39th N.I.

LEARMOUTH, Ens. A. J. 3rd N.I. qual. as adjt. with moonshoe allowance, Feb. 12.

McMURDO, Maj. J. J. 2nd nat. vet. batt. perm. to retire on pens. of rank, Feb. 15.

MINCHIN, Ens. C. C. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. to join *vid* Tranquebar, Feb. 15.

PHILLIPPS, Ens. L. R. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani presc. for off. of companies, Feb. 16.

READ, Ens. W. F. 3rd L.I. qual. as interp. Feb. 12; to be qr. mr. and interp. to 3rd regt. at Palamcottah L.I. Feb. 18.

SINCLAIR, 1st Lieut. J. de C. art. to be a.-d.-c. to gov. gen. fr. Feb. 1.

USSHER, Capt. E. 51st N.I. ret. to duty on Feb. 10.

WALSH, Capt. T. P. 52nd N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. of the Mhairwarrah batt. dur. abs. of Cade.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. E. 51st N.I. leave canc. Feb. 14.

BARBER, Lieut. W. 33rd N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 1, to Bombay.

BAYLEY, Capt. W. 37th grens. 2 yrs. fr. Feb. 4, to the Neilgherries, on m. c.

BISHOP, Capt. F. C. 36th N.I. to emb. fr. pres. instead of Tranquebar, Feb. 15.

CARMICHAEL, Brev. major R. G. 38th N.I. to Jan. 19, 1849, in ext. Feb. 14.

CRISH, Lieut. G. O'B. 37th gren. leave cancelled, Feb. 14.

CROOKSHANK, Ens. F. W. 6th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Bombay, Feb. 15.

CUNDY, Lieut. J. 49th N.I. to Cuddalore, Feb. 14.

FARRAN, Capt. J. W. 25th N.I. to March 25, to remain on the Neilgherry hills, Feb. 14.

FERGUSON, Lieut. H. M. 45th N.I. fr. Feb. 7, to Jan. 31, 1849, to the Neilgherries on m. c.

FINDLAY, Capt. A. S. 30th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 24, to Chicacole and Eastern coast on m. c.

FRESHFIELD, Capt. J. S. 1st L.C. leave cancelled, Feb. 14.

HALL, Brev. major R. 49th N.I. to March 31, in ext.

HICKS, Brev. major S. R. 35th N.I. to Nov. 10, in ext. Feb. 14.

HUGHES, Lieut. H. Le F. 31st Lt. Inf. 7 mo. fr. Feb. 7 to Cuddalore and Eastern coast, on m. c.

INGLIS, Maj. H. 2nd L. C. fr. Feb. 15 to Sept. 1, to the Neilgherries, on m. c.

LORD, Ens. W. J. 46th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 20 to Calcutta and Madras.

MADDEN, Capt. J. M. 51st N.I. to Jan. 15, 1849, in ext. Feb. 14.

MAN, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. leave canc. Feb. 14.

MENARS, Lieut. H. 45th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. and emb. fr. Tranquebar.

MERRITT, Capt. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Jan. 28, 1849, in ext. Feb. 14.

MEYER, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. to June 1, to sea, on m. c. Feb. 15.

MINCHIN, Ens. C. C. to April 1.

PEILE, Lieut. S. W. 49th N.I. leave canc. Feb. 14.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. M. 9th N.I. to Madras to place himself under superint. of the Eye Infirmary, Feb. 14.

TEMPLE, Capt. F. 2nd N. V. batt. to Feb. 1, 1849, in ext. to the Neilgherries, on m. c.

TRIFE, Lieut. S. 50th N.I. to Sept. 10, in ext. Feb. 14.

WELDON, Ens. W. 47th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to March 3, to Masulipatam, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLEBROOK, Asst. surg. J. to be zillah surg. of Madura, Feb. 15.

HENDE, Asst. surg. W. W. M.D. fr. doing duty 2nd batt. art. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. Feb. 15.

LAWDER, Surg. J. perm. to retire on pension, Feb. 15.

LESLIE, Asst. surg. W. A. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 18; to be zillah surg. of Honore on dep. of Pritchard, Feb. 15.

JOWETT, Asst. surg. A. fr. doing duty 2nd Eur. L.I. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. Feb. 18.

MAITLAND, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to do duty with 2nd batt. art. Feb. 18; ret. to duty on Feb. 10.

CLERGHOEN, Asst. surg. H. F. C. M.D. to resign his appt. in the Mysore commission fr. date of his embarkation for Europe, Feb. 4.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BISHOP, the wife of C. s. at Madras, Feb. 17.

BOWEN, the wife of the Rev. H. s. at Tanjore, Feb. 11.

BREITHAUP, the wife of T. E. s. at Egmore, Feb. 15.

GALWEY, the wife of Capt. M. 1st Eur. regt. d. at Bellary, Feb. 10.

HARPER, the wife of P. s. at Madras, Feb. 15.

HORSLEY, the wife of Brev. capt. W. H. cog. s. at Palamcottah, Feb. 6.

KINKAD, the lady of Capt. R. art. s. at Trichinopoly, Feb. 16.

MARSDEN, Mrs. E. s. at Egmore, Feb. 13.

McINTIRE, the wife of J. s. at Madras, Feb. 21.

PIELLOW, Mrs. J. d. at Black Town, Feb. 16.
THOMPSON, the lady of Lieut. H. P. 15th N.I. s. at Bangalore, Jan. 16.

MARRIAGES.

AYNSLEY, Cornet, G. H. M. 6th L.C. to Emily, d. of R. Mand, at Bellary.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. M. 16th N.I. to Sophie, d. of W. Huxham, at Quilon, Feb. 9.
MEIN, Capt. J. D. art. to Susan Louisa, d. of Lieut. col. Blandell, C.B. comdg. art. Hyderabad sub. force, at Secunderabad, Feb. 15.

DEATHS.

ALVES, A. at Vepery, aged 37, Feb. 11.
BAUMGARDT, Chevalier C. D. J. K.C. at Cochin, aged 40, Jan. 17.
BROWN, infant s. of Major J. R. 6th L.C. at Bellary, Feb. 18.
COMBES, Mary C. d. of George C. at Madras, aged 5, Feb. 11.
DE MONTE, Michael, at Salem, aged 45, Feb. 15.
MEHD, J. C. wife of Rev. C. at Nellore, aged 46, Feb. 6.
MIDDLESHIP, Mrs. E. A. at Berhampore, aged 23, Jan. 25.
OUCHTERLONY, Ella M. B. d. of Brev. capt. J. 1st engrs. on board the steamer *Precursor*, aged 1, Feb. 14.
PLATEL, M. A. at Calicut, aged 47, Feb. 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 14. Steamer *Enterprise*, Cops, Bengal.—15. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Cannanore.—16. *Sutlej*, Parrish, Calcutta; *Ostrich*, Parker, London.—17. *Gazelle*, Wood, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Major O'Connor, Lieuts. Linsdale and Needham, Ensigns Arnold and Turner, Surgeon Carr, 294 troops, 46 women, 67 children.
Per *Sutlej*.—Mrs. Kerr and three children, Capts. Borensford and Rawlinson, and Mr. Pharos; Mr. and Mrs. Law, Mrs. Rawlinson, Major and Mrs. Long, Captains and Mrs. Hough, Lieuts. Smyth and Page, Major and Mrs. Showers, Gen. Cartwright, and Dr. Young; 8 children, 83 troops, 7 women and 8 children of H. M.'s 50th regt.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 15. *Macedon*, Edwards, London, via Demerara; *Virginia Maria St. Anthony*, Jacobs, Colombo.—16. *Helvellyn*, Oliver, Cawinga.—17. *Anna Ekra*, Evans, Calcutta.—18. *Sutlej*, Parrish, London.—19. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Hong Kong; *Gazelle*, Wood, Van Diemen's Land.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Lady Sale*.—Mrs. Macleaz and 2 children, Mrs. Caffarel, Miss Ross, Major H. Beaver, Rev. R. Johnston, H. W. Ross, Esq. L. Meller, Esq. and H. Caffarel, Esq.
Per *Virginia Maria St. Anthony*.—Surg. and Mrs. Deegley and servant.
Per *Helvellyn*.—Miss Prendergast, and Mr. T. Prendergast.
Per *Sutlej*.—Mrs. Clarke, child, and servant; Mrs. Babington, 5 children, and servant; Mrs. R. G. Clarke, 3 children, and servant; Asst. surg. H. F. C. Cleghorn, Mr. Dawson and 6 children, Mrs. and Major Murdo, Major Mackey and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, 3 children, and servant, and Miss Holland.
Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Major O'Connor, Lieuts. Linsdale and Needham, Ensigns Arnold and Turner, and Surg. Carr, 294 troops, 46 women, and 67 children.
Per *Gazelle*.—Mrs. Kelly and 2 children.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Feb. 22, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½ to 2 per cent. dis.
1826-30 do.	do.
1841 do.	½ to 1½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	14 to 15 do.
1835-36 do.	do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	8 to 9 per cent. prem.
Tanjore Bonds	18 to 20 do. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	No transactions.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras ..	250 to 260 Rs. prem.
Steam Shares	20 to 30 do.

Exchanges.

Bills on England .. . 1-9½ a 1-9½ according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-8 to 1-16.
Bank of England Post Bills, none.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, par to
Sell, " to
Bombay.—Buy, " to
Sell, " to } No fixed rate.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 11-4 to 11-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12 to 11
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	6 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 "
On do. of Indigo	8 "
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9 "
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	7 "

Discounts.

On Government Acceptances	3 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	8 "
Ditto above 30 days	8½ "

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton of 20 cwt., via the West Indies.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

FURLOUGH TO DR. DON.—Dr. Don, our much-esteemed medical storekeeper, proceeds to England on furlough by the steamer of the 1st of April, and already we are told there are upwards of twenty candidates in the field for the appointment. We have not heard who is likely to be successful.—Major Coghlan leaves by the same opportunity, and this will make a vacancy in the gunpowder manufactory also requiring to be filled up.—*Times*, Feb. 19.

OFFICERS' DRESS.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief has, we are informed, found it necessary to set his face against the mixed colours occasionally indulged in where gentlemen appear half civilians half soldiers, greatly to the offence of a correct military eye. His excellency is also averse to officers appearing as civilians, seeing no reason why a man should seem ashamed of the cloth he wears. These may be taken as hints by those who may desire to avoid a general order on the subject of dress. Few men are more indulgent or considerate on such subjects than Sir W. Cotton, but good nature should not be abused.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 23.

TRANSFER OF STEAM VESSELS.—Negotiations are now on foot for the transfer of the steam vessels, &c., of the Bombay to the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company. The Bombay Company were lately in treaty with the Peninsular and Oriental, but the terms spoken of as offered by the Austrian Lloyds' seem to be considered more desirable.—*Ibid.*, March 1.

SIR E. PERRY'S PETTY CASE COURT.—The *Friend of India*, in a lengthened eulogy of Sir Erskine Perry's law reform bill, has expressed his surprise that the *Bombay Times* should be amongst those averse to the contemplated changes, and states that he regrets to find us against the measure before it had been tried, and hoped to have seen us the advocates of the cause of the public. We beg to assure the *Friend* that it is just because we are anxious for the public good that we are averse to the measure. We see no reason for making experiments, when *a priori* there appears every probability of their only leading to mischief—scarcely any likelihood of their coming to good. We would oppose the experiment of the firing of a cask of gunpowder in the *Friend's* printing-room before it was tried, though never so often assured by some individual party that it would only fumigate the premises,—if all reasoning and experience of similar things assured us that it would blow them to atoms. We would not hang even a lawyer with his pen and inkhorn about his neck for the mere sake of experiment. We have no favour at all for Jack Cade reforms in the state, and no faith in seven halfpenny loaves being sold for a penny—of the three-hooped pot having ten hoops—or it becoming felony to drink small beer. We believe the public will scarcely in this case have deeper cause to regret the passing of the Act, should it be passed, than will the judge himself who desired its introduction; and that, after some years of harassing, vexatious, and expensive experimenting, it will be found necessary to go back to where we began, with the usual prestige against all reform, because one unhappy measure purporting to be such has proved unsuccessful.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF THE *ELPHINSTONE* FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.—The H.C.'s sloop *Elphinstone*, from the Persian Gulf, brings with her accounts of the defeat and dispersion of the Shah of Persia's troops by some insurgent chiefs in Khorsan. The affairs of the government of the King of Kings appear to be in great disorder. The *Elphinstone* brings with her a large amount

ment of the Nimroud marbles, collected by Mr. Layard for the British Government. They will be exhibited in Bombay before being dispatched for England.—*Ibid.*, March 2.

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF LIEUT. LOCK.—An atrocious murder has been committed near Bombay, Lieut. Lock, of the 2nd light cavalry, being the victim. On his way from Rajkote to Porebunder he and his attendant were fired on by a party of marauders belonging to Meckran, and both killed on the spot. They were then plundered of all they possessed, and their bodies left exposed. No trace of the murderers has been discovered.—*Ibid.*

GENERAL UNPOPULARITY OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT ACT.—The Bombay papers during the last fortnight have been engaged in discussing the merits of the Small Cause Court Act, drafted by Sir Erskine Perry, and now under the consideration of the Supreme Legislative Council. The *Times* and the *Telegraph* and *Courier* are vehemently opposed to the measure, almost in toto: a crack-witted paper called the *Gentleman's Gazette* is its only supporter in Western India. A petition, subscribed by about three-fourths of the European mercantile community, has been forwarded against it. A second, subscribed by Europeans and Natives, mostly of the humbler classes, has been got up, partly for and partly against it, but on the whole in its favour. A third, subscribed by about seven hundred Hindoo, Mahomedan, and Parsee gentlemen and merchants of the highest respectability, approves of the measure as a whole, but objects to the greater part of its details.—*Ibid.*

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—A few fatal cases of small-pox have occurred in Bombay, but the Presidency, and India generally, is remarkably healthy and the weather pleasant.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL S. H. INGLESFIELD, C.B.—The demise of Rear-Admiral Inglesfield took place at his bungalow on the esplanade, on the morning of Wednesday the 23rd ultimo. The gallant veteran had caught dysentery at Ceylon, and was in a very weak and precarious state on his arrival at Bombay. He once or twice rallied, so that sanguine hopes were entertained of his recovery, but on Tuesday the 22nd he got so much worse, that he was scarcely expected to live through the night; he breathed his last on Wednesday at ten A.M. He had four years since been left a widower, and never recovered from the blow. He was an able, amiable, and upright man, much respected and beloved by all who knew him. Without any tendency to moroseness or austerity, he was serious in his disposition and strict in his devotions, and morning and evening prayers were as regularly performed every day on board the *Vernon* as in the most pious and best regulated families on shore. Since the demise of the admiral, the broad pennant of a commodore of the first class has been hoisted by Commodore Plumridge on board the *Cambrian*.—*Ibid.*

DR. COLLUM.—Dr. Collum has, we observe, been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government, having been appointed by the Court of Directors, deputy assay-master to the Madras mint. Dr. P. Grey, civil surgeon, Poona, succeeds Dr. Collum in charge of the 2nd Grenadiers, and will be succeeded by Dr. Impey, at present port surgeon, Bombay. Dr. Peart was in our last named in place of Dr. Grey, as civil surgeon, Poona; Dr. Peart is staff surgeon, and is represented as the party most likely to succeed to the medical storekeepership.—*Ibid.*

SURVEYOR TO THE COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—In the general orders will be found the name of Mr. H. Conybeare—some short while since appointed superintendent of repairs to the board of conservancy—gazetted as surveyor to the court of petty sessions. Mr. Conybeare is a son of the celebrated geologist of that name; he has now been nearly three years amongst us as engineer on the railway survey, and is known as a man of extensive and varied information, likely speedily to rise in his profession. This already is the second occasion on which the public service has had the benefit of civil engineers drawn from the railway—the able and accomplished Mr. Clarke, the pioneer of the project in these parts, having been enabled to bestow his leisure on government in the interval betwixt the abandonment of the first and the assumption of the second railway scheme.—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF SHIPS FOR CHINA.—The H. C. steam frigate *Semiramis*, Commander E. W. S. Daniell, started for China on Sunday last. She had been completely armed as a vessel of war, carrying, we believe, two sixty-eight and four thirty-two pounders, besides several guns of smaller size, and a party of twelve artillerymen attached to the vessel. We have heard that the *Semiramis* is to call at Cannanore, to convey a wing of H. M.'s K. O. Borderers to Hong-Kong, the remaining wing proceeding in the steamers *Tenasserim* and *Enterprise*.—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF THE NERBUDDA FOR ENGLAND.—H. M.'s brig *Nerbudda*, of sixteen guns, took her departure on Tuesday evening for England,—Commander Pierce, of the *Cruiser*, in

charge. It will be remembered that the *Nerbudda* was launched on the 5th ult. She was immediately taken into dock, and coppered and fitted out for sea in the course of thirteen days. The spars and masts, guns and stores, were then transferred from the *Cruiser* to her. The rapidity with which the new vessel was rigged and prepared for sea does infinite credit to our dockyard authorities. The appearance of the *Nerbudda* as she sailed out of the harbour was beautiful—in fact, she appeared faultless in every respect.—*Ibid.*

ELIGIBILITY OF A PERSON TO BE SHERIFF AND POLICE MAGISTRATE AT THE SAME TIME.—A motion has been made before the Supreme Court, which determines the point as to the compatibility of the offices of sheriff and magistrate of police in the hands of one individual. The court held that in India they were not incompatible with each other, the duties and position of sheriff in Bombay bearing no analogy whatever to those of the officer at home by whom a similar designation is borne. In truth, the shrievalty here has long been allowed to be a sinecure; and if not abolished, the only legitimate use to which it can be turned is to confer it on some one who has served the state, whom the state has not otherwise the means of rewarding. To this use it has on former occasions not unfrequently been turned: of late years it has been viewed as a piece of patronage of the Governor's, to be disposed of as he thought fit. Mr. Rivett will continue sheriff and magistrate of police for the present; and as the junction of the offices is not illegal, the duties of the two can in no way interfere with each other. The emoluments of office will on the present occasion be some compensation for the discharge of the duties of magistrate so successfully undertaken by Mr. Rivett, when no salary accompanied them.—*Ibid.*

MOFUSSIL.

AURUNGABAD.—*Brigadier Twemlow.*—Letters from Aurungabad inform us that Brigadier Twemlow had obtained leave to proceed to the hills near Nassick, for a month; and that Captain Orr, of the cavalry, had obtained a twelve-month's sick certificate to the Neilgherries.—*Times*, Feb. 26.

BANCOOR.—*Wreck.*—The ship *Sophia Moffatt*, which arrived here from London on the evening of Sunday the 20th ult., brought intelligence of a ship having been observed on fire close in shore near Bancoor, on the 17th instant. It turns out that the unfortunate vessel was the *Mayfield*, from London to Bombay. The officers and crew reached this port on the 22nd, by native boats. The *Mayfield* was laden with coals for Government, which had spontaneously ignited a few days previous, and the captain, finding he could not bring her up to Bombay, beached her on the coast. The crew had behaved well, and did not leave the vessel till forced by the heat. The spectators on board the *Sophia Moffatt* were particular in their description of the conflagration, and stated that they observed the burning ship to be surrounded by boats,—“but the *Moffatt*,” says the shipping report, “being five miles to leeward, with the wind very light, could render no assistance.” That one English vessel should pass another in a state of conflagration, as did the *Sophia Moffatt*, and not endeavour to learn some particulars connected with the unhappy event, seems to us sufficiently strange.—*Ibid.*, March 2.

BANCAWANG.—*Feb. 10.*—*Military.*—Since my last Assistant Surgeon —, M.D., proceeded on duty to Vingoria to meet the draft of recruits &c. for the Highlanders, en route for this station. Their passage from Bombay was a rapid one, having left the presidency on the 1st and landed at Vingoria on the evening of the 2nd. They were detained there for want of carriage, and had not left by the latest accounts up to the 8th instant. This scarcity of carriage was owing to Government copper currency (nearly 40,000 rupees' worth) having been sent up about the same time. Major Hamilton, Captain Lamert, and Lieut. McKenzie, of the 78th, are on leave within the division. Major Vassal, of the corps, rejoined on Tuesday, after an absence of nearly three years. Lieut. North, of the engineers, arrived here during the week, and started again on his circuit yesterday.

—*Fire.*—A fire occurred here on Monday night, in the lines occupied by the Government cattle, which destroyed six huts. It was fortunate that the sheds in which the bullocks are stalled did not take fire; these are worse than useless, and from being low, and thatched with straw, very liable to such accidents, which might be obviated by erecting good pendals with tiled roofs.

—*Theatricals.*—The amateurs of the 78th are about presenting us with some fresh performances. *The Shadow, or the Mother's Dream*: an interlude of the *Man and the Marquis*, to conclude with the laughable farce of the *Turned Head*. We are promised a new drop scene of Edinburgh, representing principally Holyrood House and Chapel, the High School, St.

Giles' Church, &c., as taken from St. Anthony's Chapel. This painting is being executed by an officer of the regiment, who has already contributed to the decoration of our little Drury. I have been informed that the accommodation for the audience is being considerably improved throughout the house.

— *The Weather*.—Since the 5th instant we have experienced a change in the weather—strong S.E. winds, with dust, prevailing during the forenoon, and followed, between 2 and 3 p.m., by westerly breezes. — *Times*, Feb. 16.

— *24th Feb.*—*Military*.—The left wing 13th N.I. marched into camp this morning under the command of Capt. Sparrow: they left Vingoria on the 19th instant. — *Ibid.*, March 1.

— *NEEMUCH*.—*The Bishop of Bombay*.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay was last heard of at Neemuch in central India, whither he had gone on visitation at the express desire of the Metropolitan of India. — *Times*, March 2.

— *SURAT*.—*Earthquake*.—A slight shock of an earthquake is reported to have been experienced at Surat at eight o'clock on the evening of Thursday last, and a second the following morning at half-past three. These phenomena had caused considerable alarm amongst the inhabitants, who consider their manifestation as a foreboding of approaching evil. — *Times*, Feb. 16.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 14, 1848.—The following notification is published for the information of the army.

Notification.

With the view of insuring uniformity in the method of conducting public examinations in the native languages at this presidency, and identity in the standard of proficiency to be attained by civil and military officers, and public servants generally, undergoing examination, the Hon. the Governor in Council has, in concurrence with his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, determined to abolish the present practice of naming for every examination committee new and different members, and has resolved to appoint a permanent committee of five members, one of whom shall be the president, and one the secretary to the committee.

The following gentlemen have accordingly been appointed.

President.

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, D. D.

Members.

Captain B. Lynch, I. N.

The Deputy Secretary to Government in the Persian department.

Lieut. W. B. Gray, 26th regt. N. I.

Leut. C. W. Walker, Marine battalion.

The Deputy Secretary to Government will be ex-officio Secretary to the committee.

The military officers who have been selected by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief will, as hitherto, while on such committee, be considered on duty.

The committee will assemble three times in each year, viz. on Jan. 10, May 10, and October 10.

This arrangement refers solely to the committee assembled at the presidency, and is not intended to interfere with any standing or general orders applicable to officers who may be authorized to submit themselves for examination at outstations.

By order, &c. (Signed)

J. G. Lumsden, Secretary to Government.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEONS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 15, 1848.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit the practice which has hitherto obtained of superintending surgeons exercising the functions of their office when absent on leave beyond the limits of their divisions, absence beyond the circle of their superintendence, and performance of the duties of it, being considered incompatible.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHUR, E. to be clerk to the court of petty sessions, Feb. 22.

CONYBEARE, H. to be surveyor to the court of petty sessions, Feb. 23.

ERSKINE, C. J. to be a mem. of Board of Education in suc. to W. Escombe, dec. Feb. 12.

DAVIES, C. J. to be 2nd asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad, Feb. 16.

INVERARITY, G. 1st asst. coll. of Candlish, rec. ch. of that collectorate fr. W. W. Bell, Feb. 8.

LEIGHTON, D. C. R. to act as an asst. jud. and ses. jud. of Ahmednuggur dur. abs. of Mr. Tucker.

MANSFIELD, S. rec. ch. fr. Mr. Ogilvy, Feb. 7, of the political agency in the Rava Kanta, Feb. 16.

NEWTON, H. to act as asst. jud. and sess. jud. of Poona, and asst. agt. for Sirdars in the Deccan, fr. 1st prox. to the departure of Mr. Forbes for England; to be asst. agt. for Sirdars, fr. Mr. Forbes's departure.

ROBERTSON, J. W. to proceed to Surat, and to place himself under the superintendence of the coll. with the view of prosecuting his studies in Hindustani, Feb. 15.

SUART, E. M. sub.coll. of Nassick, to rem. on deputation for a further period of 4 mo. Feb. 19.

TUCKER, H. P. St. G. to act. as sen. asst. jud. as sess. jud. of Ahmednuggur, for the detached station of Dhooia, dur. abs. of Mr. Woodcock, Feb. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAGSHAW, R. S. 1 mo. to presidency.

FORBES, C. 1 mo. fr. March 1.

JONES, A. W. 1 mo. to presidency, on m. c.

LARKEN, M. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BREKETON, Rev. H. H. to Europe for 3 years, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Lieut. H. A. 13th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 9.

ANDERSON, Ens. C. G. 1st gren. N.I. passed colloq. exam. Feb. 21.

AULD, Capt. J. W. to be Bheel agt. and commt. of the Ahmednuggur police corps, Feb. 13.

BAINBRIDGE, Ens. H. S. to do duty with 2nd gren. N.I. to join Feb. 19.

BARTON, Ens. L. C. to do duty with 4th N.I. to join Feb. 28.

BEALE, Lieut. H. Y. 12th N.I. to be line adjt. at Kolapore, v. Houghton, Feb. 14.

BEVILLE, Ens. H. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 10, 1848, v. Brass-niel, deceased.

BRUCE, Cadet R. to do duty with 21st N.I. Feb. 29.

BUCKLE, Lieut. C. 3rd L.C. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.

BURROWS, Lieut. G. R. S. 15th N.I. to take rank fr. Aug. 1, 1846, in succ. to Mathews.

CAMERON, Lieut. art. to act as interp. to 7th N.I.

CHURCH, Lieut. A. B. 9th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.

DAVIES, Cadet A. P. to do duty with 1st gren. N.I. Feb. 29.

EVANS, Lieut. H. L. 17th N.I. made over ch. of office of dept. Bheel agent, Indore, to Lieut. Taylor.

FARQUHARSON, Cornet J. C. posted to 2nd L.C. to rank fr. Feb. 12, 1848, v. Seymour, pro.

GRAY, Lieut. W. 1st Eurp. regt. having been reported fit for duty, to join his regt. Feb. 29.

GREEN, Lieut. G. W. to act as adjt. to Scinde camel corps, Feb. 26.

GOODWIN, Lieut. R. T. 16th N.I. to act as interp. to 3rd L.C. dur. abs. of Buckle, Feb. 14.

HAMMOND, Lieut. R. M. 20th N.I. having been reported fit for duty, to join his regt. Feb. 29.

HANSON, Ens. G. H. to do duty with 28th N.I. to join.

HARVEY, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. to com. 2nd div. baggage corps, Scinde, Feb. 14.

HENDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. J. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.

HUTCHISON, Ens. W. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.

KANE, Lieut. F. A. C. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.

LEIGHTON, Lieut. col. P. fr. 14th to 16th N.I.

LEESON, Capt. C. P. N.I. batt. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.

MACKERRON, Lieut. T. L. 19th N.I. to act as adjt. to left wing fr. date of dept. of right wing for Hyderabad, Feb. 12.

MAINWARING, Lieut. W. G. 1st Eur. fus. to proc. and join.

MARK, 2nd Lieut. A. R. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 28; to be 1st lieut. v. Scott, dec. to rank fr. April 17, 1847.

MAUDE, Lieut. O. 7th N.I. having been reported fit for duty, to proc. and join his corps, Feb. 26.

MORSE, 2nd lieut. art. to accompany a detachment to pres. and thence he is to proc. and join 1st co. 2nd bat. at Kolapore.

NAPIER, 2nd Lieut. G. art. to rank fr. Sept. 3, 1847.

NAPIER, Ens. F. R. B. posted to 3rd N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 21; to proc. and join his corps, Feb. 17.

NEALE, Lieut. W. A. 3rd N.I. to ass. the duties of the app. of staff off. U. Scinde, and rec. ch. of the treasure chest fr. Lieut. Harvey, Feb. 14.

OLDFIELD, Lieut. F. J. 3rd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.

ORD, Lieut. E. H. 3rd N.I. to take rank fr. Nov. 1, 1847, v. Forbes.

PELLY, Lieut. W. 10th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.

PRICE, Lieut. G. W. 1st gren. N.I. fr. Jan. 20 to May 28, to Guzerat.

PROBYN, Lieut. O. 3rd N.I. to act as qr. mr. v. Neale Feb. 14.

REMINGTON, Capt. G. R. 15th N.I. to take rank fr. Aug. 1, 1846, in succ. to Mathews.
 RIGBY, Lieut. C. P. Bheel agt. in W. Candesh, and 3rd in com. of the Candesh Bheel corps, to be an asst. mag. in the Candesh collectorate, Feb. 22.
 ROSE, Lieut. J. to be 2nd in com. of the Cand-ish Bheel corps, and Bheel agt. at Kunhur, Feb. 13.
 SCOTT, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. to proc. and join, Feb. 12.
 SEYMOUR, Cornet L. W. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 12, 1848, v. Lock, dec.
 SETHORPE, Ens. A. W. 28th N.I. to proc. and join his corps.
 SPARROW, Ens. H. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. v. Colyear, dec. Feb. 14.
 TAVERNER, Ens. E. S. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.
 THATCHER, Capt. W. to act as adjt. to N.V. batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Kempt, on leave, Feb. 28.
 THATCHER, Lieut. T. 11th N.I. to del. over ch. of 2nd div. baggage corps, and to proc. and join his regt. Feb. 14.
 THOMPSON, Ens. A. G. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 11, 1846, in succ. to Postans, dec.
 VALIENT, Cornet, 1st L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.
 WADDINGTON, Ens. W. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.
 WADDINGTON, Ens. T. 7th N.I. to proceed and join his corps, Feb. 19; passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.
 WAINWRIGHT, Ens. M. F. posted to 15th N.I. to rank fr. Jan. 21; to proceed and join his corps.
 WARREN, Lieut. R. P. 16th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. v. Rigby, Feb. 12.
 WHITTARD, Lieut. T. W. W. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 11, 1846, in succ. to Postans, dec.
 WILLOUGHBY, Capt. H. J. 2nd Eur. lt. inf. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.
 WILSON, Lieut. col. G. fr. 16th to 14th N.I.
 WOODHOUSE, Ens. H. A. posted to 8th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 10, 1848, v. Beville, prom.; to proc. and join his corps, Feb. 22.
 WRAY, Lieut. E. art. to perf. the duties of adj. of the h. brig. dur. abs. of Pownall, Feb. 14.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

GRAHAM, T. W. Feb. 9.

CAVALRY.

KENNEDY, R. C. Feb. 9.

INFANTRY.

BAINBRIDGE, H. C. Feb. 9.	GARTHWAITE, J. G. Feb. 9.
BARTON, L. C. Feb. 9.	HANSON, J. W. Feb. 9.
BRYANS, J. W. Feb. 9.	LAWRENCE, T. H. B. Feb. 9.
BURNES, G. J. H. Feb. 9.	

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARNOLD, Lieut. W. R. 3rd L.I. fr. March 15 to June 15, to W. coast and Mahabuleshwur.
 ASHBURNES, Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. leave to be from March 1 to May 1, instead of the dates before specified, Feb. 29.
 BERTHOE, Ens. J. F. 18th N.I. fr. Feb. 4 to March 31, to Bombay, on m. c.
 BOWLES, Lieut. J. E. 23rd N.I. to rem. at presidency till March 31, on m. c.
 BUCKLE, Lieut. C. 3rd L.C. fr. Feb. 22 to March 31, in ext. to proceed to Mahabuleshwur on m. c.
 BURNES, Lieut. J. W. S. 10th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Bombay.
 CUMMING, Lieut. col. J. P. 1st Eur. regt. 3 years' furl. to Europe.
 CURTIS, Capt. W. F. 1st L.C. fr. Feb. 9 to March 31, to rem. at Bombay.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. G. 11th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 25, to Guzerat and Bombay.
 FEARON, Lieut. and adj. P. S. 14th N.I. fr. March 5, to Rutnagherry, on m. c.
 FEARON, Lieut. D. F. 10th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to remain at Bombay, on m. c.
 FORD, Ens. St. C. 14th N.I. fr. Feb. 20 to March 1, in ext.
 FOULERTON, Capt. J. 1st grens. fr. March 1 to June 7, to Mahabuleshwur and Southern Concan.
 GODFREY, Capt. W. H. 17th N.I. fr. March 5 to May 15, to Bombay.
 HAGGARD, Lieut. T. T. art. fr. March 1 to 15, in ext.
 HAMMOND, Lieut. W. M. 20th N.I. fr. Jan. 26 to Feb. 29, to Bombay, on m. c.
 HEWITT, Lieut. F. S. 28th N.I. fr. March 5 to April 30, to Asserghur.
 HORWOOD, Capt. S. W. fr. Feb. 9 to March 19, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
 LUCAS, Lieut. A. W. fr. March 1 to 15, in ext.
 MARSTON, Lieut. E. 25th N.I. fr. March 1 to 31, in ext. to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
 MCKENNA, Lieut. A. M. fr. Feb. 19 to March 20, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
 MELLISS, Ens. G. J. 8th N.I. to rem. at presidency till March 31, on m. c.

MILFORD, Ens. S. C. 6th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to rem. at Bombay on m. c.
 MORRIS, Capt. A. 4th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe.
 OLDFIELD, Lieut. F. 3rd L.C. fr. March 10 to 31, in ext.
 PRICE, Lieut. G. W. 1st grens. leave cancelled.
 SHORTT, Ens. W. Y. H. 22nd N.I. fr. March 20 to May 20, to Bombay.
 STEVENSON, Lieut. D. 16th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Bombay.
 THOMAS, Ens. G. E. 13th N.I. leave cancelled, Feb. 12.
 WALKER, Lieut. W. 1st gren. N.I. to rem. at presidency till March 31, on m. c.
 WIDGOMBIE, Ens. W. 7th N.I. fr. Feb. 14 to March 15, in ext.
 WOODBURN, Lieut. col. A. 25th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 25, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

BEAN, Assist. surg. J. to assume med. ch. of 4th co. 4th batt. art. Feb. 22.
 BAYENSON, Assist. surg. T. A. M.D. ret. to duty, Feb. 9; to med. ch. of 13th N.I. v. Craig, on leave to Europe, Feb. 12.
 COLLUM, Assist. surg. W. placed at disp. of Madras govt. Feb. 19.
 COSTELLOE, Assist. surg. D. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Feb. 28.
 FREEMAN, Assist. surg. M.D. to assume med. ch. of 15th N.I. fr. Feb. 14.
 GIBB, Surg. to rec. med. ch. of the station staff and details fr. Surg. Montgomery, Feb. 22.
 GRAY, Surg. P. permitted to resign app. of civ. surg. of Poona, placed at disp. of C. in C. Feb. 19; to med. ch. of 2nd gren. N.I. v. Collum.
 HARRIS, Assist. surg. to rec. med. ch. of staff and details at Shikarpoor on dept. of 7th N.I.
 HOCKIN, Surg. 23rd L. I. to rec. med. ch. of the detach. of art. at Ahmedabad.
 IMPEY, Assist. surg. E. to be civ. surg. at Poona, Feb. 25.
 KNAPP, Assist. surg. has been pl. in med. ch. of the subsidiary jail on Salsette till further orders, Feb. 16.
 MALCOLMSON, Surg. J. P. to take ch. of the civil details at Shikarpore fr. Harris.
 MURRAY, Assist. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 3rd com. 3rd batt. art. fr. Assist. surg. Davies.
 MURRAY, Surg. to aff. med. aid to 6th N.I. dur. abs. of Assist. surg. Baths.
 SHAW, Assist. surg. to be oculist at the Presidency dur. abs. of Peele on m. c. Feb. 21.
 SKELDING, Assist. surg. W. to repair to the Presidency for general duty under the superintending surg. Presidency div. Feb. 22.
 STEWART, Assist. surg. J. G. M.D. will take med. ch. of a party of recruits for the 2nd Eur. reg. L. I. proceeding to Poona, and return to Bombay on completion of the duty.
 TAYLOR, Surg. W. B. to offic. as supg. surg. dur. abs. of McLennan, Feb. 22.
 THATCHER, Assist. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 4th com. 1st batt. art. and of cantonment staff and details at Sholapoor, fr. Assist. surg. Wylie.
 VAUGHAN, Assist. surg. J. to be postmaster at Aden, Feb. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BUTLER, Assist. surg. T. S. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 PEELE, Asst. surg. R. D. 2 mo. to Red Sea, Feb. 15.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

AYLESBURY, Mids. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.
 CRICKSHANK, Asst. surg. of the *Acbar*, to be lent to the *Queen*.
 FERGUSON, Lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, to be store accountant.
 GARRETT, Mids. H. N. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore.
 JAMES, Mids. H. H. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.
 LEWIS, Mids. perm. to reside on shore.
 MASON, Mids. of the *Mahi*, to be prov. mate.
 PEPPER, Capt. J. to be capt. of the *Hastings*.
 POWELL, Purser, of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore.
 SANDERS, Capt. J. P. reappointed to the *Ajdaha*.
 VAUGHAN, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to brig. *Euphrates* and also the *Tigris*.
 YOUNG, Mids. of the *Hastings*, to be prov. mate of the *Mahi*.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANNUNCIATION, Mrs. J. J. d. at Girgaum, Jan. 7.
 COLLINS, the wife of Asst. apoth. J. d. at Colaba, Feb. 29.
 DE SILVA, the wife of John, d. at Dhoolia, Feb. 9.
 GLASGOW, the lady of Rev. J. d. at Surat, Feb. 22.
 LANCASTER, the lady of Lieut. O. D. 14th N.I. s. at Rutnagherry, Feb. 16.
 MAYCOCK, the wife of Lieut. J. H.M.'s 22nd, s. at Poona, Feb. 22.
 SANDERS, the wife of Capt. J. P. I.N. d. at Colaba, Feb. 15.
 SANDYS, the wife of the Rev. C. d. at Belgaum, Feb. 12.
 SCOTT, the wife of Lieut. W. 13th N.I. s. at Belgaum, Feb. 13.
 SCOTT, Mrs. J. d. at Tardes, Feb. 29.
 TODD, the lady of M. S. H.M.'s 86th, s. at Deesa, Feb. 18.
 TYTLER, the wife of C. E. T. C.S. d. at Seloar, Feb. 13.

WILBY, the wife of Capt. W. H. M.'s 4th, s. at Bombay, Jan. 10.
WRIGHT, Mrs. d. at Belmont, Feb. 15.

MARRIAGES.

BRETT, Cornet R. R. W. 2nd L.C. to Emily G. d. of Surg. R. Elliot, 21st N.I. at Rajcote, Feb. 23.
CORKE, Henry T. to Hannah, d. of the late W. H. Eastwood, at Bombay, Feb. 14.
DE COSTA, Joseph M. to Anna Maria, d. of A. Pires, at Managom, Feb. 28.
LANGSTON, Lieut. John, 4th N.I. to Catherine M. d. of Geo. Blenkins, at Kurrachee, Feb. 22.
SARGENT, H. W. to Henrietta M. d. of R. Sargent, com. the ship *Faiz Rabahny*, at Bombay, Feb. 22.
WILSON, Capt. G. 26th N.I. to Marie L. d. of the late W. A. Jones, C.S. at Poonah, Feb. 22.

DEATHS.

BLACK, Asst. surg. C. M.D. at Bombay, Feb. 25.
BRASSNELL, Lieut. C. E. 8th N.I. at Ahmedabad, Feb. 10.
HEATLY, Charles F. s. of Pay mr. H.M.'s 86th, at Deesa, aged 6 mo. Feb. 21.
INGFIELD, Rear admiral S. H. C.B. com. in chief in the Indian Seas, at Bombay, aged 65, Feb. 23.
LOCH, Lieut. G. F. 2nd L. C. murdered bet. Porebunder and Rajcote, Feb. 12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 16. *Fazel Currim*, Ballantyne, Calcutta; *Sulmany*, Monk, Calcutta.—17. *Pemberton*, Henderson, Liverpool.—18. *John Brewer*, Brown, London; *Hamoodi*, Pulo, Penang.—19. *Sophia Moffatt*, Poole, London; *William*, Salmon, China and Singapore; *Duchess of Argyll*, Phillips, Greenock.—24. Steamer *Braganza*, Potta, China; *Trafalgar*, Richardson, Hong Kong.—26. Steamer *Sesostris*, Frushard, Suez; *George Hallett*, Sears, Boston; *Strathbaine*, Anderson, Clyde.—28. *James Hall*, Stevens, Madras; *Arab*, Stroll, Aden.—29. Steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Elphinstone*.—John Ross, Esq. and W. F. Mills, Esq.
Per *John Brewer*.—Messdames Macdonald and Henderson, Capt. Macdonald, Lieut. Henderson, 105 troops, three women, and one child.
Per *Victoria*.—Lieut. Lord A. Vane, Lieuts. J. P. Batterabee and W. P. Salmon, 60th rifles; Capt. H. Rudd, 5th N.L.I.; Mrs. Knight and Mr. Sullivan.
Per *Sir Charles Forbes*.—Lieut. C. O. Creagh, H.M.'s 86th foot; Lieut. Martin, H.M.'s 8th foot; Alex. Forbes and Charles Laman, Esqrs.
Per steamer *Braganza*.—Mrs. Simpson and children; Mrs. Doig and four children; Sir Erskine Perry; Messrs. Le Geyt, Kerr, Ogilvie, Smith, Cargill, Cooke, Robinson, and White; General Kennett, Bom. army; Capt. Reddie, Col. Straton, Mad. army; Major G. Le G. Jacob, Bom. army; Lieuts. Chitty and Leckie, ditto.
Per *Trafalgar*.—Mrs. and the Rev. Mr. M. Boys, and Mr. H. Colston.
Per *Sesostris*.—Mr. Ashburner, C.S.; Lieut. H. R. Parker, 1st Bom. C.C.; Asst. surgs. G. Bainsfather and W. F. Clay, Bom. army; Cadets A. P. Davies, B. Bruce, and A. Hawthorn, ditto.
Per *George Hallett*.—Messrs. James Sullivan and H. F. Higginson.
Per *Surat*.—Messrs. Pollock, Stewart, Jones, and Bagshaw.
Per *Loujee Family*.—Dr. Nott.
Per *James Hall*.—Miss Allen.
Per *Victoria*.—Mrs. White and family.
Per *Dwarka*.—Capt. Cathcart, Lieuts. Stock, Brackenbury, and Palmer, and Mr. Hunter.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 15. Steamer *Surat*, Collier, Surat.—17. *Hindustan*, West, China; steamer *Pekia*, Baker, Colombo; steamer *Ajaha*, Saunders, Kurrachee; *Kallibokka*, Bayly, Singapore; steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; *Juliana*, Woodhouse, Calcutta.—24. *Prince of Wales*, Jones, Calcutta.—25. *Lady Colebrooke*, McLearn, Clyde.—26. *Seaton*, Kentish, Calcutta.—27. Steamer *Semiramis*, Daniell, Cannanore and China; *Bintang*, Furness, Calcutta.—28. *Diana*, Gibson, China.—29. *Nerbudda*, Peirce, England.—MARCH 1. *Neptune*, Henderson, London.—2. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Surat*.—Mr. Stuart, Cornet Smith, 2nd cav.; Messrs. King and James.
Per *Pekia*.—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Remington, Capt. Wills, Mr. Nelson Howard.
Per *Prince of Wales*.—Mrs. Jones.
Per *Lady Colebrooke*.—Mrs. McLearn.
Per *Dwarka*.—Dr. Ogilvie, Lieuts. Church, Mainwaring, and Henderson.
Per *Bintang*.—Mrs. Sargent and Mrs. Furness.
Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Cruickshank and 3 children, with servant; Mrs. Greathed, Mrs. Doig and 4 children, with servant;

Mrs. Anson and 2 children, Mrs. Bates and 3 children, with servant; Mrs. Grimes and 2 children, Mrs. Bullock and 2 children, with servant; Mrs. C. Gibberne and 2 children, with servant; Mrs. Willing and a child of Capt. Fulljames's; Mrs. A. Remington, H. W. Greathed, Esq. Ben. C.S.; Mr. Bates, Maj. Anson, Capt. Cruickshank, Bom. engs.; H. Rogers, Esq.; Asst. surg. J. Craig, 13th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. Forster, H.M.'s 28th foot; Capt. C. Gibberne, 29th Bom. N.I.; Capt. F. Vardon, 25th Mad. N.I.; Capt. J. T. Gorie, H.M.'s 28th foot; Lieut. C. Creagh, H.M.'s 86th foot; Lieut. W. P. Salmon, H.M.'s 60th rifles; Lieut. J. P. Batteraby, H.M.'s 60th regt.; A. Remington, Esq.; Col. F. Straton, 7th Mad. cav.; James Douglas Robinson, Esq. Mad. C.S.; Asst. surg. Butler, Bom. army; Lieut. J. Bendyshe, H.M.'s 10th regt.; F. J. Fegan, Esq. R.N.; Lieut. V. O. Ingfield, R.N.; and Ens. Bourne, H.M.'s 28th foot.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, March 2, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	Rs. 108 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do.	1825-26	.. Rs. 101½ do.
5 Do. do.	1829-30	.. Rs. 102½ do.
4 Do. do.	1832-33	.. Rs. 86½ do.
4 Do. do.	1835-36	.. Rs. 80 to 81 do. Co.
5 Do. do.	1841-42	.. Rs. 97 to 98 do.
4 Do. do.	1842-43	.. Rs. 80 to 81 do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 29 per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	1½ to 1½ do.
Commercial do.	8 do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	37 do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	Par.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	..	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d. per rupee.
3 months'	..	1s. 9½d.
1 month	..	1s. 8½d.
At sight	..	1s. 8½d.
On China at 60 days'	..	Rs. 205 per 100 Sp. drs.
On Madras at 30 days'	..	98
Do. at sight	..	99
On Calcutta at 60 days'	..	98 to 98½
Do. 30 days'	..	99
Do. at sight	..	99 per cent. prem.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 8
Do. (dragons)	.. 11 8
Bank of England Notes, per £.	.. 11 4
Spanish Dollars, per 100	.. 222
German Crowns, "	.. 216
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	.. 103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	.. 16 to 16½

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, per ton of 20 cwt., 4l. 5s.
To China, per candy, Rs. 17½.

MARKETS.

Wednesday afternoon, 5 o'clock, 1st of March, 1848.—Since our report per last mail, the same uneasy feeling of tightness in the money market has been experienced, and has prevailed beyond precedent in commercial circles. Credit in the bazaar remains at a most distressing ebb, and confidence in individuals has been severely shaken. Under these depressing circumstances, our market, both for imports and exports, shews no signs of improvement, and has remained much the same as for the month before it had done. Business, however, has been done, during the fortnight to a fair extent, at former low rates, for Cotton Goods, Yarns, and Cotton Wool; while, for Metals, the prices remain steady as formerly, and fall prices have been obtained for parcels of Sheet Copper and Swedish Bar Iron.—Bank stocks continue on the decline. We quote, to-day, Oriental at 1½ per cent. premium, Commercial at 9 per cent. discount, and Bombay Bank at 29 per cent. premium. The steamer with the London mail of 24th of January, which arrived on the evening of the 26th ultimo, brought intelligence rather more encouraging, as money was getting easy, though confidence was by no means restored generally; markets for produce were generally steady, with a tendency to keep so, or advance in those articles considered low, and likely to attract speculation from their being so.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ROMER, the wife of Arthur, d. at Kandy, Feb. 8.
STEWART, the lady of H. d. at Colpetty, Jan. 29.
WHITING, the lady of W. H. d. at Trincomalee, Jan. 24.

MARRIAGE.

POWER, Lieut. E. H. 7th M.L.C. to Isabel B. d. of Lieut. col. Braybrooke, comg. Ceylon rifles, at Ceylon, Jan. 29.

DEATHS.

DALZIEL, Mary, wife of John, at Colpetty, Feb. 3.
MILLAR, John O. at Galle, aged 5 weeks, Feb. 2.
ONDAATJE, Rev. J. J. at Colombo, aged 59, Jan. 20.
RORLOFSZ, Henry E. s. of T. at Batticaloa, aged 8 mo. Dec. 30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 8. *Admiral Moorsom*, McGill, London; *Anna and Mary*, Stephens, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Lieut. Cox, Mr. Wm. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. DeHachy, and 6 children.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 5. *Ameer*, Turnbull, London; *Eliza*, Warwick, Akyab; *Anna and Mary*, Colombo.

PESHAWUR.

DEATH OF NAIB MAHOMED SHEREEF.

Died, at Peshawur, on the 21st of December, very deeply regretted, Naib Mahomed Shereef, the Kuzelbash, one of the few staunch supporters from first to last of British interests in Affghanistan, and first known as the friend and companion of the late Sir A. Burnes on his visit to Kabul in 1838. During the occupation of that city, he was extensively employed by the commissariat, and his house and table were ever open to all officers; from the envoy to the youngest ensign, at different times, all partook of his hospitality, which was as open as day: in those times he lived, freely indulging in the forbidden juice of the grape, but for some years before his death had foresworn it, and, as he said, taba kurred. On the breaking out of the insurrection, he was one of the first who rallied round the late Captain Trevor, and the writer of this brief tribute to his memory has reason to believe that, had his advice been taken, far otherwise would have been the result of that, at first, petty outbreak. He never ceased, during the two months the troops held the cantonments, to assist the force in every possible way, advancing large sums of money from his private purse, and at much personal risk kept up communication with the captives, sending them clothes and money. From him emanated the scheme of their release, for which another took all the credit and reaped the benefit. The writer is convinced that there is not one of the survivors among the captives but will read this notice with deep regret. Naib Mahomed Shereef, for his eminent services, enjoyed a pension of Rs. 400 a month from Government, which it is hoped may be continued to his family.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 19.

CHINA.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF HONG-KONG.

The table now published of the revenue and expenditure of the colony for the year 1847 exhibits a result which, from the reports current of its downward progress, few could have anticipated. In order that the improvement in increased revenue and decreased expenditure may be more clearly understood, we subjoin comparative tables for three years, that is, from the time they were first officially published:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, SHewing THE INCREASE AND DECREASE IN 1847 AS COMPARED WITH 1846.

	Revenue.	
	Increase in 1847.	Decrease in 1847.
Taxes	£664 6 1	
Duties		£304 5 5½
Excise	1,058 17 7	
Licenses		571 17 8
Fees of office	802 0 1	
Fines, and forfeitures ..	1,196 16 5½	
Reimbursements, &c., and sums recovered ..	429 5 7½	
Sale of Government property ..		13 12 2
Miscellaneous	678 8 2	
Sailing letters		8 2 4
	£4,829 13 11½	£797 17 7½
	797 17 7½	
Improved revenue in 1847 over 1846 ..	£4,031 16 4	

Expenditure.

	Increase in 1847.	Decrease in 1847.
Civil and revenue establishments (supposing marine department to have been included under one of those heads in 1846) ..		£5,046 6 8½
Ecclesiastical		84 17 11
Judicial and police		2,413 1 1½
Medical	5 12 11	
Public works and buildings ..		2,304 5 7
Compensation for removing houses, &c.		537 19 11½
Conveyance of convicts	1,238 10 10	
Miscellaneous		159 6 3½
	£1,244 3 9	£10,635 17 7½
		1,244 3 9
Decrease expenditure in 1847 over 1846 ..		£9,391 13 10½

Memorandum.

The total revenue in 1845 was £32,242; in 1846, £37,047; in 1847, £31,078.	
The total expenditure in 1845 was £66,726; in 1846, £60,351; in 1847, £50,959.	
The revenue of 1847, as compared with 1845, has improved*	£8,836 8 11½
The expenditure of 1847, as compared with 1845, has decreased	15,767 3 7½
Total improvement in 1847, as compared with 1845, ..	£24,603 12 6½
Revenue of 1847, as compared with 1846, has increased	£4,031 16 4
Expenditure of 1847, as compared with 1846, has decreased	9,391 13 10½
Total improvement in 1847, as compared with 1846, ..	£13,423 10 2½

— China Mail.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, April 4, 1848.

THIS is a progressive age—so at least it is said. But in some instances the progress seems to be rather crab-like. This is eminently the case in some of the so-called law reforms, from which we have been taught to expect so much benefit, but which have resulted in producing little of any thing but mischief, save and except to the individuals fortunate enough to secure the multitudinous appointments created under them, and to become entitled thereby to share in the spoil. That very remarkable specimen of the judicial mind which now gives tongue from the chief seat of the Supreme Court of Bombay has long been impressed with a desire to get rid of all the securities which have been devised for bringing a disputed case before the courts of law in such a manner that the real points at issue may be clearly understood and justly decided. He some time since recorded his opinions for the enlightenment of his contemporaries; but nobody but ourselves, we fear, took the trouble of perusing them. They certainly made no impression anywhere; and Sir THOMAS BASKINE PEAR, finding that writing did not answer his purpose, resolved to try what could be done by a different process. A few weeks back he suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from Bombay, and it was subsequently ascertained that he was in Calcutta. What could be his business there was a question anxiously asked, but never satisfactorily met till it was answered by the appearance, in

* Being two-thirds of Mr. Montgomery Martin's estimate of the total revenue.

the *Calcutta Gazette*, of the draft of "An Act for extending the Jurisdiction of the Small Court at Bombay, and for enabling a uniform mode of procedure to be adopted in Causes of Small Amount, at Law and in Equity." Now, supposing such a measure to be necessary—supposing the draft of the proposed act to be faultless—still there does not seem to be occasion for any extraordinary hurry in passing it. Bombay might continue to exist a little longer without the blessing of cook-shop law, as it has heretofore existed without it, and as the other presidencies will, for any thing that appears to the contrary, still continue to exist. However, this was not the view taken in the Supreme Court of Bombay, nor in the legislative department at Fort William. Sir THOMAS PERRY quitted his Court as abruptly as did another judge during the administration of Sir JOHN MALCOLM, and dashed for Calcutta with the frantic energy of a man on a mission of life and death. Arriving there, we may presume that he rushed into Government House at "headlong speed," as Bertram Rivingham rode into the "high church of Egleston," and entering pale, breathless, and agitated, declared, as soon as he could command the use of speech, that unless the boon he asked were granted, Bombay might as well be sunk in the Arabian Sea, or overtaken by the fury of the elements, like the Lacadive isles. The *salus populi* was at stake, and PERRY's was the patriot hand that was to elevate it to its proper place of *suprema lex*. Such we may suppose to have been the substance and circumstances of the Chief Justice's representation to the Government of India, and it was not made in vain:—

"He sung, and they consented
To grant the patriot's prayer,
The council stern relented,
Moved by his wild despair;"

And, recollecting that what is done quickly is twice done, they declared that rules should not stand in the way of the Chief Justice's wishes, and that his victory over the law should be not only complete but speedy. So forth came an ever-memorable draft for remodelling the Supreme Court of Bombay upon the approved model of Kingsgate Street, Holborn. By this admirable piece of legislative wisdom, the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Judges—they are still to bear this magnificent title, though their function for the future will be chiefly to administer chandler's law—the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Judges in the Small Cause Court at Bombay is to extend "to all causes, whether at law or equity, where the subject-matter claimed or in dispute does not exceed the value of one thousand Company's rupees," and "to all causes founded on bills of exchange, hoondees, accounts stated and signed, and other written securities for the payment of money." A pretty good sweep this last clause makes, but it is not enough, for the drag-net of the petty jurisdiction is to draw into it further "*all causes which the parties to the suit shall consent to bring before the Court;*" that is to say, all causes whatever are to be brought within the meshes of small cause jurisdiction, because that jurisdiction, being a pet object of the Chief Justice, he will in all cases recommend the use of it, and we know by experience, in this country, that after a judge has recommended any particular course, counsel and attorneys cannot with prudence take any other, because they dare not subject their client to the risk of having his cause decided before a hostile tribunal.

It is impossible for us to examine the draft in detail. If

space permitted such examination, we should, we think, be enabled to astonish our readers. To a few points, however, we may advert. The plaintiff and defendant are usually to appear in person, according to the approved practice of the Court of Piepowder, which holds its sittings during the continuance of Bartholomew fair; but there are certain cases in which the parties may be excused from personal attendance. They are thus stated:—"If ill, if absent from Bombay, if engaged in the public service, if exempted on account of rank from appearing in the Courts of the East-India Company, if of advanced age, if of the female sex, if there is a co-plaintiff who appears in person, or a co-defendant defending jointly," (nothing, by the way, is said of his appearance, so it may be inferred that the mere fact of there being such a co-defendant is sufficient, whether he appear or not); and lastly, "if not personally cognizant of the matter in dispute." But in all these cases the judge may refuse to hold the party excused, unless he is satisfied "that the excuse is made in good faith, or that the matter of the excuse exists in a sufficient degree to justify him in admitting it." The exemption from the necessity of personal appearance, when absent from Bombay, we hold to be a great indulgence. A man at the Hebrides or at Guatemala is not compellable to appear in person in the ready-made law-shop of the Supreme Court of Bombay, the exemption being, as we take it, grounded upon the principle so satisfactorily laid down by Sir BOYLE ROCHE, that birds are the only two-legged animals enjoying the privilege of being in two places at once. But the discretion reposed in the judges of declaring on the sufficiency of the excuse, seems to us likely to be productive of some embarrassment to those learned persons. For instance: How ill must a man be to entitle him to be excused? Is there any philosophical instrument by which illness of all kinds may be measured, and the degree noted with arithmetical precision? If not, the answer to the judge's inquiry—how ill is the suitor?—is likely to resemble the explanation which LISTON, in one of THEODORE HOOK's farces, used to offer of the state of a person whom he had reported dead. Misunderstanding an exclamation of "how, dead!" as an inquiry, he was wont to reply, "How dead? Why very dead indeed—as dead as a door-nail." We pass over such questions, though they must occur, as the following—In what degree is the suitor engaged in the public service? In what degree is he exempted on account of rank from appearing in the Court of the East-India Company? In what degree is he of advanced age?—but we must pause on the next exemption, which relieves from personal appearance those of the female sex. This alleged fact is the "matter of the excuse;" and, according to the draft of the Act, the judge is to determine whether or not it exists in a sufficient degree. Consequently, one of the questions which this functionary will have to put to himself will be,—Is this person sufficiently of the female sex to justify me in admitting the excuse? We have followed the words of the draft closely to avoid all chance of misrepresentation. Then, as to the cases of co-plaintiffs and co-defendants, common sense would suggest that a man must either be in such a position or not; but the Bombay Supreme Court has nothing to do with common sense, and accordingly is to inquire to what extent the relation exists, if it exist at all. If would be well, however, if nothing more than nonsense could be alleged against this Draft Act. It

was, of course, not so intended; but we scruple not to assert that, if it had been designed to establish a court in which the judges should be invested with absolute and uncontrollable power without responsibility, the design could not have been carried out more successfully than by such an Act as that before us. The judge is every thing, from the first step of proceeding to the last. In addition to his proper functions as a judge, he is to be attorney and counsel on both sides. He is to settle every thing in a "talkee," as the negroes say, with the plaintiff and defendant. Parties to the suits, and their wives,—the wives are specially mentioned—are to be admitted as witnesses, and to swear as much and as hardly as their consciences (should they happen to be troubled with such troublesome monitors) will let them. Can any thing be more monstrous than all this? We have seen judges in our own Courts at home, and in our own days, who, though well-intentioned men, invariably, and probably unconsciously to themselves, took a side upon every trial at which they presided. What sort of justice would have been rendered if they had possessed the powers now proposed to be entrusted—or possibly by this time actually entrusted—to the judges at Bombay? But this "cheap law" is to be paid for by suitors, not in remuneration to persons employed in carrying on their causes, but in a fine levied at the portal of justice, which may thus literally be said to be sold, unless, indeed, it be answered that the article thus sold is not justice. The clerk of the Court is "to demand and receive from the plaintiff in any suit brought in the said Court" five per cent. upon the sum claimed up to a thousand rupees, and one per cent. upon any sum in excess of the thousand! This is bad enough, but this is not all. Every party coming into this notable Court, or dragged there against his will, enters as the proposer of a new law in one of the ancient republics entered the national assembly—with a rope round his neck. Let Englishmen read this—"The Court may in every case impose a fine on the plaintiff or defendant, if it should appear that either party respectively had no reasonable ground for suing or defending." And so a man for seeking to obtain or defending what he believes to be his right is in danger of being punished by fine; why not by imprisonment? Did we say "what he believes to be his right? Is it not to be feared that in some cases a man may be thus punished for maintaining what actually is his right. Does the Supreme Court of Bombay, or its eminent Chief Justice, claim infallibility? If this be not possessed, it is just possible that a wrong decree may sometimes be given, and consequently that a plaintiff or defendant may be fined for the ignorance, the negligence, the stupidity, the blundering, or the forgetfulness of him who inflicts the fine!

But there is something more astounding yet. Persons prevaricating, or making false statements, or committing perjury, instead of being sent to take their trial for such offence, may be punished on the moment by a fine, inflicted at the discretion of the judge. Perjury—aye, perjury, so runs the draft, is to be punishable by fine. A wretch comes into a court of justice, invokes the God of Truth as a witness to falsehood (such will be the case with a European perjurer), and the judge may inflict upon him "a moderate fine." These are the words of the draft—"a moderate fine." So light an offence as perjury must not be dealt with too harshly—the perjurer must be fined, but let the fine be moderate. We dwell not, however, upon this. We

look to the principle of allowing a judge to deal with false testimony or suspicious testimony in this off-hand way. A witness is timid, or forgetful, or awkward in the use of language, and in many instances, moreover, will give his testimony in a language which the judge does not understand. But if that awful personage choose to regard him as a prevaricator, he may fine him; if he choose to regard him as guilty of the heinous crime of perjury, he may take his money, and blast his character, without the solemnity of a trial, without the interposition of any other authority, without giving the unhappy man an opportunity of proving his innocence, but in the summary way in which an oriental *cauzy* carries out the unimpeachable dictates of his own caprice, whatever they may be. The fate of the witness may hang on the state of the judge's digestive powers. If the judge should chance to be bilious,—and the liver is very apt to be disordered in an Indian climate,—an innocent person may be made to smart for it. Surely it cannot be an English settlement in which this is permitted. Surely it cannot be an English judge who recommends such a system, accepts the superintendence of it, and is prepared to act upon it; or if that be possible, it cannot—no it cannot—be that the judge bears the name of *ERSKINE*, a man whose life was passed in maintaining the principles of constitutional law, and who, on his elevation to the peerage, chose for his motto the words "TRIAL BY JURY."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE POPULATION AND MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Having been led, in the course of some inquiries into the mortality which prevails in our Indian possessions, to the perusal of an interesting paper which was read by Colonel Sykes before the Statistical Section of the British Association at York, in September, 1844, on "The Population and Mortality of Calcutta," I have thought that a few observations on this subject, drawn from different sources, might be interesting to your numerous readers who may have friends or relatives exposed to the influence of climate or the risks of mortality in that distant city. It is not to be expected that the same correctness or completeness of observations exists as is to be found in this country, where the statistics of health and population are beginning deservedly to occupy a large share of public attention. The facts which are brought together will, therefore, not only in some respects appear unconnected, but they will present anomalies in the comparison which will draw the attention of the medical profession and others best capable of explaining or pointing out the deficiencies of the tables. A great good may thus be accomplished by the very imperfections of the present returns. The principal deficiencies to which attention will have to be directed are, first, the ages and the sexes of the existing population, in default of which the very interesting question of the mortality amongst European, as compared with native children, must always remain unsettled; second, the ages of the dying, particularly distinguishing Europeans from natives; and third, the number and description of the strangers, by the influx of whom the present amount of population must be maintained, since it is evident that, with the extraordinary disproportion of the sexes, which is hereafter pointed out, the existing population could not be continued without the immigration of foreigners. Some local difficulties may probably exist in the removal of each of these defects in the observations; but no apology will probably be required for the suggestion of the most important data to be obtained.

Calcutta is situated in latitude 22° 33' N., and longitude 88° 20' E., at the distance of 100 miles from the sea. The selection of the locality appears to have been made by Mr. Job Charnock, in 1689-90, less with regard for the comfort and health of its future multitude of inhabitants, as for a reason, which has long since disappeared, "a large shady tree," which adorned the village of Sootanatty, on the east bank of the river below Hooghly. One of the adjoining villages, which came

into possession of the English about this time, is said to have been called Calcutta, from a temple dedicated to the goddess Kalée, and hence the origin of the English name. Even at that early period, the insalubrity of the site was noticed by travellers, and since then, hurricanes, fevers, and epidemics have, at different times, committed fearful ravages. The present city is the growth of a comparatively very short period. In 1737, a great hurricane destroyed the town and the shipping, when the water rose forty feet higher than the usual level of the Ganges, and 20,000 boats, canoes, ships, &c. are said to have been destroyed, and 300,000 souls to have perished. In 1756, after its capture and destruction by Suraj-ud-dowlah, only seventy houses belonged to the English; and the Old Fort and Clive Street, for many years after this event, comprehended the whole of Calcutta. Since then, the progress of population has been more rapid than the march of improvement. Many schemes have been proposed for the drainage and ventilation, especially for the drainage of the salt-water lakes, which cover a surface of nearly 7,000 acres, at about three miles to the eastward of Calcutta, and the annual subsiding of which has been the frequent source of disease. Considerable good has been effected; but in discussions and the execution of works on an extensive scale, much time is wasted, whilst the population, continually increasing, requires the most energetic exertions to keep pace with the provisions necessary to ensure the public health.

Like all cities which have not been subjected to any systematic inquiry, the population of Calcutta was formerly greatly exaggerated. In 1800, the Police Committee furnished a Report to the Governor-General, in which the population of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, was estimated at 500,000 souls; and in 1814, report had magnified it to even 700,000. In 1819, however, when a more practical attempt was made to arrive at an approximation to the truth by the assessors appointed to revise the rates assessed on houses and other buildings, the returns for the four divisions of Calcutta, as prepared by one of the Committee, from the assessors' statements, were as follows:

1.—Estimated Population of Calcutta in 1819.

Christians ...	13,138
Mahomedans ...	48,168
Hindooes ...	118,203
Chinese ...	414
Total ...	179,913

This is a great diminution of the estimate formerly given. It is exclusive of the suburbs, and may probably, even with that allowance, be below the real number. By adopting the plan of stationing sircars and peons at the principal outlets of the town, the former of whom threw to the latter a cowrie for every hundred passengers, the number of non-residents, who entered the town daily, was calculated to be nearly 100,000 persons. In the course of 1835 and 1836, in consequence of the exertions of Dr. J. Ranald Martin, a committee was appointed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a fever hospital for the natives, and the labours of the committee resulted in the collection of a valuable body of evidence, from medical practitioners and others, on the various interesting questions relating to the health and population both of the European and native portion of the town, and a most important report on the extraordinary facts which came before them. The necessity of the case led to the appointment of a municipal committee for local improvements, whose exertions were warmly encouraged both by Sir C. T. Metcalfe and Lord Auckland. Since then the subject has not been allowed to drop, and we are happy to see that the practical skill and well-known abilities of Mr. Sims, the engineer lately sent out by the East-India Company to report on the practicability and advantages of railroads, have been added to those of local talented officers, to carry out the important objects for which this committee was originally formed. To return, however, to our more immediate subject;—amongst the papers laid before the first-named committee was one by Dr. Stewart, giving the census of the population for 1832, which is inserted here, in order to afford a rough comparison with the last authentic census made by Capt. Birch, to which I shall presently allude.

2.—Estimated Population of Calcutta in 1832.

	Resident in the division.	Employed in the division, residing in another.	Employed in the division, residing out of town.	Number of Habitations.
Proprietors..	38,004	..	..	Puckah houses 1,538
Byas ..	89,367	22,751	21,883	Tiled huts 19,419
Servants ..	26,369	18,018	18,985	Straw huts.... 36,496
	153,680	38,769	40,867	56,323

This will give a total resident population, in the divisions of the town itself, of 189,399; and a small increase, when compared with the previous enumeration in 1819; but we will pass on to the calculation made by Capt. Birch, who, from his position had great opportunities of ensuring its comparative correctness. It was subjected to various tests at the time, and is reported to have occupied eight months in perfecting—no great merit, by the bye, in a census, the principal object of which is to obtain the number of the population on a given day, and which, if continued during the fluctuations of mortality, may be justly suspected of affording only an uncertain standard of comparison. It was taken in 1837, and the following are the results, distinguishing males from females in the different classes of the inhabitants:—

3.—Estimated Population of Calcutta in 1837.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	In 100 of the Population.	In 100 of each Class.	
					Males.	Females.
English ..	1,853	1,185	3,138	1.37	62.3	37.7
Eurarians ..	2,859	1,796	4,746	2.67	62.2	37.8
Portuguese ..	1,715	1,475	3,190	1.39	53.8	46.2
French ..	101	59	160	.07	63.1	36.9
Mahomedans ..	39,334	19,810	59,744	26.57	66.3	33.7
Moguls ..	314	195	509	.22	61.7	38.3
Arabs ..	372	79	351	.15	77.5	22.5
Hindooes ..	85,145	52,506	137,651	59.92	61.9	38.1
Low Castes ..	12,974	7,619	19,694	8.31	66.3	33.7
Mugs ..	450	233	683	.30	66.9	34.1
Madrassee ..	30	25	55	.02	84.5	15.5
Armenians ..	465	171	636	.28	73.1	26.9
Jews ..	185	123	307	.13	60.3	39.7
Parses ..	32	8	40	.02	88.	12.
Chinese ..	243	119	362	.16	67.1	32.9
Native Christians	30	19	49	.02	61.2	38.8
	144,893	84,812	229,705	100	63.1	36.9

I have calculated the proportions of the sexes, in order to point out more forcibly the most singular feature of this table, which, as Col. Sykes justly remarks, is the universal excess in the number of males over females, in every class of the population, not merely amongst those who are strangers to the soil, and amongst whom such an anomaly might have been not unreasonably expected, but amongst the Mahomedans, the Hindooes, the low castes, and the Portuguese, who form together more than 85 per cent. of the resident population. Amongst the Portuguese, the proportion of females is by far the greatest; but even this falls considerably short of what is usually found in other great cities, and even in some other parts of India, as far as any investigation has been attempted. Col. Sykes mentions, that in Bagulkoto the proportion was 100 males to 101.25 females; in Guinness Pait 100 males to 101.14 females; and in a census, which he himself effected in the Deccan, the proportion amongst 3½ millions of inhabitants was, in the Poona collectorate, 100 males to 94 females, and in the Dharwar collectorate, 100 males to 98 females. In order to afford some measure of comparison, I insert here the proportion of the sexes, as it is found to exist in other cities and countries.

4.—Proportion of the Sexes in different Countries.

No. of Inhabitants.	Date of Census.	Country or City.	In 100 Females.	
			Males.	Females.
18,540,682	1841 ..	Great Britain ..	48.6	51.4
1,875,498	.. ..	London ..	45.9	54.1
34,280,178	1841 ..	France ..	49.4	50.6
36,950,401	1840 ..	Austria ..	49.3	50.7
383,818	.. ..	Vienna ..	47.5	52.4
14,928,501	1840 ..	Prussia ..	49.0	51.0
311,491	.. ..	Berlin ..	50.3	49.7
3,025,439	1835 ..	Sweden ..	46.3	53.7
62,655	.. ..	Stockholm ..	47	53
370,089	1835 ..	New York ..	46.7	53.3
5,359	1832 ..	Macao ..	35.7	64.3
187,413	1846 ..	New South Wales ..	60.1	39.9
38,368	.. ..	Sydney ..	54.3	45.7
195,396	Report in 1838	District of Nattore, Bengal ..	51.5	48.5
229,705	1837 ..	Calcutta ..	63.1	36.9

It will thus be seen, that in European states the females exceed the males in nearly all populations, on the average of the whole, and that the excess is still greater in the large cities, whilst the native population of Calcutta differs in this respect from nearly all other towns and countries to which reference can be made. The nearest approach to the condition of Calcutta will be noticed in the returns for New South Wales and Sydney, of which some elaborate tables, drawn up with great skill and judgment, by Mr. Neison, from the original documents, have

been published in the last number of the *Statistical Journal*. Whether the difference alluded to arises from defective returns, or from the greater mortality amongst females, when compared with males, it is equally a subject worthy of the attention of Government and of the medical statist, since a population so composed can only keep up its numbers by large and continual immigration. It is important to ascertain whether the contrast is due to the influence of climate, peculiarly fatal to the female constitution, or to any other circumstances in their condition capable of amelioration. It cannot be accounted for by the influx of foreigners, as the above remarks are confined to the native residents; nor to the addition of natives from the country villages, unless a different law prevails in the East from that in Europe, since in London and other large cities supplied from a similar source, the proportion of resident females is still greater than that of males. Whatever be the cause, the results deserve serious consideration in a moral as well as physical point of view, as the records of our own colonies have proved to us, that where the male population is greatly in excess, vice and corruption have been more fearfully prevalent. Space will not allow of our going into a more minute examination of this part of the subject, however interesting, and we will proceed, therefore, to examine the mortality which has prevailed of late years amongst different classes of the community resident in Calcutta; but before entering on this subject, we give the following as the estimated population of the suburbs of Calcutta. Dr. Stewart states that the census of the suburbs was made at his request, with great care, by Mr. Patton, in 1836.

5.—*Estimated Population in the Suburbs of Calcutta, including both Sides of the River.*

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Hindoos	96,534	39,839	136,373
Mussulmans	41,428	19,626	61,054
East Indians	970	265	1,235
Europeans	624	116	740
	141,546	59,846	201,392
Hindoos in service .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	41,109
Mussulmans in service .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6,950
Native lodgers, or passengers .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	15,891
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	265,253

These are distributed in 201 villages. In the thannahs on the east side of the river, the number of mehals is described as 187; brick houses, of one and two floors, 3,606; native huts, 57,850; and native houses, 1,262; whilst the total resident population to these number of habitations was 143,537, exclusive of servants and lodgers.

In examining the tables of the mortality, which is found to prevail in Calcutta, we shall perceive a great difference in the comparative rate amongst different classes, even during the same periods of years. It is not possible at present to obtain any great degree of accuracy, from the difficulty of allowing for the increase or fluctuation of the population. The numbers of the last census have been, therefore, assumed as the standard of comparison. The deaths amongst Protestants are derived from the average of the burials registered in the Protestant burial-ground for the twenty years from 1817 to 1836, inclusive, comprising also, since 1826, those which are separately distinguished for the Scotch burial-ground to the latter date. The Catholic burials are for the same twenty years, recorded against the classes of French and Portuguese, in the burial-grounds of the church of D. Rozario, the principal church, and of the Boitoeknah church. It is satisfactory to observe, that the burials amongst Protestants have not increased of late years, though the number existing must have been considerably augmented. The Europeans and Eurasians live in comparative comfort; but the Portuguese, who form the larger proportion of the Catholic burials, are described as very subject to sickness and exposed to much privation. Another circumstance to account for the less mortality apparent amongst the English may be the fact, that their numbers are recruited by the immigration of persons in the prime of life; but even allowing for this circumstance, the difference is still very great. The deaths amongst the Hindoos and Mussulmans afford a better standard of comparison with the population enumerated in the census, as they are comprised in the period from 1832 to 1842, and which being five years before and five years after the year in which the census was made, may be presumed to represent a more correct average of the mortality per cent. in these two classes. It should be observed the years 1833 and 1834, following the sea inundations, were marked by an unusual degree of mortality amongst both these classes.

6.—*Showing the Mortality per Cent. in different Classes of the Population of Calcutta.*

	Living 1837.	Deaths per cent.		
		Average 1832 to 1836.	Average 1832 to 1842.	Average 1817 to 1836.
Protestants (English and Eurasians) ..	7,884	3.46	..	3.5
Catholics (Portuguese and French) ..	3,350	11.82	..	12.44
Mahomedans	59,604	2.7	3.47	..
Hindoos	157,473	6.07	5.71	..
Armenians	636	4	..	..
Native Christians ..	49	7.14	..	..
	238,996			

In the whole population, the mean of all the observations shewed an average mortality of 4.56 per cent. per annum. For the three years immediately following the census the following is the average mortality:—

7.—*Mortality per cent. in the different Classes in 1837-8 and 9.*

	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.
1837	5.46	2.29	4.56
1838	5.81	2.53	6.22
1839	5.44	2.35	4.17
Mean	5.57	2.39	4.96

On the average of deaths from 1813 to 1830 the mortality in six large towns in England, namely, York, Norwich, Plymouth, Hull, Portsmouth, and Liverpool, was 2.95 per cent., and that of London, for the same period, 2.84 per cent. By comparing the latter with the proportion for some of the classes into which the population of Calcutta is divided, it may be concluded that some improvement may be effected when this subject has obtained the attention it merits, since it is evident that other causes than that of climate must exist to create so wide a difference. There are many reasons, for instance, to account for the greater mortality amongst the Hindoos than the Mahomedans, though both are natives of the same place. The latter are decidedly more cleanly in habit, and enjoy a better diet, whilst all accounts concur in placing both the physical and moral character of the former at a very low ebb. But those causes which principally affect the health, habits of uncleanness, insensibility to the feelings of others, by which the sick and dying are neglected when they most need attention, the profligacy of many of the castes from the restriction on the remarriage of widows, and the obscenity, the drunkenness, and the degraded character of their religious festivals; the practice of polygamy, which has been found every where to deteriorate the health of the population where it prevails; and lastly, their wretched clothing, and even the want of fuel to meet the changes of the season (a want which may sound strange to an English ear in connection with an Indian climate); all are characteristics of the Hindoos, which have a fatal effect on their general health, and have been noticed at large by more than one writer.

To compare properly the mortality amongst Europeans in India with that in other countries, the half-castes or Eurasians should have been separated from the Protestants, with whom they appear combined, but the mortality of the soldiers in garrison at Fort William may be compared with that of soldiers in other places:—

8.—*Mortality amongst the Garrison of Fort William compared with that of Soldiers in other Places.*

	Per cent. of strength.	
	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.
1832 to 1838.—In garrison at Fort William	188	7.33
— Dinapore	240	10.00
1835 to 1844.—Bengal Presidency	179	7.28
— Madras Presidency	134	3.85
— Bombay Presidency	174	5.07
1830 to 1836.—Dragoons and Dragoon Guards in Great Britain	93	1.4

Compared with the military returns in European countries, and even in other parts of India, the mortality amongst the troops in Fort William is very great; but that the health of the soldiers is susceptible of great improvement, by attending to

their condition, and encouraging the formation of more steady habits in the men, may be proved by a very interesting table prepared by Dr. Macleod, and printed in Dr. Martin's admirable Report on the Medical Topography of Calcutta.

9.—*Health of Temperance Societies in Regiments in Bengal, as shown by the Admissions and Number in Hospital per Cent. of Strength.*

	Admitted into Hospital.		Daily in Hospital.	
	Temperance Members.	Remainder.	Temperance Members.	Remainder.
January	5.33	10.15	3.54	8.05
February	4.78	10.07	3.27	8.27
March	6.94	13.66	3.94	8.66
April	9.35	18.81	5.47	10.32
May	5.38	14.77	5.24	10.06
June	5.06	14.66	4.55	10.33
	36.84	81.51	3.84	9.37

From an inspection of this table it will be seen that on an average of six months, where 81 admissions into hospital took place amongst soldiers who were not members of the Temperance Societies, only 36 of those who were members were subject to attacks of sickness; and that, whilst the number of the former who were constantly in hospital was nearly 94 per thousand, that of the latter was only 38. The average number reported sick at 74 monthly musters in Great Britain, according to Mr. Finlaison's Report, was, in the infantry, 4.98 per cent. of strength. A considerable difference will consequently be observed in favour of soldiers belonging to Temperance Societies, even whilst exposed to the risks of the climate of India. These are facts which, if made known to the men themselves, might assist the efforts of those officers who are anxious for the health and comforts of the soldiers, and desirous of pointing out to them how much they may gain by their own efforts, and by a firm determination to refuse indulgencies which, however exasperating they may appear at the time, lead to confirmed habits, demoralizing to the character and fatal to life.

This letter has already extended to greater length than was originally expected; but if the subject should appear of sufficient interest, it may be continued in another, in which I should beg leave to make a few observations on the mortality amongst children, and on the influence of the seasons on the health of the inhabitants of Calcutta.

I remain, Sir,

Equitable Office,
Blackfriars, 24th March, 1848.

Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL BROWN.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

MARCH 11.—*Mitford v. Reynolds.*—The present application was a petition by Miss Eliza Henrietta Pattle, the daughter of a Lieutenant Pattle, who was the brother of Mrs. Mitford, and was killed in action in 1803. Miss Pattle, after the age of 18, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Mitford, and resided with them. Whilst at Dacca, she became engaged to a gentleman named Huddleston, a Roman Catholic. On the 31st of October, 1824, her uncle, Mr. Mitford, signed a bond, by which he became bound to James Pattle and William Pattle (uncles of the petitioner) in the sum of 40,000 sicca rupees, the said bond to be void on payment of 20,000 sicca rupees, with interest at 6 per cent. An indenture of settlement was also executed of even date, between Huddleston of the first part, the petitioner of the second part, Mr. Mitford of the third part, and the testator's uncles and another person of the fourth part, which, after reciting the intended marriage, and certain stocks to which Miss Pattle was personally entitled, and that in prospect of the marriage Mr. Mitford had executed the bond, provided, that until the solemnization of the marriage according to the forms of the Protestant Church, or in case it should not be solemnized within twelve calendar months after the date of those presents, the said James Pattle and William Pattle, or the survivor of them, should stand possessed of the trust moneys, &c., in trust for the said Eliza Henrietta Pattle, her executors, &c., absolutely; and a bond was also executed by Mr. Huddleston. The marriage was not solemnized, and Mr. Mitford delivered the bond and settlement to the petitioner, and after the marriage had been broken off the testator expressed his intention of taking a legal opinion as to the petitioner's legal rights against Mr. Huddle-

stone, and she delivered the bond and settlement back to him, and he wrote across the back of the bond these words, "Cancelled, Robert Mitford;" and died in January, 1836. The matter having been referred to the Master, he had made his report on a state of facts carried in before him, and evidence adduced as to the above circumstances, and on the words written on the back of the bond, disallowed the claim; and the petition was now presented upon that report, praying that she might have the benefit of the bond in question, and being, in fact, a species of exception to the Master's finding.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said it was a monstrous case, and dismissed the petition, with costs.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 27.—*Mary*, Kemp, Bombay; *Ellen*, Salter, Bengal; *Hannibal*, Cordaer, Bengal; *Cheapside*, Lewis, Ceylon; *Princess Royal*, Sewell, Mauritius.—28. *Sarah Scott*, Butcher, New South Wales; *Scotia*, Peacock, Bengal.—29. *Sir Henry Hardinge*, McDonald, Bombay; *Ranee*, Farquharson, Cochin; *Elvira*, Lawson, Mauritius; *Mary White*, Tucker, Maulmeia; *Faithful*, Morrison, Whampoa.—30. *James White*, Turner, Bombay; *Champion*, Steele, Mauritius; *John Farnworth*, Christie, Bengal; *Palmerston*, Affleck, Mauritius; *Duncan*, Fawcett, Manila; *Majestic*, Elgie, Bombay; *Dowthorpe*, Marwood, Bombay; *John Will*, Donovan, Hong-Kong.—31. *Onyx*, Brown, Singapore; *Norfolk*, McGildowney, Mauritius; *Henry Curwen*, Vickers, Mauritius; *Berkshire*, Whyte, Ceylon; *Phoenix*, Kohst, Singapore.—APRIL 3. *Minerva*, Brown, Penang; *Gloucester*, Fellowes, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

APRIL 7. Per steamer *Sultan*.—Capt. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Lieut. Thompson and native servant, Col. W. Strahan, Mrs. Strahan, 1 child, and 2 servants; Capt. Benson, Mrs. and Mrs. Anson and 2 children, Mrs. Cumberland, Capt. and Mrs. Cruikshank, 3 children, and European servant; Lieut. Forster, Shamut Ali and 2 servants, Mrs. Bullock, 2 children, and native servant; Capt. Varden, Mrs. Willing and child, Mrs. Doig, 4 children, and European servant; Mr. Craig, Dr. Butler, Lieut. Bendyshe, Capt. and Mrs. Gibberan, 2 children, and native servant; Mr. Monk, Mr. Fegan, Lieut. Inglefield, Master Leider, Mr. and Mrs. Rennington, Mr. Ravenshaw, Col. Pennefather and 4 Arabs.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—MARCH 24. *Amwell*, Longridge, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—25. *Countess of Yarborough*, Bennett, New South Wales; *Ada*, Amy, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—24. *Helen Stewart*, Buckham, Hong-Kong.—28. *Prince of Wales*, Wilson, Hobart Town.—31. *William Shand*, Cleland, Singapore; *Captain*, James, Bombay.—APRIL 1. *Susan Crisp*, Holdsworth, Algoa Bay.

From PORTSMOUTH.—MARCH 29. *Kandiana*, Hulbert, Ceylon.

From LIVERPOOL.—MARCH 22. *Elizabeth Archer*, Graham, Cape de Verds, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.—25. *Tartar*, Hotchkiss, and *Lahore*, Burt, Calcutta.—27. *Helen Munro*, Morrison, Cape.—29. *England's Queen*, Alleyne, Shanghai, after putting back.

From the CLYDE.—MARCH 25. *Zemindar*, King, Bombay.

From FALMOUTH.—MARCH 24. *Spectator*, Oakley, Cape; *John Cock*, Stennig, Cape; *Gipsy*, Garwood, Suez.—29. *Charles Kerr*, Appleton, Cape.

From BRISTOL.—MARCH 27. *Isabella*, Hatch, Aden.

From SHIELDS.—MARCH 23. *Cassielanus*, Armstrong, Aden.

From PLYMOUTH.—MARCH 29. *Mahomed Shah*, Cumberland, Adelaide; *H.M.S. Hercules*, Cape and Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Tagus*, from Southampton, April 3, to proceed per steamer *Ariel*, from Malta.

For MALTA.—Miss Burgoyne, Mr. J. J. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Rear-Admiral Harvey, Lieut. Harvey, R.N. and 3 servants; Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Noakes, and Mr. and Mrs. Tucker.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Gen. Achmuty and his a. d. c.; Mr. J. W. Gillifant, Mr. and Mrs. Leech, Mr. J. Erskine, Dr. J. Mills, Maj.

Green, Capt. Stoddert, Mr. and Mrs. Gall and infant; Miss Jameson, Mr. Arbuckle, Mr. Edmond, Mrs. Wabab and infant.
 For CONSTANTINOPLE.—Mrs. Melrose and 2 children, and 2 engineers.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

March 26. The wife of J. Cosmo Melvill, jun. esq. daughter, at Hampstead.

— The lady of Lieut. G. W. Wollaston, Indian Navy, son, at No. 4, Holland-crescent, Barrington-road, Brixton.

MARRIAGES.

March 23. Lieut. col. Charles R. W. Lane, c.b. Bengal N.I. to Maria, daughter of the late Capt. John Gibbs, at Emanuel church, Camberwell.

28. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq. auditor-general of Ceylon, to Sophia Brunel, daughter of B. Hawes, Esq. M.P. at St. Margaret's church.

— James Alexander, son of the late John Wedderburn, Esq. to Marion, daughter of James Cosmo Melvill, Esq. secretary to the Hon. East-India Company, at Hampstead church.

— Walker Pitcairn, Esq. to Margaret Matilda, daughter of the late James Colvin, Esq. at St. John's, Paddington.

30. William J. Wood, Esq. son of the late Col. W. H. Wood, of the Bengal army, to Emily Maria Louisa, daughter of the late Matthew Fitzpatrick, Esq. at Lewisham church, Kent.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17. James Brooke, infant son of William Napier, Esq. Lieut. Governor of Labuan, at sea, on board H.M.'s ship *Mæander*, aged 6 months.

March 24. Leonora, widow of C. H. Pigot, Esq. and daughter of the late Sir William Russell, Bart. at Langlee, near Melrose, N.B.

25. Frances Lina, wife of Henry M. Parker, Esq. Bengal civil service, at Hollis-street, Cavendish-square.

27. Charles John, infant son of C. R. Francis, Esq. Bengal medical establishment, at Greenwich.

— George James, son of Major John Thornton Lewis, formerly of the Bengal establishment, at Barnstaple, aged 17.

28. Col. Edmund Hardy, late of the Bombay artillery, at Clifton, Bristol.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 29th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Benjamin Hodson, 7th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Robert M. Johnstone, 1st gren.
 Ens George C. Eveyard, 22nd N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Robert Munro, 10th N.I., per *Seringapatam*, in May next.

Lieut. Powell J. Comyn, 69th N.I., per *Wellesley*.

Madras Estab.—Capt. William L. Boulderson, 29th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Archibald Crawford, artillery, overland, 3rd June.

Lieut. Walter W. Browne, 9th N.I., overland, 20th instant.

Lieut. col. William Wyllie, c.b., 22nd N.I., ditto.

Lieut. George F. Sheppard, 28th N.I., overland.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Charles Blunt, pilot service.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Charles R. Wriford, 1st Europ. reg., 4 months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Walter S. Ommamey, 2nd cav., 6 months.
 Lieut. William H. Baynes, 3rd L.I., 3 months.
 Capt. Alexander Richmond, 7th N.I., 6 months.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. Edward Godfrey, M.A., of Clare Hall, Cambridge, appointed assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. John Cairns, appointed a volunteer for the pilot service.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Thomas Douglas Hewett, appointed captain's clerk, Indian Navy.

LIST OF RANK.

MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FOR BENGAL.

(In continuation of List dated 3rd March, 1847.)

Henry Monckton	James Shiels Spankie
George Bright	Geo. Henry Mildmay Ricketts
Alexander Wood Russell	William George Probyn
Edmund Craster Craster	John Henry Morris
Robert Simson	Edward Augustus Prinsep
William Forbes	John Scarlett Campbell
James Hunter Prinsep	James Nasmyth
Gore Ouseley	James Watson
Frederick Henry Cooper	Alexander Johnston
John Robert Mackillop	Roderick Mackenzie Edwards
Henry George Keene	John Henry Bax
William Murray Flóyd	Francis Bruce Simson
Augustus John Elliot	Henry Somerset Mackenzie
Henry Rose	Chas. James Haley Richardes
William McChlery	Sullivan Francis Davis

MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FOR MADRAS.

(In continuation of List dated 3rd March, 1847.)

Morgan Charles Chase	Charles Raymond Pelly
James Richard Gordon	John Robert Kindersley
George Lee Morris	

MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FOR BOMBAY.

(In continuation of List dated 28th April, 1846.)

James Gibbs	Robert Henry Ryan
William Henry Havelock	Hugh Barnett Lockett
Egerton Robert Glyn	James Walker Robertson
George Scott	

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL INFANTRY.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.:—

Alfred Tullock, *Northumberland*, 11th Jan.
 William Agnew Pope, ditto, ditto.
 William Henry Hankey, ditto, ditto.
 Charles Shaw, ditto, ditto.
 Joseph Reay, ditto, ditto.
 Robert Durie Griffin, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.:—

William George Bygrave Tyler, *Hindustan*, 20th Jan.
 Charles Vernon Jenkins, ditto, ditto.
 James Andrews Mouat Biggs, ditto, ditto.
 Henry Durham Magniac, ditto, ditto.
 William Henry Wise, ditto, ditto.
 Henry Sinclair, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.:—

Robert Stevenson Moseley, *Soubhadar*, 17th Feb.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.:—

William Delafeld Arnold, *Ripon*, 20th Feb.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.:—

Alfred Worsley Montague (abroad), para. via Southampton, 20th Feb.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz. :—

Alexander Callander, *Ripon*, 20th Feb.

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz. :—

Frederick Arthur Fenton, *Hindostan*, 20th Jan.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz. :—

Malcolm Kemp Bourne, *Northumberland*, 11th Jan.
Robert Snaith Hichens, ditto, ditto.
Morshead Samwell, ditto, ditto.
Henry Archibald Potter Macquean, ditto, ditto.
John Duval, ditto, ditto.
Osborne Morgan, ditto, ditto.
Robert Sutton Burge, ditto, ditto.
Henry Delves Broughton Smith, ditto, ditto.
Charles Edward Wm. Chambers Macdonald, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the ship by which he proceeded, viz. :—

Archibald Thomas Baldwin, *Northumberland*, 13th Jan.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

Robert Menzies, *Hindostan*, 20th Jan.
Rowland Farrer, ditto, ditto.
John Innes, ditto, ditto.
Thomas Creed Newberry, ditto, ditto.
Alexander Gordon Duff, ditto, ditto.
James Allardyce, ditto, ditto.
Henry Macfarlane Norris, ditto, ditto.
Charles Henderson Scott, ditto, ditto.
Richard Henry Beddome, ditto, ditto.
Augustus Robert Townshend Passingham, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz. :—

William Mellish Parratt, *Windsor*, 25th Feb.
Douglas Standen, ditto, ditto.
James Innes Gibson, ditto, ditto.
Alexander Bulstrode Cumberlege, ditto, ditto.
Frederick George Hall, ditto, ditto.
William David Maclure, ditto, ditto.

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland mail, and in the following order, they having proceeded via Marseilles to join the same at Malta, viz. :—

Henry Peters Sykes, 3rd April.
William Henry Frederick Sykes, ditto.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded viz. :—

William Dickinson, *Childs Harold*, 18th Jan.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

Arthur Palmer Davis, *Hindostan*, 20th Jan.
Alexander Hawthorn, ditto, ditto.
Ronald Bruce, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz. :—

John James Elder, *Switkamley*, 29th Jan.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

Alexander Bell, *Sultan*, 3rd Feb.
Robert Baigrie, ditto, ditto.
Charles James Lyon, ditto, ditto.
John Watson, ditto, ditto.
Thomas Leith, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz. :—

Henry Birch, *Madagascar*, 11th Feb.
Alexander Stephen Warden, ditto, ditto.

George St. George, ditto, ditto.

Robert Burd, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

George Forbes Hogg, *Eria*, 3rd March.
Robert Frederick Williams, ditto, ditto.

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz. :—

George Richard Pemberton, M.D., *Hindostan*, 20th Jan.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

James Cowpar, *Hindostan*, 20th Jan.
Alfred Williams, *Ripon*, 20th Feb.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz. :—

Arthur Langford Trewwman Cooke, *Elizabeth*, 9th March.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz. :—

Henry Wilson, M.D., *Emily*, 6th Jan.
Henry Deane, *Childs Harold*, 18th Jan.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz. :—

George Bairnsfather, M.D., *Hindostan*, 20th Jan.
William French Clay, ditto, ditto.
George Frederick Hughes Brown, *Sultan*, 3rd Feb.
John McRae Mackenzie, M.D., *Eria*, 3rd March.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 31st MARCH, 1848.

Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Richard Herbet Gall to be captain by purch., v. Bromwich, who retires. Dated 31st March, 1848.

Cornet Ambrose Lloyd to be lieut., by purch., v. Gall. Dated 31st March, 1848.

John Dudgeon, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Lloyd. Dated 31st March, 1848.

53rd Foot.—Ensign George John Ashton to be lieut., without purch. Dated 31st March, 1848.

Madras, 84th Foot.—Sergeant Major Archibald Elliott to be ensign, without purch., v. Macbean, deceased. Dated 31st March, 1848.

Bombay, 22nd Foot.—Captain Frederick Browne Russell, from the 28th Foot, to be captain, v. Coote, who exch. Dated 5th Jan. 1848.

28th Foot.—Capt. Henry J. Coote, from the 22nd Foot, to be capt., v. Russell, who exch. Dated 5th Jan. 1848.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIP.

The ship *Claudine* has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Madras.

LITERARY NOTICE.

The Parlour Library, No. XIII. *Schinderhannes, the Robber of the Rhine*. By LEITCH RITCHIE. London and Belfast, 1848. Sims and M'Intyre.

THE addition of Mr. Ritchie's celebrated novel of "Schinderhannes" to those already published in this cheap form cannot but be very acceptable to the patrons of the Parlour Library. Mr. Ritchie's style is eminently popular; and in stirring scenes and sustained interest this work is inferior to none of the productions of his pen. The selection of this work for the Parlour Library is another instance of the judgment displayed by Messrs. Sims and M'Intyre.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 15th March, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 9d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 1s. 10d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th March, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE ELECTION of SIX DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY being appointed for Wednesday, the 19th April next, the favour of your Vote and Interest is requested for the following gentlemen, viz.—

Henry Alexander, Esq.
The Hon. William Henry Lealie Melville.
Major James Oliphant.
John Shepherd, Esq.
Francis Warden, Esq.

Which will much oblige,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servants,

E. Macnaghten, W. B. Bayley,
J. Macnaghten, Robert Campbell,
C. Mills, John Cotton,
J. Petty Muspratt, Wm. J. Eastwick,
W. H. C. Plowden, Russell Ellice,
H. Shank, A. Galloway,
M. T. Smith, J. W. Hogg,
W. H. Sykes, Ed. Jenkins,
H. St. G. Tucker, John Loch,
John C. Whittensan, J. L. Lushington,
W. Wigram, George Lyall,
Henry Wilcock, Ross D. Mangies.

Proprietors desirous of voting by proxy may obtain a Letter of Attorney for that purpose at the Treasury in this House.

East-India House, London, 29th March, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

HAVING the honour of being recommended to you by the Directors of the East-India Company as Candidates for the Direction to be chosen this year, we take the liberty of requesting the favour of your vote on the day of election, Wednesday, the 19th April next.

We are, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble servants,

(Signed) Henry Alexander, John Shepherd,
W. H. L. Melville, F. Warden,
J. Oliphant,

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE day of election being fixed for the 12th proximo, I have the pleasure to inform you that, through your kindness, I shall proceed to the ballot with the certainty of success, having received assurances of support from a very large majority of the Proprietors.

I shall be much obliged to those of my friends who may have changed their residence to inform me of it, that there may be no error in the delivery of the proxy papers.

I have the honour to be,

Your faithful and obliged servant,

J. CAULFIELD, Major-General.

Committee Room, London Tavern,
March 30th, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

A VACANCY having occurred in the number of Directors of the East-India Company, out by rotation, I beg to state that it is not my intention to offer opposition to General Caulfield at the annual election, which will take place on the 12th proximo.

I have adopted this course under the advice of friends whom I believe to be well acquainted with your sentiments and wishes, and from conviction that this courtesy is due to a candidate who has secured the promise of support from a very large majority of the Proprietors.

At the very next vacancy which may occur, I have the assurance of assistance from so many of the present friends of General Caulfield, in addition to the strength I already possess, that I pledge myself unhesitatingly to proceed to the ballot, and shall do so with the fullest confidence of success, not in the least doubting that the result will shew your approval of the course I have thus determined upon.

With very grateful thanks for the favour I have hitherto experienced, and in humble reliance upon its continuance,

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient and humble servant,

H. T. PRINSEP.

37, Hyde Park Gardens, March 11th, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that the Committee for conducting my election on the 19th of April is now open at the London Tavern, where I earnestly solicit the attendance of my friends, and those honourable and independent Proprietors who may feel themselves at liberty to favour me with their support.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully,

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your very faithful servant,

JOHN ARTHUR MOORE, Major,
(Late on Staff, Hyderabad, Deccan).

London, 27th March, 1848.

P.S.—It is most particularly requested that any alteration in address may be communicated to my Committee.

J. A. M.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I HAVE the honour to apprise you that it is not my intention to proceed to the ballot at the general election which is notified to take place on Wednesday, the 12th proximo.

I have every reason, however, to expect that I shall, at an early subsequent vacancy, be in a position to claim the suffrages of those proprietors who have kindly promised me their support.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CARNAC MORRIS,

Late of the Madras Civil Service.

10, Mansfield Street, Portland Place,
22nd March, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

ENCOURAGED by many promises of support from my friends, I have the honour to inform you that it is my intention to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the East-India Direction on the first favourable occasion after the ensuing general election.

Should that integrity of purpose and independence of character which marked the lengthened career of my uncle, the late Mr. Campbell Marjoribanks, as a Director, still retain a place in your recollection, I trust, upon his account, and that of others of my family who have been connected with India, a favourable reception will be allowed to me when I wait upon you to solicit your suffrages.

I shall only add, that should I, through your kindness, be so fortunate as to succeed in this my great object of ambition, my time and the best energies of my mind shall be devoted to your interests in promoting the welfare of our empire in India.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

DUDLEY COUTTS MARJORIBANKS.

34, Wimpole Street, 17th Feb. 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I BEG leave respectfully to announce that it is not my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the present vacancy in the East-India Direction, but, encouraged by the kindness and courtesy with which I have uniformly been received during the progress of my canvass, I shall continue to prosecute it, in the confident hope of being enabled to appear at the ballot at an early period.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

H. BORRADAILE.

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It is also necessary that the name of an agent at the presidency should be given, to whom the goods are to be consigned, as the utmost despatch will be used in the shipments from London.

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40	1 16 3	1 12 3	1 9 9	1 6 1	1 2 5	40
50	2 7 3	2 3 11	1 18 11	1 14 2	1 9 4	50
60	3 7 4	3 3 4	2 17 3	2 10 1	2 2 6	60

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OUTFITS to INDIA and the COLONIES.—Officers and passengers proceeding to India, &c., will find it very greatly to their advantage to purchase their OUTFITS at E. J. MONNERY and Co.'s, 125, Fenchurch-street, City, where a large assortment of Shirts, Hosiery, Gaiters, Merino under-Shirts, Clothing, Bedding, Military Accoutrements, &c., adapted for each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, is kept ready for immediate use, at prices far more reasonable than usually charged for the same articles. Cables and camp furniture of every description. List, with price added, forwarded by post.

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SURGICAL ELASTIC STOCKINGS & KNEE-CAPS, of a new and ingenious fabric, for cases of VARICOSE and WRAKES, are introduced and extensively manufactured in every form by

POPE and PLANTÉ, 4, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall-Mall.

This precious elastic yields an unvarying support and equal pressure, WITHOUT THE TROUBLE OF LACING or bandaging. Patronized by very eminent surgeons.

Instructions for measures on application, and the article sent by post.

S. W. SILVER and CO. CLOTHIERS, NAVAL, MILITARY, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS and CONTRACTORS, respectfully acquaint the public, that they have completed the alterations at their warehouses, 66 and 67, CORNHILL, which enables them to concentrate and exhibit all the requirements of an OUTFIT. Being the manufacturers (with experienced managers) of the chief and most expensive portions of OUTFITS, they are enabled to produce and render them at WHOLESALE PRICES; thus preventing MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, CADETS, and PASSENGERS generally sacrificing the usual intermediate profit. LADIES' OUTFITS (which are under the management of Females) on similar terms.

SILVER and Co. having a correspondent in nearly every ENGLISH COLONY, their customers may at all times avail themselves of their assistance. SILVER and Co. pack and ship their customers' outfits, clear and warehouse their baggage homewards, without receiving a commission for such business. Moreover, they do not allow the too usual commission to persons who introduce customers to them, that purchasers may derive every advantage. For example, individuals who are about to leave for India are generally inundated with applications and lists from Outfitters, who obtain the name and address of the party going abroad from persons to whom they pay (if they supply the outfit) so large a commission for the information, as to materially increase the amount of the outfit. Now, SILVER and Co. never forward a list of necessities to any one, unless directed to do so by the party (or friend) going abroad. Thus SILVER and Co.'s prices are not burthened with commission, because all recommendations to apply to them are pure and disinterested.

The OUTFITTING WHOLESALE and RETAIL CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS, &c., are at 66 and 67, CORNHILL, and at LIVERPOOL. THE SHIRT DEPARTMENT for home use is at No. 10, CORNHILL. THE WORKSHOPS for Clothing, at 43, Bishopsgate-street Within; for SHIRTS and CABIN FURNITURE, at 23 and 24, Nassau-place, Commercial-road; and for SHIRTS, STAYS, BRACES, &c., at LANDPORT, near PORTSMOUTH.

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HOME.				INDIAN.			
Age.	Seven Years.	Life.		Age.	Civil.	Military.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			7 Years.	Life.	7 Years.
25	1 2 9	1 17 9		25	Ra. 38	Ra. 37	Ra. 48
30	1 2 7	2 2 7		30	31	48	39
35	1 5 2	2 9 1		35	34	47	42
40	1 8 2	2 17 8		40	36	53	47

Prospectuses, the necessary Forms, and every requisite information for effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application to the Secretary at the head office in London, or to the Agents and Secretaries in Scotland and India, as above. Wm. EMMENS, Secretary.

EAST-INDIA AGENCY OFFICES, 30, Great Winchester Street, London.

THOMPSON, FENNER, and SWINFORD, having succeeded to the business of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, have made arrangements for the transaction of every description of business essential to the Civil and Military Establishments of India.

Supplies of every kind furnished for regimental messes and others on the best possible terms.

OVERLAND ROUTE via TRIESTE.—To reach

Trieste travellers have the choice of eight routes, the most interesting on the Continent. On the 10th of May the steamer ITALIA, a powerful vessel, built expressly for speed and the comfortable accommodation of passengers, will start from Trieste to Alexandria, without touching at any intermediate port, and hereafter will ply monthly in correspondence with the arrival at Suez, of the East-India Company's Bombay steamer.

To secure passages apply at the agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, 137, Leadenhall-street.

CHINA.—LINE OF PACKETS.—The undermentioned having entered into arrangements to despatch a First-class Ship, monthly, for HONG-KONG and WHAMPOA, the following vessels will be despatched punctually on the days named, viz:—

Name.	Tonn.	Commanders.	Loading at.	To sail.
Nerbudda.....	492	— Crawford	London Docks	April 15
Sappho.....	446	— Dunlop	Doitto	May 15
Queen.....	400	— Gordon	Doitto	June 15

The above vessels are classed A 1 at Lloyd's, and have superior accommodation for passengers. All goods must be cleared two days previous to the date of sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. LINDSAY, 11, Abchurch Lane; or W. O. YOUNG, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings.

1848.

THE following SPLENDID SHIPS, belonging to Messrs. WIGRAM, of Blackwall, built and fitted expressly for the India Trade, will leave GRAVESEND at the appointed dates.—Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon.

Last Shipping-day in the East-India Docks three days previously.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Kaiser	880	T. W. Pixley ..	Cape & Bombay ..	Sailed
Maldstone	1000	J. T. Nash	Cape & Calcutta..	3 July
Royal Albert	780	A. Scanlan	Bombay direct	10 do.
Southampton	1050	W. A. Bowen, H.C.S.	Calcutta direct....	30 do.
New Ship	900	C. C. Consett ..	Cape & Madras ..	14 Aug.
Queen	1350	D. McLeod	Calcutta direct....	1 Sept.
True Briton	800	S. McBeath	Ditto	10 Oct.
Minerva	900	G. Coleman	As may be required	
Samarang	700	W. Buckle	Ditto	

For Freight or Passage, apply to the respective Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 136, Leadenhall Street.

Just published, price 10s. sewed,

THE EAST-INDIA REGISTER

And ARMY LIST for 1848.

London: Wm. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall Street; and all Booksellers.

EAST INDIA SUBSCRIPTION ROOM,

NO. 127, LEADENHALL STREET,

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W. M. BOYCE and CO. at the suggestion of several of their friends, have opened a "SUBSCRIPTION AND READING ROOM," at their Offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, opposite the India House. A large and handsome apartment is fitted up with every convenience and comfort. It will be supplied with all the Leading Journals and Periodicals of the day, particularly those treating on India and the East generally.

The advantages to Subscribers will be—a comfortable rendezvous for themselves and friends, in the most central part of the City; the certainty of obtaining every information connected with India up to the latest date; a commodious place to write letters, and a place of reference for letters and for general business.

Any Subscriber residing in India, or away from London, may appoint a proxy, who will be allowed all the advantages of such Subscriber.

Terms of Subscription:—To Subscribers in India, one Rupee per mensem. Ditto, in England, one Guinea per annum.

EAST INDIA AND GENERAL AGENCY, No. 127,

Leadenhall-street (opposite the East-India House).

W. M. BOYCE and CO. in returning thanks to their friends and supporters for the liberal patronage already bestowed on them, beg to intimate that their offices are now established at No. 127, Leadenhall-street.

W. M. BOYCE and Co. continue to forward supplies and goods of every description to Messes, Families, and Individuals, on the most moderate terms, by the Cape or Overland. Passages to the Three Presidencies, or China, by sailing vessels, *via* the Cape, or by steam, *via* the Red Sea, negotiated on the most favourable terms.

Outfits for Officers appointed to the Civil, Military, Naval, or Medical Establishments in India, procured with every attention to economy consistent with the supplying of first-rate articles.

PAY and PENSIONS drawn and remitted to any part of Great Britain or the Continent. Luggage cleared and warehoused, and Parcels and Letters forwarded Overland to India.

In order to render their agency as efficient as possible, W. M. B. and Co. would call particular attention to the following points, which they consider of great importance, not only to their friends, but to the public generally.

It frequently occurs that gentlemen residing in India are compelled to send their wives and children home, and remain in India themselves. Circumstances often compel ladies and children to land in England without any one to receive and relieve them from the troubles and annoyances attendant on disembarkation, after a long and fatiguing voyage, and the clearing of their luggage through the Custom-house. In order to meet these cases, one of the Firm is prepared to attend any so situated, personally, and to escort them to their friends. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this accommodation should communicate their intention, in writing, by the Overland Mail, in sufficient time to admit of proper arrangements being made for their reception. Parents in India wishing to send their children to England for education, and unable to accompany them, may avail themselves of W. M. B. and Co.'s agency, who will undertake to receive them, place them at school, and act as guardians, if necessary. If requisite, reference can be given to parties who have already availed themselves of this arrangement. Inconvenience is often felt, and great expense incurred, in consequence of families arriving from India without having previously decided upon a place of residence. This may be obviated by timely application to BOYCE and CO., who are prepared to engage permanent or temporary residences for all parties arriving from India.

A residence of upwards of twenty years in India, the greater portion of which was passed in the East India Company's naval service, renders the head of the Firm peculiarly fitted for the business which is now sought, and which is merely reverted to here as a guarantee that the most scrupulous attention to the interests and wants of their supporters will be attended with the advantage of being able to impart, from actual experience, any information which may be required relative to India.

THE HAND-BEDSTEAD FOR CADETS, weight 17 lbs.

BESEMERES and SONS, CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS, and Ready-made Linen Warehousemen, invite overland travellers to India to inspect this PORTABLE BEDSTEAD, price 12s. 6d.; invented and made only by them. Although so light, it is strong, compact, of full size, and may be used without a mattress; it passes readily into a bag 6 inches in diameter, 24 long. Bedstead, bedding, blankets, sheets, quilt, &c., packed in one of their Waterproof Regulation Overland Trunks, weigh under 50 lbs. Overland Trunks, One Guinea each. Lists of Outfit for Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons, estimates and information of every expense of the passage and journey, forwarded by post. Lists of Linen, priced, may also be had.—Outfitting Warehouses, Nos. 61 to 64, Houndsditch, London.

THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS.

THESE really important articles of under clothing, although manufactured expressly for India, are equally valuable in all tropical climates, and are strongly recommended by all medical men as the most effectual preventative of the many diseases arising from check of perspiration to which the residents in warm climates are so particularly liable. This manufacture possesses all the advantages, without the inconvenience, of flannel waistcoats; the texture is light, soft, and delicate, perfectly free from all irritating or disagreeable qualities, and a very superior absorbent, consequently the very best description of under-waistcoat that can be worn in India, or in any warm climate. The valuable qualities of THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS are well known, and have been long tested in India, and the very general approval and consequent demand for them has given rise to many inferior imitations, which, with a view to deceive, have been variously marked India Gauze, Oriental Gauze, Gauze Vigonia, &c. Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, therefore, beg most particularly to impress upon all parties the necessity of applying direct to their establishment, 152, STRAND, LONDON, for any they may require, and also most especially to caution the public against purchasing any article of the kind except those which are marked THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE, as none others can be depended upon.

These waistcoats are made both for ladies and gentlemen, and Messrs. Thresher and Glenny undertake to forward them in dozens or half-dozen to every part of England and the principal towns of Ireland and Scotland, carriage free, at the following prices:—Gentlemen's, 78s. per dozen, and Ladies', 60s. per dozen; and also to pack and forward them, free of expense, to any agent in India, by the overland route, at the following additional rates, *via* 12s. per dozen to Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, and 18s. per dozen to Bombay.

OUTFITS TO INDIA, BY SHIP AND OVERLAND.

Every particular connected with outfits to India, both for ladies and gentlemen, including detailed lists of requisite clothing, uniforms, &c. &c. for every appointment, with the necessary variations for the outfits of

CIVILIANS, CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c. together with every information respecting passage by ship and by the overland route, baggage, packing, &c., will be forwarded on application to Messrs. Thresher and Glenny, as above.

TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

From Alexandria to Suez, under direction of the Egyptian Transit Company, only 3 cwt. of baggage is allowed without extra charge, and no package or trunk should exceed 80 lb. weight.

THE REGULATION OVERLAND TRUNKS & CASES.

Manufactured by Thresher and Glenny especially for the TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT, and for the cabins of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamships to MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, and INDIA, can only be procured at their East-India Outfit Warehouse, 152, Strand, London.

All communications addressed to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, STRAND, LONDON, will have immediate attention.

THE MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

84, King William Street, Mansion-house, London.

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Francis Mills, Esq.
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On the 23rd June, 1847, the second division of surplus was made. The Reversionary Bonus averaged 53½ per cent. on the premiums received during the last five years; and the equivalent reduction averaged 31½ per cent. on the premiums payable until the next division, which will be in 1852.

Specimen Table of the Share of Profits allotted to existing Policies for £1,000 each.

Date when Effectuated.	Age then.	Original Annual Premium.	Bonus declared 1842.	Bonus declared 1847.	Total Sum now Payable.	Equivalent Reduction of Premium till next Division in 1852.	Ratio of Reduction.
1836	23	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per Cent.
1836	32	25 15 0	27 0 0	32 18 7	1,139 18 7	8 15 3	40.28
1836	45	37 9 2	74 0 0	127 5 0	1,181 5 0	15 10 11	41.50
1836	47	39 16 8	76 0 0	111 1 11	1,187 1 11	16 12 5	41.72
1837	34	27 16 8	53 0 0	93 9 5	1,146 8 5	11 6 2	40.63
1838	26	23 3 4	40 0 0	27 4 3	1,127 4 3	9 6 10	40.33
1839	26	23 3 4	30 0 0	38 6 8	1,118 6 8	9 6 8	40.28
1840	30	25 5 10	21 0 0	92 17 1	1,118 17 1	10 4 3	40.33
1841	33	27 3 4	..	98 27 1	1,096 0	10 19 11	46.47
1842	37	28 13 4	..	74 0 0	1,074 0 0	7 13 4	32.18
1843	24	22 4 2	..	43 13 8	1,054 13 8	5 6 11	24.07
1844	39	31 12 0	..	43 11 5	1,043 11 5	5 2 7	16.21
1845	24	22 4 2	..	18 13 3	1,018 13 3	1 15 8	8.03

WM. THOS. ROBINSON, Actuary & Secretary.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

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AND REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

No. 99.]

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1848.

[PRICE 1s.

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	225	SCINDE	242
BENGAL:—		CHINA:—	
Union Bank	226	Services of Major-General D'Aguilar	243
Miscellaneous Intelligence	229	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	244
Government General Order	231	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Courts-Martial	231	General D'Aguilar	244
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	232	Defeat of the Chief Justice on the Small Cause Question	245
H.M. Forces in the East	234	The Case of Mr. Barber	245
Domestic Intelligence	234	The Glorious 10th of April	245
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	235	The Khonds and Human Sacrifices	246
MADRAS:—		NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS	247
Miscellaneous Intelligence	235	HOME:—	
Government General Order	237	Entertainments to Viscount Hardinge	247
Court-Martial	237	Parliamentary Proceedings	248
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	237	Legal Proceedings	249
Domestic Intelligence	239	Miscellaneous Intelligence	249
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	239	Shipping Intelligence	249
BOMBAY:—		Domestic Intelligence	250
Miscellaneous Intelligence	240	List of Directors of the East-India Company	250
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	241	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	250
Marine Department	241	Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India	251
Domestic Intelligence	241	Embarkation of Troops for India	251
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	241		
CEYLON	242		

London in the beginning of the month, will be continued, and will be despatched, as usual, on the evening of the 7th of each month (or when the 7th falls on a Sunday, on the evening of the 8th), and all letters, if pre-paid, and not specially addressed *vid* Southampton, will be forwarded by the route of Marseilles.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	March 8	Ceylon	March 18
Madras	March 15	China	Feb. 28
Bombay	March 15	Singapore	March 7

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

THE commercial advices from India are, on the whole, as satisfactory as could be looked for, reference being had to the recent convulsions. "Trade," says the *Hurkaru*, "continues to improve, and our commercial prospects are beginning to be somewhat more cheerful than they have been of late." Another Union Bank meeting had taken place, an account of which will be found in a subsequent part of our publication.

Sir THOMAS TURTON had resigned the office of Ecclesiastical Registrar to the Supreme Court of Calcutta. According to the *Hurkaru*, he "is believed to have suffered severely by the recent commercial disasters; and it is rumoured that an investigation of his accounts, now in progress, is likely to disclose a very serious deficiency." If the following, which we find in the *Bombay Times*, be accurate, or at all approaching accuracy, the deficiency is "very serious" indeed.

"The Ecclesiastical Registrar and his assistant, not content with their emoluments, have embarked in trade with the money entrusted to their care, and lost very severely by the Union Bank. The defalcations are said to exceed 150,000*l*. When directed by the Chief Justice to produce their books, and exhibit the Government paper in which the money was said to be invested, paper was borrowed from a native merchant, and exhibited as that belonging to the Registrar. It was immediately lodged by Sir Lawrence Peel in the Treasury, when the fact just stated became known, by the party from whom it was borrowed making application for his own. The system of borrowing paper from the Union Bank for the purpose of deceit, seems to have been a regular branch of business."

Regular though it were, it was surely not a very creditable one.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL has made his *début* as a patron of education, having presided at the general distribution of prizes to the government schools.

Sir JOHN H. LITTLE has arrived at Calcutta and taken his seat in Council.

At MADRAS the departure of the late GOVERNOR, and the arrival of the new COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, seem to be the most important incidents which have occurred.

The progress of the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY seems to have been marked with great rapidity. A few particulars, some more important, some of a lighter description, will be found in our selections.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bentinet* with the mails left Calcutta March 8, Saugor 10, Madras 15, Point-de-Galle 18, Aden 29, and arrived at Suez April 6. A mail left Hong-Kong by the *Lady Mary Wood* on February 28, making Singapore March 7, Penang 9, and reaching Point-de-Galle March 15. The *Sesostis* with a mail left Bombay on the 15th ult. and arrived at Aden on the 24th. The three mails thus brought were forwarded to Alexandria, at which place they arrived on the 9th inst. and were put on board the *Caire* (French steamer), which reached Malta on the 14th, on which day the *Oberon*, with the Marseilles portion, left, arriving at her destination on the 18th. The *Hindostan*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on or about the 28th inst.

The *Lady Mary Wood*, with the London mail of December 24, arrived at Hong-Kong February 28.

The *Haddington*, with the London mail of January 24, reached Calcutta March 6.

The *Atalanta*, with the London mail of Feb. 7, reached Bombay March 7.

The *Ardent*, with the London mail of April 7, reached Malta on the 13th inst. at 8 P.M. (in 6 days 15 minutes from London).

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *vid* Marseilles, will leave London this evening.

The next mail for Bombay, *vid* Southampton, will be despatched on the morning of Wednesday, May 3. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or, if marked *vid* Marseilles, on the evening of Monday, May 8.

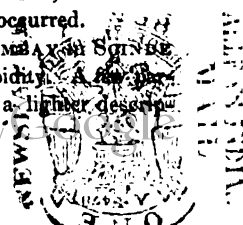
The following notice has been issued from the General Post-office:—

DISCONTINUANCE OF PACKET OF THE 3RD OF EACH MONTH BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON AND ALEXANDRIA.

General Post-office, March, 1848.

Her Majesty's Government having decided to discontinue the packet between Southampton and Alexandria, which now leaves the former port on the 3rd of each month, letters intended to be sent to India, &c. *vid* Southampton, can only be forwarded, after the despatch of the packet of the 3rd of May next, once in each month; namely, by the packet which sails from Southampton on the 20th of every month.

The mails, however, for India, &c. *vid* Marseilles, which leave



The intelligence from the PUNJAB is altogether unimportant.

The *Delhi Gazette* of 8th March furnishes some information as to the movements of YAR MAHOMED KHAN.

"The Kabul news last received extends to the 15th of February. The announcement of the expedition of Yar Mahomed Khan into Toorkistan is confirmed by the first of our letters, he being encamped, with a considerable force, at Shibburghan. The chiefs of Khoondooz, Koolloom, Bulkh, &c. had combined to oppose his advance, but with very little chance of success, as they had no efficient artillery. Sixty loads of silk had arrived at Kabul from Bokhara. The quantity of snow in the passes is said to have been as great as that which fell in the season of 1841-42. Sirdar Haider Khan had attacked and destroyed one or two detached forts of Mahomed Shah Khan, but was unable to prosecute his operations on account of the extreme severity of the winter, even in the comparatively mild climate of Lumphah; and subsequently because he was desired by his father to discontinue them. On receipt of these instructions, he quitted the Lumphah valley and encamped at Tutting, the castle of Nawab Jubber Khan. The second letter informs us that the King of Bokhara, having remonstrated with Yar Mahomed as to his invasion of Toorkistan, the chief of Herat replied that his only object was the punishment of the plundering Allemanni, who carried his subjects off into slavery, and that if necessary he would even cross the Oxus to effect that object. This is good on the part of one who lived at one time by the traffic in slaves."

A late number of the *Mofussilite* gives the following from Oude:—

"We learn from 'our correspondent in Oude,' that Man Singh, the late Amil of the Sultanpore district in that territory, still continues in rebellion against his sovereign the King of Oude, and has moreover persuaded the Amerati Rajah to make common cause with him. Their combined force amounts, it is said, to about 12,000 men. The Chakildar, Wajid Ali Khan, has proceeded against them, and being supported by the King's regular troops, under the command of Major Bunbury, there is every hope of the rebels being speedily subdued. The cause of the rebellion is understood to be the dismissal of Man Singh and Rugburdial Singh, his brother, from their late governments, on account of the embezzlement on their part of some fifteen lacs of rupees of the revenue, the collection of which was entrusted to them. A great part of the money thus embezzled is supposed to have been invested in the purchase of landed property in the Company's territories. Facts like the above require no comment; none at least from us. It cannot fail to strike the most inconsiderate that the state of that government which allows an officer to misappropriate a sum of fifteen lacs of rupees (not underhandedly, but openly), and afterwards maintain a force of some 12,000 men in arms against it, must be bad enough to call urgently for correction. It would seem that his majesty of Oude has not escaped any more than the rest of the world from being 'done' during this time of general misfortune. We do not see why he should not have the privilege (if he does not possess it already) of suing in the Company's courts for the recovery of his rightful claims against the dismissed Amils, who in the present instance appear to be possessed of considerable property within the limits of the Company's jurisdiction."

From GWALIOR, not long since an object of great interest, the *Delhi Gazette*, March 4, has a piece of intelligence relating to the health of an important personage at that place, illustrative of the ordinary state of affairs at Eastern courts:—

"We learn by letters from Gwalior that the octogenarian minister, Ram Rao Phalkea, was taken so seriously ill on the night of the 29th of February, that his life was despaired of. On the following day, however, he was pronounced out of danger, and it is well it was so, as his death at this time would probably have been attributed by his friends to the machinations of the Baeza Bhaee, now at Gwalior, whose feelings of enmity for Ram Rao are no secret. Brigadier Parsons returned to Scindiah's capital on the 1st of March from his tour of inspection."

We close our periodical budget with an extract from the *Hurkaru*, relating to the condition of merchants engaged in trade in the Burmese dominions, which we are inclined to think not unworthy of attention:—

"From Maulmain complaints are frequent of the ill-treatment by the Burmese officials of British subjects residing at Rangoon; and the propriety and security of posting a Resident of the court of Ava are insisted upon, apparently with good reason."

BENGAL.

THE UNION BANK.

The adjourned meeting of proprietors of the Union Bank, convened under the 9th resolution of the last meeting, took place at two o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday, Feb. 26, Mr. T. C. Morton in the chair.

The chairman submitted to the meeting the report of the executive committee, of which he himself is president. The following is a copy of the document:—

"REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION BANK IN LIQUIDATION. CALCUTTA, 26th FEBRUARY, 1848.

"The committee regret to state that although they have devoted themselves daily to the liquidation of the bank's affairs, but little progress has been hitherto made. The amount received from contributions on the *pro ratâ* call up to the present date is only Co.'s Rs. 1,01,000, and the amount received on the loan call Co.'s Rs. 1,15,000. During the last fortnight very small sums have been collected on either of these accounts, and the committee can only attribute the backwardness of shareholders in this respect to a prevalent impression, but a most mistaken one, that if liability on the post-bills can be resisted, there will be little necessity for the contributions. The committee are of opinion, that in any event the full amount of contribution will be required, and that the only result of excluding the post-bills from the bank's liabilities will be the greatly improved prospect of repaying the whole contributions with interest, and leaving an ultimate surplus divisible amongst shareholders. The committee therefore earnestly entreat the proprietors, one and all, to make immediate arrangements for meeting the call to the best of their respective abilities, as the only mode of saving from sacrifice the bank's property and their own.

"The committee have now to say a few words on the subject of the documents known as post-bills. At the date of the last meeting, the president and some of the members of the committee had not even seen one of these documents; and the bank's liabilities seem to have been taken for granted on all hands. Shortly after that date, notwithstanding the resolutions passed unanimously at the creditors' meeting, the executive committee received intimation from certain post-bills holders who had not attended that meeting, that they declined to acquiesce in those resolutions. The actions commenced by those parties were accordingly proceeded with, and other actions were instituted. This led the president of the executive committee to look into the question of the strict legality of the claims, and gave doubts upon the subject immediately suggested themselves. At the same time communications were received from shareholders of the bank protesting against liability on these documents. The following is an extract from one of them.

"Not having been present at any meeting of shareholders, or having had any opportunity of expressing my sentiments, I trust I may be excused if I take occasion to remark that I think it an intolerable grievance that shareholders should be made liable for any of the bank debts that were not regularly incurred, or that cannot bear the scrutiny of the most rigid legal investigation. I can speak only from newspaper reports and hearsay, but if bank post-bills have been issued without the signatures of a sufficient number of directors, or if these documents are in themselves illegal, or if their legality *admit* of question, I for one protest against the payment of them, and not only do consider that common fairness to ourselves requires our refusal of the payment, but *justice* requires that men whose unprincipled recklessness has involved so many in ruin should be made to suffer from their own misdeeds. I think, too, that, creditors who suffer from having taken insufficient documents have no more right to complain than we have, since the wrong is done them by the same person."

"The committee therefore submitted the question to the bank's counsel, from whom they received a clear opinion that the bank was not liable. Under these circumstances, and with reference to the resolutions expressly prohibiting the committee from incurring any new liabilities, except in extinction of existing ones to an equal or greater amount, the committee considered that they had no alternative but to submit the question to legal investigation, and judicial decision. If the shareholders of the bank are not liable in law upon the post-bills, no recognition by the committee could make them liable; and with the view of trying the question fully and fairly, the solicitors of the bank communicated with the solicitors of the plaintiffs in the actions instituted, in order to bring one or more of the cases on for trial immediately. This application was however rejected, except under terms as to payment of costs to which the bank could not accede; and it was only about ten days ago that the holder of a due post-bill was found, ready and willing to try the question

at once. The committee are in hopes that a judicial decision upon the question will be obtained by the middle of the ensuing month.

"Your committee on the 31st instant communicated the substance of the foregoing matters in a letter to the creditors' committee, who, they regret to state, have taken umbrage at the course which your committee have adopted. The creditors' committee consider that they ought to have been consulted upon the question of the post-bills; and notwithstanding the explanation offered on the subject, they have intimated their resolution to resign their committee-ship.* Your committee considered that the question was not one which required to be submitted to the creditors at all, being a matter in which your committee themselves had no discretionary power whatever. Your committee were and remain of opinion that it would have been worse than idle to have taken the opinion of the creditors' committee as to whether the question of liability ought to be raised or not when they actually possessed no power to bind any one in the matter except themselves.

"Your committee, in conjunction with the Indigo committee, have anxiously considered the question as to the best mode of providing for the carrying on for the present season of the factories in which the bank is interested. The lateness of the season and the general depression in the commercial world preclude the hope of immediate sales. Your committee have to state that arrangements have been in progress, and are now nearly complete, for the carrying on of all the factories which it is considered advisable to retain. These arrangements involve no greater outlay to the bank itself than about a lac and seventy thousand rupees.

"The committee hope now to have more time to devote to the examination and making up of the accounts of parties indebted to the bank, and to the taking of the necessary steps for their adjustment.

"The establishment of the bank has been reduced to the following:—

"Secretary, accountant, assistant accountants, treasurer and assistants, and nine native writers.

"The former purchaser of the bank premises having declined to complete his purchase, and rested his refusal upon a flaw in the title (which, though of no real importance, your committee were advised he might legally insist upon), the premises were advertised for resale, and a purchaser has been found for Rs. 60,000, of which 40,000 are to be paid down in cash, and the remainder within six months, bearing 8 per cent. interest.

"Your committee much regret that it is not possible to declare a dividend on 1st March, as originally intended, and they consider that, until the decision of the court has been given as respects the liability of the shareholders of the bank for post-bills, it would be ill-judged to make a dividend to other claimants, especially while the sum collected in contributions is so much smaller than had been looked for. It is hoped, however, that, by the end of next month, a dividend will be declared, and it will, of course, rest on the expected decision of the court whether such dividend shall apply to the claims of holders of post-bills, in common with other claimants of the bank.

"The committee suggest that this meeting be adjourned 'till the last Saturday in March, 25th prox.'

"Your committee in conclusion would again urge on all shareholders the vital necessity which exists that a combined effort be made to carry out on their part the general spirit of the original resolutions, and thus to insure as far as possible the forbearance of creditors, for the protection of such shareholders as have responded to the call to the best of their ability. In every point of view it is for the interest of substantial shareholders to come forward promptly with their aid, for it is certain that stringent measures will be adopted by the holders of post-bills, in the event of success in their actions; and unless the committee are in a position to satisfy such creditors, that every shareholder will be in peril; while, on the other hand, if the court decide that no such liability exists, there cannot be any risk of ultimate loss to parties holding debentures, and every prospect of early return with interest of such sums as are now paid to the loan.

"T. C. MORTON,
"MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE,
"H. BURKINYOUNG,
"JAMES STUART,
"GEO. SHEARWOOD."

* The following from the *Englishman*, of March 3, will shew that subsequently a different course was resolved on:—

"There was a meeting of the creditors of the Union Bank yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce. The advertisement was addressed to the creditors generally, but few except 'posters' attended. Little passed, but it is clear that the non-liability of the bank for its post-bills is not the received opinion. This however will be decided by the highest legal tribunal in the country about the 10th instant. The following resolution, proposed by

Upon concluding the perusal of this document, the chairman said it had been found utterly impossible to give the accounts in detail. The executive committee had drawn up such a figured statement as the limited nature of the transactions hitherto had enabled them to prepare, and it was now open to the inspection of any shareholder that desired to examine it. It exhibited no thing more than a few realizations of claims held by the bank; a certain amount obtained as payments upon the call for a *pro rata* contribution, and another collected in the shape of the proposed loan, both which realizations had been mentioned in the report, and which it might be seen were considerably smaller than what it had been expected the committee would have been able to realize. On the other hand, there had been very few payments made, except very small sums disbursed for the establishment of the bank, and about Rs. 1,000, given upon Union Bank notes and Bank post bills.

Mr. Longueville Clarke proposed that the report be received. The motion was seconded by Mr. J. Sutherland, and after some discussion, carried without dissent.

The chairman now read the report of the special committee appointed to investigate into the circumstances under which the the Union Bank post bills had been issued out of the institution.

Mr. Grant offered a reply to the report. A long and somewhat stormy discussion ensued. Ultimately, Mr. J. Sutherland moved, and Mr. Mollon seconded, the following resolution:—"That the report of the post bill committee be referred to the executive committee, and that they be requested to communicate upon the subject with Mr. W. P. Grant, and that the result be stated at the next month's meeting;" which was carried without a dissentient. After another disorderly conversation—

Mr. Clarke said the chairman would now read to the meeting the report he had framed upon the disposal of the moneys of the Commercial Bank of Bombay by the Union Bank. He had stated already, that he had taken no part in the preparation of the report which had just been disposed of, although he had been named upon the committee which had drawn it up; but he had devoted himself to the document that was now about to be produced, and he held himself alone responsible for the statements it contained. He had purposely abstained in it from offering any observations, or drawing any conclusions. He had thought that he would best perform the duty cast upon him, by simply collecting facts, dates, and figures, leaving it to the meeting to form its own opinion upon them.

The Chairman here read the report of Mr. Clarke. As it introduced the name of Mr. Scott, of Hickey, Bailey and Co., in connection with the dealings of the Union Bank in this particular transaction, it had been submitted to that gentleman for perusal, that he might prepare himself for any explanation he might desire to offer. Mr. Scott did make observations upon certain passages of the report, and we annex both documents:—

MR. CLARKE'S REPORT.

"Mr. W. H. Abbott, the secretary of the Calcutta Union Bank received a set of letters from Mr. T. E. Tanner, the acting manager of the Commercial Bank of Bombay, dated the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of November, enclosing bills for 40,000*l.*, drawn by that establishment on the Joint Stock Bank of London. The directions given were, that the Union Bank should dispose of these bills at a rate not exceeding 1*s.* 10*d.*, the proceeds to be invested in Bank of Bengal post bills of ten and fifteen thousand rupees each, at 20 days' date, which were to be remitted to the Bombay Bank. A copy of the letter of instructions is annexed.

"2. Mr. W. P. Grant, the then vice-president of the Union Bank, has stated, at a meeting of the proprietors, that he was present when one of the set of letters was received by Mr. Abbott, and that he saw the bills, but that he had not any knowledge whatever of the proceedings which will be hereafter detailed until after the loss had been incurred. Mr. Abbot has stated that he certainly communicated the misappropriation to two of the directors, namely, Mr. W. P. Grant and Mr. John Storm, the then president and vice-president, soon after the 13th of December, but at what particular stage he does not recollect. Mr. Grant and Mr. Storm state, that they were not made acquainted with the matter until after the mischief was done. It would also appear that neither of them communicated the circumstances to any of their Co. directors. On the 6th of January, upwards of three weeks afterwards, a gentleman asked Mr. Shearwood, one of the directors, whether such a transaction had taken place, which he positively denied, be-

Mr. C. Hogg and seconded by Mr. Ritchie, was put, and carried unanimously:—That Messrs. Richards, Kelsall, Allan, Cowie, and Ramgopal Ghose be requested to resume the functions of creditors' committee and to communicate in their discretion with the executive committee of the Union Bank."

believing that had it occurred, it must have come to his knowledge, as he had attended every meeting of the directors since his election in August last. In consequence of further information he went to the bank the next day, the 7th, where he ascertained that the statement was true; Mr. Shearwood immediately communicates the facts to Sir Thomas Turton another director, and who was equally ignorant of what had taken place. These gentlemen called a meeting of the directors that afternoon. On the next day, the 8th, there was a special meeting of the shareholders, previous to which, Mr. Shearwood communicated all the circumstances to Mr. Longueville Clarke, whose name was at the head of the requisition convening the special meeting, for the purpose of the matter being publicly brought forward, and which was accordingly done by Mr. Clarke. It is unnecessary to trace the matter further as what as since taken place has been published in all the newspapers.

"3. By a letter dated the 2nd of December, Mr. Abbott, as secretary of the bank, acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Tanner's letters, and promised to comply with his instructions.

"4. Messrs. Hickey, Bailey, and Co. were the brokers of the Union Bank, and Mr. Alexander Scott, one of their partners, appears to have transacted for his firm all the bank's business, and it was to him that Mr. Abbott delivered the bills for 40,000*l.*, and also Mr. Tanner's letter of instruction, directing him to carry them into effect by selling the bills on England and purchasing Bank of Bengal post bills.

"5. Mr. Scott sold 20,000*l.* of these London bills to Mr. J. G. Gollan, as agent of the North Western Bank of India, and the other 20,000*l.* to Mr. J. B. G. Dallas, as agent of the Cawnpore Bank, the proceeds of the whole 40,000*l.* were Co.'s Rs. 4,31,460-10-9, Rs. 30,000 were paid by the purchasers of the London bills in cash (or Bank notes) and the remaining 4,00,460-10-9 was paid by checks drawn on the Bank of Bengal by Mr. Gollan or Mr. Dallas, in favour of Mr. Abbott as secretary of the Union Bank, or to his order. It is stated by Messrs. Gollan and Dallas, that being aware of the nature of the transactions, they purposely drew the checks in Mr. Abbott's favour, as a matter of precaution. The receipts given by Mr. Scott to Mr. Gollan and Mr. Dallas are merely signed Hickey, Bailey, and Co., as if they were sellers of the bills, no notice being taken of their acting as brokers, nor of the Union Bank, nor Mr. Abbott.

"6. Company's Rupees 76,000 were paid by Mr. Scott into the Union Bank, and on the 4th of December Mr. Abbott wrote to Mr. Charles Hogg for three Bengal Bank Post Bills of Co.'s Rs. 10,000 each, and three of Rs. 15,000 in duplicate, making a total of Co.'s Rs. 75,000; these were received, and on the same day remitted to Mr. Tanner, in a letter from Mr. Abbott. This left a balance of Co.'s Rs. 1,000 in the Union Bank, which could not then be sent, as the bills were to be remitted in sums of ten and fifteen thousand.

"7. A further sum of Co.'s Rs. 15,000 having been paid by Mr. Scott into the Union Bank, Mr. Abbott again wrote on the 11th of December to Mr. C. Hogg for a Bengal Bank post bill of Co.'s Rs. 15,000, in duplicate, and this was remitted also by letter, on the 13th of December, to Mr. Tanner. This sum, with the former remittance of Co.'s Rs. 75,000, making a total of Co.'s Rs. 90,000, is the whole which has been sent to the Bombay Bank, out of the Co.'s Rs. 431,460-10-9 the proceeds of the bills on London.

"8. The Co.'s Rs. 30,000 which Mr. Scott had received in cash or Bank notes (paragraph 5) was paid by him into the Union Bank, and have not been remitted to the Bombay Bank. The sum was not in any way ear-marked, but mixed up with, and treated, as part of their own assets. From the foregoing it will appear, that Messrs. Hickey, Bailey and Co., are not answerable for the two sums of Co.'s Rs. 90,000, remitted to Bombay, and Rs. 31,000 which has been lost in the Union Bank, making together Co.'s Rs. 121,000. The remainder Company's Rupees 310,460-10-9 is now to be accounted for.

"9. On the 15th of December, Mr. Scott gave a written order, in the name of his firm, addressed to the Union Bank, directing them to debit Hickey, Bailey, and Co.'s suspense account with one lack of rupees, which was to be credited to the account of the Bombay Commercial Bank. On the 17th of December Mr. Scott filled up one of Union Bank's regular engraved checks for Co.'s Rs. 310,460-10-9, making it payable to the secretary of the Union Bank on account of the Bombay Bank, and also directed it to be carried to the suspense account of Hickey, Bailey, and Co. To prevent mistakes, copies of these checks or orders are annexed. These two sums make the Rs. 310,460-10-9 remaining in Hickey, Bailey, and Co.'s hands, which with the former sum of Rs. 121,000 paid by them into the Union Bank, completes the whole amount of Co.'s Rs. 431,460-10-9, the proceeds of the Bombay Bank bills on

London. On both of the orders or checks drawn by Mr. Scott, Mr. Abbott has directed payment.

"10. The course therefore adopted by Mr. Scott for paying the Co.'s Rs. 3,10,460-10-9, which amount in cash he had actually received, was by directing his firm to be debited with the amount in their suspense account, and that when he knew that the money was the property of the Bombay Bank, and had seen their instructions in writing for its application, and perhaps at that very moment had them in his possession, for Mr. Abbott has stated that he gave the letter to him with the bills.

"11. It was stated at a meeting of the shareholders that at this time Hickey, Bailey, and Co., were largely indebted to the bank. This was immediately denied by Mr. Scott. Now, on the 11th of December, Mr. Abbott, by order of the directors, addressed a letter to Hickey, Bailey, and Co. expressing their great dissatisfaction at Hickey, Bailey, and Co.'s suspense account, exhibiting a balance due by them, on the 11th of December, of Rs. 4,82,069-0-3, and Mr. Bonnaud, the accountant of the Union Bank, states, that in his opinion, Hickey, Bailey, and Co. were then, and still are, largely indebted to the bank. A copy of Mr. Abbott's letter of the 11th is annexed.

"12. The committee having collected and arranged the foregoing statement of facts, dates, and amounts, submit them to the consideration of the shareholders, and purposely abstain from making any comment."

MR. J. S. B. SCOTT'S EXPLANATIONS UPON MR. C.'S REPORT.

"Para. 1. This paragraph is incorrect in every way, as far as I can state.

"Para. 2. Mr. Grant, Mr. Storm, Mr. Abbot, Mr. Shearwood, and others named, can speak to these facts better than I can.

"Para. 3. I have no doubt to be correct.

"Para. 4. Messrs. Hickey, Bailey, and Co. were the brokers of the bank. I, J. W. B. Scott, then partner of Hickey, Bailey, and Co., went into the bank parlour (where Mr. Abbott was sitting instead of at his usual desk), accompanied by Mr. Wm. P. Grant, upon matters of which I have no recollection. At the moment we were seated, Mr. Abbott threw across the table a letter containing bills on the Joint Stock Bank of London, stating that it was a letter from the Commercial Bank of Bombay. I opened it, glanced at the instructions, and learned, more from Mr. Abbott than from the letter itself (which was not in my hands half a minute), that the bills were not to be sold at a worse rate than 1-10*l.*; and that the proceeds were to be remitted in Bank of Bengal post-bills. But I was not aware till now that the post-bills were to be at 20 days' date, and in sets of Rs. 10,000 and 15,000. Mr. Abbott did not deliver to me possession of the bills for 40,000*l.*, nor Mr. Turner's letter; nor did he instruct me to purchase Bank of Bengal post-bills; all he did do on this occasion was to pass over the letter to me, mentioning verbally in doing so the instructions contained in it, and asking me to ascertain if the bills could be sold.

"Para. 5. Mr. Scott, on the part of Hickey, Bailey, and Co., sold the 40,000*l.* to Mr. R. J. R. Campbell, managing director in Calcutta of the North-West and Cawnpore banks, who afterwards declared that 20,000*l.* were for North-Western Bank, and 20,000*l.* were for the Cawnpore Bank. For the 20,000*l.* taken by the North-Western Bank, a check on the Bank of Bengal was given by Mr. Gollan in favour of the secretary of the Union Bank on 3rd December for 6000 0 0

On the 6th of December a check in the same way	...	...	10,000	0	0
" 9th of "	"	"	25,000	0	0
" 11th of "	"	"	15,000	0	0
" 14th of "	through	Hickey, Bailey, and Co.	...	1,00,000	0 0
" 18th of "	ditto	...	...	26,000	0 0
" 17th of "	by check in favour of H. W. Abbott	...	...	33,730	5 4
				2,15,730	5 4

For the 20,000*l.* taken by the Cawnpore Bank.

On the 3rd December was paid Dallas's checks on the Bank of Bengal in favour of H. W. Abbott for					...	70,000	0	0
4th	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	0	0
6th	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	0	0
9th	...	...	...	...	...	65,730	5	4
11th	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	0	0
15th,	by Mr. Campbell in notes				...	20,000	0	0
13th,	through Hickey, Bailey, and Co.				...	20,000	0	0
						215,730	5	4

"The amount paid direct in cash or bank notes by these banks was Rs. 20,000, and not Rs. 30,000. The nature of Commercial Bank's instructions was communicated to Mr. Campbell,

who wrote to Mr. Abbott that the money would be paid into the Union Bank for the bills purchased by him for the North-Western and Cawnpore banks.

"Para. 6. Mr. Scott believes this to be in every way correct, as having forwarded on the 2nd Dec. Mr. Gollan's check in Mr. Abbott's favour for 6,000
And Mr. Dallas's for 70,000

76,000

On the 4th Dec. Mr. Dallas's check in favour of Mr. Abbott was paid on account of the Commercial Bank

for	Rs. 20,000	0	0
On the 6th Ditto ditto ditto	10,000	0	0
" 6th Ditto Mr. Gollan's check	10,000	0	0
" 9th Ditto ditto ditto	25,000	0	0
" " Ditto Mr. Dallas's ditto	65,680	5	4
" 11th Ditto ditto ditto	10,000	0	0

1,40,730 5 4

"Para. 7. On the 11th Dec. Co.'s Rs. 15,000 was paid by J. G. Gollan's check on the Bank of Bengal in favour of H. W. Abbott, and Mr. Scott does not doubt but the statement made in this paragraph is correct.

"Para. 8. Up to the 11th inclusive there was paid by Messrs. Gollan and Dallas Co. Rs. 70,000 0 0
" " 140,730 5 4
" " 15,000 0 0

2,31,730 5 4

And on the 14th Dec. a further sum was paid through Hickey, Bailey, and Co., of ... 100,000 0 0

On the 15th Dec. by Mr. Campbell, amount in bank notes 20,000 0 0

On the 17th, through Hickey, Bailey, and Co. by J. G. Gollan's check 33,730 5 4

And further, on the 18th, through Hickey, Bailey, and Co. 26,000 0 0

4,31,460 10 8

"Mr. Campbell was placed in communication with the secretary of the Union Bank, and was aware of the transaction, and wrote to Mr. Abbott stating that he would pay the moneys into the bank for the bills. Messrs. Gollan's and Dallas's checks were not made payable to Hickey, Bailey, and Co.; but were checks in favour of H. W. Abbott, Esq., as secretary of the bank, and were made so purposely to shew they were the proceeds of the bills on England.

"Para. 9. I did sign, at the request of the officers of the bank, a written order dated the 15th of December, for one lac of rupees, to transfer that amount to the credit of the Commercial Bank account, and to debit of Hickey, Bailey, and Co.'s suspense account; and I did further sign a check dated 17th December, for Co.'s Rs. 2,10,460-10-8, in consequence of payment having been carried to the credit of my own account and that of Hickey, Bailey, and Co., instead of to the credit of the Commercial Bank.

"The occasion of these transfers was in consequence of the moneys paid in by the two banks through me having been spent by the officers of the bank for the current demands against it, and they did not wish the accounts to appear at the credit until the money was remitted. At first the sums paid in were placed direct to the credit of the Commercial Bank, and further sums were kept by the officers of the bank in abeyance for some days; and I found out afterwards that two sums amounting together to Co.'s Rs. 90,730-5-4, paid by Gollan's and Dallas's check in favour of H. W. Abbott, Esq., were actually passed to the credit of the Commercial Bank account, and transferred from that of Hickey, Bailey, and Co.'s suspense, without order or check; and in consequence of this I immediately had the account adjusted.

"Para. 10. This paragraph is answered by my remarks to No. 9. I knew perfectly well that the money was the property of the Bombay Commercial Bank, and as such the money was paid into the Union Bank; but it is absurd to suppose that I was to do all the duties of the Union Bank. Mr. Abbott is in error in stating that he delivered the letter and bills to me. The letter never was in my possession, and the bills were delivered through my firm when called for by the purchasers.

"Para. 11. It was stated at a meeting of the shareholders that at this time Hickey, Bailey, and Co. were largely indebted to the bank, which I distinctly denied, and now deny. The letter addressed to Hickey, Bailey, and Co., on the 11th December, was done through mistake, that arose from the bank keeping two accounts for my firm—namely, a "suspense of" and a "Union Bank post-bill account." As the bank was

largely indebted to my firm, I immediately requested the directors to meet me, which they did on the 12th, and I requested the accountant and Mr. Jones to produce the required accounts, which at once explained the whole matter; and the directors expressed their regret that they should have troubled me in the matter; and also that I had their thanks for my exertions, instead of their censure. On the 11th December, the Union Bank post-bill account exhibited a sum against Hickey, Bailey, and Co.; but on the other hand, the "suspense" account on the same day was credited some nine lacs of rupees. To square the post-bill account, a check was given on the 7th December for four lacs upon the suspense account of the balance then at debit, after crediting the said four lacs being due to Hickey, Bailey, and Co., for commissions paid to various parties on account of the bank.

"Para. 12. My firm will be largely indebted to the Union Bank for dishonoured bills on London, for balance of purchase-money of property purchased from it, and also for liabilities for Messrs. Cockerell and Co., on notes and post-bills, but not so on account of its suspense account and the account for the post-bills on account of the bank. I acted in the capacity of broker to the bank. I was bound to receive my orders from the secretary, and from no one else. To him alone was I amenable, and to him did I forward the note of negotiation of the 40,000/., and to him were the moneys subsequently paid. I have nothing to do with the internal management of the bank in regard to their books, letters, accounts, or any thing else; and whatever the state of the firm of Hickey, Bailey, and Co.'s account may at that time have been, whether in debit or in credit, is not and cannot now be matter of consideration. That is an affair entirely apart, and I am willing that these accounts be submitted to the strictest investigation. My present duty is to prove that the moneys arising from the 40,000/., were paid into the bank by me; and with that payment my responsibility in this transaction ended, and that of the secretary commenced."

The reading of these documents was succeeded by a renewal of the interchange of violent and contradictory observations. Finally, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

"3rd. That the report on the transaction with the Commercial Bank of Bombay be received, and that Mr. Scott's explanation be appended to the report. Moved by Mr. Sutherland, seconded by Major Sewell, and carried unanimously.

"4th. Proposed by Mr. Molloy, and seconded by Mr. Clarke, that Mr. H. M. Elliott be requested to act as a member of the executive committee, and that with this view a communication be made to Government to obtain their sanction. Carried unanimously."

The above was owing to the resignation of Mr. James Stuart.

"5th. Moved by Mr. Sutherland, and seconded by Major Sewell, that this meeting be adjourned to the 25th day of March next. Carried unanimously."

The meeting then broke up, with an unanimous vote of thanks to the chair.—*Abridged from the Hurkaru.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

MESSRS. SMITH, COWELL, AND CO.—There was a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Smith, Cowell, and Co. on Thursday. The firm exhibits a steady and profitable business, and it is the unanimous wish of the creditors that it shall be continued.—*Englishman, Feb. 19.*

ESTATE OF CHAPLAINS—The question as to the estates of chaplains being dealt with in the same manner as those of commissioned officers, subject to the Articles of War, has been decided against the local military authorities by the Judge Advocate General.—*Delhi Gaz., Feb. 19.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSIGNEES OF THE LAPSED FIRMS—Many of our readers, and particularly those at a distance, will not think the space unprofitably occupied if we occasionally give such details of the proceedings of the assignees of the lapsed firms as may come within our reach.

Messrs. Cockerell.—First, and perhaps the most important, is the estate of Cockerell and Co., Mr. C. J. Richards and Mr. H. Cowie being assignees. During the preceding month of January there has been realised Rs. 1,32,964, against which are disbursements in the same period Rs. 82,339.

Messrs. Hughesdon.—The estate of Hughesdon, Brothers, is of minor importance; the assignees are Mr. C. J. Richards and Mr. Kelsall. Here, too, some progress has been made. The amount realised during January, is Rs. 20,186, the disbursements are Rs. 4,035.

Messrs. Gilmore.—Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Richards are assignees to the old firm of Gilmore and Co. This charge has been handed over to them with accounts from April, 1872, and their statement extends to 31st January last. It appears the

total amount received is Rs. 480,000. Of this there have been paid away in dividends, Rs. 150,000, or thereabouts. There are unclaimed dividends in the hands of the Accountant-General, Rs. 14,582. Expenses paid to release various properties, and for other purposes, Rs. 3,13,420.

The balance in the estate first mentioned, amounting to about Rs. 50,000, is in the Bank of Bengal; likewise that of the second, Rs. 17,000. In the estate of Gilmore and Co., Rs. 11,000 is invested in Government securities.—*Englishman*, Feb. 25.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SHARES.—Messrs. Adam and Co. held an extensive sale of shares yesterday. The competition was not very brisk. Shares in the Family Endowment Fund brought Rs. 540 each, and in the Cargo Boat Association Rs. 195.—*Ibid.*

INSOLVENT MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL CLUB.—We understand that the resolution brought forward at a meeting of the members of the Bengal Club on Friday afternoon, that any member applying for the benefit of the Insolvent Act should thereby cease to belong to it until re-elected by ballot, was negatived by a majority of two. We have been informed, however, that, according to the rules, it has, on the requisition of more than the required number of members, been ordered to lie on the table for the full period of five weeks from the date of its being first advertised, that the Mofussil members may have the opportunity of voting upon it. We shall offer no opinion upon the proposed regulation, as we do not think it proper to make the affairs of the club a subject of newspaper discussion. We merely state the result of a proposal to adopt a rule duly advertised in this and other journals for the information of absent members. We may add, however, that such a rule as that proposed exists, as we are informed, in every club in London.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 28.

INTRODUCTION OF PUNKAHS INTO BARRACKS.—Our Saturday evening's paper contained a General Order providing for the introduction of punkahs into the European barracks at the different stations on the plains in this presidency. Punkahs were put up in Fort William a long time since, but as no provision has hitherto been made for pulling them, they have been of little use. We find now, however, that not only are the troops in the plains to have punkahs, but there is to be a monthly allowance of Rs. 25 per company for pulling them. The punkahs, too, will not only be hung in the barrack rooms, but in "libraries, canteens, and main-guards." We are glad to see that there is so little niggardliness about this measure, and are pretty sure that Government will not lose by thus paying attention to the comfort of the soldiers. We believe the opinion of medical men is unanimous as to the good effects of an artificial circulation of air both by night and by day in this country; and we have no doubt but that the annual per centage of sickness will be diminished by the measure under consideration. We are glad to observe that Lord Dalhousie at the commencement of his administration has given such a proof of his regard for the welfare of the army. The "Punkah Order" may not be thought a very important one by the public in general; but there are some thousands of men, women, and children roasting on the plains of Bengal, who are likely to hold in high estimation both the order itself and the source from which it emanates.—*Ibid.*

HEALTH OF SIR H. SETON.—Sir Henry Seton is so far recovered from the attack of inflammation in his eyes as to be able to resume his seat in the court.—*Friend of India*, March 2.

CURIOUS FRAUD.—The *Englishman*, in his journal of Wednesday, gave an account of a singular fraud which has just been discovered in Calcutta. Fourteen chests were shipped on the *Tomatin*, said to be indigo, but which on examination was found to contain nothing but coal! The matter has been referred to the police office.—*Ibid.*

RESIGNATION OF SIR THOMAS TURTON.—Sir Thomas Turton, the registrar of the Supreme Court, resigned his appointment at the close of last week. One of our contemporaries states that the accounts of his office not having been brought to a close, a commission, consisting of the Advocate-General, Messrs. Macpherson, Higgins, and Smoult, has been appointed to wind them up.—*Ibid.*

APPOINTMENT OF MR. SANDES TO THE REGISTRARSHIP.—Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald Geoffrey Sandes, one of the advocates of the Supreme Court, having been appointed to the office of registrar of the court, vacant by the resignation of Sir Thomas Turton, was sworn in yesterday. Mr. Sandes has been appointed upon a consolidated salary, fixed at Co.'s Rs. 2,000 per month, in lieu of commissions.—*Hurkaru*, March 2.

ATTORNEY.—Mr. Robert Robertson was yesterday admitted an attorney in the Supreme Court.—*Ibid.*, March, 3.

FIRE AT THE COURT OF REQUESTS.—On Thursday a fire broke out at the Court of Requests, which was fortunately put out

before any material injury had been done. It was discovered in one of the rooms, occupied by the native assistants of the court, where a number of papers were kept. Several engines were on the spot in a short time, and water being available in the aqueduct adjoining Tank Square, contributed greatly to an early extinction of the fire. A number of papers was destroyed, and the beams forming the roof of the room in which the fire made its appearance were scorched. The whole building, but for the timely assistance afforded by the police, would probably have been consumed. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by accident.—*Ibid.*, March 4.

DEPARTURE OF THE MOOREHEDABAD NEWAB.—His Highness the Newab Nazim takes his departure from Calcutta this morning, in the state boat *Sonamookes*, which will be towed up by one of the government inland steamers, the *Thames*.—*Ibid.*, March 7.

EARTHQUAKE.—About twenty-five minutes before six on the 20th ult. Calcutta was visited by an unusually smart shock of earthquake, accompanied by a loud rumbling noise. The direction of the shock seems to have been from E. N. E. to W. S. W., though accounts differ as to this. The same shock has been felt at Jessore, Hooghly, &c., and we shall probably hear that it has been very extensive.—*Ibid.*

SICKNESS.—We are sorry to hear that sickness has broken out in the Fort, several men having died of cholera.—*Ibid.*

MEETING OF THE LAUDABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society was held on the 28th ult. The report of the committee appointed to examine and report upon the accounts was read and approved, but the committee were censured for having published their appendix to the report, disclosing, as it did, the private affairs of individuals, until it had been submitted to the meeting to be called for receiving it.—*Ibid.*

FIRE.—The *Englishman* of the 1st inst. states, that a fire broke out in the arsenal in Fort William, on Monday night. It was put out before much damage was done.—*Ibid.*

FLOWER SHOW.—The Earl and Countess of Dalhousie visited the Flower Show, at the Town Hall, on the 2nd instant. The display of flowers of every sort were the best we have seen in Calcutta, and as it was known beforehand that the Governor-General and his lady would be present, the hall was filled with visitors at an early hour.—*Ibid.*

NATIVE ADDRESSES TO MR. CAMERON.—The Addresses of the native inhabitants of Calcutta and of the Hooghly district were presented to the Honourable Mr. Cameron, the President of the Council of Education, on Friday last.—*Ibid.*

A "SCHOOL" OF ELEPHANTS.—As the *Haddington* was passing Hooghly Point, on her way up the river, she suddenly came upon what was at first supposed to be a wreck, but which turned out to be a "school" of elephants! No less than nine of these animals were crossing the channel, each with a *mahout* on his back. They were all tied together, and were being towed or guided across by a boat.—*Ibid.*, March 8.

Mr. H. B. HARRINGTON, of the civil service, has been admitted to a furlough of the present season.

MOFUSSIL.

BENARES.—Steam.—The steamer *Mirzapore*, belonging to the Ganges Steam Company, reached Mirzapore on the 16th inst., at 10½ a.m., after a splendid run from Calcutta, though she had put forth but half her ordinary power on the way up,—for one of the starboard boilers having been found to leak a little, she made use of the larboard boilers only!—Considering that during the month of February the river is always at its lowest ebb, and that during the present February it is usually low, this voyage of "the leviathan of the Ganges" has been a truly triumphant one.—*Recorder*, Feb. 18.

CANNON.—Robbery of Gunpowder from the Government Stores.—A letter from Cawnpore communicates intelligence of a most barefaced robbery of 100 barrels of gunpowder, having been committed in the magazine of that station. As a committee of inquiry has been ordered thoroughly to investigate the circumstances attending this severe loss of Government property, we shall not enter into the rumours of particulars that have reached us beyond repeating what is stated, on good authority, that Government carts and servants are said to have been employed in removing the stolen property to Bithor. We shall doubtless hear further details. Since the above was written we have received further information, from which we gather that the quantity of powder (all of the very best description) abstracted from the magazine, is nearly double the number of barrels stated above. A further discovery had taken place, and some was found in the Bazaar on the morning of the 13th. The military authorities are making the most strenuous exertions to effect an exposé.—*Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 16.

— *Further Particulars.*—The proceedings of the military court of inquiry appointed to investigate the magazine robbery at Cawnpore, have closed and been forwarded to the authorities, and Mr. Deputy Commissary McDonald has, pending further instructions, been placed under arrest. The whole of the powder is said to have been recovered.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 23.

CHINSURAH.—Feb. 21.—*Earthquake.*—There were two smart shocks of an earthquake at this station on Sunday the 20th inst. The motion seemed to be east and west, and the two shocks, accompanied by a hollow rumbling noise, excited great alarm amongst the natives, who set up a shout of horror, and called upon their gods to protect them. The houses shook violently, and a wooden partition in the building I at present occupy made a clattering noise, and waved to and fro just as if a number of people were trying to shake it out of its place. These shocks occurred at about 23 or 24 minutes past 5 p.m. The air was still and the heat oppressive. The thermometer stood at 82.—*Hurkara*, Feb. 23.

GOALPARA.—*Attack on a Magistrate.*—We give prominent insertion to the following, which has been sent to us for publication:—"The Goalpara correspondent of the *Bhaskur*, in yesterday's issue, gives an account of rather a serious affair which befel the magistrate of that place. It appears that that functionary, on the 15th Maug (27th January), took up his head quarters on the topmost range of a hill or mountain called Poteemaree. The magistrate went some distance on a shooting journey, leaving fourteen sepoy in charge of the camp, when suddenly a body of the hill tribes, known as *Geroses*, made a sudden incursion, attacking and wounding the sepoy guard. Just as they were about retiring, the magistrate returned and attempted to intercept their retreat, and in the attempt shot three or four of the marauders; but his endeavours were effectually resisted, as the party made their escape, after severely assaulting the magistrate, whose left arm is described as broken. The magistrate immediately returned to the plains and adopted measures for the capture of those concerned in the late attack; and on the strength of large offers of reward, obtained the co-operation of some of the hill people themselves; but the result was unfavourable, as those who went on the expedition shared the fate of the sepoys." The "magistrate" of Goalpara here referred to, must, we suppose, be the sub-assistant commissioner, who, according to the last directory, is a Mr. W. S. Hudson.—*Hurkara*, March 1.

HOOCHLY, Feb. 21.—*Earthquake.*—The shock of an earthquake—the smartest I have ever felt in Bengal Proper—was experienced at this station yesterday evening, the 20th instant, at about half-past 5 o'clock. It appeared to me to pass from west to east, but I am not certain.—Weather—sultry for the season. Morning cloudy with slight fog—winds variable and light from E. to S.E. and in the evening from S.W. Though sharp, the shock could not have lasted more than 15 to 20 seconds; each undulation increasing in violence—walls slightly cracked in several places, chiefly in rooms having a S.W. aspect.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 23.

RAJPOOTANA.—*Miscellaneous Items.*—The only items of intelligence we have from Rajpootana are to the effect that Brigadier Lloyd had reached Nusseerabad on the 16th, and that the bishop of Bombay had quitted that station on the 14th, after a week's stay. The trial of Doongur Singh had not commenced. "Weather cloudy, but only one slight shower of rain has fallen this season."—*Dakhi Gazette*, Feb. 23.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ABSENTEE REGULATIONS.

Fort William, March 3, 1848.—The following resolutions published in the financial department are promulgated for the information of the army:—

Financial Department, No. 20, dated Nov. 12, 1847.—*Resolution.*—The President in Council resolves that, in accordance with the spirit of the intention of the Hon. the Court of Directors, the construction* of section xi. of the absentee regulations, which determines that leave of absence on private affairs without loss of allowances, shall be granted at the pleasure of government, and when it is attended with no inconvenience or expense to the state, in one period only, whether for a whole month or less, and not in detached portions, to complete one month within the year, shall be the general rule of guidance, and that the term "year" shall be held to mean the calendar year, commencing with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st December, but that, as an exception to this rule, it shall be discretionary with the several local governments, where good cause is shewn for the indulgence, and it is attended with no public inconvenience, to sanction leave of absence, under section xi., to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once, in instalments, not to exceed

in the aggregate one month within the calendar year, on the understanding, that no leave can be granted for any fresh calendar year until the completion of three months, from the expiration of the entire leave, or of the last instalment of leave taken in the past calendar year.

COURTS MARTIAL.

ENSIGN RICHARD PACK, 13TH N.I.

Head Quarters, Simla, Feb. 26, 1848.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1848, Ensign R. Pack, 13th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For unbecoming conduct, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Meerut, on or about December 16, 1845, incurred pecuniary obligation to Mr. F. Peterson, of the firm of Enjalbert and Company, tailors, of Meerut, to the amount of Rs. 41, for house-rent, paid by Mr. Peterson, on his, Ensign Pack's, account, for which sum he gave a promissory note payable at one month after date, but which amount is still due to Mr. Peterson.

2nd. In having, at Meerut, on or about December 5, 1846, induced Messrs. Enjalbert and Company, tailors, of Meerut, to withhold complaint against him, by promising to pay them Rs. 50, of the debt of Rs. 103, then due to them, before he left the station; and in having quitted Meerut without fulfilling that promise.

3rd. In having, at Cawnpore, on or about February 10, 1847, in a letter to the address of the Adjutant of the regiment, promised to discharge the debt due to Messrs. Enjalbert and Company, from his pay for December 1846, and January 1847, when received; and having failed to appropriate any part of his pay and allowances for those months to the payment of that debt.

4th. In having, at Cawnpore, some time during the month of April, 1847, fraudulently obtained the signatures of Captain G. F. Whitelocke, and Lieutenant R. B. Francis, 13th N.I., as sureties to his bond for the repayment of Rs. 1,200 to the Agra Bank, by monthly instalments of Rs. 50 each, upon the false representation that he would be able to pay the said instalments regularly: whereas he, Ensign Pack, well knew at the time that the deductions to be made from his pay and allowances to satisfy the award passed by the court of requests at Meerut, and to repay an advance received from Government, and the amount of other debts due by him, which could not be eventually discharged out of the said loan, would prevent his paying the said instalments, and which instalments, excepting the two first, have not been paid by Ensign Pack.

5th. In having, at Cawnpore, on or about June 21, 1847, fraudulently induced Cornet F. G. Willock, doing duty with the 9th L.C., to endorse a promissory note for the payment to the Cawnpore Bank of Rs. 101 at one month after the date thereof, by the promise to take up the same from money to be received from another bank; and having failed to do so, although he had received a loan of Rs. 1,200 from the Agra Bank, in consequence of which failure Cornet Willock had to pay the amount of the promissory note, with interest to the amount of Rs. 4 and As. 12, and which sums are still due to Cornet Willock.

6th. In having, at Cawnpore, on or about July 24, 1847, in a note to the address of the secretary to the Cawnpore Bank, falsely stated that he was unable to pay the amount of the promissory note referred to in the preceding instance, in consequence of his, Ensign Pack's, having been disappointed in receiving a remittance from the Agra Bank; whereas he, Ensign Pack, had, on or about July 14, 1847, received a draft from the secretary to the Agra Bank, for Rs. 791, the balance of the loan from the Agra Bank, to him, Ensign Pack, which is referred to in the fourth instance.

7th. In having, at Cawnpore, on or about the 20th of November, 1847, gone to reside in the house of Mr. Johnson, a clerk in the Cawnpore Post Office, and having associated on terms of familiarity with Mr. Johnson, although he, Ensign Pack, was well aware of the impropriety of such conduct, and for having continued so to reside till January 6th, 1848, notwithstanding that the impropriety of his residence with Mr. Johnson had been the subject for investigation (made in his presence) by a court of inquiry, which sat at Cawnpore, on November 30, 1847.

Finding—The court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, together with that adduced on the defence, are of opinion that the prisoner, Ensign R. Pack, 13th N. I. is

Guilty of the 1st instance of the charge.

Guilty of the 2nd instance of the charge, with the exception of the words "induced Messrs. Enjalbert and Company, tailors, of Meerut, to withhold complaint."

Guilty of the 3rd instance of the charge, with the extenuating

* Published in G. G. O. No. 56, of 1846, and Pay Code of 1845, page 402.

circumstances of his not having received one month and twenty-two days' pay of the three months named in the instance.

Guilty of the 4th instance of the charge.

Guilty of the 5th instance of the charge.

Not guilty of the 6th instance of the charge.

Guilty of the 7th instance of the charge.

Guilty of unbecoming conduct, as set forth in the preamble of the charge.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, do adjudge him, the said Ensign R. Pack, of the 13th N.I., to be dismissed the service.

Revised Finding.—The court, having taken into consideration the letter of the judge advocate general of the army, are of opinion that the prisoner, Ensign R. Pack, of the 13th N.I. is Guilty of the 1st instance of the charge.

Guilty of the 2nd instance of the charge, with the exception of the words "induced Messrs. Enjalbert and Company, tailors of Meerut, to withhold complaint."

Guilty of the 3rd instance of the charge, with the extenuating circumstance of his not having received one month and twenty-two days' pay of the three months named in the instance.

Not guilty of the 4th instance of the charge, of which he is acquitted.

Guilty of the 5th instance of the charge.

Not guilty of the 6th instance of the charge, of which he is acquitted.

Guilty of the 7th instance of the charge.

Guilty of unbecoming conduct in the first, second, third, fifth, and seventh instances, as set forth in the preamble of the charge.

Revised Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, beg most respectfully to adhere to their former sentence. Not confirmed.

Head Quarters, Simla,
23rd February, 1848.

(Sd.) GOUGH, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

REMARKS BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-chief finds it impossible to confirm the sentence of the court, because he cannot concur in the finding on the three first instances of the charge, and because under the fifth and seventh instances very irregular evidence was received, which may have conducted the court's declaring ensign Pack guilty of these instances, and led to the sentence of dismissal. That sentence would have been appropriate, and would have been confirmed, had the court on revising their finding, properly distinguished between what had been proved at the trial, and those parts of the charge on which there was no evidence, but under present circumstances it is impossible to act upon the sentence.

As regards the first instance, there was no attempt to prove that the debt incurred was for house-rent, and there was no proof of non-payment. The only witness examined was the adjutant of the regiment, who proved the signature of Ensign Pack to the promissory note, and deposed that to the best of his belief the debt had not been paid, about which he could certify nothing to his own knowledge. The second instance is supported solely by statements made by Enjalbert & Co. in letters to the officer commanding the regiment, which were not evidence; should not have been received at all, and much less without any attempt to prove the hand-writing, or even the receipt of them. These letters were simply produced by the judge advocate, read, and recorded.

The entire absence of evidence as relates to these two instances was pointed out to the court, together with similar deficiencies and admissions of illegal or irrelevant evidence as regards other instances of the charge, affecting both the finding and the sentence, and which have rendered these proceedings the most irregular that have ever come under the commander-in-chief's notice; but the court have thought fit to adhere to their finding, except as regards the fourth instance, on which they have now correctly given a verdict of acquittal, and the consequence is the escape of Ensign Pack from all punishment.

LIEUT. HENRY LEITH BLACKBURN 41st BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY.

Head Quarters, Simla, Feb. 21, 1848.—At a general court martial held at Nusseerabad, on Monday, the 7th day of February, 1848, Lieut. Henry Leith Blackburn, of the 41st regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For unbecoming conduct, in the following instances:—

1st. For having, at Nusseerabad, on or about the 21st of November, 1847, made use of highly insulting language to Assist.-Surg. J. Grant, attached to the same regiment.

2nd. In having, at Nusseerabad, on or about the 11th of December, 1847, spoken in a harsh and highly improper manner to Koosul Sing, Subedar, 41st N.I., and in the presence of a Jemadar and several non-commissioned officers

and sepoy of the regiment, the Subedar being then and there in attendance to make his report as relieved native officer of the day.

Finding.—That the prisoner, Lieut. Henry Leith Blackburn, 41st regt. of N.I. is

On the first instance of the charge, guilty, with the exception of the word "highly,"

On the second instance of the charge, not guilty.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded.

(Approved and confirmed),

Head-Quarters, Simla,
19th Feb. 1848.

(Signed) GOUGH, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

REMARKS BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Having found Lieutenant Blackburn not guilty of the second charge, the Court should have acquitted him of it.

The officer commanding the Rajpootnah field force will publicly administer a reprimand to Lieutenant Blackburn, and seriously admonish him of the necessity of controlling his temper in his communications with his brother officers.

Lieutenant Blackburn is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

By order of H. E. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASTELL, H. G. to ex. power of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in zil'ah Furruckabad, Feb. 19.

BARNES, J. R. to be an asst. in the Rohilcund div. and to ex. pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in zil'ah Shahjehanpore, Feb. 14; to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahjehanpore dur. abs. of Thornhill, Feb. 21.

BROWN, S. S. civ. and sess. jud. of Saugor and Nerbudda terr. del. over ch. of off. to Macadam.

CHEAP, C. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajeshye, res. ch. of office.

COLVIN, E. T. asst. to mag. and coll. of Goorgaon, invest with pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. Feb. 23.

CRASTER, E. C. qual. for serv. attach. to the Bengal div. Feb. 24.

DACOSTA, E. to be a 1st grade princ. sudder ameen, Feb. 24.

DRUMMOND, F. B. to take ch. of off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Maldah dur. abs. of Kemp, on leave, Feb. 24.

EGERTON, P. H. to exer. pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Bijnore, Feb. 21.

FLETCHER, G. C. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Chumparun, fr. Feb. 19, Feb. 24.

FRASER, S. to be a mem. of com. of public instruction at Bareilly.

GUBBINS, C. to be mag. and coll. of Meerut, Feb. 21.

GUTHRIE, J. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Panceput, on Ogilvie's leaving the dist. Feb. 22.

HOPE, A. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Delhi.

KEMP, F. B. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Maldah, made over ch. of office to F. B. Drummond, Feb. 16.

LANE, H. S. permitted to resign, fr. Feb. 8.

LAUTOUR, E. De. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore.

MACKAY, C. princ. sudder ameen of Midnapore, to ex. powers of mag. in that dist. Feb. 17.

MAGSWEN, C. perm. to resign, March 4.

MALET, O. W. mag. of Midnapore, made over ch. of office to W. B. Buckle, Feb. 28.

MONCKTON, H. to be an asst. in the Benares div. Feb. 22.

Ogilvy, D. to be an asst. to superint. of Deyra Doon, Feb. 21.

PROBYN, W. G. attached to N.W. Provinces, Feb. 21.

PROWETT, N. H. E. to be mag. and coll. of Panceput, Feb. 21.

SANDEMAN, H. D. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Hissar.

SIMSON, R. to be an asst. in the Benares div. Feb. 17.

SKIPWITH, F. to off. as civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong dur. abs. of Ogilvy on leave, Feb. 24.

SMITH, M. assum. ch. of off. of civ. and sess. judge of Saugor and Nerbudda terr. on Feb. 8.

TAYLOR, F. to off. as principal of Delhi college dur. abs. of Sprenger on duty, Feb. 18.

THORNHILL, H. B. to be an asst. in the Agra div. Feb. 14.

TORRERS, J. S. coll. of Midnapore, made ov. ch. of duties Feb. 23.

TROTTER, R. salt agent at Chittagong, ass. ch. of agency, Jan. 12.

TYLER, E. F. to off. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad when rel. at Ally Gurb by Blunt, Feb. 23.

WEDDERBURN, J. to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in zil'ah Azimghur, Feb. 23.

WYATT, T. civ. and sess. jud. of Rungpore, res. ch. of off. on Feb. 19.

YOUNG, J. H. to be coll. of Calcutta, Feb. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BECHER, S. J. leave canc. Feb. 23.

BROWN, J. leave canc. Feb. 23.

CUNLIFFE, R. E. civ. and sess. jud. of Mymensing, 1 mo. Mar. 2.

GRANT, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Dinagepore, 1 mo. Feb. 24.

HAMMOND, A. leave canc. Feb. 13.

HAMPTON, G. B. akberry superint. of Beerbhoom, 15 days.

HOPE, A. assist. to mag. and coll. of Nuddea, 1 mo. Feb. 24.

INCE, R. supt. of Chittagong salt chokies, 15 days in ext. Feb. 25.

KEMP, F. B. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Maldah, 2 weeks on m. c.

LAW, W. T. dep. mag. of Santipore, 1 mo. in ext. Feb. 24.
 MACWHIRTER, J. P. leave canc. Feb. 19.
 MONEY, R. 1 mo. Feb. 23.
 SPANKIE, R. 1 mo. Feb. 22.
 STEER, C. coll. of Dinagepoor, 1 mo.
 SWINTON, A. off. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mynpoory, 1 year to England, Feb. 26.
 THORNHILL, C. B. jt. mag. and dep. coll. Shahjehanpore, 8 mo. fr. date of leaving stat. on m. c. Feb. 21.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BURNEY, Rev. H. B. to be an asst. chaplain in the Jullunder.
 LASCELLES, Rev. Mr. app. to be chaplain of Delhi, canc. Feb. 15.
 POYNTER, Rev. L. to be asst. chaplain at Cawnpore; app. to the Jullunder, canc. Feb. 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FISHER, Rev. H. S. leave canc. March 1.
 SHEPHERD, Rev. H. R. chaplain of Dacca, 1 mo. Feb. 26.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADEY, 2nd Lieut. C. F. engs. to rank fr. June 2, 1846.
 AGNEW, 2nd Lieut. P. A. art. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
 AIKMAN, Ens. F. R. 4th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Jan. 15.
 ANSTRUTHER, Ens. G. P. J. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 BACON, Ens. F. K. 22nd N.I. passed vernac. exam. Jan. 17.
 BAILY, Ens. C. 17th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Jan. 15.
 BANKS, Capt. J. S. to be 1st asst. to sec. in mil. dept. fr. Feb. 21.
 BENSON, Lieut. col. R. C.B. fr. 5th to 41st N.I. Feb. 15.
 BERSFORD, Ens. R. 62nd N.I. to do duty with 2nd Assam L.I. batt. v. Hire, March 3.
 BOILEAU, Lieut. col. J. T. engs. to be supt. eng. N.W. Provinces.
 BOULTON, Lieut. R. 7th L.C. acting interp. and qr. mr. 8th L.C. to be adj. v. Hawthorne, Feb. 16.
 BRADFORD, Ens. H. R. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
 BROWNLOW, Ens. C. H. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1847.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. C. 42nd L.I. to act as dep. pay mr. of the Agra Circle dur. abs. of Hill, Feb. 21.
 CHALMERS, Ens. H. B. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 CLARK, Ens. E. G. to rank fr. Nov. 20, 1847.
 CLARKE, Cornet W. C. S. to rank fr. Nov. 24, 1847.
 COMYN, Ens. A. De C. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 CROLY, Lieut. F. R. inv. perm. to reside at Nainee Tal, or the neighbouring hills, and draw his allowance fr. the Meerut Pay-office, Feb. 16.
 DAVIDSON, Capt. J. S. inv. to do duty with Eur. inv. and vet. co. at Chunar, and to join, Feb. 11.
 DE MOMET, Ens. T. 68th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 8, 1848, v. Harcourt, dec.
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. G. D. inv. to do duty with Eur. inv. and vet. co. at Chunar, and to join, Feb. 11.
 FAIRHEAD, Maj. J. A. inv. to do duty with Eur. inv. and vet. co. at Chunar, and to join, Feb. 11.
 FORBES, Ens. M. H. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
 GARNET, 2nd Lieut. A. W. engs. to rank fr. June 2, 1846.
 GAUSSEN, Brev. capt. D. 42nd lt. inf. to be capt. fr. Feb. 15, 1848, in suc. to Leeson, dec.
 GILLESPIE, 2nd Lieut. A. art. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
 GLUBE, Ens. O. M. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 GOLDIE, Capt. B. W. eng. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for empl. in surv. the road fr. Titalyah to Caragolah Ghaat, v. Whiting.
 GRANT, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
 GRAVES, Ens. C. R. S. J. H. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
 HAGART, Capt. C. 52nd N.I. ret. to duty.
 HARRIS, 2nd Lieut. J. C. engs. to ass. temp. executive ch. of Nusserebad div. dur. emp. of Morton on other duty, Feb. 25.
 HARRIOTT, Brev. col. D. C.B. fr. 4th to 9th L.C. Feb. 11.
 HAY, Ens. G. J. D. posted to 57th N.I. at Dinapore.
 HILL, Cornet D. H. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1847.
 HIRE, Lieut. S. J. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. March 3.
 HUNTER, Ens. S. A. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1847.
 HUNTER, Lieut. T. H. inv. to do duty with Eur. inv. and vet. co. at Chunar, and to join, Feb. 11.
 INGLIS, Capt. J. 11th L.C., A.D.C. to Maj. gen. H. T. Tapp, com. Dinapore div. perm. to rejoin his corps, Feb. 14.
 JERVAIS, Ens. J. P. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1847.
 JOHNSTON, Lieut. J. C. 29th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 25.
 LAMB, Ens. T. 16th gren. passed vernac. exam. Jan. 17.
 LEICESTER, Ens. W. F. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 LUMSDEN, Ens. P. S. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
 MACDONALD, Ens. J. 18th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Jan. 15.
 MAGNAY, Ens. C. 22nd N.I. passed vernac. exam. Jan. 17.
 MATHESON, Ens. J. G. S. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1847.
 MAUNSELL, 2nd Lieut. F. R. engs. to rank fr. June 2, 1846.
 MCPHERSON, Ens. A. G. 18th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Jan. 15.
 MILLETT, Ens. A. H. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 OAKES, Ens. R. E. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 OLIPHANTS, 1st Lieut. W. art. to be capt. comdt. of art. in the Gwalior contingent in suc. to Turner, resigned, Feb. 19.
 PACKIE, Ens. C. F. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.

PAUL, Ens. W. posted to 7th N.I. at Loodianah.
 RAMSAY, Lieut. col. M. fr. 57th to 5th N.I. Feb. 15.
 REID, Ens. C. A. to rank fr. Sept. 25, 1847.
 RICHMOND, Lieut. col. A. F. C.B. fr. 41st to 33rd N.I.
 ROTHNEY, Lieut. O. E. 45th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. 8th L. C. in suc. to Boulton, Feb. 16.
 SHELTON, Lieut. H. R. 38th lt. inf. to offic. as supt. of Oude frontier police and asst. to gen. supt. for the suppression of Thuggee, dur. abs. of Hollings on leave, Feb. 19.
 SHERER, Ens. J. F. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. W. 22nd N.I. to be adjt. in suc. to Brev. capt. J. D. McPherson, perm. to resign, Feb. 9.
 STEWART, 2nd Lieut. C. T. engs. to rank fr. June 2, 1846.
 STRACHEY, Lieut. R. placed for 1 year fr. March 1, at disp. of lieut. gov. for prosecution of scientific researches in Kumaon.
 TENNANT, Lieut. col. com. J. art. to be brev. col. and to stand in the army below brev. col. Bird, M. N.I. March 3.
 TOWNSEND, Capt. E. Du P. 9th N.I. to be com. of Bhopal contin. in suc. to Sanders, resig. March 3.
 TRAVERS, Ens. J. O. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1847.
 TURNER, Capt. F. com. 1st co. art. Scindiah's contingent, pl. at disp. of C. in C. Feb. 18.
 VANRENIN, Ens. J. A. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
 VETCH, Capt. H. prin. sudder ameen, to comm. of Assam in Deobroghur, made over ch. of office to Lieut. C. Holroyd, to proceed into the interior on duty, Feb. 7.
 WAKE, Lieut. col. W. H. fr. 33rd to 57th N.I. Feb. 15.
 WATSON, Ens. F. 42nd lt. inf. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 15, 1848, in suc. to Leeson, dec.
 WHEELER, Ens. G. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 WHISTLER, Capt. G. H. inv. to do duty with Eur. inv. and vet. co. at Chunar, and to join, Feb. 11.
 WHITING, Lieut. F. engs. to spec. duty of surveying a proposed line of communication between Titalyah and Caragolah Ghaat, Feb. 22; to offic. as exec. eng. of 7th or Cawnpore div. dept. of public works, v. Sim, March 3.
 WILSON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
 WORRELL, Lieut. col. H. L. fr. 9th to 4th L.C. Feb. 11.
 WYLLIE, Capt. R. to be dept. sec. to govt. of India, mil. dept. with offic. rank of maj. fr. Feb. 21.
 YOUNG, 2nd Lieut. R. eng. to join and do duty with head qrs. of sappers and pioneers at Loodianah, Feb. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Lieut. R. R. adjt. 2nd inf. Scindiah's cont. March 1 to May 31, Feb. 25.
 BAKER, Brev. maj. W. E. eng. furl. to Europe on m. c. March 3.
 BATTYE, 2nd Lieut. G. M. 1st Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. March 15 to Chupra.
 BECHER, Lieut. A. A. 40th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 15, 1847, to pres. to apply for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 BIRCH, Capt. W. C. 13 days, March 2.
 BURNEY, Maj. G. 38th L.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to Calcutta.
 CARNegie, Lieut. J. W. 15th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 COBBE, Capt. C. H. inv. est. furl. to Europe, March 3.
 COOKSON, Lieut. G. R. 4th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 10, to Nainee Tal and Calcutta, to apply for furl.
 CRIPPS, Lieut. J. M. asst. to res. of Nepal to Feb. 10, in ext.
 DAVIS, Ens. H. N. 25th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c. March 3.
 DEWAR, Capt. A. C. com. 1st cav. Scindiah's cont. March 15 to July 1, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah, Feb. 25.
 DICKSON, Lieut. J. C. 33rd N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c. March 3.
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. W. R. dep. com. 3rd class Saugor, 5 days in ext.
 ELLIOTT, Capt. E. K. dep. com. 1st class at Narsingpore, 11 days to Saugor, Feb. 25.
 FAGAN, Brev. capt. G. engs. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to remain at Midnapore and pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 FOSTER, Maj. H. C.B. 6 mo. fr. March 2, to pres. and Delhi.
 GOLDIE, Capt. W. B. eng. 4 mo. fr. Jan. 7, to pres.
 HALL, Lieut. E. 52nd N.I. furl. to Europe, March 3.
 HARRIOTT, Brev. col. D. C.B. 9th L.C. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 9, 1847.
 HICKS, Lieut. E. W. 67th N.I. furl. to Europe, March 3.
 HILL, Brev. capt. G. M. 17th N.I. 8 mo. fr. March 20, to Simla, on m. c.
 HODGSON, Maj. gen. J. A. com. in Rohilkund, 6 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Simla, on m. c.
 HOLLINGS, Capt. G. E. supt. of Oude frontier police, 2 mo. fr. Feb. 5, to Delhi and Calcutta.
 HOPPER, Capt. A. Q. 24th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to hills N. of Deyrah.
 LISTER, Lieut. A. G. 2nd gren. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to pres.
 MCCAUSLAND, Maj. J. K. 70th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Dec. 15, 1847, to Mussoorie.
 MACDONELL, Lieut. A. A. 40th N.I. fr. Jan. 9 to Dec. 1, to Darjeeling, on m. c.
 MCPHERSON, Brev. capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. fr. Feb. 10 to April 1, to Meerut, and join at Landour depot.
 MILLS, Capt. A. S. 58th N.I. fr. April 1 to July 31, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 MOORE, Capt. T. 8th L.C. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla and Mussoorie.
 MOORE, Col. G. 59th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. March 3.
 NORGATE, Ens. J. T. 69th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. Feb. 19.

O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. J. 52nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to pres. to apply for perm. to resign the service.
 O'HANLON, Maj. P. 1st L.C. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope, on m.c.
 OLFHEARTS, Lieut. H. A. art. 6 mo. fr. April 8, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Dehra.
 PALMER, 1st Lieut. C. O'B. 1st Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Calcutta.
 POGSON, Lieut. J. F. 47th N.I. 3 mo. in ext. to rem. at Umballah.
 SEATON, Brev. maj. D. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Jan. 31 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
 SHERWILL, Capt. W. S. 66th N.I. 2 yrs. to Cape and N. S. Wales, on m. c. March 3.
 SMITH, Capt. L. art. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 5, to Subathoo, on m. c.
 TAPP, Maj. gen. H. T. Dinapore div. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m. c.
 TOMBS, Maj. gen. 6th L.C. to Europe on furl.
 TOWNSEND, Capt. E. Du P. 9th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 12.
 WILLIAMSON, Ens. J. 49th N.I. doing duty with Ramghur L. I. batt. fr. Dec. 1, 1847, to Jan. 24, in ext. on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. to join and do duty with H.M. 14th lt. drag. Feb. 11.
 BOGLE, Asst. surg. A. L. M.D. to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1847.
 BUCKELL, Asst. surg. R. K. to rank fr. Nov. 20, 1847.
 COLLINS, Asst. surg. J. C. to rank fr. Dec. 22, 1847.
 DELPRATT, Asst. surg. to rank fr. Nov. 20, 1847.
 EBDEN, Asst. surg. H. A. to rank fr. Oct. 7, 1847.
 FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1847.
 HARPER, Asst. surg. G. posted to 13th N.I. at Cawnpore, Feb. 11.
 HODGSON, Asst. surg. R. posted to 18th N.I. Feb. 11.
 LYLELL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to rank fr. Sept. 25, 1847.
 MAXWELL, Asst. surg. T. M.D. 46th N.I. to med. ch. of brig. staff fr. Feb. 25.
 McCLELLAND, Surg. to be exam. of emigrants proc. to the Mauritius, v. Lightfoot, dec.
 MORISON, Asst. surg. A. C. rem. fr. 13th to 12th N.I. Feb. 11.
 NICHOL, Asst. surg. R. to proc. and do duty under sup. surg. of Saugor div. v. Asst. surg. J. B. S. Brown, whose app. is can.
 RANKIN, Asst. surg. G. C. to be surg. fr. Feb. 28, v. McNab, retired, March 3.
 REID, Asst. surg. A. to be surg. fr. March 1, v. Macintyre, retired, March 3.
 THORP, Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. passed vernac. exam. Jan. 12.
 WALKER, Asst. surg. J. P. M.D. 56th N.I. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gov. of N. W. P. with a view to his being app. to civil stat. of Humeerpore, Feb. 11; to be civ. asst. surg. of Humeerpore.
 WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. passed vernac. exam. Jan. 12.
 WOOD, Asst. surg. J. rem. fr. 18th to 56th N.I. in progress to Loodianah, Feb. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURT, Surg. T. W. M.D. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 21, to Bombay, and thence to Europe, on furl.
 McRAE, Asst. surg. D. art. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Nainee Tal.
 SHAW, Asst. surg. R. 2 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag. Lieut. col. Lockwood, 13 mo. to Calcutta and England.—9th lancers. Cornet J. H. King, to be lieut.—14th lt. drag. Lieut. Nettleship, 1 mo. to Meerut; Capt. Bromwich, 2 mo. to Bombay; Lieut. Prettejohn to ch. of veterinary dept. v. Chamber.

INFANTRY.—8th regt. Lieut. McKay to act as interp. dur. abs. of Souther; Asst. surg. Martin ret. to pres. fr. Dessa, to join his own regt. at Poona.—10th. Lieut. Oliphant 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 years to England; Asst. surg. Webb to assume med. ch.—18th. Lieut. Burrell 2 years to England; Capt. W. T. Bruce pl. for duty with inval. to England.—22nd. Asst. surg. McGrath, M.D. to proceed to Kirkee, when relieved from medical charge of detachment of 96th foot, to be attached to 10th hussars at Kirkee. 24th. Lieut. Graham, 2 mo. fr. Feb. 7, to Lucknow; Lieut. col. Stoyte, 1 year to England.—25th. Lieut. Browne to act as paymr. dur. abs. of Brummell.—32nd. Ens. Garforth to rank as lieut. fr. Dec. 7.—53rd. Capt. Fellows, 2 mo. to England, to retire.—61st. Capt. C. J. Otter, to off. as Persian interp. to C.-in-C. dur. abs. of Prendergast; Lieut. Dudgeon, 2 years to England, *via* the cape.—78th. Lieut. Gordon, 6 mo. in ext.; Lieut. W. H. Ridge, 2 years to England.—80th. Asst. surg. Bain to med. ch. of detach. p. oc. to Darjeeling; Lieut. Oliphant, 2 years to England.—96th. Ens. G. Nunn to be lieut. v. Mildmay.—94th. Ens. S. G. Carter, fr. 51st to be lieut. v. Campbell; Capt. L. Desborough to off. as dep. paymr. and staff officer at Poonamallee.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ACHESON, the lady of A. s. at Goruckpore, Feb. 14.
 ADAM, Mrs. G. U. s. at Calcutta, March 4.
 BIDWELL, the wife of A. C. s. at Calcutta, March 7.
 BOILEAU, the lady of Lieut.-col. J. T. eng. s. at Umballah, Feb. 19.
 BOILEAU, the lady of Maj. F. B. art. d. at Nusseerabad, Feb. 21.

BRETON, the lady of G. s. at Calpee, Feb. 27.
 BURNETT, the wife of Capt. s. at Cawnpore, Feb. 9.
 CAMPBELL, the lady of Brev.-maj. A. L. 1st L. C. d. at Umballah, Feb. 25.
 COOK, the lady of Capt. L. A. 36th N.I. s. at Rajmahal, Feb. 14.
 CUMBERLAND, the lady of R. B. surg. 62nd N.I. s. at Dacca, Jan. 28.
 DIGNEY, Mrs. J. s. at Kidderpore, Jan. 26.
 D'MELLO, the wife of A. H. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 26.
 DODD, the lady of R. s. at Calcutta, March 1.
 DRUMMOND, the lady of Lieut. 8th irr. cav. s. at Loodianah, Feb. 28.
 ELLIOT, the lady of A. d. at Nusseerabad, Feb. 18.
 FORDYCE, the wife of Maj. J. art. s. at Meerut, Feb. 22.
 GALLOWAY, Mrs. G. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 26.
 HARRIS, the lady of Capt. C. 27th N.I. sub. asst. com. gen. s. at Agra, Feb. 21.
 HARWOOD, Mrs. W. L. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 27.
 HAYCOCK, Mrs. W. H. s. at Secundra, Feb. 13.
 KEELAN, the wife of H. s. at Cawnpore, Feb. 7.
 LOW, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 20.
 MELVILLE, the lady of Capt. H. B. 54th N.I. s. at Agra, Feb. 29.
 MUNDY, the lady of Lieut. C. F. M. 34th N.I. s. at Agra, March 5.
 NICHOLAS, the wife of J. B. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 21.
 O'DWYER, the wife of J. R. twins, at Monghyr, Feb. 28.
 PHILIPS, Mrs. W. d. at Simla, Feb. 16.
 RAINSFORD, the lady of Capt. F. 67th N.I. s. at Cawnpore, Feb. 29.
 ROLLO, Mrs. J. W. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 12.
 ROSE, Mrs. Charles, d. at Bogwangolah, Feb. 12.
 STAINES, Mrs. J. W. s. at Delhi, March 6.
 TAYLER, the lady of R. J. c. s. d. at Jounpore, Feb. 27.
 TWIDALE, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, March 3.
 WARD, Mrs. J. s. at Burdwan, Feb. 13.

MARRIAGES.

BERWICK, Wm. to Harrisena, d. of the late R. Flaherty, at Agra, Feb. 18.
 BRAGA, Charles, to Miss C. Clemons, at Calcutta, Feb. 21.
 COCK, Charles J. to Catherine, widow of the late Capt. J. J. Llewellyn, at Calcutta, Feb. 18.
 COLT, Charles R. King's own Lt. Drag. to Geraldine A. E. d. of Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, K.C.B. com. Sirhind div. at Umballah, Feb. 22.
 EDMOND, Joseph, to Margaret A. Carey, at Beerbhoom, Feb. 17.
 GOMEZ, L. to Miss M. McCaskil, at Calcutta, Feb. 23.
 GRIFF, Baptist, to Mrs. Jane S. Biddulph, at Agra, Feb. 22.
 GRIMES, Capt. H. S. 46th N.I. paym. Gwallior cont. to Margaret d. of P. O'Brien, M.D. surg. 4th regt. Gwallior cont. at Gwallior, Feb. 19.
 JOHNSTONE, John, to Alice, relict of the late J. Killwick, at Monghyr, Feb. 22.
 MACTIER, Lieut. Anstruther, 6th L.C. to Susan J. d. of Brig. F. Young, com. at Ferozepore, at Ferozepore, Feb. 21.
 NICHOLLS, George, to Martha, d. of Anthony John, at Agra, Feb. 25.
 NORTH, J. to Mary Mills, at Calcutta, Feb. 23.
 NORTHAM, J. W. to Susan, d. of R. J. Cardozo, at Durrumtollah, Feb. 23.
 PARSONS, Lieut. col. James, C.B. 66th N.I. dep. com. gen. to Mrs. Jacob, at Mhow, Feb. 12.
 PIAGGIO, C. B. to Miss E. A. Belleron, at Calcutta, Feb. 23.
 SHORT, Lieut. Wm. eng. to Catherine E. d. of Maj. Fred. Angelo, inv. at Meerut, Feb. 22.
 SMITH, Lieut. Charles F. 39th N.I. to Leonarda Z. d. of James Gibbon, at Mozufferpore, Feb. 26.
 SMITH, C. to Catherine J. d. of the late Rev. Mr. Berchard, at Cherra Poonjee, Feb. 11.
 STEEL, Rev. Thomas E. J. to Louisa F. d. of C. Burgett, at Calcutta, Feb. 24.
 TYTLER, Capt. Robert C. 38th L.I. to Harriet C. d. of the late Lieut. col. John L. Earle, at Lucknow, March 2.
 VARDEN, A. M. to Arabella, relict of the late J. A. Foster, at Calcutta, Feb. 24.

DEATHS.

ANGUS, Elizabeth, wife of R. at Calcutta, aged 27, Feb. 20.
 ANTRAM, John, at Moulmein, Jan. 31.
 BROWN, Amelia D. wife of Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 38, Feb. 27.
 BROWN, Walter Y. s. of Thomas, at Calcutta, March 3.
 BRUCE, Caroline, d. of J. G. at Cawnpore, aged 15, Feb. 27.
 COMON, Dr. J. R. on board the steamer *Gosmetre*, at Beaulcah, Feb. 11.
 DIGNY, Sarah A. wife of John, at Kidderpore, Feb. 11.
 D'MONTY, Charles, at Calcutta, Feb. 25.
 DOLBY, Miss M. A. at Howrah, aged 46, Feb. 24.
 HARROWELL, James, at Calcutta, aged 47, Feb. 24.
 FRASER, Helen L. d. of Lieut. E. eng. at Saharanpore, aged 1 mo. Feb. 26.
 HARVEY, Jane, relict of the late Francis, at Calcutta, aged 66, Feb. 18.
 HIGGINS, Capt. J. C. of the steamer *Forbes*, aged 29, Feb. 28.
 HUME, Alexander, W. L. son of Lieut. A. 1st Eur. fus. at Fort William, aged 4 mo. Feb. 14.

INGLIS, Charlotte L. daughter of Dr., H.M.'s 10th foot, at Lahore, Feb. 21.

MADGE, Ernest N. s. of John, jun. at Calcutta, aged 1, Feb. 20.

MADGE, William E. s. of W. P. at Calcutta, aged 6, Feb. 21.

RODRIGUES, Arabella V. d. of R. at Entally, aged 2, Feb. 24.

WRIGHT, George, s. of G. at Calcutta, aged 1, Feb. 25.

YEOWARD, Daniel R. s. of J. H. aged 1, March 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 2. *London*, Wrightman, Liverpool; *Highflyer*, Saker, Penang.
—23. *Mingey*, Richards, Singapore; *Lacie*, Dudall, Bourbon.—25.
Walter Morris, Moores, Liverpool.—MARCH 2. *La Felice*, Shepherd, Penang; *Ann*, Gilliam, Rangoon.—3. *Orissa*, Bond, Balasore; *steamer Fire Queen*, Wallace, Akyab.—4. *Anne Eliza*, Evans, Madras; *Lady Sale*, Casar, Madras; *Sheffield*, Cotting, Boston; *Emma Colrin*, Trail, Bombay.—6. *Steamer Haddington*, Harris, Suez; *Bengal Merchant*, Lowen, Madras; *Aetress*, Salmon, Mauritius.—8. *Mor*, Alston, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Regina*.—Mrs. Quinston, Miss Quinston, Capt. Middleton, Mrs. Middleton and family; John Francis, and a lady and 3 boys; Mr. Watkins.

Per *London*.—Mr. W. Smith.

Per *Lacie*.—Messrs. Gilbert and Pernet.

Per *Walter Morris*.—Mrs. Rogers.

Per *steamer Fire Queen*.—Col. and Mrs. Justice, Dr. Pantom, Mrs. Clark and child, Mrs. Byrn and 3 boys, Mr. Clark, Mr. Bagram, Mrs. Bagram and 2 children, Mrs. Creaton and 2 children, Mr. Creaton, and Hon. Mr. Mellett.

From *Algab*.—Lieut. Hamilton, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, and J. Berkett, esq.

Per *Lady Sale*.—Mrs. Caffrell, Miss Caffrell, Mrs. Melzar and 2 children, Mrs. Ritchy, A. Caffrell, and G. I. Narees.

Per *Sheffield*.—Mr. C. H. Plymton and Mr. G. Scott.

Per *steamer Haddington*.—Mrs. Harris, Mr. Wedderburn, Dr. and Mrs. Goodover, Dr. Bose, Dr. Leal, Col. Worrell, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh and servant, Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Adey, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Meunsel, Mr. and Mrs. Hampton, child, and servant; Mr. Garrett, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Pemberton, Miss Newman, Mr. Wise, Mr. R. C. Jenkins, Mr. C. N. Jenkins, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Tyler, Capt. Gassen, Mr. Shaw; Mrs. Thomas, child, and servant; Mr. Magmac, Mr. Morrell, Mr. Morrell, jun., Rev. Mr. Wollaston, Mrs. Wollaston, Rev. E. Storrow, Rev. Mr. Hill, Miss Hill, Mr. Bennett; Mrs. McGregor, child, and servant; Miss Lawless, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Hasmer, Mr. Braddon, Mr. Sherer, and Mr. Grant.

From *GALLÉ*.—Mr. Simpson and servant, Mr. Coul, Mr. Tottenham, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Day.

From *MADRAS*.—Lieut. Wade, Mr. Thomson and servant.

Per *Aetress*.—Mr. C. Gequal.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 22. *Duchess of Northumberland*, Freeman, London; *Harvest Home*, Carlyle, Liverpool.—23. *Manchester*, Morice, London.—24. *Vicomte de Chateaubriand*, Gignea, Bordeaux; *John Brightman*, Shaw, Vizagapatam; *Orissa*, Pourier, Bourbon; *Argonne*, Tait, Clyde; *Panthe*, Parker, Boston.—26. *Frances*, Corkill, Liverpool; *Ayrshire*, Brown, London; *Grassers*, Vale, Liverpool.—27. *Mary*, Lawrence, Downa; *Gol*, Herro, Bourbon.—28. *Adelaide*, Hutchinson, Bombay; *Ile*, Coheur, Bourbon; *Georgiana*, Williams, Liverpool. MARCH 2. *Sylph*, McDonald, China.—4. *Picard*, Folber, Bourbon.—5. *Lord Elphinstone*, Andre, Mauritius; *Leak*, McFarlane, Moulmein.—6. *Lafayette*, Topsent, Havre.—8. *Steamer Bentinck*, Field, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *steamer Bentinck*.—

For *MADRAS*.—Col. Justice, Mrs. Justice, child, and 2 servants; Mr. Hall, Mrs. Hall, 2 children, and 5 servants; Lieut. McNeill, Wm. Ross, and servant.

For *GALLÉ*.—Mr. Lancaster, Capt. Meik, and Mrs. Carroll.

For *SUEZ*.—Coast Calderine and servant, Mr. Wylke, Mr. Hubbert, Mr. Higginson and Mr. Calder.

For *MALTA*.—Mr. Davison, Capt. Woodhouse, and Capt. Morge.

For *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Col. Carpenter, Mrs. Carpenter, 2 children, and 3 servants; Mr. Cameron, Mrs. Cameron, 2 children, and 2 servants; Mrs. Pringle and child; Mrs. Jackson, child, and servant; Col. Birrell, Mr. Mackintosh, Miss Mackintosh, Major Baker, 2 children, and servant; Mrs. Loveday, Mr. Ross, Col. Brooke, Mr. Cook, Mr. Jas. Scott, Capt. Richards, Mr. Pittar, Capt. Thompson, Mr. Donald, Mr. Fybus, Mr. Castle, Mr. Mackintyre, Lieut. Headly, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Brummel, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Steel, Mr. J. C. Bengler, Mr. Morgate, Col. Hemphill, Lieut. Farrar, Lieut. Dickson, Lieut. Barclay, Lieut. Hall, Capt. Westropp, Mr. Thompson, Lieut. Hicks and child, Mr. Kamp, Mr. Elliott, Lieut. Ford, Mr. Hallway, Mr. Mackey, Mr. Taylor, and Mrs. Ford.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 8, 1848.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	9 0	to 10 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	4 0	.. 5 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	4 0	.. 5 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 8	.. 2 0
Third 4 Sica	do.	19 0	.. 20 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16 8	.. 17 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2200	to 2250
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	prem.	190	.. 200
Oriental Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)*	do.	140	.. 150
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	100	.. 180

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	7 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	..	7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 0	a 104 10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 12	a 17 4	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	14 0	a 15 8	
Spanish Dollars	219 14	a 220 6	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 4	a 219 10	
Sovereigns	11 0	a 11 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	a 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 4	a 21 5	

EXCHANGE on England has undergone little alteration, quotations are ls. 10½d. to ls. 11d. for 6 months' sight, document bills.

FREIGHTS.

The arrivals of shipping have been limited, and freights have consequently experienced an advance, particularly to London, for which quarter there has not been much tonnage available. To London, 6l. to 6l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 5l. 10s. for dead weight.

MARKETS.

Business has been quiet, and in markets few changes of importance have occurred. There continues to be rather more disposition to employ money in the Bazar, but the caution exercised in its employment has in no degree relaxed. There is this improvement, that the usual operations of internal trade are carried on more freely, particularly in the import branch, the tempting prices of several British goods, with reference to stocks and expected supplies, inducing native dealers of all classes to invest their funds with more confidence.

In exports, excepting indigo, the sales are not large—prices remain stationary, and in some instances are a little lower. A large quantity of indigo has been sold at the public sales, but with less spirit than during the previous week. The better qualities of Sugar have been in fair request, but the supply of such is now much reduced. In Silk no sales of importance have been made, and Corals continue quite neglected. Saltpetre has been sold to a moderate extent without alteration in prices. Rice for England remains dull. Jade is lower. In other of the minor staples there is no change, and little doing.

In Opium little has been done, but the quotations from the Bazar are lower. The next accounts from China, now daily expected, and Bombay, are looked for with much interest, as being likely to decide the question of peace or war.

A steady business has been done in imports. Cotton Goods have been sold freely, and, with a reduction of stocks in importers' hands, a firmer tone gradually gains ground. Mule Twist remains in demand. For Metals, the inquiry is neither active nor general; but at this season there is seldom much demand.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

DEPARTURE OF THE LATE GOVERNOR.—The Marquis of Tweeddale embarked yesterday for England; the ceremonial of leave taking being carried out in the precise manner laid down in the garrison orders, of which we publish an extract. The marchioness embarked at the same time, and a crowded assemblage of military, civil, and commercial gentlemen, lined the shore. There was also a considerable sprinkling of ladies. As soon as the boat had got clear of the surf, the troops retraced their steps to the fort, and a salute of nineteen guns shortly announced that

the honourable Mr. Dickenson had assumed the vacant office.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 24.

PROMOTION.—By the retirement of Major F. C. Scott, of the 24th Regt. N. I. Captain, (Brevet-Major) J. Lewis, Lieut. M. C. Spottiswoode, and Ensign J. M. Cameron, attain their promotion to the superior grades.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 29.

RETIREMENT OF MAJOR LEWIS.—We understand that Major J. Lewis of the 24th Regt. N. I. is about to retire immediately from the service. This casualty will promote the following officers to the superior grades—Captain (Brevet Major) John Hill, Lieut. Francis Young, and Ensign Henry Lock.—*Ibid.*, March, 2.

FURTHER PROMOTION.—Consequent on the demise of General Alexander Cuppage in Dublin on the 7th of January, 1848, the following promotions and alterations of rank in the infantry will take place:—Senior Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wimbolt, of the 13th regt., N. I., to be lieut.-col.-commandant, from 7th January, 1848, vice Cuppage, deceased. Lieut.-Col. J. Dickson, Major A. R. Ross, Capt. F. J. Loughman, and Lieut. T. P. King, of the 50th regt., N. I., to take rank from 7th January, 1848, in succession to Wimbolt promoted. Senior Major R. Thorpe, of the 27th regt., N. I., to be lieut.-col., vice Dods deceased, from 22nd February, 1848. 27th regt., N. I., Capt.-Brev.-Major H. Morland to be major, Lieut. M. Cholmeley to be captain, and Ens. J. J. Wright to be lieut. from 22nd February, 1848, in succession to Thorpe promoted. By the decease of General (Colonel) Alexander Cuppage, the following officers will be entitled to a half share each from the off-reckoning fund from 8th January, 1848, viz. Lieut.-Colonels-Commandant P. Whannell and S. W. Steel, c.z. By the foregoing promotions &c. the staff appointments of deputy military auditor general, superintendent of family payments and pensions, and the assistant surveyor general Hyderabad survey will be at the disposal of the supreme and Madras Government.—*Ibid.*, March 4.

MEETING OF THE MADRAS BANK.—The usual general meeting of the proprietors of the Madras Bank was held yesterday. There were about half a dozen of the shareholders present, and the board of directors. The only business done was purely of a formal nature, and the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight, pending the preparation of a statement of the bank's operations to the 31st of December.—*Ibid.*, March 7.

CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG.—We understand that Captain R. D. Armstrong, of the 2nd European Light Infantry, is about to be invalided immediately, which will promote Brevet Captain G. Harvey to captain, and Ensign E. Presgrave to lieutenant.—*Ibid.*, March 11.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The ship *London*, with his Excellency Lieut. General Sir George Berkeley, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief of Madras, on board, having arrived in the Madras Roads on the night of the 11th instant, three signal guns, followed by a salute of seventeen guns, were fired on the morning of the following day. His Excellency landed at 11 A.M. under a similar salute, and was received by a guard of honour at the landing place. The whole of the troops in garrison were paraded last evening, and formed a street from the Government Office to the Wallajah gate, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion of his taking the seat in council, under the usual oaths. Salutes of seventeen guns were fired on his Excellency's arrival in Fort St. George, and also on his being sworn in.—*Athenæum*, March 14.

THE NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.—Yesterday forenoon his highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, returned the visit of ceremony of the honourable the Governor. The usual salutes were fired from St. Thomas' Mount on his highness's arrival at, and departure from Guindy.—*Ibid.*

GENERAL FRASER.—A salute of 13 guns was fired on the 11th instant, on the arrival of Major-General Fraser at the Presidency.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—A detachment consisting of 160 men, 18 women, and 5 children, H. C. service, under the command of Captain Woods, 4th regiment N. I., arrived per ship, *Thetis*, on the 11th instant, and were disembarked on the afternoon of the same day, and marched to St. Thomas' Mount.—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—A small detachment of invalids of her Majesty's 4th K. O., under the command of Lieutenant McAndrew of that corps, embark this day for England on board the ship *Vernon*.—*Ibid.*

MOFUSSIL.

BANGALORE.—Feb. 24.—*New Hospital.*—Our worthy commissioner has just established a large hospital, which is to be conducted on the principle of European hospitals. It is situated in a healthy locality near the south gate of the Bangalore Pettah, and affords accommodation for about 100 patients; the wards are large and airy, and furnished with every necessary comfort

and attendance. The former hospital, *within* the Pettah, is converted into a lazaretto, but we are sorry to observe many of the lepers begging about the cantonment, which should not be allowed, as they are provided with a lungurkanah to supply them with the necessaries of life.

Regimental Lodgings for Married Men.—When H.M.'s 51st regiment was in Van Diemen's Land, the married men of the regiment, it is said, sustained great loss in consequence of the houses which they had purchased from the 21st Fusiliers having been ordered to be knocked down, by which summary proceeding the men were reduced to great difficulties in providing accommodation for their families. Upon the arrival of the regiment at Madras, they were ordered to proceed to Bangalore, where, before they had got over the expenses of their march, they were obliged to purchase the huts of the 1st Madras Fusiliers; some of these places were in such a wretched condition that, during the late monsoon, it cost many married men 8 or 9 rupees for repairs, after every hard shower of rain. All these expenses must press heavily on the small pay of poor soldiers who are encumbered with large families. Government should take these circumstances into consideration, and either build huts for them, or allow an extra sum to every married man on his arrival at a new station, to lighten the burden of these ruinous incidental expenses.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 29.

CANNANORE, Feb. 28.—Military Items.—The head quarters and detachment of H.M.'s 94th regiment, disembarked on the morning of the 11th instant, and took possession of the barracks partly vacated by the 25th regiment.—The Honble. Company's steamer *Enterprise* with a detachment of H.M.'s 94th regiment, from Madras, arrived about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th instant, and the troops disembarked that evening.—Orders were received here on the 18th of February, to have the detachment of H.M.'s 25th regiment remaining at this station, in readiness to embark for China on the arrival of the steamer *Enterprise*, and accordingly, the detachment of H.M.'s 25th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hollis of that corps, embarked on board the steamer on the morning of the 26th instant. The vessel got under weigh as soon as the troops had arrived on board, and was out of sight at 8 A.M. Nearly 50,000 rounds of ball ammunition, with the requisite proportion of caps, were sent on board the steamer for the use of the detachment.—The families have been left here, and are to proceed to Madras on board the H. C. steam frigate *Semiramis*, which is expected to arrive here from Bombay in a day or two; she is to wait at Madras till the arrival of the head quarters and right wing of H.M.'s 25th regiment, whom she will convey to Hong Kong.—Colonel Chambers, of H.M.'s 25th regiment, gave over the command of the provinces of Malabar and Canara, on the 16th instant, to Lieut. Col. Coffin, of the 12th regiment N. I., the next senior officer. Colonel Chambers proceeds to Madras by the *Semiramis*.

Arrivals.—Major Grant, 46th N. I., from Neilgherries; Capt. Budd, assistant commissary general, from Hoonsoor; Capt. Maunsell, Lieut. McCarthy, Ensign Bell, and Assist. surg. Purvis, of H.M.'s 94th regt., from Madras, on the 24th inst.

Departures.—Lieut. col. Young, Major Strange, Lieuts. Nicolls, Johnston, Bent, Pogson, Lane, Browne, Jones, Blomfield, and Potts; Lieut. and Adj. Walker, Quarter-mast. Potts, and Surgeon McGregor, of H.M.'s 25th regt., to Madras, 11th February; Lieut. Wallace, H.M.'s 25th regt., to Neilgherry Hills, on sick certificate; Lieut. Hollis, Capt. Wells and Holt Lieut. Patterson and Ensign Priestly, of H.M.'s 25th regt., to Hong Kong, 26th February.—*Athenæum*, March 4.

OOTACAMUND.—Superintendent of the Gardens.—We understand, that amongst the passengers who arrived in the *Haddington* on the 3rd instant, was Mr. McIver, an eminent horticulturist, who owes his appointment as superintendent of the Ootacamund Gardens to the warm interest taken by our late governor, the Marquis of Tweeddale, in agricultural improvements. Mr. McIver is, we believe, a man of scientific acquirements, and has published a work upon horticultural subjects. At the time of his nomination by the Court of Directors he was connected with the royal gardens at Kew. We shall look forward with much interest to the result of his experiments at the Neilgherries.—*Ibid.*, March 7.

SOOTHAYNAREE.—Wreck of the Laborieux.—An authentic report has reached us, to the effect that on the night of the 3rd instant, the French ship *Laborieux*, Captain Fleury, ran aground on the coast near Soothaynaree, beyond Cheekrakodes, about twenty-three miles to the northward of Pulicat. The *Laborieux* is in all probability a wreck, but there is every reason to believe the most valuable part of her cargo, which consists of indigo, coffee, and rice, will be saved without damage. Uncertain what assistance can be rendered there, three boats well manned, and under charge of the Ghaut Syrang, have been despatched to the

Laborieux. This vessel left Coringa on the 24th ultimo, and was bound to Pondicherry and France. Captain Fleury states, that this disaster is owing to a very strong and unexpected indraught, as the position by dead reckoning placed the *Laborieux* twelve leagues from the coast, just before she struck.—*Ibid.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

BRIGADE COMMANDS.

The hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules regarding temporary succession, in virtue of seniority, to brigade commands, which correspond with the Bengal regulations on the same subject.

1. On the death, removal, resignation, or absence on any account, of a permanent brigadier beyond the limits of his district, the senior officer succeeding to the command, if at a station of less than two corps of the line, will draw the allowance of Company's rupees 120 per month, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, retaining the charge of his own corps; but if stationed where two or more corps are located, he will deliver over the command of his regiment to the next senior officer, and himself draw the full allowances of a temporary brigadier—viz., Co.'s Rs. 520 per month. In either case he will not be entitled to the staff allowances of a permanent brigadier, until the same is specially sanctioned by Government, when those allowances will be passed to him less the entire amount—viz., Co.'s Rs. 520 per month—drawn by him.*

2. When the allowances of a permanent brigadier are sanctioned, the same are to be admitted as fixed for the second class, notwithstanding the predecessor of the temporary incumbent may have been in receipt of allowances as a first-class brigadier.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. EDWARD BAYLY, 1ST MADRAS FUSILIERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, February 12, 1848.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of a European general court-martial, holden at Bellary, on Monday, December 27, 1847, and continued by adjournment, by order of Brigadier-general John Anderson, commanding the troops serving in the Ceded Districts, by virtue of a warrant of authority vested in him by his Excellency Lieut.-general the most noble Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T. and C.B., Commander-in-chief, are published to the army.

Lieut. E. Bayly, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, placed in arrest by order of Lieut.-col. T. A. Duke, commanding the same regiment, on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For having at Bellary, on November 30, 1847, failed to appear at the place of parade for evening drill appointed by his commanding officer, Lieut.-col. T. A. Duke, commanding the 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Second Charge.—For having at Bellary, on December 1, 1847, failed to appear at the place of parade for evening drill appointed by his commanding officer, the said Lieut.-Col. T. A. Duke.

Third Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Bellary, on December 3, 1847, appeared at adjutant's drill in a state of intoxication.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) THOS. A. DUKE, Lieut.-colonel
Comd. 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Bellary, December 7, 1847.

By order,
(Signed) R. ALEXANDER, Lieut.-colonel,
Adjutant-general of the Army.

The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it, and what has been stated in defence, is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. E. Bayly, of the First Madras Fusiliers, is

Finding on the First Charge.—Guilty of the first charge.

Finding on the Second Charge.—Guilty of the second charge.

Finding on the Third Charge.—Guilty of the third charge.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. Edward Bayly, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, to be suspended from rank and pay and allowances for the period of three (3) calendar months.

(Signed) HOWARD DOWKER, Brigadier and President.

Bellary, Feb. 1, 1848.

(Signed) A. HARRISON, Dep.-Judge Advocate-Gen.
Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) TWEEDDALE, Lieut.-Gen., Com.-in-Chief.
Madras, Feb. 10, 1848.

The period of suspension awarded Lieut. E. Bayly is to commence from the date of the promulgation of this order at Bellary, which is to be reported to the adjutant-general of the army.

* In supersession of, and to be substituted for, paras. 6th and 7th, head "Brigade," section 9th, page 176, of the Code of Pay and Audit Regulations.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOTT, Hon. D. to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Bellary dur. emp. of Mayne, March 7.
BIRD, J. to be sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Tanjore, Feb. 29.
BIRCH, S. D. to be sub. coll. and jt. mag. of northern div. of Arcot, in succ. to E. C. Lovell, Feb. 29.
BLAIR, J. H. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, March 7.
BOURDILLON, J. D. to office as sec. to gov. Feb. 23; to be sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Nellore, to act as coll. of northern div. of Arcot, Feb. 29.
BURY, J. F. perm. to reside at Waltair, Feb. 22.
CLARKE, R. G. to be private sec. to gov. Feb. 23.
DICKINSON, Hon. H. took his oaths and seat as governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies, Feb. 23.
FORBES, H. made over ch. of off. of coll. and mag. of Rajahmundry to T. Prendergast, Feb. 23.
GOODWYN, T. W. sub. judge of the zillah of Calicut, res. ch. of office, Feb. 22.
INGLIS, W. A. D. to be civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Chingleput, Feb. 26.
LOVELL, E. C. to be civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Chittoor, fr. date of W. Lavie's dept. for Europe.
MALTEY, E. to be civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Cuddapah.
MAYNE, D. to act as sub. judge of the zillah of Bellary dur. abs. of Harris, March 7.
MONTGOMERY, Sir H. C. Bart. to office as chief sec. to Gov.
MORRIS, H. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Calicut, res. ch. of office, Feb. 22.
PRENDERGAST, T. coll. and mag. of Rajahmundry, res. ch. of dist. fr. H. Forbes, Feb. 23.
PURVIS, A. to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Nellore dur. emp. of Bourdillon on other duty, March 7.
ROSS, W. H. prin. sudder ameen of the zillah of Vizagapatam res. ch. of court fr. W. Hudson, Feb. 19.
THOMAS, J. F. to be temp. memb. of council, Feb. 23.
TWEEDIE, A. G. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary dur. emp. of Arbuthnot, March 7.
WHITTINGHAM, C. to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Tinnevely dur. abs. of Elton.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

GRAEME, H. M. S. March 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHILD, F. S. 1 mo. to pres.
ELLIS, G. asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore, 10 days in ext. to rem. at pres. Feb. 22.
ELTON, F. B. 1 mo. March 7.
HARRIS, T. J. P. 3 mo. on m. c. March 7.
LAVIE, W. 1 mo. prep. to obtaining perm. to retire.
LEWIN, R. C. 1 mo. in ext. March 7.
MALTEY, E. sub. coll. and joint mag. of Nellore, 15 days in ext. to rem. at pres. Feb. 19.
MORRIS, H. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Calicut, 1 week in ext. to enable him to rejoin his stat. Feb. 19.
PRENDERGAST, T. coll. and mag. of Rajahmundry, 8 days in ext. to enable him to rejoin his stat. Feb. 19.
WEDDERBURN, A. 10 days in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLENKINSOP, Rev. W. T. B.A. chaplain of Cuddalore, 3 mo. fr. date of quitting his stat.
TAYLOR, Rev. H. B.C.L. chaplain of Trichinopoly, 1 mo. fr. date of quitting his stat.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLARDYCE, Ens. J. to do duty with 52nd N.I. March 6.
BEDDOME, Ens. R. H. to do duty with 28th N.I. March 6.
BOWEN, Ens. G. B. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, prescribed for off. of comps. Feb. 22.
BOYD, Cornet W. B. doing duty with 1st L.C. posted to 1st L.C. as 4th cornet, to join Feb. 26; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1847.
BREMNER, Lieut. col. W. fr. 14th to 15th N.I. March 2.
CADELL, 1st Lieut. A. T. art. to be A. D. C. to Gov. gen. v. Garstin, March 7.
CADELL, Lieut. R. fr. 5th to 4th batt. art. March 8.
CAMERON, Ens. J. M. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, 1847, v. Scott, retired.
CHOLMELEY, Lieut. M. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 22, in succ. to Thorpe, prom. March 7.
CHURCH, Ens. R. to do duty with 52nd N.I. March 6.
CLARIDGE, Lieut. 37th Gren. exam. in Hindustani at Secunderabad, qual. as int. but to appear for final exam. when he may visit the presidency, March 1; to be qr. mr. and interp. March 10.
CLARKE, Cornet W. C. 2nd L.C. to be A. D. C. to the Governor.
CONST, Capt. H. A. O. 46th N.I. transf. to inv. Feb. 22; posted to 1st N. V. batt. Feb. 23; rem. fr. 1st to 2nd N. V. batt. and to join. detach. at Nellore, March 9.

CONSIDINE, Maj. D. H. dep. qr. mr. gen. to be qr. mr. gen. of the army, with official rank of lieutenant colonel. fr. date of Col. Strahan's emb. to Europe, Feb. 22.

CRUMP, 2nd Lieut. W. C. art. qual. as int. in Hindustani, to rec. Moonshiee allow. Feb. 29.

DEVEREUX, Lieut. W. P. 2nd Enr. L.I. to be adj. Feb. 29.

DICKSON, Maj. J. 50th N.I. to be lieutenant colonel. fr. Feb. 22, v. Dods, dec.; posted to 14th N.I. March 2; to rank fr. Jan. 7 in succ. to Winbolt, March 7.

DOUGLAS, Ens. W. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, March 6.

DREVER, Ens. W. S. 31st L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, prescribed for off. of companies, Feb. 22.

DUFF, Ens. A. G. to do duty with 51st N.I. March 6.

DYNELBY, Cornet H. E. doing duty with 1st L.C. posted to 8th L.C. as 4th cornet, to join, Feb. 26; to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1847.

FARRAN, Capt. J. W. 25th N.I. to join his corps at Jaulnah, *vide* Bombay, March 1.

FARRER, Ens. R. to do duty with 28th N.I. March 6.

FENTON, Cornet A. to do duty with 1st L.C. March 6.

FORREST, Ens. F. C. rem. fr. doing duty with 52nd N.I. to do duty with 51st N.I. Feb. 19.

FRANKLAND, Ens. T. 48th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Feb. 22, in succ. to Const. inval.

FRASER, Col. W. C. f. 13th to 14th N.I. March 9.

FRESE, Capt. W. H. 37th grea. to be paymaster Nagpore subs. force, Feb. 22.

GARSTIN, Maj. 2nd L.C. to be A.D.C. to the gov. Feb. 23.

HALL, Brev. maj. R. 49th N.I. to be a joint mag. in the districts of Coimbatore and Malabar, Feb. 22.

HENNAH, Capt. T. W. 4th L.C. to be mil. sec. to the off. commg. the army in chief.

HILLYARD, Capt. 14th N.I. to be hon. A.D.C. to the governor, Feb. 23; to be 2nd asst. mil. aud. gen. March 7.

IMPETT, Maj. J. to be lay trustee of the chapel of Poonamallee.

INNES, Ens. J. to do duty with 52nd N.I. March 6.

KING, Ens. T. B. 50th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Feb. 22, in succ. to Dickson, prom.

LEWIS, Brev. maj. J. 24th N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 31, 1847, v. Scott, retired; perm. to retire on pens. of rank, March 10.

LITTLE, Brev. capt. R. R. art. ret. to duty on March 3.

LLOYD, Lieut. H. 21st N.I. to act as mil. sec. to the off. commg. the army in chief, until arrival of Capt. Hannah, Feb. 25.

LOAN, Capt. J. J. 9th N.I. to be dep. mil. aud. gen. March 7.

LOUGHNAN, Lieut. F. J. 50th N.I. to be capt. in succ. to Dickson, prom.; to rank fr. Jan. 7.

MACKENZIE, Brev. capt. C. R. 46th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the service on pens. of capt. fr. March 16.

McMASTER, Lieut. A. C. 36th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Samulcootah, qual. as adj. March 1.

MENZIES, Ens. R. to do duty with 52nd N.I. March 6.

MORLAND, Brev. maj. H. 27th N.I. to be major fr. Feb. 22, in succ. to Thorpe, prom. March 7; pl. at disp. of C. in C. for reg. duty, March 7.

NEWBERRY, Ens. T. C. to do duty with 51st N.I. March 6.

NEWBOLD, Capt. T. J. 23rd N.I. to be resident at Hyderabad, v. Malcolm, Feb. 24.

NEWELL, Lt. col. T. G. to be brev. col. and to stand in the army below Brev. col. Tennant, Beng. art. March 3.

NICHOLLS, Capt. H. J. 25th N.I. to be mil. sec. to the Governor, without prejudice to his appt. of asst. com. gen. Feb. 23.

NORRIS, Ens. H. M. to do duty with 51st N.I. March 6.

PASSINGHAM, Ens. A. R. F. to do duty with 28th N.I. March 6.

PEARSE, Lieut. J. L. 5th N.I. to offic. as asst. to the adj. to the Govt. of Ft. St. George at Kurnool and Bunganapilly, until arrival of Russell.

PRIOR, Lieut. col. H. fr. 15th to 47th N.I. March 2.

REID, Maj. F. A. C.B. 6th N.I. to be dep. qr. mr. gen. of the army, Feb. 22.

READ, Ens. A. doing duty with 52nd N.I. posted to 14th N.I. as 5th ens. Feb. 26; to rank fr. Oct. 29, 1847; to join, under charge of Capt. Gibb, March 2.

ROBERTS, 2nd Lieut. R. A. eng. to do duty with sappers and miners, March 6.

ROSE, Brev. major A. R. 50th N.I. to be major, fr. Feb. 22, in succ. to Dickson, prom. to rank fr. Jan. 7.

SANDYS, Lieut. col. G. to be brev. col. and to stand in the army below Brev. col. Newell, March 3.

SCOTT, Maj. F. C. 24th N.I. to retire fr. the service on pens. of a lieutenant. col. fr. Dec. 31, 1847.

SCOTT, Ens. C. H. to do duty with 52nd N.I. March 6.

SHORTLAND, Lieut. T. H. V. 36th N.I. to be qr. mr. and intesp.

SOUTHEY, Lieut. C. G. 48th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 22, in succ. to Const. inval.

SPOTTISWOODE, Lieut. M. C. 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 31, 1847, v. Scott, retired.

STEWART, Brev. capt. J. 49th N.I. to be 1st asst. Mil. Aud. Gen.

STUART, Capt. J. C. G. 42nd N.I. to be fort adj. at Masulipatan dur. stay of his corps at that station, Feb. 29.

TAYLOR, Ens. C. C. fr. doing duty with 52nd to do duty with 51st N.I. Feb. 23; posted to 1st N.I. as 5th ens. to join under enses fr. adjt. gen. Feb. 26; to rank fr. Nov. 20, 1847; to join under ch. of Capt. Gibb, 14th N.I. March 2.

THORPE, Maj. R. 27th N.I. to be lieutenant colonel. fr. Feb. 22, v. Dods,

dec. March 7; pl. at disp. of C. in C. for reg. duty, March 7; posted to 13th N.I. March 9.

VINE, Lieut. W. 6th L.C. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 27.

WARDEN, Ens. J. H. 13th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Secunderabad, creditable progress, to rec. moonshiee allowance.

WATTS, Capt. M. art. to be supt. of family payments and pensions.

WHANNELL, Lieut. col. comm. P. pl. at disp. of C. in C. for reg. duty, March 7.

WHITE, Ens. W. H. doing duty with 45th N.I. posted to 49th N.I. Feb. 26; to do duty with 45th N.I. till April 1; to rank fr. Sept. 22, 1847.

WINBOLT, Lieut. col. J. H. to be lieutenant colonel. comm. fr. Jan. 7, v. Cuppage, dec.; posted to 13th N.I. March 9.

WILKINSON, Brev. maj. G. S. 39th N.I. to act as dep. jud. ad. gen. S. div. of the army, dur. abs. of Whistler on leave, Feb. 23.

WRIGHT, Ens. J. I. 27th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Feb. 22, in succ. to Thorpe, prom. March 7.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

ROBERTS, R. A. March 3.

CAVALRY.

FENTON, F. A. March 3.

INFANTRY.

ALLARDYCE, J. March 3.	MENZIES, R. March 3.
BEDDOME, R. H. March 3.	NEWBERRY, T. C. March 3.
CHURCH, R. March 3.	NORRIS, H. M. March 3.
DUFF, A. G. March 3.	PASSINGHAM, A. R. T. March 3.
FARRER, R. March 3.	SCOTT, C. H. March 3.
INNES, J. March 3.	

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BACK, Brev. major J. art. 2 yrs. to Cape and N. S. Wales, on m. c. March 10.

BARROW, Ens. D. S. 14th N.I. to rem. at Jaulnah on m. c. till Feb. 28, when he will proceed to join his corps at Bahgalore.

BLAGRAVE, Capt. C. A. 40th N.I. to Europe on m. c. March 10.

BOARDMAN, Ens. W. 13th N.I. in cont. to presidency, prep. to apply for leave to Europe on m. c.

CARR, Capt. G. 16th N.I. fr. Feb. 10 to Dec. 31, to Coimbatore and E. coast, on m. c.

CARRUTHERS, Brev. capt. J. 2nd L. C. in cont. to Oct. 31, to Neilgherries and W. coast, on m. c.

CHILD, Ens. A. 8th N.I. in cont. to presidency to apply for leave to Europe, on m. c.

CLARKE, Ens. J. T. 34th N.I. fr. March 3 to April 30, to Madras.

DOBIE, Capt. R. S. 39th N.I. fr. April to June 30, to presidency to apply for leave to Europe, on furl.

FORBES, Lieut. G. 5th L.C. 2 mo. fr. March 1, to Poonah and Bombay.

GIBSON, Maj. gen. J. T. comm. S. div. of the army, 8 mo. fr. Feb. 12, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

GILL, Capt. R. 44th N.I. dur. April and May to Hingalee and Ellichpore.

HAMILTON, Capt. D. 21st N.I. May 5 to Sept. 8, to Java.

HAMILTON, Capt. R. 1st N.I. furl. to Europe, March 10.

HENDERSON, Brev. maj. R. C.B. 1 mo. to pres.

HENNAH, Capt. S. W. 4th L.C. to Oct. 31, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m. c.

JONES, Lieut. A. C. art. 3 mo. fr. March 1 to Madras and E. coast.

KNOCKER, Lieut. J. B. 40th N.I. fr. March 4 to July 4, to Madras.

MACPHERSON, Capt. S. C. 8th N.I. Feb. 22 to Dec. 31, to E. Co. and to sea, on m. c.

MAINWARING, Lieut. and qr. mr. S. 2nd N.I. fr. Feb. 20 to March 31, to Madras.

MARDALL, Lieut. and adj. F. 16th N.I. fr. March 1 to May 31, to Neilgherries.

MARSACK, Lieut. A. B. 15th N.I. fr. March 15 to Sept. 1, to Secunderabad.

MENARS, Lieut. and qr. mr. H. 45th N.I. to embark for Europe fr. presidency instead of fr. Tranquebar.

MICHAEL, Lieut. J. 39th N.I. fr. Feb. 21 to May 31, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

MONTGOMERIE, Ens. S. C. doing duty with 52nd in cont. to April 1, to St. Thomas's Mount.

NOTT, Capt. H. 19th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. and to emb. fr. pres. Feb. 22.

PHILLIPS, Ens. C. G. 5th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 7, to Secunderabad.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. W. C. 44th N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 20, to Chingleput and pres.

PLACE, Lieut. A. F. 34th L.I. fr. Feb. 20 to April 30, to Bangalore.

RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. 31st L.I. Feb. 1 to 11, in ext.

RUDD, Lieut. C. J. Eur. vet. co. to Europe, on m. c.

SILVER, Lieut. A. C. 4th N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 20, to Neilgherries.

STANNUS, Lieut. T. A. 14th N.I. 6 mo. to Madras and Calcutta.

STRANSON, Lieut. J. F. J. 25th N.I. to Europe on m. c.

STRAHAN, Lieut. W. A. O. 8th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m. c.

WAHAR, Lieut. J. H. 38th N.I. fr. Feb. 20 to April 30, to Calcutta.

WALPOLE, Lieut. H. E. 16th N.I. to Europe on m. c. and to emb. fr. West Coast.

WELDON, Ens. W. 47th N.I. to April 3, in ext. to Masulipatam, on m. c.

WHISTLER, Capt. A. K. fr. March 1 to June 30, to Neilgherries.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARKER, Asst. surg. E. J. fr. 52nd N.I. to 34th L.I. Feb. 29.
CHIMMO, Asst. surg. B. S. to be civ. surg. of Chittoor, March 7.
CRASKE, Asst. surg. C. B. fr. doing duty with H.M.'s 25th regt. to do duty under sep. surg. Malabar and Canara, Feb. 26.
EVRE, Surg. E. W. fr. 8th N.I. to 18th N.I. Feb. 26.
FITZGERALD, Asst. surg. P. G. M.D. posted to horse batt. attached to A comp. 3rd batt. art. at Kamptee, Feb. 22.
INNES, Surg. J. to be lay trustee of the chapel. of Poonamallee.
JACKSON, Asst. surg. E. M. to do duty with 52nd N.I. March 3.
LAWRENCE, Surg. J. fr. 34th L.I. to 2nd batt. art. Feb. 29.
LINTON, Surg. C. C. fr. 18th to 8th N.I. Feb. 26.
MITTLAND, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to med. ch. of detach. of art. proceeding to Secunderabad, March 2.
NOTT, Asst. surg. ret. to duty, arrived at Bombay Jan. 6.
RAWNS, Asst. surg. W. W. rem. fr. doing duty 46th N.I. to 26th N.I. March 9.
SMITH, Asst. surg. C. J. to be surg. fr. Feb. 20, v. Lawder, ret'd.; posted to 49th N.I. March 9.
SMITH, Asst. surg. G. M.D. rem. fr. doing duty under sep. surg. N. div. to horse battery att. to D co. 1st batt. art. at Secunderabad.
TAPLIN, Surg. T. to be med. storekeeper at pres. fr. date of Lawder's delivering over ch. of off. Feb. 22; fr. 2nd batt. art. to 34th L.I. Feb. 29.
WHITLOCK, Asst. surg. T. W. fr. 18th to 8th N.I. Feb. 26.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

COWPER, J. March 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JERDON, Asst. surg. T. C. civ. surg. of Tellicherry, 3 mo. to pres.
VON SOMMER, Asst. surg. W. J. M.D. 4 mo. to presidency, fr. date of quitting station.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRAGIN, the wife of Capt. W. G. 2nd N.I. d. at Ootacamund, Feb. 18.
BOURDILLON, the lady of J. D. s. at Madras, March 11.
BUDD, the lady of Capt. W. H. 31st L.I. asst. com. gen. s. at Heosoor, Feb. 15.
BURTON, the wife of Capt. C. 42nd N.I. s. at Masulipatam, Feb. 20.
HENDERSON, the lady of Major R. C.B. eng. s. at Madras, Feb. 26.
HUBBARD, the wife of Rev. C. d. at Tanjore, March 6.
MACINTYRE, the lady of Brev. capt. A. W. art. s. at Ellichpore, March 6.
MAROOTH, the lady of J. A. d. Feb. 20.
MARSHALL, the lady of J. surg. H.M.'s 94th, s. at Secunderabad, Feb. 20.
PEFFEN, the wife of T. B. d. March 10.
POWELL, the wife of E. B. s. at the Adyar, Feb. 24.
SAXTON, the lady of Lieut. G. H. 38th N.I. s. at Sangor, Feb. 19.
SPOTTISWOODE, the wife of Capt. M. C. s. at Kulladghee, Feb. 29.
TAYLOR, the wife of Arthur, s. at Bangalore, Feb. 20.

MARRIAGES.

HUNTER, Lieut. A. 30th N.I. to Margaret J. d. of Lieut. J. Hamilton, Asst. com. of ord. at Waktar, Jan. 31.
LONG, William, to Cecilia, d. of J. Barghall, at Vopery, Feb. 28.

DEATHS.

BERTIE, A. apoth. at Bangalore, aged 42, Feb. 24.
BERTIE, Joseph, asst. apoth. Madras estab. at Baulchetty Chetrum, Feb. 19.
CONSELEGE, Susan Anne, d. of E. 7th L.C. at Bundelkand, aged 19, Feb. 18.
DODS, Lieut. col. George, 47th N.I. at Madras, Feb. 22.
FERNADO, Benjamin, apoth. Madras estab. at Bangalore, Feb. 8.
FORSTER, Edmund, apoth. Madras estab. at Maulmain, Jan. 15.
HENRICKS, Mary Amelia, wife of John G. at Rajapooram, aged 21, Feb. 29.
JACOBSON, Edward G. at Vopery, March 2.
KINKAD, Richard M'Bayne, s. of Capt. Richard, art. at Trichinopoly, March 9.
LEONARD, G. W. at Cuddapah, Feb. 26.
LESLIE, Ann Charlotte, d. of Maj. gen. K. H. King's Own, at Madras, Feb. 23.
LUDDELL, James M. s. of William, at Madras, aged 10, Feb. 24.
RESEL, Ada S. d. of Frank at Madura, aged 5, Feb. 6.
ROBINSON, John, at Madras, aged 67, Feb. 24.
ROSELL, Letitia, d. of Brev. capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. at Cuddalore, Feb. 18.
SETH, Gregory, s. of Johannes A. at Madras, aged 1, March 1.
STEELE, Capt. T. W. inv. at Poonamallee, March 7.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 24. *Ruby*, Cooke, Point de Galle.—26. *Defiance*, Sargent, Point de Galle.—MARCH 3. Steamer *Haddington*, Harris, Suva.—4. *Ostrich*, Parker, London.—8. Steamer *Semiramis*, Daniel, Bombay.—9. *Sea Serpent*, Stewart, Point de Galle; *Dronan*, Birch, Bombay.—10. *Hashemy*, Rosa, China and Singapore.—11. *Kile*, Smyth, Newcastle; *Thetis*, Mainland, London; *Minerva*, Towze, Galle; *Clarissa*, Leett, Mauritius; *Calder*, Fitzsimons, Liverpool.—12. *Athenum*, Poyntz, Alga Bay; *Alibi*, Rhodes, China; *London*, Shuttleworth, London; *Heroine*, Cuckmay, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Defiance*.—Mrs. Sargent, Master C. P. Dennison, and A. Stark.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—Mrs. Morrogh, infant, and servant; Mr. Hampton's child; Mr. Roberts; Mr. Fenton; Mr. Passingham; Mr. Scott; Capt. Kearney; Mr. H. Norris; Mrs. Hagger, child, and servant; Miss Whitlet; Miss Whitlet, jun.; Mr. Church; Mr. Menzies; Mr. Beddome; Dr. and Mrs. Cowper and infant; Mr. Allardice; Mr. Gramme; Mr. Duff; Mr. W. Hodgson; Miss Steadman; Mr. R. Farrer; Mr. Innes; Mr. Newberry; Mr. J. Wilson; Mr. McIvor; Capt. Little; Miss Austin; Capt. Belmain; and Mr. J. Hogg.

Per steamer *Semiramis*.—Maj. Deacon, H.M.'s 25th reg.; Mrs. Deacon, Miss Deacon, 50 women, 100 children, and 6 privates, H.M.'s 25th regt.

Per *Sea Serpent*.—Mrs. Stewart.

Per *Dronan*.—Serjeant Greaves and family, Serjeant Currie and family, and Mrs. Williams.

Per *Hashemy*.—Mrs. Beatson.

Per *Thetis*.—Mr. and Mrs. Crandell, Captain Wood in command, Lieut. Dauscy, 160 men, 19 women, and 5 children.

Per *Athenum*.—Mrs. Poyntz.

Per *Alibi*.—Mrs. Rhodes.

Per *London*.—Mrs. Rumley, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Dymes, Miss Hedley, Miss Williams, Miss Weeks, Sir George Berkeley, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief; Major Rumley, H. M.'s 6th regt.; Major Gordon, 31st M. N. I.; Capt. Berkeley, H. M.'s Fusilier Guards; Capt. Siddons, Bengal Cavalry; Ensign Suckling, H. M.'s 18th regt.; Mr. D. D. Dymes, and 6 servants.

Per *Heroine*.—Mr. Adam Colynham.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 23. *True Briton*, Consitt, London.—24. *Emulous*, Cuyper, Eskapilly; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Trincomalee.—25. *Orestes*, Beazley, Demerara and London.—27. *Bengal Merchant*, Lowen, Calcutta.—2. *Sheffield*, Gotting, Calcutta.—MARCH 3. Steamer *Haddington*, Harris, Calcutta; *Ostrich*, Parker, London.—6. *Defiance*, Sargent, Cotinga.—11. *Sea Serpent*, Stewart, Maulmain.—12. *Minerva*, Towze, Maulmain; *Wellington*, Vellacott, Mauritius; *Ruby*, Cooke, Cannanore; steamer *Bentineh*, Field, Suva.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *True Briton*.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wilsbire; W. Middlemas, Esq.; 3 children of J. C. Wroughton, Esq. and servant; Mrs. Babington and servant; J. T. E. Boileau, Esq. lady, 5 children, and servant; Lieut. Doveton, 36th regt.; 1 child of Mrs. O'Brien; 1 child of Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. McGregor, 4 children, and servant; Capt. Nichols, Lieut. Pratt, 91 men, 5 women, and 28 children of H.M.'s 94th regt.

Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—The most noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T. and O.B. governor of Fort St. George, and Marchioness of Tweeddale; Col. Felix; Major Rowan; Mrs. Maggot, servant to the marchioness, and 3 servants.

Per *Bengal Merchant*.—Mrs. Bury, J. F. Bury, and 2 children.

Per steamer *Haddington*.—Lieut. H. J. Wale, 15th hussars, and Mrs. Peats.

Per *Defiance*.—Major and Mrs. Musgrove, 2 Misses Musgrove, Major and Mrs. Griffiths and child, Capt. Scott, Mrs. Kensman and child; Mrs. Sergeant.

Per steamer *Bentineh*.—Mrs. Major A. McLeod, Mrs. Ford, Rev. Mr. Cordes and 9 children, Mrs. W. W. Anderson and child, Mrs. Goodhall, T. G. Taylor, Esq. Lieut. S. A. Madden, H. M. 51st regt.; Lieut. D. J. Gamble, H. M. 4th; and Ensign W. Boardman.

To MALTA.—Lieut. C. P. Beague, 82nd regt.

To SINGAPORE.—Major-gen. J. S. Fraser, Miss Fraser and 3 servants.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, March 14, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2½ to 2½ per cent. dis.
1829-30	2½ do.
1841	½ to ½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	19 to 17 do.
1835-36	do. do.
5 per cent. transferable	8 to 9 per cent. prem.
book debt	
Tanjore Bonds	18 to 20 do. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	Par. to 1 do. prem.
Agua and U.S. Bank Shares	250 to 260 Rs. prem.
of Rs. 500, Madras	
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.

Exchanges.

Bills on England. 1-8½ & 1-9½ according to sight.

H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-8 to 1-16.

Bank of England Post Bills, none.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, par to ¼ per cent. dis.

 " Sell, " to 1 do. do.

Bombay.—Buy, " to ¼ do. do.

 " Sell, " to 1 do. do.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 11-4 to 11-6

Bank of England Notes 10-12 to 11

Spanish Dollars 35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rate of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper 5 per Ct.

On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c. 8 "

On do. of Indigo 8 "

On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods 9 "

In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper 6 "

Discounts.

On Government Acceptances 3 per Ct.

On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 7 "

Ditto above 30 days 7½ "

MONEY MARKET.

We have no new feature to notice in our Money Market, which has continued easy for some time.

FREIGHTS.

To London, 4l. per ton of 20 cwt., 4l. 10s. per ton measurement of 50 cubic feet. There are no vessels loading for Liverpool.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

THE "FEROSE."—This magnificent steamer, now building in the dock, is nearly ready to be floated out. Her engines are nearly in, and she is entirely coppered. She will be a pride to the Indian navy, and, as a specimen of Bombay handicraft, she certainly stands unrivalled. It is said that in the beginning of May she will be ready to make her first trip, and will, we believe, take the direct course to Aden, as did the *Memnon* when she was lost. The dimensions of the *Feroze* are—240 feet in length, extreme breadth of beam 64 feet, and depth of hold 23 feet. Her engines are of about 550 horse power. She has what is commonly called a "fiddle head."—*Times*, March 4.

THE "JUMNA."—This beautiful brig, built for H. M.'s service, will be launched from the slips on Tuesday next. She is one of the finest vessels in the navy, of her class. It is reported that she will, after she is launched, be hauled alongside the ship *Vernon*, and get her masts stepped, and will probably be brought into dock to be coppered and fitted-up the following day. She is pierced for 16 guns. The following are her dimensions:—

	Feet.	In.
Length between the perpendiculars	110	..
Do. of the keel for tonnage	86	9
Breadth—extreme	34	10
Do. for tonnage	34	..
Do. moulded	34	..
Depth of hold	14	10
Burthen (old measurement)	529	tons.

—*Ibid.*

LAUNCH OF THE "JUMNA."—The launch of her Majesty's sixteen gun brig-of-war the *Jumna* took place yesterday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock. This beautiful vessel, it will be remembered, is the partner of the *Nerbudda*, launched here some time back. The ceremony, on the whole, was excellently well conducted, and every arrangement made for the convenience of the spectators; amongst whom we observed the honourable Governor, the Honourable Mr. Reid, Sir Robert Oliver, and most of the *élite* of our society, with a large concourse of natives. The distance the vessel had to travel on the slips was about 40 yards, and her first movement was hailed with a salute from the battery and the hearty cheers of the assembled crowd. Mrs. Reid performed the ceremony of naming her in the accustomed form. The governor's band was in attendance, and enlivened the scene by playing several appropriate airs. The *Jumna* was immediately taken into the dock for the purpose of being coppered and fitted up. Her fittings, unlike those of the *Nerbudda*, will be all new.

In a fortnight hence she will, it is expected, be ready for sea.—*Ibid.*, March.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief leaves Bombay for the Mahabuleshwur Hills at the latter end of the present month. We believe Sir W. Cotton has engaged quarters at Poona for the monsoon, but we greatly mistake or the beginning of June will find him at Calcutta in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army.—*Ibid.*, March 11.

BRIGADIER HUGHES.—Amongst our general orders will be found a well-deserved compliment from Government to Brigadier-General S. Hughes on his retirement. The gallant veteran, after struggling hard for nearly two years against severe indisposition, has at length wisely resolved on trying the air of Europe, which, to his naturally strong frame and vigorous constitution, will, we trust, bring relief. General Hughes entered the army in 1800, and became lieutenant-colonel in 1830, and colonel in 1841. He was commander of the garrison at Bombay in 1843, when a dispute with the town-major led to one of the most singular courts-martial on record. He was shortly after this appointed to the command of the northern division of the army, when his health suffered so severely, that he was in Nov., 1846, obliged to proceed on sick leave to the hills. He was on his way to resume command in May when he was appointed to the southern division. General Hughes, before these piping times of peace drew on, had seen much service, and the gallantry with which he conducted himself obtained for him the distinction of Companion of the Bath. He is succeeded on the divisional staff by Colonel Manson, of the Artillery.—*Times*, March 14.

THE LATE REGATTA.—We believe the Governor's Cup, run for at the last regatta, and won by Capt. Chamberlain, but reported to have been given up by that gentleman to be competed for again, is now retained by him as his prize. It is expected that another cup—one presented by the members of the club—will be run for in a few days. The day has not yet been named.—*Ibid.*

THE GOVERNOR.—The hon. the Governor and staff leave for Mahabuleshwur Hills on Saturday: his purpose of visiting Poona having been abandoned. Mr. Goldsmid and Col. Melville accompany him.—*Ibid.*, March 15.

MOFUSSIL.

BELGAUM, 3rd March, 1848.—*Fires.*—Since last writing we have had two more fires—one in the "Mochee" lines and the other in the bazaar; both happily did not do much damage, yet the loss must fall very heavily on the poor creatures, and plainly shews the great necessity of having fire engines, which, when granted, should be located near the travellers' bungalow, which is convenient to a large sheet of water. I hope the authorities will act on the hint, which has for its object the security of the property of rich and poor.

Regimental Workshop.—I am happy to inform you that from suggestions chiefly emanating from your invaluable paper, a workshop on an extended scale is about to be erected for the use of the tradesmen of the 78th Highlanders. I will in due course inform you of the working of this useful and lucrative mode of the soldier's expending the very many idle hours he has on his hands.

Want of Barrack-room.—Another subject I would advert to *en passant*—the crowded state of the barrack-rooms occupied by this corps, and the want of accommodation for upwards of 1,100 men in quarters not contemplated to hold many more than 900. The consequence, as it stands at present, is, that there are about 90 men more quartered in each room than they should have. One barrack is taken up by the sergeants' mess and band. The erection, at least, of three additional rooms will be necessary to meet the present strength of this regiment.

Dr. Doig.—Staff-surgeon Doig returned from Vingoria during the past week.

The Superintending Surgeon.—It is rumoured that our superintending surgeon will very soon proceed to Bombay, to take up a vacancy in the medical board caused by Dr. Kane's retirement. Superintending Surgeon Patch, at present in Scinde, is coming to the division.

The Weather.—The weather is gradually becoming warmer, and the hot winds and dust are annoying. The residents in the forts are worse off than those in camp, it being crowded with houses and extensive gardens, the ramparts also keeping out the breezes.—*Times*, March 8.

COLABAH.—*New Theatre.*—Her Majesty's 8th regiment, we believe, are about to open a theatre in the barracks at Upper Colabah, and their performances, we understand, are to be patent to the public.—*Times*, March 15.

SURAT.—*Awful Conflagration.*—The steamer *Phlox*, from Surat, reports the occurrence of an awful conflagration in that city at midnight on the 8th instant, by which no fewer than 400 houses were totally destroyed.—*Times*, March 11.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COMPTON, T. A. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.
 GRAY, A. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapoor, March 1.
 INVERARITY, J. S. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapoor.
 MORGAN, J. R. 1st asst. to coll. of Ahmedabad, rec. ch. of collectorate fr. E. G. Faucett, Feb. 17.
 ROGERS, A. to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, March 1.
 TRAVERS, A. C. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, March 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
 TOWNSEND, E. H. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

GIBSON, Rev. T. D. Feb. 9.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADAMS, Lieut. H. A. 13th N.I. passed colloq. exam. March 9.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. G. S. A. to be an asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, March 8.
 BARE, Lieut. res. ch. of his off. of act. 1st asst. to pol. agent in Kattewar, Feb. 10.
 BLOWERS, Ens. W. H. 26th N.I. passed colloq. exam. March 9.
 BRASSEY, Lieut. W. to be adj. to right wing 2nd gren. L.I.
 BRIGGS, Lieut. P. M. 19th N.I. to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of Lieut. Palin.
 BURNES, Ens. G. J. H. attached to do duty with 2nd gren. N.I. to join March 7.
 COOKE, Maj. R. 19th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the serv. on pens. of his rank, fr. March 31, 1848.
 GUERIN, Capt. E. A. 2nd L. inf. placed at disp. of C. in C. for regt. duty, March 6.
 HENDERSON, Ens. E. 23rd L. inf. return to duty, Feb. 18.
 HAWTHORN, Ens. A. to duty with 15th N.I. to join, March 13.
 HUNTER, Lieut. W. R. 14th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp.
 HUGHES, Brig. gen. S. C. B. perm. to resign the com. of the S. div. of the army, fr. April 1.
 KENNEDY, Cornet R. C. to do duty with 1st L.C. to join, March 4.
 KNIGHT, Ens. W. F. fr. 8th N.I. to 1st Eur. fas. as junr. of rank, March 1.
 LONDON, Capt. S. ass. ch. of duties as asst. to coll. of Poonah.
 MACDONALD, Brev. capt. A. 18th N.I. returned to duty, Feb. 18, to act as interp. and qr. mr. Feb. 28.
 MANSON, Col. A. C. B. app. to staff of the army permanently, with the rank of a brigadier gen. fr. April 1, v. Hughes.
 MARRIOTT, Ens. C. exch. fr. 1st Eur. fas. to 8th N.I. attached to 24th regt. to proceed to join his corps.
 PARKER, Lieut. H. B. 1st L.C. ret. to duty, Feb. 26.
 SCOTT, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. to act as adjt. until arrival of Lieut. St. Clair, March 6.
 ST. CLAIR, Lieut. J. D. 13th N.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Leckie on leave.
 WHITTAKER, Lieut. B. R. 2nd Eurp. L.I. to join head qrs. of his corps at Aden, March 2.
 WOODHOUSE, Ens. H. A. 8th N.I. to rem. attached to 7th N.I. till further orders, March 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BRUCE, R. Feb. 26. DAVIS, A. P. Feb. 2.
 HAWTHORN, A. Feb. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAIGRIE, Ens. R. 1 mo. fr. March 11, to Mahabuleshwar.
 BEALE, Capt. E. C. 22nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 25, to Bombay.
 BENBOW, Maj. C. 15th N.I. fr. April 10 to May 10, to Bombay.
 BOLTON, Ens. G. N. 10th N.I. fr. Feb. 29 to March 31, to remain at Bombay.
 BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. fr. March 20 to May 30, to Bombay to be exam. in Hindustani.
 BONNOR, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. to March 31, to Bombay.
 BRUCE, Ens. W. S. fr. March 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. in the Decade, on m. c.
 DENNIS, Cornet J. H. B. 1st L.C. fr. April 1 to May 31, to pres. to be exam. in Mahratia.
 DE VITRE, Capt. J. D. 26th N.I. fr. March 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
 DISBROW, 2nd Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. regt. fr. March 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
 FEARON, Lieut. D. F. 10th N.I. fr. March 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
 FRASER, Capt. fr. Feb. 2 to 28, to presidency.
 GODFREY, Capt. W. H. 17th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 1.
 KENNETT, Maj. gen. B. to presidency for 3 mo. and to visit Ceylon en route.
 MITFORD, Ens. C. 19th N.I. fr. March 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
 NEWHAM, Lieut. 23rd L.I. to Europe, on furl.
 O'NEILL, Lieut. G. O. M. 2nd N.I. to March 20, in ext.

OSBORNE, Lieut. H. S. art. fr. March 6 to April 30, to Vingoria, on m. c.
 PALGRAVE, Ens. W. G. 8th N.I. fr. March 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
 PELL, Lieut. W. P. 10th N.I. fr. March 1 to June 1, to Guzerat.
 PROCTOR, Lieut. G. E. 21st N.I. to March 31, in ext.
 RAMSAY, Capt. J. leave is to be fr. March 15 to April 15, instead of the dates previously specified.
 SOPPITT, Brig. maj. fr. April 8 to May 8, to pres.
 VALIANT, Cornet F. 1st L.C. to March 31, in ext.
 WREN, Lieut. R. F. 3rd L.C. fr. March 17 to May 17, to Mahabuleshwar and Poona.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAIRNSFATHER, Surg. G. M.D. pl. under orders of superint. surg. pres. div. for gen. duty, March 4.
 CLAY, Asst. surg. W. F. attached to 1st batt. art. at Ahmednuggur, to join.
 SKELDING, Asst. surg. W. to proc. to Belgaum to do duty under supt. surg. Southern Deccan div. March 9.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. to be placed under orders of supt. surg. pres. div. March 9.
 WHITE, Surg. B. to med. ch. of 3rd L.C. v. Hawthorn, proc. to Europe.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

BAIRNSFATHER, G. Feb. 26. CLAY, W. F. Feb. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DON, Surg. J. M.D.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CAMPBELL, Mids. W. J. placed on the list of mates fr. June 22, 1847.
 IMPEY, Asst. surg. to be div. surg. of Poona.
 MONK, Mids. 1 year to Europe on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOCARRO, Mrs. John, d. at Cavet, March 5.
 CHURCHILL, the wife of the Rev. John, asst. chapl. s. at Sholapoor, Feb. 20.
 HAMILTON, the wife of Capt., H.M.'s 78th, d. at Belgaum, Feb. 26.

MARRIAGE.

MACGREGOR, Lieut. Evan M. 2nd L.C. to Sophia Mary Anne, d. of C. F. Collier, surg. 2nd L.C. at Rajkote, March 7.

DEATHS.

DWYER, John, s. of William, H.M.'s 86th foot, at Colaba, aged 1, March 8.
 YOUNG, Charles L. s. of W. J. at Byculia, aged 1, March 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 2. *Bolivar*, Murray, London; *Asia*, Roskell, Macao and Singapore; *Polly*, Rennie, Greenock.—3. *Sir Herbert Compton*, Brown, China and Singapore; steamer *Medusa*, Kiangcombe, Kurrahee; steamer *Ajdaka*, Sanders, Kurrahee; steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat; steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, Juddah.—5. Steamer *Surat*, Collyer, Surat.—9. Steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*, Litchfield, Surat.—10. Steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat; steamer *Atalanta*, Gordon, Suez.—11. Steamer *Victoria*, Banks, Kurrahee.—13. Steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, Surat; *Ann Laing*, Wilson, Newport.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Capt. Cathcart, Lieuts. Stock, Brackenbury, and Palin, and Mr. Hunter.
 Per steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*.—Mr. Brown.
 Per *Ajdaka*.—The Hon. the Governor of Bombay and suite.
 Per *Phlox*.—Mrs. and Dr. Skelding.
 Per *Carnac*.—Lieut. Giles, I. N. and Ens. Austen.
 Per *Sir C. Forbes*.—Ensign Billamore, 24th N.I.
 Per steamer *Atalanta*.—Mrs. Jerome, Mrs. Hallett, Mrs. Leggett, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Mansel, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Ramsay, Miss Jerome, Major Hallett, Bom. army; Dr. Leggett, ditto, Rev. Mr. Aitken, Commander J. P. Porter, I. N. F. G. Bone, Esq. I. N.; Major D. Scobie, 29th Bo. N. I.; Lieut. Jerome, H.M.'s 86th foot; Messrs. Gibson, Patton, Mansel, Leech, Reid, Graham, and Robinson; S. Compton, esq.; Messrs. Baigre, Watson, Bell, Lyon, and Leith, Cadets Bom. army; Asst. Surg. Brown, Bom. army; Messrs. Almeida and Henriques.
 Per *Victoria*.—Capt. Bedford, 60th Rifles, and Master M'Kenzie.
 Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Leckie and 3 children; Lieut. Leckie, and W. Frith, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 2. *Henry*, Sayers, London.—6. *Catherine*, Mathews, Liverpool; steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat.—7. *Pakenham*, Sims, Liverpool.—8. *George Hallett*, Sears, Calcutta.—9. *Julia*, Row,

Calcutta.—10. *Ann Armstrong*, Williams, Liverpool.—11. *Grecian*, Langford, China; *William Darley*, Cammell, Hull; steamer *Sir C. Forbes*, Litchfield, Surat; steamer *Carnac*, Beyts, Surat.—12. *Ex*, Williams, Liverpool; steamer *Surat*, Collier, Kurrachee.—13. Steamer *Phlox*, Daviger, Surat; *Glenelg*, Ballantyne, London.—14. Steamer *Sir C. Forbes*, Litchfield, Surat; steamer *Dwarka*, Haslewood, Surat; *Queen Pomare*, Davies, Liverpool.—15. steamer *Sesostrie*, Furshard, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Surat*.—Lieut. Beamish and Capt. Penning.
Per *Catherine*.—Mrs. Porter and two children, Mrs. Tonks, Dr. Brodie, Rev. W. Porter, and Mr. Tonks.
Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Sinclair and child.
Per *George Hallett*.—Messrs. J. Sullivan and F. Higginson.
Per *Julia*.—Mr. W. S. Crawford.
Per *Surat*.—Capt. Margory and Ensign Napier.
Per *Glenelg*.—Mrs. Kittens, Mrs. Anderson and 4 children, Mrs. Stoetqueler and 3 children, Mr. Kittens, Lieuts. Morrison and Ridge, Messrs. F. Nixon and J. Hughes.
Per *Dwarka*.—E. G. Fawcett, Esq. Ensign Hawthorn.
Per *Queen Pomare*.—Mr. Coreshin.
Per steamer *Sesostrie*.—T. E. Tanner, Esq. Capt. W. F. Bedford, H. M. 60th rifles; G. Wodehouse Currie, Esq. Lieut. F. J. Mackie, 24th M. N.I. and Lieut. N. Newham, 23rd M. N.I.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, March 15, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 108 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do.	1825-26 .. Rs. 100 to 101 do.
5 Do. do.	1829-30 .. Rs. 100 to 101 do.
4 Do. do.	1832-33 .. Rs. 86 do.
4 Do. do.	1835-36 .. Rs. 83 do. Co.
5 Do. do.	1841-42 .. Rs. 98½ to 99 do.
4 Do. do.	1842-43 .. Rs. 83 do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 22 per cent. pm.
Oriental Do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	½ to 1 do.
Commercial do.	10 do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	28½ do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	Par.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d. per rupee.
3 months'	1s. 9½d.
1 month	1s. 9d.
On China at 60 days'	Rs. 204 to 206 per 100 Sp. drs.
On Madras at 30 days'	98
On Calcutta at 60 days'	98½ per Re. 100
Do. 30 days'	99½
Do. at sight	Par.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 9
Do. (dragons)	11 9
Bank of England Notes, per £.	11 9
Spanish Dollars, per 100	223
German Crowns,	213
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	4 per cent. pm.
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½ to 17

FREIGHTS.

To London, per ton of 20 cwt., 4l. 15s.
To Liverpool, do., 4l. 17s. 6d. to 5l.
To China, per candy, Rs. 19.

MARKETS.

Tuesday Afternoon, 5 o'Clock, 14th March, 1848.—During the greater part of the past fortnight the tightness in the money market, mentioned in our last report, and the distrust consequent thereon, continued to prevail, and the transactions in most kinds of imports were on a most limited scale. Since the commencement of this week, however, we are happy to be able to state that a better tone has prevailed, and a pretty general feeling seems to exist that we have got over the worst, and may now confidently look forward to a revival in business so soon as the native holidays, which will commence in two or three days and continue for about a week, are brought to a close. The encouraging accounts from England by the last mail, shewing that panic had totally subsided there, and giving promise of a safe and gradual return to a sound and healthy state of commerce, had some effect in imparting the comparative buoyancy now felt in our market; but the feeling had its rise more immediately in the conviction that of most kinds of staple goods stocks were very bare, while the supplies that had gone forward to the interior were on a much smaller scale than had been the case in past seasons, and that, consequently, dealers must employ themselves before the setting in of the monsoon. On the other hand, the accounts of the cotton market in England being of a nature to encourage shippers, a slight improvement on the previously declining market for that article appears to have manifested itself, and further purchases have been made by natives for shipment under Government advances. In Calcutta, too, we are glad to perceive that a considerably better feeling prevailed at the date of our last advice in the market for imports.

CEYLON.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MAIRIS, Lieut. to be asst. town surveyor and asst. surv. gen. of Colombo, v. Montague.
MONTAGUE, Lieut. to be town surveyor and asst. surv. gen. of Colombo, v. Pickering.

SCINDE.

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS PARTY.—We have since our last had various communications from Scinde, chiefly relating to the movements of Mr. Clerk, who now appears as speedily amongst us as the tale of his own adventures. He arrived at Hyderabad on the 17th, and made the river steamer in which he had come up his headquarters. The lateness of the season and approach of the hot weather had compelled him to abandon the idea of proceeding to Sukkur or Shikarpoor. At Hyderabad he visited the hospitals, the barracks, the city, and fortifications; saw all that could be seen, and listened to every thing that could be heard. Having so far as possible completed his examinations and inquiries, he left on the 21st, and arrived at Kurrachee on the 25th, where he was for a considerable time delayed on the mud banks. The *Ajdaha* had arrived at Kurrachee on the 21st, and now waited for orders. Mr. Clerk used equal diligence at Kurrachee as at Hyderabad, in examining into the state of matters. On Monday, the 28th, there was a grand review of all the troops at the station, which went off with much éclat. The steamer *Medusa*, with the mails and baggage of the Governor, left on the evening of that day, the *Ajdaha* on the afternoon following; Capt. D'Arcy and Lieut. M'Mahon remained at Hyderabad, with a view of proceeding by Oomerooto across the desert, visiting Abou and Deesa on their way, and returning to Bombay through Goozerat. At Tarta, Captain Jocelyn joined, having some months since gone round from this to Calcutta, and proceeded up the Ganges and down the Sutlej and Indus. Dr. Gibson, superintendent of woods and forests, has been summoned to join the party, and arrived just in time to accompany them. Short as is the time that has been occupied in this expedition, much in the way of examination may have been effected with men so active and able. The writing and reporting must, of course, all remain to be performed. We may remind our readers that the party consisted of the following gentlemen:—the hon. the Governor; Mr. Goldsmid, secretary in attendance; Colonel Melville, military secretary to government; Captain French, private secretary; Captain Chamberlain, military secretary; Captain D'Arcy and Lieut. M'Mahon, aides-de-camp; Dr. M'Leannan, physician in attendance; and Dr. Gibson, superintendent of woods and forests.—*Bombay Times*, March 4.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GOVERNMENT PARTY.—

The following are the only particulars I can as yet supply you with, and I must make haste, as the post closes in another hour. From the mouth of the river (Hujamree), his Excellency having, as comfortably as possible, ensconced himself in a *flat* (the name given to an ameer's state barge) was towed up the Indus by one of the steamers, and on the 10th arrived safe at Hyderabad. Here, keeping his nautical and somewhat novel lodgings, he visited Kotree, the entrenched camp, fort, and town of Hyderabad; the ever memorable battle fields of "Meeanee" and "Dubba;" also the justly celebrated mosques of the Kolara and Talpoor Ameers' families; the European barracks; and, in short, a few other remarkable places, returning, after every visit, to his *flat*. His Excellency held a levee, the same as in Government-house, in the fort of Hyderabad. He also kindly received visits from the jageerdars of the Hyderabad districts. Having accomplished all this in a wonderfully short space of time, he took his departure for Kurrachee; and after encountering the disagreeable obstacle of *grounding*—several times—he reached "Gizree" on the forenoon of the 24th instant. No sooner was this known in camp, than carriages and horses were despatched to the *bunder* for the conveyance of the Honourable Mr. Clerk and *suite*,—and all was haste and confusion in cantonments:—*undress* soldiers, who were out on several purposes, were seen literally *flying* in all directions to their respective lines,—but they need not have done so, as it will be seen, they were not after all required!—About 3 p.m. Colonels Dundas and Bradshaw, accompanied by Major Green, Captain Phayre, and one or two others, left camp to receive his Excellency the Governor at "Gizree," which is some seven miles from this. The party had not proceeded more than half way, when they met Lieut. Lester, who brought the news that the governor was not going to land that evening;—the whole then returned together, and as they approached camp, Lieut. Lester being in Mr. Pringle's *darouche*, followed by a dozen sowars, the artillery, which were on the *qui vive* for the governor, laughable to say, thundered out a *salute of nineteen guns*—having mistaken the disappointed cavalcade for the honourable the governor and suite!—We all enjoyed the joke gloriously.

Lester also brought Mr. Clerk's instructions to the authorities to avoid receiving him with a demonstration of the troops—and, accordingly, the ruler of Duckland—depriving us of the *iamasha* we witnessed on the occasion of Sir Charles' departure, modestly and quietly entered the *not very inviting* cantonments of Kurrachee yesterday morning about half-past seven o'clock, under a *second* (though the first it cannot be said was for him!) salute of nineteen guns. Now, what do you think he did immediately on his arrival? Why, instead of making himself comfortable for the day, or, at least, first going into Government house and refreshing himself with a cup of coffee—or so—he galloped about, and actually, in less than an hour, reconnoitred and *circumnavigated* (!) the whole camp! Verily, he saw all he could possibly *openly* see!! He afterwards took up his residence—not in Government house, but, as I am told, in his tent—a camp having been standing pitched for him for some days, about 500 yards to the south-west of Government house. I regret to add that his Excellency met with an accident on his return trip—having dislocated *two* fingers of his left hand, by a fall on deck, occasioned by a shock of the *flat* he was in suddenly coming in collision with the steamer it was towed by. I hear he is almost well now.—*Ibid.*

MARRIAGE OF MISS BLENKINS.—The sister of our very popular Commissary-general, Major Blenkins, C.B., was united to Lieut. Langton of the 4th Native Rifles, on the 22nd February, at Kurrachee, by the Rev. Mr. Watson. The ceremony was respectably attended; at about twelve o'clock p.m. it was over, and I observed the "happy couple"—though no "marriage bells" announced the occasion—driving home in a barouche, followed by the several carriages of Major Green, Major Maclean, Captain Stanley, and one or two others, with numerous guests in garrises, one on horseback, &c. I am not aware if the "wedding was kept up," but the company present sat down at two p.m. to an excellent and sumptuous *déjeuner*, at the table of Major Blenkins, and no doubt did justice to the same.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN RATHBORNE.—On the evening of the 23rd Captain Rathborne arrived here: he is residing with Dr. Allender. He came by land, and is on his "annual visit to Clifton." I cannot say how long he will stay, but presume not many days after he has had an interview with the honourable the Governor. Several functionaries from Upper Scinde are expected here: I have heard Majors Goldney, the collector of Shikarkore, and Jacob, of the Scinde Horse, named as coming to Kurrachee.—*Ibid.*

THE GOVERNOR AT HYDRABAD.—From Hyderabad I am in possession of hardly any news; from Sukkur, none. The appearance of the country on either side of the river, from the Hujamree to Hyderabad, seems to have much disappointed Mr. Clerk in his expectations of seeing luxuriant Shikargahs and fertile fields in Young Egypt. It is said barrenness and sterility met his eye everywhere, with but very little exception, near Jurruck and Hyderabad. The only object evidently of the governor's admiration was the majestic "Indus;" and, unfortunately, this too offered some impediments to the progress of our illustrious visitor—its continually shifting sand banks having caused the frequent grounding, and consequent detention, of the steamers composing his Excellency's fleet.—*Ibid.*

CHINA.

SERVICES OF MAJOR-GENERAL D'AGUILAR.

We last week published the general order from Major-general D'Aguiar, laying down his command of the troops in China, in favour of Major-General Staveley, after having held the appointment upwards of four years.* We avail ourselves of the occasion to take a brief retrospect of his services.

The chief characteristics of Major-general D'Aguiar's command, it seems to us, have been—a quick sensibility as to every thing that concerned the health, comfort, and efficiency of the soldiers, a fearlessness of responsibility where these great objects were in view, and a determination to maintain discipline, which his naturally kind disposition never seems to have led him to overlook or compromise.

With these qualifications he was peculiarly fitted to take the command of the forces in China, at a crisis when he was called upon to act under circumstances which many in his situation would have shrunk from. On his arrival in Hong Kong he found the troops dying at a rate far exceeding that of any other colony,† while almost every man not in the hospital was little

better than a living skeleton. Out of a garrison averaging 1400 men, 900 had died since they had been quartered on the island. This fearful mortality was generally attributed to the peculiar insalubrity of the climate; but General D'Aguiar formed a more correct opinion, and acted upon it. His first remedial measure was a bold one,—in taking the responsibility in sending home the 55th regiment without any authority for doing so, either from England or India; a step which saved the remnant of that shattered corps. He next proceeded to secure proper accommodation for the troops that remained; determined that they should be no longer sacrificed by exposure in mud huts and temporary hovels. Having fixed upon a proper site for an hospital, he requested a grant of it from Sir Henry Pottinger, who did not consider himself authorized to accede, until, as we have heard, the general intimated that if he could not obtain it in any other way, he would cause it to be purchased at the next land sale for the Board of Ordnance, at any price. Knowing that years might elapse, in submitting plans and obtaining the approbation of the home authorities, the general rested his justification on the urgency of the case, and proceeded at once with the buildings, trusting that the requisite funds would be voted by parliament. To this determination and foresight the soldiers are indebted for those military buildings which are the boast of the colony, and which in less than four years have redeemed Hong-Kong from a reputation for mortality which was becoming proverbial, and proved that under a proper system the place is really more salubrious than any station in India. These facts may be shortly established by a reference to a comparative table of deaths among the troops during the summer half-years from 1842 to 1846, in the spring of which year the new barracks were completed.

Year.	Deaths from 1st April to 31st October.	Proportion of Deaths to Strength.
1842	129	19 per cent.
1843	227	22 " "
1844	190	18 " "
1845	77	8 " "
1846	19	2 " "
1847	56	4 " "

Estimating the cost to the country of each soldier at 100*l.*, utilitarians will be able to appreciate the sound discretion exercised by General D'Aguiar in incurring an expenditure of 50,000*l.* upon the new barracks and hospital; for large as is the amount, it would have become the annual military tax of the colony at the rate of mortality which formerly prevailed.

Within the limits we have prescribed to ourselves it would be impossible to enumerate the various instances in which the General D'Aguiar's watchfulness and concern for the troops led him to exceed the financial powers usually vested in general officers; but we must not omit the outline of another and less known case, in which this trait of character was exercised.

On the evacuation of Chusan, the senior naval officer tendered two vessels for the conveyance of the 98th regiment to Calcutta, in terms of the Admiralty regulations, which allowed a very inadequate amount of tonnage. The general, taking into consideration the sickness which the regiment had suffered in China, felt convinced that more accommodation was necessary; and the army medical officers being of the same opinion, a further demand was made upon the senior naval officer, who signified his willingness to allow any amount of tonnage that might be named, upon the general's responsibility. Being bound by his instructions, he could do no more; but the transit of troops being purely a naval service, the cost of which is charged in the Admiralty estimates, the general might have thrown upon that department the blame of any bad effects resulting to the corps from want of proper accommodation. But his object would not thus have been attained; and accordingly he did not hesitate to incur the responsibility of sanctioning one thousand tons extra; by which means the 98th regiment, instead of being cooped up in the Admiralty fashion during a three month's voyage, against a strong monsoon, proceeded to their destination in comfort and safety.

To those who are unacquainted with the nature of the regulations, it is necessary to explain that the general instructions of the Admiralty are,—to hang as many hammocks as the vessel will admit of, and to put on board one-third more soldiers than there are hammocks; thus obliging the watch on deck to turn in to the heated beds of their comrades; the soldier's condition on board ship being worse than that of the sailor. A body of men whose frames had been previously shattered, exposed to a long voyage under such circumstances, must have suffered great

* Major General D'Aguiar succeeded Lord Saltoun in January, 1844.

† Mr. Montgomery Martin gives the mortality as then amounting to thirty per cent., but omits to state its immense decrease in every future year. It is remarkable that a writer so prone to exaggerate, should in this instance have underrated the mortality of the new settlement. The precise loss of European soldiers in Hong Kong during the year 1843, was thirty-nine per cent. of the whole garrison; the 98th regiment having lost twenty-five per cent., and the 55th no less than forty-four per cent.

* This increase over the previous year was occasioned by the expedition to Canton, which was followed by more than average sickness in the 13th R. I. regiment.

losses; and it was in order to obviate this that General D'Aguilar stipulated for six feet by two for each man of the 98th regiment put on board.

The natural jealousy of interference felt by one department towards another was sure to be excited by such a defiance of even these pernicious regulations; and, accordingly, we have understood that the Admiralty highly disapproved of what had been done, and enjoined their officers never again to make a similar concession; whilst the military authorities and the Indian Government expressed their unqualified approval of the measures Major General D'Aguilar had adopted on the occasion.

The circumstances are worth recording as exhibiting characteristic features in the parties concerned, while they afford an opportunity of illustrating the pennywise economy pursued by the Admiralty in the conveyance of troops; a system by which the health and efficiency of the soldiers within the tropics are greatly impaired.

We have thus adverted to certain leading points, which serve to mark the career of General D'Aguilar under circumstances of the greatest importance connected with a military command abroad. They are not invested with the interest and brilliancy of victories achieved in the battle-field, but their merit is not the less on that account: for we believe that for ten general officers who for glory would march to the cannon's mouth, scarcely one but would shrink from the hobgoblin—financial responsibility.

But the past year has afforded the opportunity not only of proving the importance of securing the health and efficiency of the troops, but of shewing what might have been expected from Major-general D'Aguilar in the event of a war with China; and amidst all the discussions in the newspapers and despatches from the various departments of Government regarding the Canton expedition, no one has ventured to call in question the skill, foresight, and complete success of the military operations. The last may, perhaps, be attributed to the slight opposition encountered, but such were the nature of the preliminary measures and the perfection of the whole arrangements, that we never heard a military man doubt that, even had the Bogue forts been fully garrisoned, they might have been captured and the city destroyed by our handful of well-disciplined troops. The subject, however, has been so frequently and fully discussed, that it would be superfluous to dwell upon it.

In his capacity as lieutenant-governor of the colony, General D'Aguilar has had fewer opportunities of action; but, during the occasional absence of the governor, he has manifested the same solicitude for the interests of the community as in promoting the welfare and efficiency of the troops, and of this General D'Aguilar leaves behind him proofs far more lasting than the fleeting record of a newspaper.—*China Mail*, March 27.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MAJOR-GENERAL D'AGUILAR.

Victoria, Hong Kong, Feb. 16, 1848.—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased, to appoint Major-General Staveley, C.B., to the command of the troops in China, in succession to Major-General D'Aguilar, Major-General Staveley will assume the command from this date.

Major-General Staveley will draw his allowances from the 26th January last, the date of his arrival in this colony.

On laying down the command, Major-General D'Aguilar desires thus publicly to express to commanding officers and heads of departments his sense of the uniform support he has received from them in the discharge of his duties. He desires also to make known to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under their respective command, his entire approbation of their general regularity and good conduct.

The Major-General takes leave of the troops in China with his best wishes for their prosperity and honour.

By order,

CHARLES D'AGUILAR, Captain, Off. Ass. Adj. Gen.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENT.

STEVENSON, J. to be acting registrar gen. dur. abs. of Inglis.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROOKS, Mrs. J. A. d. at Victoria, Feb. 14.

BUCKTON, Mrs. Charles, d. at Victoria, Feb. 24.

COLE, Mrs. R. s. at Victoria, Feb. 8.

HILLIER, Mrs. C. B. s. at Victoria, Feb. 10.

TARRANT, Mrs. William, s. (still-born), at Victoria, Feb. 13.

DEATH.

MYLIUS, Jane Anne M. wife of Capt. Rodney, at Victoria, Feb. 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 28. *Pathfinder*, Miller, London.—29. *Good Success*, Hunt, Bombay.—30. *Laurens Koster*, Kline, Batavia.—FEB. 1. *Joshua Bates*, Stoddard, New York.—5. *William Jardine*, Douty, London; *Paul Jones*, Gordon, New York.—6. *Steamer Fury*, Wilcox, Singapore.—8. *Aden*, Michael, Liverpool.—9. *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, Calcutta.—10. *Steamer Auckland*, Young, Singapore.—13. *Royalist*, Gordon, Singapore.—14. *Melampus*, Campbell, Singapore.—17. *Dickey Sam*, Thompson, Batavia.—18. *Sir G. Seymour*, Millman, Auckland.—22. *Princess Royal*, Sinclair, Sydney.—23. *Steamer Lady Mary Wood*, Evans, Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Com. J. C. D. Hay, R.N. T. J. Beaumcourt, Wm. Anderson, H. J. Wolcott, Mr. Browne, Mr. Armajo, Mr. Costee, Mr. Ventokoin, Senor F. de Aguilre, Lieuts. Wigmore, Ward, and Inman.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 2. *Minerva*, Clinch, London; *Hashemy*, Ross, Singapore and Madras; *Denia*, King, East Coast.—3. *Cudee*, Logan, Bristol.—4. *Andaz*, Sullivan, Singapore and Calcutta.—6. *Rob Roy*, Francis, Calcutta.—10. *Mazappa*, Jannay, East Coast.—17. *Dadalus*, McQuhae, England.—18. *Morrison*, Reynolds, Singapore and Madras.—20. *Portenia*, Lancaster, Sydney.—28. *Lady Mary Wood*, Evans, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. gen. D'Aguilar, Capt. C. D'Aguilar, Capt. Bruce, Capt. Grey, R.N.; Messrs. Dana, Hallan, C. S. Compton, and Senor A. Armajo.

For SUZ.—J. A. Edgar and H. Olmsted.

For CEYLON.—Col., Mrs., and Miss Campbell, and R. J. Gillman.

For SINGAPORE.—G. R. Winslow, P. Campbell, and — Jundaen.

COMMERCIAL.

Hong-Kong, Feb. 28, 1848.

EXCHANGES.

Prior to the arrival of the mail, some sales were made at 4s. 5d.; but the favourable accounts of the rates in India recently received have caused a good demand, and the rate has closed at 4s. 4d. to 4s. 4½d. Company's rupees have been sold at 217, accepted; and 219, unaccepted.

FREIGHTS.

Tonnage is abundant, and freights are scarce. The present rate to England is 4l. 4s. per ton; but 4l. would be taken for a large quantity; and 12 to 16 dollars for the United States.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSE.—From Port Elizabeth we learn that Mr. Montagu has decided upon the rocky point of Cape Recife as the site for the projected light-house. It had been proposed to construct this edifice on the hill in the rear of this point; but from the faulty character of this elevation, it being chiefly sand, this idea has been given up, and the spot mentioned selected as by far the most preferable.—*Graham's Town Journal*, Feb. 12.

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP.—The Right Rev. Dr. Grey, Bishop of Cape Town, and the Rev. Messrs. Douglas and Badmash, arrived by the *Pereus*.—*South African*, Feb. 24.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, April 24, 1848.

WE have extracted from the *China Mail* a panegyric notice of General D'AGUILAR, which, assuming the facts on which it is based to be correctly stated (and we have no reason to doubt it), are too creditable to that officer to be passed over without directing to them the attention of our readers. He appears to have exerted himself most laboriously, and frequently under circumstances of much difficulty, to promote by all practicable means the health and comfort of those under his command. Such conduct deserves to be known and remembered, and we are proud of the opportunity of adding to the more elaborate tribute of our cotemporary at Hong-Kong our own brief and humble contribution of respect.

IN our remarks on the bill for setting aside law at the presidency of Bombay, and substituting the caprice of the judge in its place, we did not omit to refer to the extraordinary and illegal speed with which it was proposed to carry this precious scheme into operation. We hope the disappointment will not occasion Sir THOMAS PERRY a fit of apoplexy, or any similar visitation; but we have great satisfaction in announcing that, on the representations against the proposed Act made to the Government of India from all classes of persons at Bombay (for never did any measure enjoy a higher or wider degree of unpopularity), it has been determined not to press the hated change forward at the rate of an express train, but to allow the usual time for its consideration. A respite has been granted, and we hope the people of Bombay will make the best use of it to avert the terrible infliction with which they are threatened.

We find the following in the *Friend of India* :—

"A Mr. Barber, an attorney in England, was some time back sentenced to transportation for participating in the forgery of a will. The case made a great noise in England at the time, and will, doubtless, come again under consideration. The judges of the Supreme Court at New South Wales, the Sydney Law Society, and the gentlemen of the bar, have carefully re-examined the evidence on which he was convicted, and they have pronounced him guiltless of the charge. This opinion having been transmitted to England, her Majesty's Ministers granted him a pardon on condition that he should not return to England. He has now arrived at Madras, where a subscription has been raised to enable him to return to Europe and prosecute his claim for an unconditional pardon. The judges of the Supreme Court have headed the subscription list, and we think there can be no doubt of the success of his suit; for if there be sufficient ground for granting him a pardon, he ought not to be doomed to a state of perpetual expatriation."

We believe the case is not stated in the above extract with very rigid precision, but the trial and conviction of the person referred to, as well as the somewhat unusual course thereupon taken by his learned counsel, will be generally recollected. It appears that, having been permitted to quit the scene of his punishment, Mr. Barber has succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of a large body of persons in his favour, especially in India, whither he has directed his steps; and several of the local papers have taken up his defence with much energy. We should be greatly unwilling to press heavily on a fallen man, but we must remind our cotemporaries in India, that in treating the object of their patronage as one whose innocence of the crime alleged against him is proved and universally acknowledged, they are assuming that which cannot be conceded. If in the judgment of the British Government he was innocent, he would undoubtedly have received an unconditional pardon, instead of a mere emancipation from the position of a convict. We are not disposed to quarrel with what has been done in his favour. We some time since saw a statement of his treatment while under punishment, which, if true, would well justify the belief that the convict had been subjected to undue harshness. He may have suffered enough; the remission of further punishment may be reasonable and right; but to treat him as a man unjustly convicted is quite another matter. We do not wish to revive the recollections of a very melancholy case; and it is the imprudence of Mr. BARBER and his friends that enforces it. But we ask, when a person came, as did FLETCHER, who was tried and convicted with BARBER, time after time, with cases of suddenly-discovered successors to unclaimed property in the public funds, was it possible that any man of business, and especially any lawyer, should fail to suspect that some-

thing was wrong? We think not. There is, moreover, another question to which it behoves those who argue for the entire innocence of Mr. BARBER to give an answer. In most of the cases in which, as they allege, Mr. BARBER was only a dupe, the aid of an ecclesiastical practitioner was necessary. How did it happen that he rarely, if ever, went twice to the same proctor?

THE long and anxiously looked for 10th of April (it should have been the 1st) has passed away, and the threats and vaunts of the reckless blackguards who promised themselves a rich harvest of mischief and plunder have subsided into a lamentable whine over their untoward fate. The monster petition with its legion of signatures was not borne in triumph to the House of Commons under an escort of two hundred and fifty thousand Chartists, scowling defiance from brows rarely visited by soap; nor were the said quarter of a million of patriots subjected to the trouble of parading between Westminster and the Tower till the charter should be granted. A conclusion more lame, impotent, and miserable, than that of the Kennington Common revulsion, has scarcely ever attended such a commencement. The defeat of the miserable treason-mongers was as complete as their chop-fallen countenances at the close of the day were pitiable. Such a *dénouement* was bad enough, but the exposures which have since followed are tenfold worse. The *employés* of the House of Commons, with a most reprehensible curiosity, set to work to count and examine the signatures attached to the mighty petition which was to upset a monarchy of eight hundred years' standing; and they found not only that many signatures were absolute forgeries, and that many more evidently indicated no living persons, but that the numbers of those affixed to the petition, such as they were, had been multiplied threefold by the inventive genius of the persons who got up the precious document. So complete was the smash of the whole affair, that Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR—no very fastidious person—threw it over, and consented to let the monster slumber till removed to the breeze yard. This must be its ultimate destination, for it is too filthy to be employed for tailors' measures. When the leader slunk to his hole, discomfited, it was natural that those (happily very few) members of the Honourable House who are not ashamed to act with him should follow his example. What their constituents, the unwashed in person and depraved in mind, whose work they have been sent to Parliament to do—what these persons, who, by the apathy or the infatuation of the quiet and well-disposed, have been permitted to convert great constituencies into rotten boroughs for their own nominees—what these enemies of their country and of peace will say to the defection of their champions, we know not, and in truth care not. They will have learnt that their demagogue orators, loud and mouthing as they are without doors, are not to be trusted after they pass the barrier which separates "honourable members" from their constituents. High Holborn and John Street, Whitechapel and Stepney Green, are the regions where democracy is rampant and plain-spoken. In Westminster it is like one of VAN AMBURGH's wild beasts. The character of the animal is not changed, but fear keeps the brute in a state approaching to decent order.

Looking back to the ever-memorable Monday, it cannot but seem wonderful that it passed over without even a single outbreak which can be considered as approaching to a

serious breach of the peace. The ruffians, who expected on the evening of that day to be sitting at Whitehall as a Provisional Government, had mischief in their hearts; but another occupant of those foul tenements, cowardice, prevented their attempting to execute it. What thus paralyzed them? Not a soldier was to be seen. There was, indeed, an abundant and effective military force ready to act if the occasion had unhappily occurred; but it was not needed. A hundred and fifty thousand men, with staves in their hands and English hearts in their bosoms, were however arrayed on the side of order, and their appearance struck panic into the base crew who, emerging from the dregs of society, on that day floated on the surface. The sound and honest portion of the British community (and it is immeasurably the largest portion) came forward as one man to defend their hearths and homes, their country and their Queen. The high-born noble, the inheritor of gentle though not of noble blood, the wealthy merchant, the decent tradesman, and the honest, industrious mechanic, with no patrimony but his hard and well-exercised hands, alike came forward to enrol themselves among the defenders of the state. We believe that to this last-named class we owe more than to all the rest. We are satisfied that the movement ruffians confidently expected to be joined by great bodies of the working classes, and that the active exertions of some for the preservation of the peace and the disposition to maintain it manifested by all, operated as a complete extinguisher on the hopes of those who looked to aggrandize themselves by breaking up the old institutions of the country. All honour, say we, to the honest and peaceable labouring classes of this great metropolis.

We are apt to be frightened by a great noise without inquiring into its origin. We have now seen that the vagabonds who prefer speechifying and parading to work are both few and cowardly. This, indeed, is not a reason for relaxing one jot of our assiduity in preparing against mischief; a very few mischievous men, nay a very few mischievous boys may produce immense evil if left to indulge their evil propensities unchecked. But the experience which we have had of the paucity of numbers and deficiency of spirit of those who are arranged against order, is, or ought to be, a warning against conceding to such persons anything from fear. There was a time when Englishmen knew not this word, and the late honest display of British spirit may convince us that a return of such time is not to be despaired of. Give what is right because it is right; but give nothing to ruffian clamour, or the glory of England is at an end.

The ill-conditioned persons who have lately disturbed us are exceedingly angry at the prospect of an increase in the measure of restriction to be placed upon their licentious, and more than licentious, tongues. To claim the privilege of writing treason would be too much even for them as yet, in this country at least; in Ireland there is no such delicacy; but they think it very hard that they may not spout treason with impunity. The power of putting a man on his trial for speaking only will, they say, lead to charges unfounded and unjust, arising from the ignorance, the misapprehension, or the wilful perversion of those who hear and report. But the agitators have the remedy in their own hands. Why is all this speaking necessary? In these days, when the power of the press is so vast, and when its productions circulate in every corner of the empire, and

penetrate all the ramifications of society, what need is there for so much oral communication? Formerly the necessity might exist. It cannot be pretended now. Let these men write what they have to say, and print it. Then it cannot be misrepresented, for it is always ready to speak for itself. This would not answer their purpose, indeed, so well—first, because they must be more careful; and, secondly, because what a man reads he can weigh and consider with greater attention than what he only hears. But for the cause of truth this is an advantage. The shutting up of sedition-shops may be felt as a great grievance by those who let out their tongues for hire, or who have loftier objects in view as the reward of their trashy eloquence; but while the press is open and unrestricted (and God forbid that in this country it should ever be otherwise), men of all parties, all ranks, and all opinions, have abundant opportunities of communication; and opportunities far better adapted to promote the interests of truth and reason than any that can be afforded by letting loose on the country a deluge of seditious nonsense from the polluted lips of the base and unprincipled men who live, and thrive, and fatten on the unrighteous wages of agitation.

THE persevering attempts made by the British Government to effect the suppression of the detestable practices of Suttee and Infanticide throughout India are, we believe, now generally regarded as among the acts to which that Government may appeal, as enabling it to claim the character of the benefactor of the country in which it has so wonderfully attained the paramount authority. We are now waging war against the abomination of human sacrifices among the Khonds. On the propriety of our interference we should have supposed two opinions could not exist—we will not say among Christians, but among humane men, whatever their creed; and we have been rather startled to find in an Anglo-Indian paper a laboured attempt to excuse the horrors which we are striving to put down, and even to claim for them a very elevated character as religious rites.

The *Bombay Times* is a paper conducted with so much ability, and for the most part in such an excellent spirit, that we are more than ordinarily surprised to find any portion of its columns devoted to such a purpose. Giving the writer of the article to which we are referring all credit for sincerity, and judging from the general tone of his remarks that he has a reverence for sacred things, we cannot help expressing not merely our dissent from his conclusions, but our astonishment at the course by which he has arrived at them. He speaks of human sacrifice among the Khonds as "a sacrament," and seems to regard it as an evidence of the soundness of their faith, inasmuch as it implies (in the writer's estimation) a recognition of the doctrine of original sin and expiation by the shedding of blood. This view is justified in a long note, the authorship of which is attributed to a popular divine, but which we sincerely hope was not written by any Christian minister. We do not propose to enter into any discussion as to the origin of animal sacrifices. We might well be excused from offering our judgment on a question in regard to which varying, and in some instances conflicting, opinions have been maintained by such divines as SPENCER, LIGHTFOOT, HAMMOND, TAYLOR, OUTRAM, WHITEY, WARBURTON, KENNICOT, MAGNE, DAVISON, BENSON, and FABER. Apart from this consideration, we may justify our forbearance on the ground

that the discussion of such a question, involving as it must a continual reference to the most mysterious and awful doctrine of our faith, is altogether unsuited to the columns of a newspaper. But while abstaining from any such discussion, we may remind the defenders of the Khonds and their murderous rites, that we are not left to reason out for ourselves a conclusion as to the character and acceptableness of human sacrifices. The book which the author of the note above referred to must regard as authoritatively binding has decided for us. Among the abominations of those on whom the chosen people of Israel were destined to inflict the divine vengeance, it is recorded most emphatically, and as an aggravated degree of wickedness which could not be surpassed, that "even their sons and their daughters they" had "burnt in the fire to their gods." Nor need we wonder at this. It is not possible to conceive an act of more appalling atrocity than one which combines the highest crime that can be committed against God—idolatry, with the highest that can be committed against man—murder. It is lamentable to find a Christian divine (if such he be) affording any countenance to acts which, though graced by the name of "Sacraments," are in truth demoniacal orgies.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"QUI HY" will, we think, see that if we opened our columns in one instance to parties either attacking or defending candidates for the office of Director of the East-India Company, we must do so in all cases where the limits of fair discussion were not transgressed. This would be obviously impracticable, and therefore we are compelled to decline all such communications.

The same answer will apply to "A PROPRIETOR."

We never heard of the work to which "G. G." refers, nor do we believe that such a work exists.

JANUS's letter is too much in accordance with his signature to be admissible.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

On the 5th instant, Lord Hardinge was entertained by the Directors of the East-India Company to welcome his return to this country. Covers were laid for about 160. Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., late Chairman of the East-India Company, presided. Among the company were the Archbishop of Canterbury; Duke of Wellington; *Marquesses*, Lansdowne, Anglesey, Abercorn, Londonderry, Clanricarde, Douro; *Earls*, Lincoln, Spencer, Delawarr, Clare, Grey, Ripon, Aberdeen, St. Germans, Granville; *Viscounts*, Palmerston, Jocelyn, Goderich, Castlereagh, Morpeth, Mahon; *Lords*, Stanley, Ashley, Elphinstone, G. Bentinck, Heytesbury, Glenelg, Campbell; *Sirs*, J. L. Lushington (the present Chairman of the East-India Company), R. Peel, J. Graham, J. C. Hobhouse, F. Adam, C. Wood, G. Arthur, J. W. Hogg, A. C. Grant, G. Pollock, R. Jenkins, J. M'Donald, J. Grey, W. James, R. H. Inglis, J. Croft, J. H. Pelly, E. Macnaghten, H. Willock, D. Dundas; *Right Honourables*, H. Goulburn, S. R. Lushington, U. E. Gladstone, T. B. Macaulay, R. L. Shiel, E. Strutt, C. Bulwer; the Chevalier Bunsen; Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; Chief Justice Wilde; *Honourables*, C. S. Hardinge, G. K. Trevor, A. E. Hardinge; *Messieurs*, Wigram, Loch, Mills, Heyter, &c. &c. &c.

Among the ladies present in the gallery were the Viscountess Hardinge; Marchioness Douro; Countesses Jersey, Delawarr; Viscountess Jocelyn; Ladies Peel, C. Villiers, Vernon, J. W. Hogg, C. Hardinge, Willock; Honourable Miss Hardinge; Mesdames Tucker, Wigram, &c. &c. &c.

The usual healths having been drunk with more than customary enthusiasm,

The CHAIRMAN rose to propose the toast of the evening. On such an occasion, he said, the East-India Company had been anxious, by assembling the *élite* of all parties, to do honour to talent and public virtue, irrespective of party distinction. (Hear.) The campaign of the Sutlej was fresh in the memories of all present, and he believed they would all agree with him in saying that the Punjab war was not one of aggression. An audacious enemy, vain of his power, looked with an anxious eye on the cultivated plains of India, and boldly came forward to plun-

der and ravage; but he was met by the indomitable courage of the British army; sepoy and Europeans emulating each other in heroism; he was repulsed, struck down, driven back in terror and confusion to his territories through the bloodstained Sutlej. (Cheers.) Our army entered the enemy's territory with all the order and regularity of a military promenade. They reached Lahore, where they met with no resistance, and encamped in a city which, a short time before, was a continued scene of bloodshed; where prince after prince had fallen under the dagger of the assassin, and where riot and licentiousness usurped the place of order and propriety. (Cheers.) Lord Hardinge re-established peace and prosperity, order again reigned, the army of the native rulers was subdued, and plains which had been ridden over by horsemen soon afforded food for the wants of man. (Cheers.) What could he say more? The noble lord had, in consequence, been favoured with the highest mark of her Majesty's approbation and esteem, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, of two administrations, and of the East-India Company, and he now hoped that the plaudits of the present company would echo the sentiments of a grateful country towards the noble viscount. (Loud cheers.)

LORD HARDINGE, after expressing his deepest gratitude for the compliment, said it was impossible for him not to feel proud of it, evinced, as it was, by so many eminent men of state, and under whom it had been his good fortune to have acted in public life. The last time he had been in the room the Hon. Chairman of the Company, Capt. Shepherd, said that he would carry with him to India the support and confidence of the Court of Directors. That pledge had been strictly fulfilled, and he had constantly received from them a most honourable support. (Hear, hear.) That it was which gave weight and authority to all his acts and performances in the arduous duties of governing a distant empire. He also had the satisfaction of being in communication with the head of the then Government, Sir R. Peel, with whom he had been for the greater period of his life in habits of intimacy and friendship. (Hear, hear.) He had the further satisfaction of being in communication with his noble friend the Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Control, and considering these circumstances, he might say that so Governor ever departed from this country under more favourable auspices. His services had been most amply acknowledged by our most gracious Sovereign, by two successive Governments under whom he had the honour to act, including the approbation of Lord J. Russell, of which he was highly proud—for whom he entertained the deepest respect. (Cheers.) But above all, it had been his good fortune to obtain the approbation of that great man under whom he had served, and whose commendation, whether in civil or military affairs, was most gratifying. He alluded, of course, to the Duke of Wellington. (Cheers.) Thus encouraged and supported, he could not have failed to have used his best endeavours for the public service. From that spot, nearly four years ago, he assured the Directors of the Company that, having already witnessed the horrors and misery of war, he would go to India without any warlike propensity. But when the last native power had remained untried—a power with which we had never come into collision, and which had been raised into efficiency by Runjeet Singh—had attacked the British army, that attack had been met by Lord Gough with the ability and intrepidity which had always marked his military conduct. He, animated by the presence, and knowing the indomitable courage of British troops, soon rolled back the tide of invasion, and, in sixty days, the British flag was flying in Lahore. (Cheers.) Since his return, he had heard apprehensions expressed for the tranquillity of the Punjab, but, under the government of Lieut. Colonel Lawrence, he had no fears whatever upon that subject; and, for this reason, that of 100,000 soldiers in a state of efficiency which the empire of Runjeet could formerly shew, 30,000 were incorporated in the British service, and of 350 pieces of cannon, 250 were now at Calcutta, destined to be erected into a triumphal column. (Cheers.) Whether by the justice of British rule, or the force of British arms, he considered we were equally sure of maintaining the peace of that country. He regretted that the health of Major Lawrence would require a leave of absence to England, but his place would be well supplied by Sir F. Currie, than whom the civil service could not boast of a better qualified officer. Upon their integrity and ability, and the strictly impartial manner in which justice was distributed in India, we must mainly rely for the success of the Company and the happiness of the Indian empire. He had often before expressed his attachment to the military service, and he should ever feel proud of their achievements; but its success in India had not only answered all the objects of war, and secured to us an honourable and lasting peace, but had enabled the Governor of India to put an end to the horrors of Sutteeism and infanticide. That great measure had been grappled with some time ago by Lord Wm.

Bentinck, and had since been successfully followed up; so that the East-India Company might henceforth rest its stability not only upon the strength of its army, but upon the hope that the triumphs of war would henceforth be made subservient to the cause of humanity. (Hear, hear.) To the last hour of his existence he should feel the deepest interest in that empire. Under the governorship of Lord Dalhousie he had no doubt that a just and benevolent rule would gain the blessing of liberty for an empire having 12,000 miles of frontier, and containing a population of 100,000,000. The noble lord concluded by repeating his grateful acknowledgments for the honour conferred upon him that day, and sat down amidst general applause.

The next toasts were, the "Archbishop of Canterbury and the Church," responded to by the Primate, and the "Navy," acknowledged by Earl Spencer.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the next toast, said, an ancient poet told them that his lyre would discourse only on one string, and though he changed the strings, he found the same results. If he possessed a lyre, he thought it would be very much like Anacreon's,—there would be one theme with him, as one name was dear to them all, and associated with the glory of our arms and the grandeur of our country. Without further preface he would propose the health of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, all honour to him and the glorious, gallant army. (Enthusiastic cheers.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON rose to respond to the toast of the army, with which his name was associated. The army, he said, was justly proud of the man who had performed such services as the noble viscount on whom such deserved panegyrics had been bestowed that evening. When the noble lord was nominated Governor-General of India, he (the Duke of Wellington) stated that, under the then circumstances, a more desirable choice could not be made than that of his noble friend, and the result had more than fulfilled his expectations. (Cheers.) Having been connected with his noble friend in France and this country for many years, he was sensible of his ability, zeal, and patience. He was aware, also, that the difficulties of war were impending over the country to which he was about to be sent as governor. Having had the honour of serving in the East-India Company's service himself also, and having, therefore, had some experience of the great difficulties of warlike operations in the Indian empire, he was fully sensible of those which his noble friend would have to encounter; but he was fully confident also that his noble friend would overcome them, and he had done so. (Cheers.) He had had aggravated difficulties to contend against, and owing to the well-understood and well-considered policy which he felt it his duty to adopt and persevere in, of standing upon the defensive, which he did up to the last moment, those difficulties were by no means lessened. His noble friend, however, got the better of them, and he marched into the field an army capable of bringing the great contest in which the country was engaged in its own defence to an honourable and successful termination. (Hear, hear.) But that was not all. His noble friend, carrying with him all the powers and authority of Governor-General, left the seat of Government to superintend the operations of the army. He found that the noble lord who was at the head of that army,—able, valiant, intrepid, and experienced though he was,—required the assistance of a second in command, to enable him to carry on those operations with all the advantages which an army ought to have; and although Governor-General, and holding in his hands the whole civil government of the country, he nobly volunteered his services as lieutenant-general of the army, to acquire those great victories for which the country now stood indebted to him and the noble lord at the head of the army. (Cheers.) He believed his noble friend to be a singular instance of such an event; and he hoped that there never would be wanting officers in her Majesty's service to follow so brilliant an example. (Loud cheers.)

"Her Majesty's Ministers" was drunk, and briefly responded to by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE.

"The health of Sir J. Hobhouse" was then drunk amid loud cheers.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE expressed the great gratification with which he attended on that occasion to welcome home that distinguished man who had so gloriously administered the affairs of our mighty Eastern empire. For himself, he would only say that, from first to last, there was the most cordial and entire confidence between himself and Lord Hardinge, though for years they had been politically opposed. (Cheers.) The right hon. baronet concluded by proposing the health of the Chairman, which was drunk amidst loud cheers.

The CHAIRMAN, having returned thanks, proposed the health of

Sir R. PEEL, who said that, as a private individual, and stand-

ing in no official relation to the Crown or the East-India Company, the compliment was one which he had no right to expect. He did not, however, misapprehend the ground upon which it had been paid to him. He did not forget that, four years ago, with the full approbation of his colleagues and the East-India Company, he secured to India the inestimable advantages of his noble friend's services. (Cheers.) In foregoing the services at home of his noble friend, they gave a strong proof of the interest they felt in the affairs of India. But they were deeply convinced that the wider the field in which his noble friend was enabled to develop his high faculties, the more would it redound to his honour and to the advantage of the country. (Hear, hear.) He could say with truth, that it was not with any retrospective regard to his glorious military career, nor to the high estimation in which they held his military character, that they had consented to part with his services, but because they believed that he possessed those qualities which suited him more than any other man for the trust which he was called on to undertake.

The healths of Lord GOUGH, Mr. MACAULAY, Lord DALHOUSIE, and several other toasts, followed, and it was near midnight when the company separated.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE SENIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

On the 7th inst. a magnificent entertainment was given to Viscount Hardinge by the Senior United Service Club. The company was, perhaps, the most distinguished that ever assembled on a similar occasion. Our space forbids the repetition of the brilliant list of persons present, but we may observe that it comprised the very *acmé* and *élite* of naval and military officers.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE CARLTON CLUB.

On the 12th, the noble Viscount was entertained by the members of the Carlton club, when a glittering array of rank, talent, and fashion, gave a hearty welcome to the illustrious visitor.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

The freedom of the City of London was, on the 13th, presented to the noble Viscount at a Court of Common Council, after a suitable address from the Chamberlain, who concluded by addressing his Lordship as a merchant tailor and citizen.

Lord HARDINGE returned thanks. He was deeply sensible of the great honour conferred upon him when he undertook the duties of the Government of India; but he did so in the hope of earning the approbation of his Sovereign, by promoting, to the best of his ability, the peace and prosperity of India. War, however, broke out, but the success of the army laid the foundation for a permanent peace. The welfare of India depended on the continuance of peace, and for its maintenance he most heartily prayed. The noble Lord then left the Court amid loud cheers.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

On the evening of the same day, the noble and gallant Viscount was entertained in a most sumptuous manner by the Lord Mayor. The dinner was attended by a numerous and most fashionable company.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 6.—*The late ex-Rajah of Sattara.*—Mr. G. THOMPSON moved,—

"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and of the Government of India, towards the late Rajah of Sattara, and to report thereon to the House."

Mr. J. WILLIAMS seconded the motion.

Mr. G. C. LEWIS opposed it, on the ground that the only good that could have arisen from such an inquiry must have taken place during the rajah's life; and now that the prince was dead, no possible advantage could result from the appointment of the committee.

Sir J. W. HOPE, in the most indignant terms and amid great cheering, entirely repudiated the atrocious charges which the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets, on his own word alone, and without offering one tittle of evidence, had brought against Col. Ovens. Having been Chairman of the East-India Company when those charges were investigated, he thought it right to state that they were by no means new, that the hon. member had been reiterating them for years past, and as often as he had reiterated them had they been repudiated and disproved.

After a few words from Mr. C. ANSTET, the debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. HUMS.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

APRIL 12.—*The Attorney-General v. Robson.—Moncton v. the Attorney-General.*—These petitions arose out of the celebrated Troutbeck case, a full report of which appeared in our paper some time since. We reserve a report of the present petition until judgment is given.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

APRIL 10.—*Stewart v. Forbes.*—The plaintiff in this case was formerly partner in Sir Charles Forbes's house, and claimed to be entitled to a proportionable share of the profits of the "suspense shares," as those shares are termed which fall in by the retirement of partners, several such retirements having taken place while the plaintiff was a partner. The plaintiff argued that, as there was no deed of partnership, the profits must be divided equally; to which the defendant contended that he had always exercised absolute authority, that he had advanced all the capital, and had been in the habit of distributing the profits as he thought fit, and that the plaintiff had already received his full share. The evidence on both sides was immense.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR (Sir L. Shadwell) gave judgment in favour of the defendant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.—On the 12th instant a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of six directors, in the room of Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.; William Joseph Eastwick, Esq.; Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P.; Lieut.-col. William Henry Sykes; John Claremont Whiteman, Esq.; and Sir Hen. Willock, K.L.S., who went out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on Henry Alexander, Esq.; the Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, Major James Oliphant, John Shepherd, Esq.; Francis Warden, Esq.; and Major-general Jas. Caulfield, C.B. On the same day, at a Court of Directors, the thanks of the Court were unanimously voted to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., chairman; and Lieutenant-general Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., deputy chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the Company during the past year. On the following day, at a Court of Directors, the directors elected on the preceding day took their oaths and seats, and Lieutenant-general Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., was elected chairman, and Major-general Archibald Galloway, C.B. deputy chairman for the year ensuing.

THE EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.—A special general meeting of the proprietary body of this company was held on the 18th, when it appeared that the company were not then in a situation to deposit the 100,000*l.* (required by the East-India Company to be paid into their treasury before the 1st of May) without making a call. The bill in Parliament might be considered as passed. The company had raised 100,000*l.*, expended 50,000*l.*, and consequently 50,000*l.* remained towards the government deposit; the directors therefore recommended a call of 2*l.* per share on the thirty-eight thousand shares on which 1*l.* had already been paid. This would raise 76,000*l.*, and would complete the deposit and leave a surplus. After some discussion this was agreed to, it being understood that the amount so raised would be invested in Government securities, and returned with interest in case the directors could not carry out a satisfactory modification of the terms proposed by the East-India Company. Either a guarantee of a large rate of interest, or an extension of the time of the existing guarantee, was to be asked from the East-India Company.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE "NABOB," EAST INDIAMAN.—The *Nabob*, East Indiaman, of Liverpool, while on her homeward voyage, was totally lost, by striking on the Erehon Rocks, which lie in the centre of the Dirouilles Sandbank, between the north-east end of Jersey and the coast of France. She was laden with sugar and rum; and had a crew of twenty-four, of whom eleven are lost. The captain, chief officer, and second mate are among the survivors. At the time of her striking, the wind was west, and the weather thick; and it is supposed that by an error of her log, she was thirty or forty miles south of her reckoning.

FAILURE OF AN INDIAN HOUSE.—We greatly regret to have to announce, that the East-India firm, Messrs. Birley, Corrie and Co., of Manchester, have been compelled to suspend payment. The house experienced a temporary difficulty in October last, which, it was hoped, it had surmounted.

HARWICH ELECTION.—Sir John Cam Hobhouse, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, has been returned for Harwich, at the vacancy occasioned by the unseating of J. Attwood, Esq.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DIRECTION.—General Caulfield having succeeded on the late ballot for the election of directors of the East-India Company, the contest on the next vacancy will probably be between Mr. H. T. Prinsep and Major Moore. Mr. Prinsep was fifteen years secretary to the Supreme Government of India, his term of office extending from the government of Lord Hastings to that of Lord Auckland. Subsequently, he was elevated to a seat in council. Major Moore was many years in the Nizam's service, and during part of the time held the office of military secretary to the resident at Hyderabad. Both the above candidates seem making vigorous preparations for the struggle. The Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie is chairman of Mr. Prinsep's committee, which sits at 71, Cornhill. M. De Vitre, Esq., holds the same post in that of Major Moore, which sits at the London Tavern.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The ship *Asiatic* has been engaged for the conveyance of troops to Madras, and the *Wellesley* for the conveyance of stores to Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 3. *Isabella*, Noble, Mauritius; *Oriental*, Taylor, Bombay.—5. *Achilles*, Thomson, Shanghai.—7. *Anna Henderson*, Coull, Bengal.—8. H.M.'s ship *Apollo*, Radcliffe, Mauritius.—10. *Tartar*, Harvey, Hong-Kong.—12. *Royal George*, Greives, Port Phillip; *China*, Ferguson, Whampoa; *Monarch*, Dancanson, Hong-Kong; *Reliance*, Burgoyne, Mauritius; *Moffatt*, Smith, Bombay.—13. *Dartmouth*, Lawton, Bengal; *Vigilant*, Henderson, Cape; *Soutter Johnny*, Ellis, Shanghai; *St. Lawrence*, Newlands, Bombay.—14. *Nile*, M'Farlane, and *Brazilian*, Herriman, Bengal.—15. *Collingwood*, Crawford, and *Hope*, Miller, Bengal; *James Campbell*, Grabam, Manila; *Marmion*, Bell, Hong-Kong.—17. *Wellesley*, Arrow, Bengal; *Viscount Sandon*, March, and *Gemini*, Benn, Bengal; *Esther Frances*, Penrose, Mauritius; *Briton's Queen*, Arkcoll, Cape; *Tasman*, Blackburn, Port Phillip; *Henry Gardner*, Mortyce, Bombay; *Argo*, Garrits, Arracan; *Lochnagar*, Dalgarno, Van Dieman's Land.—18. *Berham*, Gimblett, Bengal; *Isabella Blyth*, Bayles, and *Samuel Boddington*, Foss, Bengal; *Calcutta*, Wrangmore, Van Dieman's Land; *British Tar*, Fillan, *Atlantic*, Barlow, *Achilles*, Perchard, and *Cervantes*, Stephenson, Mauritius; *John Bartlett*, Woodward, South Australia; *Troubadour*, Blow, Cape; *Thetis*, Rademaker, Arracan; *Harry Lorrequer*, Jeffries, Bombay; *Sandersons*, Bushby, Bengal; *Melbourne*, Freyer, Port Phillip; *Eustace*, Scaddan, Whampoa; *Gipsy*, Gibson, South Seas.—19. *Alfred Campbell*, Singapore; *New Zealand*, Smith, Shanghai; *Cambria*, Shaddock, Ceylon; *General Hewitt*, Gatenby, Cape; *Ocean Queen*, Sutherland, Singapore; *Robert Matthews*, Phillips, Mauritius; *Strath Eden*, Turner, Hong-Kong; *Tallentire*, White, Ceylon; *George Armstrong*, Paxton, Mauritius; *Anne Jane*, Rigby, Singapore; *Tory*, Tuelon, and *Young England*, Dove, Manila; *Elizabeth*, Jagers, Manila; *Killermont*, Roberts, Algoa Bay.—20. *Vibilia*, Millan, *Rockiffe*, Clendon and *Campbell*, Campbell, Mauritius; *Caroline*, Williams, Hong-Kong; *Aspasia*, Davidson, Bengal; *Lord William Bentinck*, Allan, Bengal.—21. *Intrepid*, Heaviside, Mauritius.—22. *Competitor*, Hyde, Adelaide.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Haddington*, APRIL 29.—Mr. Calder, Col. Carpenter and 3 children, 3 native female servants, and male servant; Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and 2 children, 2 Eur. female servants; Mrs. Pringle and child, Mrs. Jackson and child, and Eur. female servant; Col. Birrell, Mr. Mackintosh, Miss Mackintosh, Miss Mackintosh, juv.; Mrs. Goodall, Maj. Baker, Mrs. Baker, 2 children, and native female servant; Mrs. Loveday, Mrs. Ross, Col. Brook, Mr. Cook, Mr. J. Scott, Capt. Richards, Mr. Pittar, Capt. Thompson, Mr. Donald, Mr. Pybus, Mr. Castle, Mr. Mackey, Mr. Macintyre, Lieut. Hedly, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Blumenel, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Steel, Mr. J. C. Benjirer, Mr. Norgate, Col. Kempshall, Lieut. Farrer, Lieut. Dickson, Lieut. Barclay, Mr. Taylor, Lieut. Hull, Capt. Westropp, Mr. Parbury, Lieut. Hicks and child, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Elliott, Lieut. Ford, Mrs. Ford, Mr. Holloway, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Lushington and child and Eur. female servant; Mrs. Ford, Mr. Anderson and child, Rev. Mr. Cordes and 2 children, Lieut. Madden, Lieut. Gamble, Mr. W. Boardman, Mr. G. F. Taylor, Gen. D. Aguilar, Capt. C. D. Aguilar, Capt. Bruce, Capt. Grey, Mr. P. Dana, Mr. S. L. Hallam, Mr. C. S. Compton, Mr. A. Armagos, Lieut. W. King, Lieut. Rolpstroff, Mr. J. Askey, Mr. R. S. Gilman, Mr. Reed, Mr. White, Mr. Llewlyn, Mr. Crabb and Eur. female servant, Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Evans, Master Evans, Miss Evans, and native man servant; Mr. Donnett, Capt. Reddie, D. Cahill.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—APRIL 4. *Alexander Baring*, Wilson, Calcutta; *Bucephalus*, Skinner, Bombay.—5. *Lady Kinnaird*, Robb, New South Wales; *Sultana*, Langford, Port Phillip; *Samuel Endersby*, Miller, Mauritius; *Emperor of China*, Brown, New South Wales; *Rainbow*, Arnold, Aden.—6. *Tigris*, Linton, Ceylon; *Jane Morrison*, Muir, Point de Galle.—9. *Kent*, Terry, Madras; *Scin-*

dian, Cammell, Calcutta.—10. *Amy Robsart*, Robinson, Mauritius and Calcutta.—14. *Gratitude*, Smith, South Australia; *Portly*, Day, Bordeaux and Mauritius; *Mermaid*, Leslie, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—19. *Royal Alice*, Hopper, Madras; *James Scott*, Sutter, New South Wales; *Jannet*, Chalmers, Madras; *Kirkman Finlay*, Potter, Point de Galle; *Kate*, Scott, Cape; *Prince Albert*, Mason, Mauritius.—20. *Victory*, Potter, Calcutta.

From LIVERPOOL.—APRIL 2. *Victoria*, Carphin, Calcutta.—3. *Peria*, Ewing, and *Williams*, Prowse, Ward, Bombay.—5. *Patna*, Mann, Hong-Kong; *Lintla*, Rigg, Calcutta.—9. *Bahamian*, Hawkins, Hong-Kong; *Queen of England*, Cawkett, Bombay.—11. *Geelong*, Wyse, Calcutta.—16. *Roseanna*, Wilkinson, Bombay.—18. *Hindoo*, Rorison, Calcutta.—19. *Solina*, Hewitt, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—APRIL 3. *Royal Saxon*, Charlesworth, New South Wales.—6. *Sibella*, Coleman, South Australia.—13. *Duke of Roxburgh*, Collard, Cape.—14. *Palmyra*, Robertson, Port Phillip.—16. *Phanicien*, Sproat, Algoa Bay and Bombay.

From BORDEAUX.—APRIL 15. *Acacia*, Reed, Mauritius. From the CLYDE.—APRIL 12. *Benares*, Brown, Calcutta.—6. *Akbar*, Giles, Mauritius.—4. *Sesostris*, —, Bombay.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—APRIL 16. *Oriental* (steamer), Calcutta. From HARTLEPOOL.—APRIL 7. *Asia*, Cappon, Aden.

From PORTSMOUTH.—APRIL 14. *Plantagenet*, Bird, Madras and Bengal; *Carnatic*, Hynes, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, April 20, to proceed per steamer *Haddington*, from Suva.

For MALTA.—Ens. Stacy; Surg. Humfrey; Lieut. Cassidy; Capt. Cole, and European man servant; Mrs. Currie.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Crook; Mr. T. Bennett; Mrs. Bennett and child.

For SUZ.—Mr. E. Francks.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Clogstoun; Mr. J. Ward; Mr. Drabble; Mr. L. Shadwell; Mrs. De Morrel; Mr. T. M. Lee; Mrs. Jackson; Mr. G. Dougal; Dr. Bow; Dr. Leckie; Mr. C. Leckie; Mr. Richardson; Mr. C. L. Richardson; Capt. Jeffery.

For MADRAS.—Miss Dyson; Mr. Blackett; Mr. J. G. Thompson; Mr. Newdick; Miss Mackenzie.

For CEYLON.—Mr. Mackay; Lieut. Knight; Mr. Anstruther; Mr. Maitland; Mr. and Mrs. Daniell, child, and European female servant.

For ADEN.—Lieut. W. Browns.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Kinder.

For PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown, infant, and native servant.

For HONG-KONG.—Chief Justice Hulme.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

April 1. The wife of George F. Howe, Esq. (late of Calcutta) son, at Edward-street, Surrey-gardens.

14. The wife of George Loch, Esq. daughter, at 28, Wilton-place.

MARRIAGES.

March 28. Edward Halhed Beauchamp, commander R.N. to Anna Maria Louise, relict of E. D. Barwell, Esq. and daughter of the late N. J. Halhed, Bengal civil service at Freshford, near Bath.

29. Rowland H. U. Holloway, Esq. to Flora Clementina Helen, daughter of Charles Searle, Esq. M.D. late of the Madras medical establishment, at Trinity church, Marylebone.

April 11. John Henry Goldie, Esq. Madras civil service, to Sarah Margaret, daughter of G. J. Hadow, Esq. at Clifton church.

— Major E. P. Lynch, K.L.S. of the Bombay army, to Emily Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Stirling, Esq. at Folkestone church.

13. Joshua Bird Allen, Esq. to Margaretta Anne, daughter of Lieut. col. William Morison, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Lamphey church, Pembrokeshire.

DEATHS.

William M'Kerrell Dent, Esq. 4th Madras N.I. in Maddox-street, Hanover-square.

March 26. Clements Vincent, son of the late Anthony Bertolacci, Esq. formerly civil auditor-general in Ceylon, at Lambeth, aged 39.

27. Leny Christopher Spedding, on board the ship *Wellesley*, on her passage to England from Madras, aged 24.

April 2. The Hon. Andrew Ramsay, fifth son of George, eighth Earl of Dalhousie, at Cheltenham, aged 72.

3. Alexander D. son of the late Capt. H. S. Stewart, of the Bengal Establishment, at 8, Devonport-street, Sussex-square, aged 2 years.

10. Susanna, the wife of Lieut. col. Rowles, E. I. Co.'s service, at Bath.

13. Lawrence Thomas, son of Maj. Oliphant, suddenly, at Wimbledon, aged 9 months.

16. Thomas Bell, Esq. late captain in the Bombay N.I. at Rosstrevor, Ireland, aged 45.

18. Mrs. Bethune, of Balfour, at Chertsey, aged 82.

— Apollonia Charlotte Ann, relict of the late James Walker, Esq. of Blackheath, Kent, at 52, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 67.

Committees.			
Years to serve.	Finance and Home.	Political and Military.	Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.
1	Chairman.		Lt.-gen. Sir Jas. Law Leashington, G.C.B., July 26, 1827.
3	Dep. Chairman.		Major-general Archibald Galloway, C.B. Sept. 24, 1840
1	FH		William Wigram, Esq., May 16, 1840
2	FH		John Loch, Esq., April 11, 1821
2		RJL	Charles Mills, Esq., Aug. 26, 1820
3	FH		John Masterman, Esq., M.P., Nov. 26, 1823
1	FH		John Petty Muspratt, Esq., March 28, 1824
2		PM	Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., April 13, 1826
4		RJL	Henry Alexander, Esq., Mar. 8, 1826
1		PM	George Lyall, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1830
2		RJL	Henry Shank, Esq., April 7, 1830
3		RJL	Russell Ellice, Esq., Feb. 23, 1831
3	FH		Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., June 27, 1832
2		RJL	John Cotton, Esq., April 30, 1833
2		RJL	William Butterworth Hagley, Esq., July 23, 1833
4		PM	John Shepherd, Esq., June 17, 1835
4		PM	Francis Warden, Esq., July 12, 1836
1	FH		Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., Dec. 12, 1838
2	FH		William Hon. Chicheley Plesden, Esq., April 14, 1841
1	FH		Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., June 8, 1842
4		PM	Major Jas. Oliphant, Jan. 24, 1844
4		PM	Hon. William Henry Lealie Melville, July 9, 1845
3		RJL	Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1847
4		PM	Major-general James Caulfield, C.B., April 12, 1848

The following gentlemen are out by rotation in April, 1848, viz.

Sir Rbt. Campbell, Bart., July 23, 1817	Lieut.-col. Wm. H. Sykes, July 2, 1844
Wm. Joseph Eastwick, Esq., June 30, 1847	John Clarmont Whiteman, May 15, 1844
Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., Sept. 11, 1839	Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., Jan. 30, 1838

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 4th, 11th, 12th, and 19th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. George F. Harvey.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Ashness Remington.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. William Burlton, C.B., 7th cav.

Ens. Edward Thompson, 1st N.I.

Maj. John Ludlow, 6th N.I.

Maj. Frederick W. Anson, 18th N.I.

Lieut. Henry C. Roberts, 31st N.I.

Brev. maj. Alfred Lewis, 32nd N.I.

Capt. Henry Cheere, invalids,

Surg. John H. Palgrave.

Assist. surg. Edward B. Thring.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. James A. Howden, 5th N.I.

Capt. Charles W. Hodson, 16th N.I.

Capt. John A. Church, 20th N.I.

Capt. John Bates, 40th N.I.

Capt. Augustus Russell, 46th N.I.

Lieut. Travers Crofton, 52nd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. James Cruickshank, engineers.

Lieut. Henry P. Tyacke, 2nd Europ. reg.

Lieut. Charles Thompson, ditto.

Capt. George R. Grimes, 2nd N.I.
Assist. surg. John Craig.
Assist. surg. Thomas S. Butler.
Physician-gen. James Bird, retired.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Walter Monk, Indian navy.
Mr. Francis A. Cumberland, ditto.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. William Knox.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. John C. Fitzmaurice, 17th N.I.
Lieut. George G. Bowring, 59th N.I., in June.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Francis G. J. Lascelles, 4th cav.
Lieut. Francis L. Magniac, 5th cav., via Bombay.
Assist. surg. James Hamlyn, overland, 20th July.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. James H. Johnston, R.N., controller of Government steam-vessels.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. Thomas M. Taylor, 5th cav., 6 months.
Lieut. James Rattray, 2nd N.I., till 17th Sept.
Capt. Edward S. Capel, 53rd N.I., 3 months.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The Rev. Henry Smith, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, appointed assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Richard Mason Daly, appointed a volunteer for the pilot service.
Mr. William Phipps Black, ditto.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. Samuel Barker, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 7TH APRIL, 1848.

Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons.—Troup-serj. maj. George Shenton to be qu. mast., v. Palmer, dec. Dated 7th April, 1848.

18th Foot.—Lieut. Charles Compton Abbott, from 20th Foot, to be lieut., v. James, who exchanges. Dated 7th April, 1848.

24th Foot.—Lieut. col. John Pennycuik, c.s., from 17th Foot, to be lieut. col., v. Stoyte, who exchanges. Dated 7th April, 1848.

Lieut. Louis Howe Bazalgette to be capt. without purch., v. Brev. maj. Daniel Riley, who retires on full pay. Dated 7th April, 1848.

Ens. Orlebar Bletstow Payne to be lieut., v. Bazalgette. Dated 7th April, 1848.

Ens. James Charles William Kippen, from Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be ens., v. Payne. Dated 7th April, 1848.

61st Foot.—Lieut. gen. George Guy Carleton L'Estrange, c.s., from 95th Foot, to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, k.c.s., dec. Dated 29th March, 1848.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. William Leman Braybrooke to be adj., v. Bradley, who resigns the adjutancy only. Dated 7th April, 1848.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *Kent*, for Madras, from Gravesend, April 7, one hundred and eighty-two troops, from East-India Company's Depot, at Warley; Officers,—Capt. C. E. M. Walker, 30th M. N. I.; Lieut. J. G. Touch, 26th M. N. I., and Asst. Surg. H. P. Harris, Bengal Establishment, in medical charge.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 15th March, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 9d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 1s. 10d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

WE beg to offer you our grateful acknowledgments for the honour you have conferred upon us by re-electing us into the Direction.

Trusting that the Proprietors will ever find us deserving of the confidence they have reposed in us,

We have the honour to be, with great respect,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and very humble servants,

HENRY ALEXANDER,
W. H. LESLIE MELVILLE,
JAMES OLIPHANT,
JOHN SHEPHERD,
F. WARDEN.

East-India House, April 12, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I THANK you heartily and sincerely for the honour you have conferred upon me in electing me a Director of the Hon. East-India Company, and beg to assure you that it shall be my earnest endeavour seasonally and faithfully to perform my duty to you and to the State.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

April 12th, 1848.

J. CAULFIELD, Major-General.

Major-General Caulfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,488
Major Moore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	618

Majority 834

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

THE result of the ballot of this day has fully justified the expectations of those by whose advice I was induced to offer no opposition to the election of Major-General Caulfield. He has obtained the vacant seat in the Direction of the East-India Company by a very large majority over the only candidate who contested it with him. Permit me now again to call your attention to my position amongst the candidates for this honour, and to the claims of service on which my pretensions to your favour are based. I have received assurances of support and promises of votes from so many Proprietors, that I feel quite confident of success at the very next vacancy, and I am prepared at any time to go to the ballot agreeably to the intention declared in my published announcement of the 11th ult.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very obliged and obedient servant,

H. T. PRINSEP.

37, Hyde Park Gardens, April 12th, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—

BY your kind support I yesterday polled 618 votes, which a substantial mark of favour will, I trust, satisfy you that, in proceeding to the ballot, I adopted the course most consonant to the wishes of a great and influential body of the Proprietors, while at the same time I redeemed the pledge which I had previously given. In hastening to return my warm acknowledgments to those who have afforded me their valuable aid, and in most earnestly soliciting a continuance of it, I beg to assure them and the Proprietors at large, that, with the additional strength now secured to me, I entertain a confident hope of success on the occurrence of the next vacancy, when I shall again present myself to your notice, trusting that such of the Proprietors as may be now liberated from their engagements will be induced to honour me with their support.

I am, with great respect,

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

J. A. MOORE, Major,

(Late Military Secretary at Hyderabad, Deccan).

19, Portland Place, April 12th, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

HAVING been induced by the flattering assurances of support which I have received from many influential parties connected with the East-India Company to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for a seat in the Direction of their affairs, I beg to inform you that it is my intention, on a future occasion, to solicit the honour of your support.

For a number of years I have been resident in London as a merchant, and have taken considerable interest in the affairs of India.

My uncle, Sir John Gladstone, with whom my late father was then in partnership, sent the first licensed ship from Liverpool to India at the opening of trade in 1814, and the connection of my family with that country has ever since been maintained.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in assuring you of my anxious desire to promote to the best of my ability the interests and future welfare of our great Eastern empire; and trusting that my pretensions may meet with the favourable consideration of the Proprietors at large,

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM GLADSTONE.

7, Austin Friars, London, 12th April, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

GENERAL CAULFEILD'S Election on Wednesday last has removed one of the Candidates to whom many of my friends were pledged previously to their promise of supporting me.

It is not my intention to proceed to the ballot at the next election, but I fully expect that the result thereof will place me in a position to claim the suffrages, upon the vacancy which may next follow, of those Proprietors who have kindly promised me their votes, in consideration of my own claims and services, and in remembrance of those of my late respected father, who, for twenty-five years, held the office to which I have the honour to aspire.

I take this opportunity of returning my warmest thanks for the flattering encouragement which I have received in my canvass; and in the earnest hope that my many kind friends and supporters will continue their exertions in my behalf,

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN CARNAC MORRIS.

10, Mansfield Street, 14th April, 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

ENCOURAGED by many promises of support from my friends, I have the honour to inform you that it is my intention to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for a seat in the East-India Direction on the first favourable occasion. I shall only add, that should I, through your kindness, be so fortunate as to succeed in this my great object of ambition, my time and the best energies of my mind shall be devoted to your interests in promoting the welfare of our empire in India.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

DUDDY COURTTS MARJORIBANKS.

34, Wimpole Street, 17th Feb. 1848.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

GENERAL CAULFEILD having this day obtained a seat in the Direction by a very large majority, permit me to state that the result of my canvass exceeds my most sanguine expectation, and leads me to hope that upon the occasion of an early vacancy I shall feel myself justified in proceeding to the ballot with entire confidence of success.

I cannot sufficiently express the sense of gratitude which I entertain towards the general body of Proprietors, many of whom I am aware are actuated by motives independent of my own claims, and have so handsomely tendered me their support. I would only add, that this circumstance must be an additional incentive to a proper discharge of my duties whenever I may be placed in the proud position to which I aspire.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN HARVEY ASTELL.

6, Vigo Street, Regent Street, April 12, 1848.

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Overland Newspaper for INDIA, China, and the Colonies.

The "HOME NEWS."

THE "HOME NEWS," with which is now incorporated the "LONDON MAIL," is regularly issued on the 7th and 24th of each Month, in time for the despatch by the Mail via Marseilles, all intelligence of interest for the reader in India being brought down to the latest hour.

Parties desiring to have the "HOME NEWS" forwarded to their friends in India, should apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co. or through any respectable Newsmen in Town or Country, at the Offices of the "HOME NEWS," 10, Cornhill, and Green-arbour Court, Old Bailey.

The price of the "HOME NEWS" is 9d. for each copy, or 18s. per annum, payable in advance, and the postage via Marseilles, 6s. per annum.

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Detailed particulars will be given on personal application, or by letter, addressed to the Company's Parcel Office, 129, Leadenhall Street, London.

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1848.

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Last Shipping-day in the East-India Docks three days previously.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Essex	850	T. W. Pixley ..	Cape & Bombay ..	Sailed
Maldstone	1000	J. T. Nash	Cape & Calcutta ..	3 July
Royal Albert	750	A. Scanlan	Bombay direct ..	10 do.
Southampton	1050	W. A. Bowen, h.c.s.	Calcutta direct ..	20 do.
New Ship	900	C. C. Consett ..	Cape & Madras ..	14 Aug.
Queen	1350	D. McLeod	Calcutta direct ..	1 Sept.
True Briton	800	S. McBeath	Ditto	10 Oct.
Minerva	900	G. Coleman	As may be required	
Samarang	700	W. Buckle	Ditto	

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Names.	Tons.	Commanders.	Loading at.	To sail.
Sappho	446	R. Hildreth	London Docks	May 15
Tartar	650	R. R. Harvey	East-India Docks ..	June 8

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THOMPSON, FENNER, and SWINFORD, having succeeded to the business of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, have made arrangements for the transaction of every description of business essential to the Civil and Military Establishments of India.

Supplies of every kind furnished for regimental messes and others on the best possible terms.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall street.

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Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1848.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	257
BENGAL:—	
The Great Failures Fifteen Years Ago	258
Losses to the Military Branch of the Service	259
Military Measures	259
Capt. Hannington's Pension Fund	259
Legal Proceedings	260
Miscellaneous Intelligence	261
Courts-Martial	263
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	264
H.M. Forces in the East	266
Domestic Intelligence	266
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	267
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	268
Government General Order ..	268
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	268
Domestic Intelligence	269
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	269

BOMBAY:—	
Meeting to Address the Go- vernor	270
Miscellaneous Intelligence	274
Court-Martial	275
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	276
Domestic Intelligence	277
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	277
CEYLON	278
SCINDE	278
SINGAPORE:—	
The "General Wood" Tra- gedy	278
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
State of the Demand for Edu- cation in India	281
Mesmerism in the Ascendant ..	281
Teetotalism versus Truth	282
HOME:—	
Shipping Intelligence	283
Domestic Intelligence	283
Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	284
Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India ..	284

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Ajdaka*, with the mails, left Bombay on the 1st of April, and arrived at Aden on the 9th; on the following day she started for Suez, which place she made on the 27th. Her mails, which reached Alexandria on the 20th, were from that place forwarded by the *Ariel* to Malta, arriving there on the 24th. The portion of the mail to be sent *via* France was brought by the *Arden* from Malta to Marseilles, reaching the latter place on the 28th. The *Erin*, with the remainder of the mails, was to leave Malta on the 25th, and may be expected at Southampton about the 7th inst.

The *Mooseffer*, with the London mail of Feb. 24, arrived at Bombay March 30.

The *Bentlack*, with the London mail of March 24, left Suez on the 13th ult. for Ceylon, &c.

The *Oberon*, with the London mail of April 24, left Marseilles for Malta on the 28th of the same month.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, *via* Southampton, will be despatched to-morrow morning. Letters should be posted in London this evening; or, if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Monday, May 8.

A mail for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *via* Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Saturday, May 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening; or, if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Wednesday, May 24.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal March 23 | Madras March 24
Bombay April 1.

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

THE very short interval which has been allowed us for ruminating on the contents of the last Mail before we received another, has offered little space for the occurrence of

great events, if, indeed, great events were to be looked for. None such, however, have occurred. The news brought by the present arrival is not calculated to excite very deep feelings of any kind. Things in general remain much as they were, and the few incidents that call for report will scarcely afford the slightest ground for comment.

The affairs of the Union Bank do not appear to have made any great advance towards a settlement. Various legal proceedings were in progress, some with the view, it is said, of coercing refractory shareholders, others having for their object the settlement of the Post Bill question. The latter object has not yet been effected, the proceedings on the subject having been postponed.

The stoppage of the house of HAWORTH, HARDMAN, and Co. of Calcutta, has taken place, and some Armenian firms are said to be tottering.

The ruling powers appear to have been seized with a sudden fit of legislation, and in compliance with the prevailing doctrines, the distinction, in regard to customs duties, between goods imported or exported in British or foreign bottoms has been abolished. The papers are so full of gratulation on this event, that we might suppose every man in India had a personal interest in the matter. Time will shew how the change works.

Sir JOHN PETER GRANT, late one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Fort William (of wild elephant fame), has resigned his seat on the bench for the purpose of retiring to England, and has thereupon received the usual amount of honours from the resident community.

At BOMBAY the approaching departure of Mr. CLERK had furnished occasion for a public meeting, the proceedings of which will be found fully reported in another part of our journal. No man ever left behind a fairer fame, nor a greater measure of regret, than the departing Governor.

From SCINDE and the PUNJAB nothing is to be added to the items of information presented in our selections.

From GWALIOR the death of the Minister, RAM RAO PHALKEN, is reported. Our last information respecting him was that he had been so ill that his life was despaired of, but had so far recovered as to be pronounced out of danger. Medical prognostications, however, sometimes fail in India not less than in England, and the Minister of the Scindian State has, despite the doctors, paid the debt of nature. He has been succeeded by MAMA SAHEB, the Maharajah's uncle. The BARZA BHABEE, who was present in Gwalior, bent on effecting a matrimonial connection between her daughter and

the Maharajah, not being regarded at the time as a very desirable visitor, received a civil hint that she might retire, and she took it.

Relating to **AFFGHANISTAN**, we find the following in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 15th of March, and 18th of the same month :—

"Intelligence from Kabul to the 21st of February has been received since our last notice of Central-Asian affairs. Our correspondent gives news respecting the progress of Yar Mahomed of Herat, who, though still encamped at Shibberghan, had inspired sufficient terror into the rulers of Bulk, Khooloom, Koondeoz, and other minor places, to induce them to send deputies to him deprecating further aggression. The King of Bokhara had, on the other hand, warned him to return to Herat under pain of his displeasure. Yar Mahomed, feeling himself strengthened, probably since his last missive, replied that the Dooranee rule extended to the left bank of the Amoo (Oxus), and that he was ready to enforce his claims against all comers, including the King of Bokhara, whom he declared himself willing to meet in battle on either side of the river.—At Kabul the Ameer was again giving himself up to the pleasures of the table, having appointed Sirdars Afzul Khan and Akram Khan to the charge of the government for the time. A number of the heads of the Ghilzales who fell in the late engagement in the valley of Lughan, were taken to Kabul by mule-loads, and having been exhibited for some days in heaps, were buried near the shrine of Khizr. The roads had been rendered almost impassable by the quantity of snow.—The several chiefs of the Khaiber, &c. having applied to Sirdar Haider Khan for their ordinary stipends, were told they had performed their duties so negligently that they should receive nothing unless they agreed to certain conditions; one of them that they should visit Cabool once a year. They replied they would think about it, but must in the meantime have their allowances, and they will doubtless receive them, as Haider Khan, with the Ghilzale insurrection still on his hands, can be in no condition to oppose their demands.

"In our latest advices from Cabool, which were, it seems, delayed in the passes on account of the snow; the quantity that had fallen in and about the town is represented to have been so great that people were almost prisoners in their houses. The chiefs of the durbar had been prevented from waiting on the Ameer, and his Highness was himself unable to leave the Bala Hissar, except on the occasion of the death of Moula Mahomed Ghos Hafiz, Peshawuree, a judge held in great estimation, and who had been for twenty years a resident in Cabool. It has been determined to put the fort of Ghuznee into a state of complete repair. It was also proposed to send a small party as far as Saighan and Kamro to watch the movements of Yar Mahomed Khan, and report on his proceedings; and it transpired that the Herat chief had, on his march into Toorkestan, been at one time close to the camp of Sirdar Akram Khan, when the latter was in the Hazarah country, and that he knew of it, but never represented the fact to the Ameer. Yar Mahomed, having induced the chiefs of Toorkestan to acknowledge him as their head, had commenced his retrograde march towards Herat. Sirdar Haider Khan had passed over from Jellalabad into the district of Koner, and, having encamped at Killa Shabee, commenced collecting the revenues of the country. This duty accomplished, he struck his camp, and proceeded to Dara Noor."

Of the melancholy circumstances connected with the loss of the *General Wood*, and the murder of the officers by the convicts, very full accounts will be found in another place.

We have the following under the head **BORNEO** :—

"The *Amelia*, Captain Barclay, arrived here (Singapore) on the 24th inst. (March), having left Bruni on the 18th ult. There were rumours prevailing of the Salu pirates being engaged in fitting out an expedition against Bruni to revenge the death of the pirates put to death by the Sultan after the defeat of the pirate squadron near Bruni, by the H. C. steamer *Nemesis* last year. The Spanish expedition will probably cause such designs to be laid aside for the present, as the pirates will have enough of fighting nearer at home. Captain Barclay reports that the Sultan of Bruni is extremely anxious to encourage the emigration of the Chinese to his territories, for agricultural purposes, as he is desirous to see the extensive cultivation of pepper and other articles which formerly prevailed at Bruni again revived. The traces of the plantations formed in former times by the Chinese settlers are still to be seen, but obscured by the jungle, which has usurped the place of the pepper-vines and other plants which flourished in other days under the care of the industrious sons of Han."

BENGAL.

THE GREAT FAILURES FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

THE papers announce the payment of an additional, though almost infinitesimal, dividend on some of the estates of the great houses which failed from fourteen to eighteen years ago. It is not improbable that, but for the declaration of want of confidence in the management of the Insolvent Court, recently proclaimed at several meetings of creditors, the payment of these dividends might have been still postponed for an indefinite period. Nothing can more aptly illustrate the snail-like progress of business in this country,—except in the career of insolvency,—than the extreme tardiness which has been exhibited in winding up the affairs of these estates, which, for greater security and expedition, have been made over to an official assignee, and which have afforded the means of a fortune to three successive assignees. A friend, who has access to the most accurate information regarding the estates of the great firms, the fall of which involved the European community in India in ruin, has sent us a memorandum of the sums for which they failed, and the amount of successive dividends; and as the remembrance of those great disasters is gradually fading away from the public mind, and the majority of those who are now in India have only a kind of indistinct traditional knowledge of them, we have given the statement below. It affords a curious index of the mode in which the commerce of India was formerly managed, and of the extent to which the capital of the country was concentrated in the hands of a small number of establishments under the old system. It will scarcely appear credible to those who have remarked the insignificant amount for which houses now fail, that there were at one time existing in the City of Palaces six firms holding in deposit nearly fifteen crores of rupees belonging to the public!

Date of Insolvency.	Co.'s Rs.	8 dividends	27½ Sa. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	Last Div. declared.
1830, Jan. 2.—Palmer and Co.	2,77,33,333	3 ditto	3 Co.'s Rs. " 100 "	April, 1840.
1832, Dec. 12.—Alexander and Co. ...	4,01,70,442	2 ditto	6 " " 100 Co.'s Rs.	Feb. 1847.
1833, Jan. 4.—Mackintosh and Co. ...	2,56,00,000	6 ditto	14 " " 100 "	March, 1842.
" May 2.—Colvin and Co.	1,10,44,009	5 ditto	29½ " " 100 "	May, 1843.
" Nov. 26.—Fergusson and Co. ...	3,63,34,855	3 ditto	30 Sa. Rs. " 100 Sa. Rs.	July, 1841.
1834, Jan. 10.—Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.	1,17,33,333	3 ditto	6½ Co.'s Rs. " 100 "	Jan. 1847.
	14,48,62,972	5 ditto	26½ " " 100 Co.'s Rs.	

—Friend of India, March 16.

LOANS TO THE MILITARY BRANCH OF THE SERVICE.

THE General Orders contain the report of a Court Martial held on an officer at this presidency—which will be found in another column—who had borrowed the sum of 5,000 rupees from the Delhi Bank, and granted an order for the payment of it on a gentleman in Calcutta, which was dishonoured for want of assets. He has escaped the penalty which he would have incurred if there had been proof of his having drawn the order with the full knowledge that it was not likely to be honoured, and has been visited only with a severe reprimand from the Commander-in-Chief. It is to be regretted that his Excellency had not embraced this opportunity of officially discountenancing a practice which so deeply affects the comfort, independence, and respectability of the Bengal army. The facilities which the provincial banks afford for borrowing money are without example in India; and there is every reason to believe that at no former period was debt the rule, and independence the exception, so extensively as at the present time. Possibly there may not exist the same fearful amount of embarrassment in any individual case, which was formerly exhibited; the debts may be on a smaller scale, but the inconvenience of debt is more generally diffused through the junior ranks of the army. The six great commercial firms in Calcutta, which failed sixteen years ago for twelve millions sterling, were for many years the great loan establishments of this presidency; but the great bulk of their accommodation was granted to gentlemen in the civil service, sometimes to a stupendous amount; and the loans to officers in the army were to a comparatively small extent. When they were swallowed up in the gulf of bankruptcy, the provincial banks arose to occupy their place. The Agra bank led the way, and four others have been successively established upon the same basis. These establishments are neither banks of issue, nor of commercial accommodation; they may be considered as the agency for transferring money from those who possess it to those who need it. The shareholders consist of those who are economical, the debtors of those who are careless or extravagant; and it may be remarked generally that it is through the machinery of these banks that one-half the service has become indebted to the other half. Through them a sum little short of a million and a half sterling has been distributed in loans among the officers of the public service; and a reference to their books will at once disclose the relative positions of the public officers, more especially as it regards the extent to which their independence has been impaired.

It is the facility with which loans may be obtained, that has worked so deplorable a change in the prospects of the service. Young men who may have come out to India, with a strong love of independence, finding how readily assistance is granted by the banks, and seeing that the circumstance of being in their books, so far from being regarded as a disadvantage, is rather viewed in the light of a fashionable distinction, find little difficulty in parting with their old fashioned habits of economy. A little inconsiderateness throws them three or four thousand rupees in debt; creditors dun, and a letter is written to one of the great friends of the army, secretary to some bank, for a loan; two or three brother officers stand security; a life insurance is given, and the yoke is at once rivetted, which is destined for ten, twelve, or fifteen years to drink up the spirits, and to destroy the comfort and independence of the victim. An assignment is given on his allowances which leaves him in a state of deplorable destitution during the whole of that dreary period in which he is called to pay the penalty of a short-lived indiscretion, which he had mistaken for enjoyment. The allowances of a subaltern in India, though larger than those in any other service in the world, are still scanty in reference to his position in society and the general scale of living, and it is only by dint of the most unremitting economy that he can "make both ends meet," and maintain the efficiency of his military equipment and his station as a gentleman. The result of a resort to the Agra Bank is to impose on the officer the necessity of accomplishing that upon half his income which it was so extremely difficult for him to effect upon his full pay and allowances. Considering that the rate of interest, including the insurance, rarely falls short of thirteen per cent., an officer who has incurred a debt of 5,000 Rs. to the bank cannot expect to regain his freedom under six or seven years, by the assignment of 150 Rs. a month; but in how few instances is any officer able to continue so large an appropriation of his income uninterruptedly through this long period, amid the new and unexpected demands which military movements, or a failure of health, or family claims, may entail upon him? In how many instances does it happen that his embarrassments are protracted through double that period?

If Government was enabled, without any indelicate inquisition, to ascertain the extent to which the independence of the officers of the Bengal army has been affected by the facility of obtaining loans from the Mofussil banks, the imperative necessity of establishing some check on the practice would become immediately apparent. It would be found that the loss of independence is not confined to the unfortunate individual who has been constrained to take up a loan. He is obliged to find two sureties, generally from among his brother officers, and hence every such loan interferes with the freedom of no fewer than three individuals. This has occasioned the remark, who's is, we fear, too true, that under this system of accommodation, there are few officers to be found who are not bound to the banks either for their own debts or for those of others. What may be the effect of this arrangement on the eventual stability of those establishments it is not easy to foresee, as there are no means of knowing how far the loans are in every instance protected by the validity of the security against any chance of disappointment. We are bound to suppose that the banks have hitherto sustained no losses whatever by bad loans, because none have been announced, and there is a general impression that the funds which have been given out on accommodation are very sharply watched. But that is the business of the shareholders, and we have to do with the debtors; and there can be no hesitation in saying that they can never be justified in incurring debts so disproportionate to their means of liquidation, and that if any individual in this predicament in London was constrained to seek the protection of the Insolvent Court, it would not be granted to him. Neither are the banks justified in advancing money to such an extent to any individual, who has no prospect of discharging them under six or seven years, and it is therefore highly desirable that there should be some salutary limitation fixed on the amount of accommodation.—*Friend of India.*

MILITARY MASSES.

THE *Delhi Gazette* intimates that military messes in India will shortly be placed on the same footing as messes in her Majesty's army; in other words, that they will be made compulsory, and that every regiment will be required to keep up a mess establishment. A mess may become, according to circumstances, either a source of advantage, or the occasion of great inconvenience. By bringing the officers together daily, it is calculated to promote good fellowship in the regiment, and to soften down any of the asperities which arise in the intercourse of life. It strengthens the *esprit de corps*, and wherever that spirit be good, the offspring of high principle, and sound wisdom, the diffusion of it is a blessing. It may also be the means of increasing comfort by promoting economy. On the other hand, there is a natural tendency to extravagance in mess arrangements, unless they are under the control of firm and judicious management. We could point to instances in which the influence of the individual to whom they have been entrusted has produced the most beneficial effect on the happiness of the regiment, for independence in this country is an essential ingredient of happiness. We know of other instances in which a general indifference to expense has involved the mess itself in difficulties, and subjected the officers to the necessity of apologizing for a want of punctuality, by which the honour of the corps has been diminished; and in such cases, the individual position of the officers is too frequently found to be little better than that of their mess establishment. It is against the growth of this feeling of indifference to extravagance and its embarrassments that the most careful precautions must be employed. We had occasion recently to allude to one corps in her Majesty's service, which had advertized the sale of superfluous wines to the extent of more than 16,000 Rs. This vast stock can scarcely have been accumulated without much individual self-denial, or much individual embarrassment, and such an expenditure is most especially to be avoided. If the military authorities make the joining a mess compulsory, they are bound to afford efficient protection to the prudent and economical against the consequences of extravagance in their brother officers. And as the object of enforcing the order is simply to promote the comfort and well-being of regiments, by an arrangement which, however, may produce a contrary result, we are almost inclined to recommend a monthly return to head-quarters of the general accounts of the mess, that is, if such a degree of inquisition be not considered an indelicate interference with private freedom. It is not impossible that the obligation of such a statement might produce a silent but salutary influence.—*Friend of India, March 18.*

CAPTAIN HANNYNGTON'S PENSION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU.

Dear Sir,—The subscribers to Captain (Hannyngton's) proposed pension (or as I would rather term it *saving*) fund will be happy to learn that three of the eminent actuaries in England

to whom he submitted his tables, &c., have reported most favourably on them.

I have pleasure in sending you a copy of their report.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Report on Queries submitted by Capt. J. C. Hannington.

Query 1.—Whether Major Henderson's and Mr. Christie's mortality tables, combined as they have been in Captain Hannington's computations, form a safe basis for a Military Pension Fund?

Opinion.—We are of opinion that the above tables, combined in the judicious manner they have been by Capt. Hannington, do form a safe basis for a Military Pension Fund.

Query 2.—Whether the accompanying tables of pensions, deferred pensions, and premia are theoretically and arithmetically correct?

Opinion.—We are of opinion that the theory on which they are based is correct. As regards their arithmetical correctness, we did not think it necessary that the expense should be incurred of testing each individual operation, but a sufficient number have been tried to justify us in expressing our general confidence in the accuracy of the results.

Query 3.—What proportion of the present values of pensions may with safety be given to such officers as may wish to take an equivalent in lieu of a pension?

Opinion.—We are of opinion that four-fifths of the present value might be given as a general rule; but we would suggest, that as a society, no more than a private individual, would be justified in giving the tabular value for an annuity on an impaired life, it should form a rule, that satisfactory proof be required of the health of the party desirous of commuting.

Query 4.—What is the least number of members with which such a fund as the one proposed might be safely established? (N.B. upwards of 300 officers have already signified their intention of joining).

Opinion.—We are of opinion that 300 form a sufficient number to justify the formation of a fund.

Query 5.—Such a fund being formed, in what manner should its assets and liabilities be from time to time estimated?

Opinion.—We are of opinion that the annual premiums to be received, and pensions to be paid, should be valued on the same principles as already adopted. The present value of the annuities, added to the value of capital in hand, will shew the assets; the present value of the pensions, the liabilities; the difference between the two will shew whether there be a surplus or deficiency, and how much.

(Signed) GRIFFITH DAVIES,
Actuary to the Guardian Assurance Office.

(Signed) W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE,
Actuary to the National Loan Fund Society.

(Signed) DAVID JONES,
Actuary to the Universal Life Ass. Society.

Hurkaru, March 21.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

INSOLVENT COURT.

March 11.—In *re John Palmer and Co.*—The question as to the liability of Baboo Aushootosh Dey in respect of the interest due upon the assets of this estate, collected during the assigneeship of Mr. Larpent, but lost in his commercial firm of Cockerell and Co., came on for argument to-day, before the Chief Justice.

After hearing both sides, his Lordship delivered judgment to the following effect:—It is important, in the consideration of this case, to refer, as the foundation of a judgment, to the 56th section of 9 Geo. IV., c. 73. Upon the principles on which I have already decided that Baboo Aushootosh Dey is liable to make good the principal, he must also be held liable for such interest as I think the creditors have suffered the loss of—since that loss is the result of what, in the eye of the law, is a neglect of the duties that he had taken upon himself. There is no moral culpability whatever attaching to that gentleman; and the case may, in some respects, be regarded as a hard one, so far as he himself is concerned, both in reference to the principal and the interest; but it is my duty in this place to administer the law according to my interpretation of it; and I cannot be influenced by other considerations, and withhold what appears to me a strictly legal decision. Upon the last occasion, when the question as to the principal was before me, I ruled that, if one of several assignees allows any one party to officiate in his behalf in the administration of the trust, and then comes before a court with a case of a total repudiation of the acts of such agent, upon the ground that he has held aloof from them

all, treating himself as only a formal assignee—which, it must be remembered, is a plea that the Court cannot admit—then such agent shall be deemed the representative of the nominal assignees, and the latter be consequently responsible for his acts. In the present instance, the affairs of a large bankrupt estate had previously been managed by a sort of an agent, upon whose death Mr. Pillans was nominated in his place. It is not for me to consider whether or not the appointment took place with the consent or the knowledge of Baboo Aushootosh. It is sufficient that the authority upon which the nomination was made in the first instance flowed from a body to which he belonged; and that the more recent one of Mr. Pillans proceeded upon the same authority delegated to a new member of the same body, with which the Baboo still remains associated. Mr. Pillans then, in his capacity of agent, withdrew the funds from the Union Bank, where they were earning interest, and the whole amount was transferred to the commercial firm of Mr. Larpent, where it was lost. Now, according to my view of the question, this was a transfer for the consequences of which Baboo Aushootosh is equally responsible with Mr. Larpent; for, as I understand it, the law considers that, inasmuch as, from a neglect of duty, he suffered one assignee to act for the whole body, and the funds were removed from the bank at the instance of the acting member, he was a party sanctioning the transfer. This point being disposed of, it remains to fix the amount of the loss suffered by the creditors, that I may limit the rate of interest. If the funds were permitted to remain in the Union Bank, the interest yielded by the deposit would be four per cent.; and this, therefore, is the rate which I must decide should be charged to the solvent assignee. There is no evidence before me of the inability of the Union Bank to meet its engagements; but at the time of the deposit, the bank was perfectly safe. It does not appear to me that any thing culpable can be imputed upon the mere ground that the funds were allowed to be for a long period in the bank without a dividend being declared. The general practice here, until very recently, appears to have been, not to declare a dividend until the funds collected would admit of a distribution at the rate of one rupee per cent.; and the assets, in this instance, were allowed to continue in the bank simply that they might accumulate to such an amount as would enable such a rate of distribution. That this may not have been an universal practice, is probable; but it was followed in the administration of the great majority of estates, in nearly all of which the Court sanctioned it, and in this one particularly. The origin of the practice I take to be, the inconvenience and great waste of assets consequent upon frequent declarations of dividends; and, in this view, the course adopted was exceedingly proper. But, on the other hand, it is liable to great abuse; and therefore, where the amount accumulated is large, and the estate capable of bearing the expense of frequent declarations of dividends, it is the duty of the assignee to make payments without delay, though each creditor may receive but a very small fractional portion of his demand. In this particular case, the objection to the practice may probably not have been perceived, and the funds allowed to remain in the bank for the period that they appear to have done, without any improper object whatever. But upon the ground that a neglect of duty is chargeable to Baboo Aushootosh Dey, in law, and that the transfer of the funds to the house of Cockerell and Co., which led to the loss of the whole, was owing to it, I must decide that Baboo Aushootosh is liable for the interest, as well as for the principal, at the rate of 4 per cent., which, as a money-making fund at the time they were removed, the assets would have realized in the ordinary course, were they permitted to remain in the Union Bank. The broad maxim upon which I proceed, is, that where a trustee is negligent, and forbears to exercise a proper supervision over his co-trustee, he must suffer the consequences, and make good the loss that may result from the acts of his associate. It must always be remembered that the very object in the appointment of several assignees in an estate, is that all should be vigilant over each other; and if any one of the number means to make a sinecure of his office, it is his business to inform the Court of his intention, and that tribunal will not, without the grossest violation of its duty, include him among the body of trustees. All these obligations, however, may not have been understood by Baboo Aushootosh Dey. I am sorry for the result, as it affects him; but it is my duty to act upon the law, and to expound it according to my own construction of its terms. The interest upon the funds removed from the Union Bank must date from the time of the transfer; that for the money drawn from the treasury, from the time of the withdrawal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—The order recently proposed by the Governor-General for furnishing the barracks and the libraries with *punkhas*, and the sanction given by him to the monthly expenditure of Rs. 25 per regiment, for the purpose of keeping them a-going, although matters comparatively of little public importance are characteristic of his lordship's benevolent disposition, and lead us to think that his administration will materially promote the happiness of the people of this country. We have, moreover, already had instances of the interest his lordship takes in the cause of education, and have heard him express himself before hundreds, and in unequivocal language, as favourably disposed towards it.—*Bhaskur (Native paper), March 3.*

LIABILITY OF AN ASSIGNEE.—On Saturday the question of the liability of Baboo Aushoots Deb, for interest on the two lacs which he is ordered to pay to the estate of Palmer and Co. as assignee, was brought forward, but referred to the chief justice.—*Hurkaru. March 6.*

ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND OF NATIVE DOCTORS.—The *Hardington* arrived yesterday with Drs. Bose and Seal on board; the Bengal medical students who went home under charge of Dr. Goodeve.—*Ibid., March 7.*

THE HON. MR. C. H. CAMERON.—An address from the professors and masters of the Hindoo college, and an address and a handsome silver vase from the students, were presented to the honourable the president of the council of education yesterday, on the occasion of his departure from India. We understand that the professors and masters would also have presented a vase, or some similar mark of their esteem, but it has been thought more advisable that their subscriptions, of about Rs. 300, should go to the fund for obtaining a portrait from England of this eminent friend of education.—*Ibid.*

ADVANCES ON THE HYPOTHECATION OF GOODS.—Government has rescinded the order of the 10th of January which restricted the advances of money on the hypothecation of goods to three-fifths of the value of the goods. Henceforth the higher rate of three-fourths will be resumed in all three presidencies.—*Ibid., March 9.*

RETIREMENT OF SIR JOHN GRANT.—Owing to illness, Sir John Grant, senior puisne justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court at this presidency, has been forced to leave India. Sir John proceeds on the *Earl of Hardwick*.—*Ibid.*

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—An act has passed the Legislative Council for the equalization of duties on goods imported and exported in British and Foreign vessels, and for abolishing the duties on goods carried from port to port in India.—*Ibid.*

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. GEORGE HIGGINS.—We regret to hear of a sad accident which occurred on Wednesday evening, proving fatal to a young and promising member of the legal profession, Mr. George Higgins, junior, Attorney of the Supreme Court, and son of the taxing officer of the same name. Mr. Higgins was thrown from his buggy on Wednesday evening, receiving injuries, from which he died early the next morning. Mrs. H., to whom he had been married a few weeks, was also severely injured.—*Ibid., March 10.*

AFFRAY WITH MEDICAL STUDENTS.—Medical students are medical students all over the world, and the unfledged doctors of Young Bengal seem disposed to emulate their prototypes here. A wedding procession was entering the house of Baboo Mutty Loll Seal the other day, when it was favoured with a shower of bricks from the Medical College compound, by which several persons were hurt. Some of the assailants have been apprehended and brought before the police, but they have defended themselves by making a counter-charge against their accusers. The case came on for inquiry before the chief magistrate yesterday, but it has had an unexpected termination. The men that formed the procession appeared as the complainants this day, and only two of the offending students were produced as the defendants. As has been mentioned before, the procession was assailed by a heavy shower of brickbats from the Medical College, which led certain European police officers to enter the premises to prevent further assault. As soon as they had placed themselves within the gate, they were likewise saluted by an overwhelming shower of missiles, and, what was worse, found retreat cut off by the gate behind them being bolted. Fortunately, there was a little room near the gate to which they flew for shelter, while a sepoy on duty at the college, very gallantly placed himself between the assailants and the assailed, and protected the latter at all personal hazard to himself. While this was going on, some other policeman effected an entrance into the premises, followed by some of the people that had formed the procession. The students now fled, with the exception of the two parties made defendants, who were not as agile as their companions, and were

taken prisoners, together with a durwan, who was suspected of having bolted the door after the police officers had come within the college. When the case was called on to-day, however, there was no evidence forthcoming of such a nature as to warrant a conviction. The explanation offered for this was, that very considerable confusion prevailed during the whole affair, and that no particular individual could be pointed out as being an offending party. The case has therefore been dismissed, and with it the countercharge falls to the ground.—*Ibid.*

MEMORIAL TO SIR JOHN GRANT.—A meeting was held at the Town-Hall yesterday to allow the inhabitants of Calcutta an opportunity of addressing Sir John Grant, on the occasion of his departure. An address and portrait were unanimously voted to the retiring judge.—*Ibid., March 11.*

RETURN OF TROOPS TO ENGLAND.—The last detachment of troops returning home this season will be embarked this morning on the *Earl of Balcarras*. The vessel is at Kedgerree whither she was obliged to drop down owing to her size to complete her loading. The men going in her will be conveyed down in one of the Government steamers.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE GALE.—We have not heard that the heavy gale on Tuesday and Wednesday was attended with any evil effects on shore: but it appears to have worked some mischief on the river. On Wednesday, a half-sized country cargo boat, lying off the Custom-house ghaut, laden with goods, was thrown against the chain cables of the *Bounty Hall*, a Liverpool ship, moored in the same part, by the violence of the wind and tide, and, breaking in two, she sunk to the bottom, with all her cargo. The only people on board of her were her dandees; and as these are always clever swimmers they escaped. About midnight again, when it blew and thundered so severely, the fore-mast of the French ship *Sumatra*, also off Custom-house ghaut, was struck by lightning. The vessel, fortunately, was not materially injured.—*Ibid.*

THE RECENT DISCOVERIES.—This is indeed an unfortunate year for the European population in Calcutta; discoveries are every day being made which are by no means calculated to reflect much credit on them. The Supreme Court, the Bengal Secretariat, and the Tax office are in a downright ferment. We hear of defalcations to the amount of two, three, four, and even twelve lacs of rupees in different offices; and yet, strange to say, the sahebs in charge of those establishments suffer nothing from the circumstance. Had a Bengali been implicated in the matter, we should have had packs of police sergeants pursuing the supposed culprit and dragging him from his zenana to a criminal jail by way of a prologue to something still more fearful: we would have also had wholesale libels against natives in general from all Christian quarters, the real saheb and the would be ones exultingly joining in the same chorus: "*Bangali log bura chor, fauci ho ne se acha hota.*" The juries, too, would have with one voice pronounced the wretch guilty of wilful embezzlement, and the worshipful judges passed a sentence of fourteen years' imprisonment or transportation. But now that the defalcations have taken place under brethren of the same soil, not a word is heard about the matter. The amount missing from Mr. T—'s office is uncommonly large; we would, therefore, like to know what steps have been taken by the Chief Justice to bring him and his fellow defaulters to account.—*Gyandurpan (Native paper), March 11.*

HINDU FEMALE EDUCATION.—We learn that a wealthy Baboo of Ootterparah is about to establish a school for the education of respectable Hindu girls in Bengali and needle-works, and to place that school under the superintendence of a native and an European instructress. We shall be happy, indeed, if the report turns out to be true. This scheme was, it is said, projected simultaneously with that of the male school in that locality, which is at present in so flourishing a condition, and was submitted to the then collector of —, who immediately held himself in communication with the secretary to the Council of Education, and procured from them a promise of hearty co-operation.—*Probbakar (Native Paper), March 11.*

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO SIR JOHN GRANT.—Charles Hogg, Esq., sheriff, presented the address to Sir John Peter Grant, voted the other day at the Town-Hall. We are glad to hear that Sir John is reported to have rallied a good deal, and that his improved state, during the last few days, gives great hope of the sea voyage setting him up again.—*Calcutta Star, March 13.*

THE HARDINGE TESTIMONIAL.—Thirty-four thousand rupees have been subscribed to the Hardinge testimonial, of which sum ten thousand remain unpaid. The total number of subscribers is two hundred and twenty-six; of whom thirty-seven are natives.—*Ibid., March 13.*

MEETING OF CREDITORS OF MESSRS. HAWORTH, HARDMAN, AND CO.—A meeting of the creditors of the firm of Haworth, Hardman, and Co., was held on Saturday. This firm has been

obliged to suspend payments from the failure of its corresponding houses in Liverpool and Newcastle. The entire liabilities amount to about fifteen lakhs, and the assets to two-thirds of that sum. The affairs of the house are to be wound up under inspection, and the creditors passed a resolution expressing their most sincere regret and sympathy at the misfortunes brought upon the partners, "by the late crisis in trade, and not by want of attention, close application, and economy on their part, nor caused by reckless speculation and over-trading."—*Ibid.*

VERDICT AGAINST THE UNION BANK.—The first verdict against the Union Bank was obtained in a case which came on at the supreme court yesterday. The claim was not contested by the bank, merely *pro forma* proof being given.—*Ibid.*, March 15.

PROGRESS OF COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.—We regret to hear that commercial difficulties are spreading in the bazar and among the Armenian community. The *Englishman* says that the stoppage of a highly respectable individual of long standing, belonging to the latter class, is announced.—*Hurkaru*, March 16.

THE ARCHDEACON.—The friends of the archdeacon will doubtless be glad to learn of his return to the Presidency, from the visitation on which he had been deputed by the bishop. The Venerable Dr. Dealtry reached town yesterday on one of the boats towed by the steamer *Lord William Bentinck*.—*Ibid.*

A STRANGE APPLICATION.—A Hindoo brought up a country-born woman before Major Birch yesterday, to force her to restore to his protection a Christian girl, about seven years old. He received the child, he says, from her mother, some four years ago, for a pecuniary consideration, and reared her up from that time to a twelvemonth hence, when, being called away upon business to the Upper Provinces, he left her in charge of the defendant, furnishing her with means for her support. Having recently returned, he demanded back his ward; but the woman refused to part with her. The magistrate did not think it necessary to call upon the defendant to offer an answer, nor, indeed, would he listen to any evidence; but dismissed the case immediately upon hearing the story of the complainant.—*Friend of India*, March, 16.

AN ALLIGATOR IN TANK-SQUARE.—The *Hurkaru* announces the capture of the alligator which has for some time been amusing himself by frightening those who came for water to Tank-square. All attempts to shoot it proved vain; but at length, a large number of natives were sent in on one side to create an agitation with their sticks and voices, and the frightened animal took shelter on the opposite bank, when a native slipped a noose on his tail which was moved up the body, and he is now transferred to the museum of the Asiatic Society.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA DOCKING COMPANY.—A meeting of the Calcutta Docking Company was held on the 13th, which was attended by five European and five native gentlemen. The business was conducted after the most approved Ditch fashion; a list of accounts, as per statement, was read, and all of them were laid on the table; a dividend of five per cent. was ordered, the accounts were voted satisfactory, and the chair duly thanked.—*Ibid.*

RUMOURED RETIREMENT OF MR. O'DOWDA.—The *Englishman* states that Mr. O'Dowda has applied to Government for a pension, in contemplation of retiring from the office of sworn clerk to the Supreme Court, which he at present holds.—*Hurkaru*, March 17.

MESSRS. CANTOR AND CO.—The same paper states that the assignees of the late firm of Cantor and Co. have filed their accounts from the date of the failure in 1841 to the end of January, 1848. There have been paid three dividends amounting to seventeen per cent., the total amount collected being equal to two lacs.—*Ibid.*

THE UNION BANK POST BILL CASE.—The Union Bank Post Bill case came on yesterday, at the Supreme Court, but was adjourned in consequence of the absence of Mr. W. P. Grant, one of the principal witnesses, who has accompanied his father, Sir John Grant, down the river.—*Ibid.*, March 18.

MR. O'DOWDA.—The *Englishman* states that Mr. O'Dowda's application to Government for a pension has been rejected.—*Ibid.*

THE UNION BANK.—We hear that the Executive Committee of the Union Bank applied to Government last Friday, to permit Mr. Elliot to act on the committee in winding up the affairs, but that they met with a refusal, it being pointed out to them that their request was contrary to the orders of the home authorities, which prohibited the interference of public servants in the management of trading concerns. It would be as well, we think, if the rule were generally enforced or totally set aside. The exhibition lately made by the military bankers in the north-west is by no means creditable to the service to which they are attached.—*Englishman*, March 21.

CENSUS v. NO CENSUS.—The inhabitants have been led to believe a census is being taken of the population within the jurisdiction of Calcutta, in consequence of some police officers taking an account of the principal people residing in the divisions over which they have charge. This, we understand, however, is only for their own convenience, and will not include the whole of the inhabitants. It is many years since the last census of Calcutta was taken, which was regarded as but a doubtful approximation, native police officers having been employed to gather the materials. The present establishment of police offers an opportunity of obtaining a tolerably accurate list of the inhabitants.—*Hurkaru*, March 23.

MOFUSSIL.

BENARES.—Weather.—We are evidently on the eve of another change. Large masses of clouds were borne over from west to east yesterday by an upper current of air; below, it was calm, causing a sultry heat. The thermometer this morning stood at 80.

Shipping.—The *Sulledge* arrived on the evening of the 13th, and after delivering her cargo for Benares, proceeded the following morning on her passage to Allahabad. The following are the passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Townshend, for Benares; Ensign J. A. Hunter, ditto; Ensign C. H. Brownlow, ditto; Miss K. Bell, for Mirzapore; Miss Mackinnon, for Allahabad; Miss Byres, ditto; Captain W. Turner, ditto; Mr. Thompson, ditto; Mrs. Hibbert and infant, ditto; Captain Cooke, ditto; Lieut. E. W. Day, ditto; Ensigns Matheson and Jervois, for Dinanore; Cornet D. H. Hill, for Allahabad, and Lieut. J. T. Lyng, ditto. The *Zoorma* arrived on the morning of the 14th, and proceeded on her voyage after remaining three hours at the ghaut. The following passengers disembarked at this station:—Ensign Comyns, Ensign Clarke, Ensign Anstruther, and Dr. and Mrs. Thompson.—*Recorder*, March 17.

FEROZPORE.—The Monumental Church.—It affords us much satisfaction to be able to report that the Ferozpoor Monumental Church is progressing famously, and already looks imposing. It will be a very fine building. The committee are about to lose the services of Lieut. Goodwyn, who has done so much for the church, but it is to be hoped they will find an able coadjutor in his successor, Lieut. Nicholls.—*Delhi Guz.*, March 8.

GWALIOR.—Death of the Prime Minister.—The *Mofussile* of the 14th instant, received yesterday morning, announces the death of Ram Rao Phalkea, the prime minister at Gwalior. Recent accounts of his dangerous illness, together with his great age, led us to expect tidings of this event. It occurred on the morning of the 9th instant, according to our contemporary's advice. The Mama Sahib, the uncle of the Maharajah, has been appointed Ram Rao's successor, of course under instructions from the Supreme Government. All was quiet at Gwalior, and we see no reason to believe that the change of ministry thus produced would be attended with any important results, political or otherwise. Ram Rao Phalkea, the defunct minister, was formerly residency wakeel at Gwalior, and first came into prominent notice as engaged, on the part of the durbar, in the negotiations preceding and following the war of 1843. On the reorganisation of the government under the auspices of Lord Ellenborough, Ram Rao became prime minister, and held the office from that period to the day of his death. The Mama Sahib, his successor, has also been a member of the Government from its establishment on the present footing.—*Hurkaru*, March 21.

INDORE.—Abolition of Suttee, Infanticide, and Slavery.—Last night's *Gazette* contained a notification by the Governor-General embodying a list of thirteen chiefs in the circle of the Indore residency who have prohibited suttee, infanticide, and slavery in their respective states.—*Ibid.*, March 23.

LAHORE, MARCH 10.—Farewell Dinner to Mr. Lawrence.—A farewell dinner was given to our late resident, Mr. John Lawrence, on Saturday evening last, by the brigadier and officers of the civil and military staff. The General, Brigadier Wheeler, and commanding officers, were invited also as guests; the feast, which did great justice to the caterers, came off in a large tent at our worthy brigade major's. The healths of Mr. Lawrence, his brother, Brigadiers Campbell and Wheeler, General Wish, Sir John Littler, &c. &c. were successively proposed and drank enthusiastically, giving rise to some good speechifying and returning of thanks.

Arrival of Sir F. Currie.—Sir Frederick and Lady Currie arrived on Monday the 6th instant, and were met on the road leading to Shaleemar by all the chieftains of the durbar, headed by Mr. Lawrence and the different officers, civil, military, and medical, attached to the Lahore residency. The gay cavalcade reached Anarkullee at 8 A.M., under the usual salute from our battery, and again met at the durbar in the afternoon, where

there was a very full assemblage of councillors and chiefs, the Maharajah wearing the great kohipoor diamond, and other state jewels on the occasion.—*Delhi Gaz. March 15.*

— *March 15.—Military Inspection.*—Yesterday morning, the 14th of March, Major-General Whish, C. B., commanding the Punjab Division, inspected the whole of the troops off duty at Lahore, viz.—The artillery, H. M.'s 10th and 53rd regiments of foot, the 8th, 18th, 36th, 46th, 50th, 53rd, and 73rd regiments of native infantry and irregular cavalry, drawn up at Anarkullie in line of contiguous quarter distance columns, under Brigadier Campbell, C. B.; the whole afterwards deployed into line, and marched past in open column in quick time. This morning, at sun rise, the whole of the troops in garrison were ready at their alarm posts, and were visited there by the Major-General and Brigadier. And to-morrow morning the Major-General inspects Nos. 10 and 11 light field batteries, first manoeuvred separately, and afterwards both together, under the senior artillery officer. The defence (Capt. Waring's, 6th light cavalry, Court martial, of which Brigadier Wheeler, C. B., from Jullunder, is president), closed at 3 p. m. on Monday the 13th instant.—*Mofussilite, March 21.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—Thuggee.—It would appear from information we have lately received from the banks of the Sutlej, that suspicions long since entertained of the existence of a certain description of thuggee have been fully confirmed. They arose in the first instance out of numerous cases of murder reported to the authorities, and a clue having been fortunately obtained led to the apprehension of one man who has disclosed the existence of a vast number of Thugs, though of a new class. Some fifty have been already enrolled on the list for apprehension, and of these again about twelve are in custody, with every chance of more being speedily captured, as parties are out in all directions after them from Loodiana. Every capture will probably add to the list of disclosures, and it is to be hoped that the active measures in progress may lead to the extirpation of this gang. It has been ascertained that the bodies of their victims are, after strangulation, invariably mutilated, or cut about the head and neck, to make it appear as if death had been caused by some other means. The bodies are seldom, if ever, buried, as is generally the case with Thugs. We strongly suspect that the case of murder at Loodiana, recorded in our pages a few issues back, must have been connected with this new system of crime.—*Delhi Gazette, March 11.*

COURTS MARTIAL.

ENSIGN HUGH TREVOR POLLOCK, 35TH N. L. I.

At a general court martial assembled in Fort William, on Wednesday, January 19, 1848, Ensign Hugh Trevor Pollock, 35th N. L. I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instance:—

1st. In having, at Sheergotty, on or about April 14, 1847, drawn a bill of exchange, and at Allahabad, on or about April 22, 1847, drawn a duplicate of the same bill of exchange in favour of the secretary to the Delhi bank, upon John Hamilton, Esq., of Calcutta, for the sum of 5,000 rupees, in repayment of a loan received from the Delhi bank in the month of October, 1845, he Ensign Pollock, having had no authority to draw the bill of exchange, and well knowing that the amount would not be paid on presentation thereof.

2nd. In having, at Allahabad, in a letter addressed to the late assist.-surg. W. M. Howden, of the medical department, dated April 18, 1847, falsely represented that "John Hamilton, Esq." (meaning the above-named John Hamilton, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. McKenzie, Lyall, and company, of the Calcutta Exchange), held in his possession money of his, Ensign Pollock's.

3rd. In having, in a letter dated Allahabad, July 1, 1847, and addressed to the adjutant of the regiment, falsely stated that the sum of rupees 900 in cash, and security for rupees 600, obtained by him, Ensign Pollock, from John Hamilton, Esq., of Calcutta, about the month of March or April, 1847, was advanced and given on the security of an order on England, whereas that sum and security had been obtained on the security of a promissory note for rupees 1,500, drawn by himself in favour of the late Lieutenant R. M. Franklin, of 40th N. I., and endorsed by that officer, and by Lieutenant S. B. Cookson, of the 73rd N. I., to enable him, Ensign Pollock, to obtain cash by discounting the said promissory note.

Finding.—The court are of opinion, that the prisoner, Ensign Hugh Trevor Pollock, 35th N. L. I., is, on the first instance of the charge, guilty, except of the words, and "well knowing that the amount would not be paid on presentation thereof," of which the court do acquit him.

On the second instance of the charge, that he is not guilty, and do acquit him thereof.

On the third instance of the charge, that he is not guilty, and do acquit him thereof.

The court find that the prisoner is not guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, as averred in the preamble, and do acquit him thereof.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner Ensign Hugh Trevor Pollock, of the 35th regiment of native light infantry, to be severely reprimanded.

Confirmed.

(Signed) GOUGH, General, Commander-in-Chief.
Head Quarters Simla, Feb. 5, 1848.

Remarks by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.—The officer commanding the presidency division will publicly administer a reprimand to Ensign Pollock, and seriously admonish him against the highly improper practice of drawing bills without authority, and making loose statements respecting his pecuniary affairs; with a warning, that, although on the present trial the decesses of necessary witnesses prevented any investigation into the second instance of the charge, and on conflicting considerations have led the court to acquit him of the third instance, a verdict which the Commander-in-Chief will not disturb, the strictest circumspection henceforward will alone preserve Ensign Pollock from the imputations of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Ensign Pollock will continue in arrest pending the investigation of certain other matters in which he is concerned.

By order of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief,

PAT. GRANT, Lieut.-col. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

LIEUT. HENRY LEITH BLACKBURN, 41ST N. I.

At a general court-martial held at Nusseerabad, on Monday, February 7th, 1848, Lieut. H. Leith Blackburn, 41st N. I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For unbecoming conduct, in the following instances:—

1st. For having, at Nusseerabad, on or about Nov. 21, 1847, made use of highly insulting language to Assist. Surg. J. Grant, attached to the same regiment.

2nd. In having, at Nusseerabad, on or about Dec. 11, 1847, spoken in a harsh and highly improper manner to Koosseel Sing, subadar, 41st N. I., and in the presence of a jemadar and several non-commissioned officers and sepoys of the regt., the subadar being then and there in attendance to make his report as relieved native officer of the day.

Finding.—The Court, from the evidence before them, is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. H. Blackburn, 41st N. I., is

On the first instance of the charge, guilty, with the exception of the word "highly."

On the second instance of the charge, not guilty.

Sentences.—The court Having found the prisoner, Lieut. H. L. Blackburn, 41st N. I., guilty of so much of the charge as is above exhibited, do sentence him to be severely reprimanded.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) GOUGH, General Com.-in-Chief.

Head-quarters, Simla, February 9, 1848.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.—Having found Lieut. Blackburn not guilty of the second charge, the Court should have acquitted him of it.

The officer commanding the Rajpootanah field force will publicly administer a reprimand to Lieut. Blackburn, and seriously admonish him of the necessity of controlling his temper in his communications with his brother officers.

Lieut. Blackburn is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

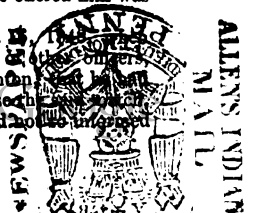
LIEUT. EDMUND WALTER CHICHELEY PLOWDEN, 5TH L. C.

Head-quarters, Simla, March 11, 1848.—At a general court-martial assembled at Meerut, on Monday, February 21, 1848, Lieut. E. W. C. Plowden, 5th L. C., was tried on the following charge:—

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, at Meerut, on or about Jan. 11, 1848—he having on a previous date been privately offered, by a person then at the station, a bribe to lose a match at billiards, at which he, Lieut. Plowden, was to play, and on which large bets were depending—falsely stated to Cornet R. Hoghton, H. M.'s 9th lancers, whom he informed of the circumstances, that the bribe offered him was fifty gold mohurs.

2nd. In having, at Meerut, on or about Jan. 11, 1848, been asked by the said Cornet Hoghton, in presence of the Commander-in-Chief, whether he had not informed him, Cornet Hoghton, that he had been offered a bribe of fifty gold mohurs to lose a match at billiards, or words to that effect, falsely replied that he had not so informed him.



3rd. In having, at the same time and place, falsely and evasively taken advantage of the words "fifty gold mohurs," used in the said question put to him by the said Cornet Hoghton, to reply with a direct negative, and without further explanation, thereby intentionally and disingenuously leaving it to be understood by those who heard him, that no bribe had been offered to him.

4th. In having, at the same time and place, positively and falsely affirmed and declared, that he had not told the said Cornet Hoghton that he had been offered a bribe to lose the said match, and that such a thing had never happened, or words to the same effect, thereby intentionally and falsely denying that any bribe at all had been offered to him.

Finding.—The Court on the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. E. W. C. Plowden, 5th L. C., is not guilty of the first instance of the charge preferred against him; but that he is guilty of the second, third, and fourth instances of the charge. And the Court find, that the conduct of which they have found the prisoner guilty is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner, Lieut. E. W. C. Plowden, 5th L. C., to be dismissed the service.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court, having performed a painful duty in sentencing the prisoner to a punishment very severe, but, in their estimation, commensurate with the unbecoming conduct of which they have found him guilty, beg most earnestly to recommend him to the favourable consideration of the right hon. the Commander-in-Chief.

The prisoner is well known to have done good and honourable service on many occasions.

And on the occasion which has given rise to the present trial, the Court are willing to believe that Lieut. Plowden was tempted to depart from the truth by mistaken motives.

Revised Finding.—The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the observations contained in the letter from the judge advocate-general of the army, do now find,

On the first instance of the charge, that a bribe was privately offered to the prisoner as alleged, and that he told Cornet Hoghton of it; but that he, Lieut. E. W. C. Plowden, 5th L. C., is not guilty of falsehood in the statement he then made to Cornet Hoghton, and the Court do acquit him thereof.

On the second instance, that he is guilty.

On the third instance, guilty.

On the fourth instance, guilty.

And the Court are further of opinion, that the conduct of which they have found the prisoner guilty is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, as alleged in the preamble.

Revised Sentence.—The Court adhere to their former sentence, namely, that the prisoner, Lieut. E. W. C. Plowden, 5th L. C., be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) Gough, General, Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Simla, March 8, 1848.

Recommendation.—The Court beg leave most respectfully to adhere to their former recommendation of the prisoner to mercy.

Remarks by the Court.—The Court most respectfully beg to submit to the right honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that in finding the prisoner not guilty of the first instance of the charge, they meant to express their opinion, not that Lieut. Plowden did not tell Cornet Hoghton that he had been offered a bribe of fifty gold mohurs, but that he may possibly not have told a falsehood in so saying, because there is no sufficient proof of what was the real amount of the bribe offered to Lieut. Plowden.

The Court believe that the prisoner did tell Cornet Hoghton that he had been offered a bribe of fifty gold mohurs: consequently he told a falsehood when he denied having so informed Cornet Hoghton; and the Court have accordingly found the prisoner guilty of the second instance of the charge.

In deference to his lordship's opinion, the Court have now recorded a special verdict on the first instance.

And they trust that, under the explanation above offered, their finding and acquittal upon that instance will be considered by his lordship to be consistent with their belief in the entire credibility of Cornet Hoghton.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.—Regarding the Court's explanation of their finding on the first instance of the charge, the Commander-in-Chief would observe that the actual amount of the bribe offered to Lieut. Plowden was of no consequence, and was not put in issue; the question being, whether he told Cornet Hoghton that the amount was 50 gold mohurs, and in so doing told an untruth. It appears in evidence that Lieut. Plowden told another officer of the 9th Lancers, that "he had been offered from 10 to 30 gold mohurs." In his defence, Lieut. Plowden denies having told Cornet Hoghton that the amount offered was 50 gold mohurs, and observes that had Cornet Hoghton followed up his first question by further asking

whether any bribe had been offered him at all, he should certainly have replied in the affirmative. The Commander-in-Chief considers that these statements, though they do not prove the amount of the bribe, sufficiently establish that it was not 50 gold mohurs. Then the evidence of Cornet Hoghton, which the Court declare that they accept (and in which they have the entire concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief) establishes that Lieut. Plowden, in telling him of the bribe, stated it to have been 50 gold mohurs. His lordship is of opinion, that the Court need not have hesitated to convict Lieut. Plowden of falsehood in making that statement.

Anxious as the Commander-in-Chief is to give the fullest weight to the recommendation of a court-martial, especially when founded on military services such as the testimonials of Lieut. Plowden record, his lordship greatly regrets that, in this instance, it is not in his power to attend to the Court's recommendation, feeling that he would not be justified in restoring an officer to his corps with the recorded finding of the Court, "that the conduct of the prisoner is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," and considering the nature of the charges of which he is convicted.

The name of Lieut. Plowden will cease to be borne on the rolls of the 5th regiment light cavalry from the date on which this order may be published at Meerut, a report of which is to be made to the Adjutant-general of the army, and to the Assistant Adjutant-general at the presidency.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- ABERCROMBIE, A. qual. for pub. service, attached to Bengal div.
 ALEXANDER, R. to ex. powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Allahabad, March 14.
 ALLEN, W. J. to offic. as coll. of Mymensing dur. abs. of H. B. Beresford, or till further orders, March 9.
 BAYLEY, E. C. asst. to mag. and coll. of Meerut, vested with special powers, March 16.
 BREWSTER, J. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Panceput, but to continue to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Meerut until further orders.
 BROWN, D. sen. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Com. of Tirhoot, v. Hewell, dec. March 21.
 CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajeshye, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, March 7, prep. to proc. to Pubna to hold sessions.
 CHESTER, C. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra, till relieved by Mr. Hillersden, March 14.
 COCKBURN, W. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Com. of Jessore.
 COUPER, C. rec. ch. of treasury of coll. of Dinapore, March 7.
 CRADDOCK, Dr. W. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Com. of Farreepore, v. Grant, March 2.
 CRAIGIE, J. A. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Boolundshuhur fr. the date on which G. Edmonstone, jun. emb. for Europe, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Etawah, until further orders.
 CRASTER, E. C. to be an asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Farreepore, March 9.
 CUNLIFFE, R. E. civ. and sess. jud. of Mymensing, made over ch. of his office, March 14.
 DAVIDSON, F. R. to be mag. and coll. of Saharanpore, Feb. 29.
 ELLIOT, H. M. to be a mem. of the council of education, March 11.
 FORBES, W. A. to be an asst. in Agra div. March 6.
 GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinapore, made over ch. of duties of office to prin. sudder ameen, March 8.
 HALKE, H. C. off. coll. of Moorsheadabad, rec. ch. of office fr. Limond, Feb. 26.
 HILLERSDEN, C. G. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra, Feb. 28.
 JAMES, H. F. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Com. of Jessore.
 JENKINS, R. P. qual. for pub. service, attached to Bengal div.
 KEMP, F. B. rec. ch. of off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda fr. Drummond, Feb. 28.
 LEWIS, W. T. asst. to resident at Penang, to offic. as resident councillor at Malacca, dur. abs. of Salmond, or till further orders.
 LOCHNER, W. C. qual. for pub. service, attached to Bengal div.
 LOUGHAN, R. J. made over ch. of off. of civ. and sess. judge of Backergunge to the prin. sudder ameen of the dist. Feb. 26.
 MACKILLOP, J. R. qual. for pub. service, attached to N. W. P.
 M'CHLERY, W. qual. for pub. service, attached to N. W. P.
 MONTRESON, C. F. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Com. of Jessore, March 2.
 NELSON, H. to offic. for W. T. Lewis as asst. to the resident at Penang, dur. temp. emp. of Mr. Jackson as superint. of province Wellesley.
 OGILVIE, A. to offic. as coll. of Beerbhoom, March 9.
 PRINSEP, E. A. qual. for pub. service, attached to N. W. P.
 PROBYN, W. G. to be an asst. in Allahabad div. March 6.
 QUINTIN, W. St. add. jud. of Behar, rec. ch. of off. fr. Sandys on March 1.
 RAIKES, H. T. civ. and sess. jud. of Midsnapore, res. ch. of off.
 RAIKES, A. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mynapoory.
 RAIKES, G. D. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Saharanpore.

RICKETTS, G. H. M. qual. for pub. service, attached to Bengal div. March 21.
 ROBERTS, H. M. to be superint. of Abkarry of 2nd class in the dist. of Chittagong, and to exercise powers of adjudication presc. by sec. 3, Act XXV. of 1840, March 14.
 RYLAND, W. H. to be superint. of Abkarry of the 2nd class in Dacca div. and to exercise powers of adjudication presc. by sec. 3, Act XXV. of 1840, March 13.
 SCHALCH, V. H. made over ch. of the mag. of Beerbhoom to Pepper, March 1.
 SHAW, M. A. G. mag. of Backergunge, to be also register of deeds for that dist. fr. Dec. 28 last.
 SKIPWITH, F. to offic. as special comm. for the div. of Chittagong, March 2.
 STEER, C. coll. of Dinapore, made over ch. of his treasury to G. Cooper, March 7.
 TAYLOR, P. E. G. coll. of Bhaugulpore, asd. ch. of his off. fr. W. C. Watson, March 18.
 TORRENS, J. S. coll. of Midnapore, resumed ch. of his off. Mar. 13.
 WATSON, W. C. del. over ch. of off. of coll. of Bhaugulpore to P. E. G. Taylor, March 18.
 WOODCOCK, E. E. mag. of Beerbhoom, asd. ch. of off. fr. G. A. Pepper, March 8.
 YULE, G. U. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, res. ch. of off.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

FORSYTH, F. D. March 6. SIMSON, F. B. March 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRACKEN, W. 1 mo.
 CHAPMAN, G. C. leave cancelled.
 COOPER, F. H. 3 mo. to the Mauritius.
 EDWARDS, R. M. 3 mo.
 HILLBRAND, C. G. 1 mo.
 HOUGH, G. 1 mo. March 3.
 INGLIS, H. leave cancelled.
 KEENE, H. G. 6 mo. to the Mauritius.
 LUSHINGTON, H. asst. to coll. and mag. of Mooradabad, 1 mo.
 MUIR, J. leave cancelled fr. Feb. 29.
 OUSELEY, G. 1 mo.
 QUINTIN, W. St. leave cancelled.
 REID, J. 3 mo.
 RICHARDSON, R. J. 1 mo.
 RUSSELL, H. P. 10 days in ext. on m. c.
 SALMOND, J. W. 3 mo. on m. c.
 SHAW, F. 4 mo. fr. March 8, to Mauritius, on m. c.
 TIMINS, W. R. mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, 1 mo.
 TUCKER, F. 10 days.
 WATSON, W. C. 8 mo. on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYLE, Rev. W. to be chapl. of Delhi, Feb. 29; to be a surrogate in the archdeaconry and diocese of Delhi, March 11.
 CARSHOR, Rev. J. J. to be chaplain of Kussowlee, March 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HAMMOND, Rev. A. fr. April 1 to Oct. 31, in ext. with perm. to perform his ecclesiastical duties at Simla.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Capt. J. art. to be an asst. to res. of Lahore, fr. Dec. 24, 1847.
 ANGELO, Brev. Lieut. col. J. 3rd L.C. to be comdt. of 5th irr. cav. in suc. to Jackson, transferred.
 ARMSTRONG, Ens. H. H. posted to 53rd N.I. at Jullundur, to proc. and join.
 BAKER, Lieut. W. T. 60th N.I. to be A. D. C. to Maj. gen. W. Vincent, nominated to com. of pres. div.
 BECHER, Lieut. J. R. engs. to be an asst. to res. at Lahore, to proc. to Bikaner frontier as comm. for adjust. of boundary between that state and Bhawalpore.
 BIRCH, 2nd Lieut. R. C. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. passed vernacular exam. Feb. 15.
 BRACKEN, Ens. R. D'O. C. posted to 37th N.I. at Jullundur.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. R. 47th N.I. adj. 2nd Assam L.I. butt. to be 2nd in com. of that corps, v. James, March 17.
 CAVENAGH, Ens. G. 39th N.I. passed vernacular exam. Feb. 15.
 CHASE, Lieut. D. A. 64th N.I. to do duty with Arracan local batt.
 COMBE, Ens. A. 65th N.I. passed vernac. exam.
 DELAMAIN, Ens. J. W. 56th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Feb. 15.
 ELLIS, Cornet and qr. mr. to offic. as adj. Gov. Gen.'s body guard dur. abs. of Pakenham, March 1.
 EVANS, Ens. J. M. 7th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Feb. 15.
 FERRIS, Major J. C. B. asd. com. of the 2nd or hill regt. Sikh local inf. Feb. 21.
 FERRIS, Lieut. R. J. D. 55th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. McBarnet, on furl. to Europe.
 FITZGERALD, Ens. H. J. 9th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Feb. 16.
 GARDINER, Brev. capt. T. J. 16th gren. passed vernac. exam.

GARFORTH, 1st Lieut. P. eng. passed vernac. exam. Feb. 15.
 GOLDIE, Capt. W. B. to sp. duty of surveying a proposed line of communication between Titalya and Caragulah Ghat, March 11.
 GOLDSWORTHY, Ens. Fitz T. posted to 72nd N.I. under orders to Ferozepore.
 GRAEME, Ens. C. H. E. 54th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Feb. 15.
 HASLEWOOD, 1st Lieut. W. K. 1st Eur. fus. returned to duty.
 HAY, Ens. G. I. D. 57th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Feb. 15.
 HEBERDEN, Ens. W. 27th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Feb. 15.
 HICKEY, 2nd Lieut. R. F. 1st Eur. Beng. fus. passed vernac. exam. Feb. 15.
 HICKS, Capt. R. H. 1st Eur. fus. to be 2nd in com. of 15th irr. cav. v. Prendergast, on furl.
 JACKSON, Brev. capt. G. 4th L. C. to be comdt. of 2nd irr. cav. in suc. to Leeson, dec.
 JAMES, Lieut. H. C. 32nd N.I. placed at disp. of C. in C. for emp. in rev. survey dep. March 10; to be an asst. revenue surveyor, and to be attached to 24 Pergunnahs revenue survey, under Capt. Smyth, March 17.
 JOHNSON, Ens. A. B. 5th N.I. passed vernacular exam. Feb. 15.
 LAKE, Lieut. E. assum. ch. of off. of dep. commiss. at Jullundur, on Feb. 14.
 LAMB, Brev. capt. Y. inv. est. to do duty at Chunar dur. abs. of Elliott on leave.
 LUCAS, Ens. to offic. as qr. mr. Gov. Gen.'s body guard, dur. time Cornet Ellis may offic. as adj. March 1.
 MACGREGOR, Maj. G. H. C. B. art. prin. asst. to resident Lahore, to be Gov. Gen.'s agent at Benares, and supt. of ex-rajas Coorg and Sattara, fr. Feb. 11, v. Lieut. col. Carpenter.
 MILES, Brev. maj. R. H. 1st N.I. returned to duty.
 MONTGOMERY, Lieut. H. dep. commr. 3rd class, to be a mem. of the local com. of pub. inst. at Saugor.
 MORRISON, Brev. capt. H. A. 63rd N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 41st N.I. v. Williamson.
 PARSONS, Lieut. col. J. C. B. 66th N.I. to be brig. commt. of Scindia's cont. in suc. to Wymer, resigned, with effect fr. Jan. 5 last.
 PEARSON, Ens. H. B. 56th N.I. passed vernacular exam. Feb. 15.
 POGGSON, Lieut. W. Q. 43rd L.I. to offic. as int. and qr. mr. to 1st Eur. Bengal fus. v. Scott, March 2.
 POWYS, Ens. J. 61st N.I. passed vernacular exam. Feb. 15.
 RAIKES, Capt. R. N. 2nd in com. 1st cav. Gwallior conting. to act as comm. dur. abs. of Dewar, March 3.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. C. S. offic. princ. asst. to commr. of Assam, at Gawalparah, res. ch. of his off. fr. Lieut. Rowlatt, March 8.
 RICE, Capt. J. G. A. 6th N.I. to offic. as dep. judge advocate gen. of western circle, dur. abs. of Brev. maj. Carr.
 RICKARDS, Capt. W. H. rec. ch. of pol. agency at Jeypore fr. Capt. Morrieson.
 RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. rel. Lieut. Briggs fr. the ch. of the off. of jun. asst. to the comm. at Akyab, Feb. 18.
 ROWLATT, Lieut. E. A. del. over ch. of off. of offic. princ. asst. to the comm. of Assam at Gawalparah, March 8.
 STEVENS, Lieut. H. B. 41st N.I. to be adj. in suc. to Saunders, prom.
 TOULMIN, Ens. T. H. 9th N.I. passed vernacular exam. Feb. 16.
 URMSTON, Ens. H. B. passed vernacular exam. Feb. 16.
 WALK, Lieut. A. C. perm. to reside and draw pension at Calcutta.
 WATSON, Lieut. E. D. 44th N.I. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 24th foot, in suc. to Brander.
 WILLIAMS, Maj. D. princ. asst. to comm. of Arracan, rel. Lieut. Ripley fr. the ch. of the Aeng dist. Feb. 16.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. W. 41st N.I. app. to army comm. dept.
 WOBRAIL, Lieut. col. H. L. 4th L.C. returned to duty, March 7.
 YOUNGER, Capt. J. R. 56th N.I. to be a dep. judge adv. gen. in suc. to Low, perm. to res. app. March 10.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

ADEY, C. F. March 7. MAUNSELL, F. R. March 7.
 GARNETT, A. W. March 7. STEWART, C. T. March 7.

ARTILLERY.

GRANT, J. H. March 7.

INFANTRY.

BIGGS, J. A. M. March 7. SHAW, C. R. March 7.
 JENKINS, C. V. March 7. SHERER, C. T. March 7.
 MAGNIAC, H. D. March 7. SINCLAIR, H. March 7.
 WISE, W. H. March 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGNEW, Lieut. W. jun. asst. to the com. of Assam, leave can.
 ALSTON, Capt. J. S. 27th N.I. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales, on m.c.
 BEAN, Ens. J. W. F. 13th N.I. 6 mo. to Almorah, Nynee Tal, and hills N. of Deyrah.
 BINNY, Ens. W. H. 9th N.I. 5 mo. fr. March 15, to Calcutta.
 BLAIR, Ens. C. R. 2nd Eur. regt. fr. Feb. 4 to April 10, to Kurtupore.
 BRETON, Ens. J. A. 53rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Myapoortie.
 BROWN, 1st Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. 3 mo. fr. March 15, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Ceylon.

BURTON, Lieut. N. 32nd N.I. April 17 to Oct. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah.
 CADDY, Capt. D. T. 70th N.I. fr. March 1 to Nov. 30, to Simla and Mussoorie, on m. c.
 CAHILL, Ens. W. E. 40th N.I. 1 year to Europe on furl. without pay.
 COOK, Capt. L. A. 36th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 2, in ext. to enable him to join.
 D'O'LY, 1st Lieut. E. A. C. h. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills N. of Deyrah.
 ELLIOT, Cornet A. J. H. 8th L.C. furl. to Europe, on m. c. March 6.
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. G. D. inv. est. March 15 to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at Bareilly and Almorah, on m. c.
 FAIRHEAD, Major J. A. inv. est. Feb. 11 to Jan. 1, 1849, to rem. at Subathoo and Simla, on m. c.
 FORD, Lieut. C. W. 42nd N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. March 6.
 GRIFFITH, 1st Lieut. J. C. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 HAWTHORNE, Brev. capt. R. J. 7th L.C. 6 mo. fr. March 12, to Mussoorie and Calcutta.
 HENCHMAN, Capt. H. 57th N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 25, to pres.
 HORBURGH, Brev. capt. T. S. 32nd N.I. April 17 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah.
 INNES, 1st Lieut. P. R. 1st Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 INNES, Ens. F. C. 60th N.I. fr. April 1 to Sept. 30, to Lucknow.
 IRVING, Brev. capt. J. 1st L. C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills north of Deyrah.
 JAMES, Lieut. M. 28th N.I. fr. April 6 to Aug. 8, in ext. to presidency prep. to apply for furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 JOHNSON, Ens. A. B. 5th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Meerut and Simla.
 LISTER, Lieut. A. G. 2nd N.I. leave cancelled.
 LOCKETT, Capt. J. W. C. 58th N.I. to Sept. 6, in ext. to Calcutta and Darjeeling on m. c.
 MAISTER, 1st Lieut. G. art. 6 mo. fr. April 12, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.
 MANNING, Lieut. H. D. 19th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 14, to Barrackpore and Calcutta.
 MILES, Capt. F. A. art. 6 mo. fr. April 10, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.
 MONCRIEFF, Lieut. A. P. S. 44th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 MORRIS, Brev. capt. A. B. 20th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 26, to pres.
 POGSON, Lieut. W. Q. 43rd L.I. fr. Feb. 9 to April 30, to remain at Meerut, on m. c.
 PRICE, Brev. capt. R. 67th N.I. fr. March 1 to Nov. 30, to Nynce Tal and Almorah, on m. c.
 RENNY, 1st Lieut. G. A. art. 6 mo. fr. March 20, to Almorah.
 RICHARDS, Capt. S. 55th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to March 15, in ext. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 SANDHAM, Lieut. G. H. 1st L.C. Feb. 11 to May 1, to Seharunpore, on m. c.
 SCOTT, Ens. W. A. 59th N.I. fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 SHAW, Col. S. art. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Darjeeling.
 SHERER, Major G. M. 57th N.I. in ext. to March 15.
 SHERWILL, Capt. M. E. 2nd Eur. regt. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Simla.
 SHIRREFF, Capt. F. 65th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 1, in ext. to rem. at pres. to enable him to rejoin his regt.
 SMITH, Lieut. R. M. 54th N.I. April 17 to Oct. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah.
 SMYTH, Lieut. E. 13th N.I. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Nynce Tal, Mussoorie, and Simla.
 STANNUS, Lieut. H. J. 5th L.C. 6 mo. fr. March 15, to Calcutta.
 TICKELL, Capt. R. S. leave canc. fr. March 3.
 WARDEN, Lieut. A. D. 2nd gren. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynce Tal and hills N. of Deyrah.
 WHEATLEY, Capt. A. 5th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills N. of Deyrah.
 WHEELER, 1st Lieut. T. 1st Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. March 12, to Lahore.
 WHITELOCKE, Capt. G. F. 13th N.I. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie.
 WILLIAMSON, 1st Lieut. J. 1st Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Subathoo and Simla.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. passed vernac. exam. March 6.
 CAMPBELL, Dr. A. superint. of Darjeeling, res. ch. of his off. fr. Capt. Bishop, March 11.
 CLARK, Surg. H. rem. fr. 2nd batt. art. to 7th N.I. fr. date of his departure on furl. Feb. 19; fr. 7th to 17th N.I. March 2.
 ESDAILE, Surg. J. M.D. posted to 7th N.I. at Loodianah, March 2.
 GREEN, Surg. W. A. rem. fr. 66th N.I. to 2nd batt. art. at Dum Dum, Feb. 19.
 GARBETT, Surg. C. rem. fr. 3rd to 20th N.I. at Allahabad, Feb. 19.
 GOODEVE, Surg. H. H. M.D. ret. to duty March 7.
 GRANT, Surg. J. W. posted to 66th N.I. at Lucknow, Feb. 19.
 KIRK, Asst. surg. K. W. to be civ. asst. surg. of Bareilly.
 MACKINNON, Surg. C. rem. fr. 20th N.I. to 3rd batt. art. at Dum Dum, Feb. 19.
 MACPHERSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be 1st asst. pres. gen. hosp. with med. ch. of Calcutta jail, v. Rankin, prom. March 11.

OLDFIELD, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. 11th L.C. to jt. med. ch. of Simla, v. Morton, Feb. 21.
 PALMER, Asst. surg. C. M.D. to be civ. asst. surg. of Jessore, also to be postmaster, March 8; register of deeds in that district.
 PHILLIPSON, Surg. R. posted to 42nd L.I. Feb. 21.
 RAE, Asst. surg. G. to med. ch. of 8th irr. cav. in suc. to Comon, dec.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. F. posted to 3rd N.I. at Hoshiarpore.
 TURNER, Asst. surg. G. passed vernacular exam. Feb. 21; to be 2nd asst. pres. gen. hospital with med. ch. of Calcutta naval militia in suc. to Macpherson, Mar. 11; pl. at disp. of gov. of Bengal for emp. at the civil st. of Malda, Mar. 17.
 WITHECOMBE, Asst. surg. J. R. M.D. posted to 5th tr. 1st brig. H. art. at Meerut, Mar. 1.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

PEMBERTON, G. R. M.D. March 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATSON, Asst. surg. S. H. 5th N.I. fr. Feb. 19 to March 20, in ext. to the Sandheads.
 BOWHILL, Asst. surg. J. 12 mo. to Simla and Mussoorie.
 BRANDER, Surg. J. M. M.D. 18 mo. to Straits, on m. c.
 CLARK, Surg. H. to Europe, on furl.
 COMON, Asst. surg. J. R. M.D. (dec.) 8th irr. cav. fr. Dec. 10 to Feb. 12, in ext. to pres. on m. c.
 FLEMING, Asst. surg. A. M.D. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 26, to Pind Dadan Khan.
 LAMB, Asst. surg. J. 12 mo. on m. c.
 MANGER, Asst. surg. O. fr. Jan. 22 to April 22, to Saugor and pres. on m. c.
 PANTON, Surg. W. leave canc. March 3.
 PURVIS, Vet. surg. J. 4th L.C. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drag. Lieut. Travers and Cornet Chaplin, 6 mo. to Simla and Missouri.—9th Lancers. Lieut. McFarlane to com. convalescents proc. to Landour; Cornet C. A. Delmar to be lieut. v. Kemp, who retires.—10th Hussars. Lieut. Wardrop, leave Mar. 1 to May 31.—4th Lt. Drag. Lieut. Nettleship, to June 30 to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.—15th Hussars. Cornet Wale, Feb. 20 to May 31 to Calcutta.

INFANTRY.—8th. Lieuts. Roebuck, Garnet, and Craster, leave fr. Mar. 15 to May 31.—10th. Lieut. Clifford to do duty at depot at Allahabad.—22nd. Lieut. J. E. Thackwell to be capt. v. Souter, who retires; Ens. T. Young to be lieut. v. Thackwell; Lieut. J. P. Battersby, fr. 60th Rifles, to be lieut. v. Smith, who retires; Lieut. J. Brennan to be adjt. v. Thackwell; Lieut. Carrow and Ens. Young, 2 mo. fr. Mar. 1.—24th. Lieut. Cumming, 6 mo. to Calcutta; Maj. Paynter, 6 mo. to Naince Tal and Almorah; Brev. maj. Harris, 6 mo. to Mussoorie; Capt. Blanchford, and Lieuts. Thelwall, Shore, and Bazalgette, 6 mo. to Almorah; Lieut. Phillips and Ensigns Greensill and Baillie, 6 mo. to Naince Tal.—29th. Lieut. col. A. S. H. Mountain, c.b. fr. 26th, to be Lieut. col. v. Hemphill, who exchanges.—32nd.—Lieut. Moore to do duty at depot at Allahabad.—53rd. Ensigns Moore and Davern to do duty at depot at Allahabad; Ens. Dalzell to join and do duty under Lieut. Todd, 14th lt. drags.—60th. Lieut. col. Bradshaw, 2 years to England; Lieut. Salmon to be a.-d.-c. to Col. the hon. H. Dundas; Lieut. Campbell to act dur. abs. of Dundas.—61st. Capt. C. J. Otter, certificate for high prof. in Persian and Oordoo, and to off. as interp. dur. abs. of Prendergast.—78th. Lieut. Keogh 1 mo. in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar on m. c.
 80th. Lieut. Colman, 6 mo. to Calcutta.—84th. Asst. Surgeon Slack, M.D. leave fr. March 10 to May 9, to Bombay; Lieut. col. Franklyn, 2 yrs. to England.—86th. Capt. G. Keane, 2 mo. to Deesa; Lieut. col. Aplin, 1 mo. from April 4, in ext.; Lieut. Mildmay, 1 mo. in ext.; Lieut. Gordon, 2 mo. to Bombay.—94th. Lieut. Pratt, 2 yrs. to England; Capt. D'Arcy leave canc.; Lieut. Vaughan to act as a.-d.-c. to Maj. gen. Williams.—98th. Lieut. Steele, 2 yrs. to England.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARBER, Mrs. F. B. s. at Chinsurah, March 14.
 BRIND, the lady of Capt. J. art. s. at Cawnpore, March 3.
 CARR, the wife of J. s. at Calcutta, March 17.
 CHRISTIE, Mrs. H. d. at Cawnpore, March 1.
 CLEGHORN, the wife of W. d. at Cossipore, March 3.
 CRAIGIE, the lady of J. A. c. s. d. at Agra, March 9.
 D'CRUZ, the wife of J. W. d. at Calcutta, March 11.
 DYCE, the lady of T. L. d. at Koonch, March 5.
 ELLIOT, the lady of W. W. c. s. s. at Mootecharree, March 10.
 FALLON, Mrs. S. W. s. at Meerut, March 3.
 FOGGO, the wife of J. W. d. at Calcutta, March 14.
 GARSTIN, the wife of the Rev. A. s. at Sylhet, March 1.
 HALDANE, the lady of Capt. R. 1st irr. cav. d. at Neemuch, March 4.
 HAMILTON, the lady of Capt. G. 53rd N.I. s. at Cawnpore, March 16.
 HARRISON, the wife of C. T. s. March 14.
 JEWELL, Mrs. V. s. at Calcutta, March 21.
 LEECH, the wife of J. d. at Kidderpore, March 1.

MACKLIN, the wife of J. E. d. at Futtighur, March 12.
 MALCHUS, the lady of G. d. (still-born), at Calcutta, March 7.
 MARRIOTT, the wife of the Rev. G. W. asst. chapl. s. at Allahabad, March 8.
 MARTYROSE, Mrs. A. T. d. at Dacca, March 10.
 MASTERS, the lady of W. s. at Calcutta, March 7.
 M'CAUSLAND, the lady of Maj. J. K. 70th N.I. d. at Mussoorie, March 3.
 MUSTON, the lady of H. J. s. at Midnapore, March 12.
 NEWTON, the lady of T. s. March 12.
 OLIVER, the lady of Mr. d. at Subathoo, March 7.
 POIREL, Mrs. C. d. (still-born), at Chandernagore, March 4.
 POND, the lady of Maj. J. R. 1st Eur. fus. dep. asst. adj. gen. Benares div. d. nt Chowringhee, March 21.
 PUGHE, the wife of Lieut. J. R. interp. and gr. mr. 47th N.I. d. (still-born) at Etawah, March 11.
 RAY, the wife of Sergt. J. s. at Ferozepore, Feb. 20.
 READE, the lady of E. A. s. at Benares, March 8.
 SCALLAN, Mrs. F. d. March 11.
 SEILSTONE, the wife of Capt. W. N. d. at Howrah, March 15.
 SMITH, Mrs. A. d. at Calcutta, March 16.
 SMITH, Mrs. H. F. D. d. at Entally, March 15.
 SPINK, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, March 18.
 WOOD, Mrs. R. s. at Calcutta, March 8.
 WOOD, the lady of Capt. C. of the *Gazelle*, s. at Calcutta, March 13.
 WOODHOUSE, the wife of Capt. W. G. of the ship *Juliana* s. (still-born), at Calcutta, March 11.
 WRIGHT, Mrs. R. d. at Calcutta, March 14.

MARRIAGES.

ALPHONSO, S. to Miss S. S. Dale, at Calcutta, March 6.
 BROWN, W. C. to Ellen Anne, d. of H. Tapsell, at Ferozepore, March 17.
 CAW, Alexander, to Eliza Fenwick, at Calcutta, Feb. 17.
 D'ROZARIO, W. A. to Mrs. C. F. Stevenson, at Dum Dum.
 GRAHAM, W. M. to Eliza Anna, d. of the late T. Thomson, at Calcutta, March 17.
 LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. to Fanny, d. of R. Newman, at Calcutta, March 13.
 MARTYR, G. A. to Cecilia Isabella, d. of J. Vogel, at Chinsurah, March 5.

DEATHS.

BROWN, J. H. s. of H. at Calcutta, aged 52, March 7.
 CUMBERLEGE, Maj. N. J. 74th N.I. at Mhow, aged 47, March 16.
 FLETCHER, C. at Calcutta.
 FRASER, S. C. s. at Simla, aged 40, March 7.
 GRIDDON, the child of George, at Calcutta, aged 2, March 13.
 HALFORD, R. H. at Calcutta, aged 47, March 11.
 HILLIARD, Eliza, inf. d. of Lieut. T. H. 23rd N.I. at Phillour, March 1.
 HORNBY, Mrs. Jane, at Kidderpore, aged 34, March 6.
 KING, Bridget, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 83, March 11.
 LORD, Walter, s. of H. G. at Calcutta, aged 2 mo. March 11.
 MILLER, Henry H. at Calcutta.
 PATTENSON, Lieut. H. T. T. art. at Loodianah, March 13.
 PAYNE, Sophia, relict of the late John, at Calcutta, aged 70, March 16.
 POIREL, Charlotte, wife of Charles, at Chandernagore, aged 17, March 8.
 POPHAM, A. A. at Dinapore, aged 19, March 14.
 RAINY, Arthur C. s. of Mr. at Khulna, aged 12, March 14.
 RIND, Wm. J. s. of Capt. W. J. 71st N.I. at Boodee Pind, March 15.
 ROGERS, Emblin, lady of Capt. T. E. I.N. at Allipore, aged 25, March 13.
 SINCLAIR, Elizabeth F. d. of W. J. at Calcutta, aged 1, March 21.
 WHITE, James A. s. at Calcutta, aged 2, March 14.
 WIGGINS, Ellen, d. of the late Maj. F. S. at Bareilly, aged 17, March 14.
 WOOD, Edward M. s. of James N. T. at Calcutta, aged 2, March 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 9. *John Adams*, Dixon, Bombay.—14. *Jacques Gabriel*, Piron, Bourbon; *Atlet Rohoman*, Burn, Bombay.—15. *Audubon*, Winsor, New York.—16. *Cato*, Plumer, Boston; *Capital*, Simpson, Liverpool; *Shaw Allum*, Dumayne, Bombay; *Futty Allum*, Lovell, Bombay; *John M'Vicar*, M'Leod, Liverpool; *Victoria*, Craikshank, Muscat.—17. *Tanjore*, Brown, London; *Aneas*, Saunders, Mauritius; *Tigris*, Mawson, Liverpool; *Atalanta*, Callian, Bourbon; *Futta Mobarruck*, Morison, Bombay; *Audax*, Sullivan, Hong-Kong.—18. *Lord Dalhousie*, Ord, Sunderland; *Kite Hastings*, Allen, Boston; *Malabar*, Adam, Bombay; *Cressida*, M'Fee, Liverpool; *Endymion*, Read, Liverpool.—20. *Flora M'Donald*, Sutherland, Liverpool; *Helen*, Vaulking, Mauritius; *Brooklyn*, Richardson, Liverpool.—21. *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Rangoon; *Jules and Sophia*, Gaignaux, Nantz; *William Hyde*, Steward, London; *Sarah Crisp*, Taylor, Rangoon; *Alexander*, Inglis, Cadiz.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *John Adams*.—Mrs. Dixon and child, and Miss Smith.
 Per *Atlet Rohoman*.—Mrs. Burn and two children.

Per *Audaton*.—Mrs. J. B. Hussey.
 Per *Shaw Allum*.—Mr. J. Allsoopce.
 Per *Futty Allum*.—Mrs. Lovett and family.
 Per *John M'Vicar*.—Mr. D. McDonald.
 Per *Cato*.—Mr. W. H. Goodwin, Mr. Samuel Quency, jun. Rev. Thomas Simons, Rev. D. L. Brayton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. H. Dartforth, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. Stoddard, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. William Moore, Mrs. Plumer.
 Per *Aneas*.—Mr. Hatch and Mr. Matheson.
 Per *Audax*.—Mr. G. Lyall.
 Per *Kite Hastings*.—Mr. R. C. Spalding.
 Per *Endymion*.—Mrs. Reid and child.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 9. *Jumna*, Fletcher, Liverpool; *Freah*, Simpsons, Sydney; *Globe*, Blanc, Havre; *Arno*, Thornton, Boston; *Teazu*, Bird, Mauritius.—10. *Almahomady*, Hodges, Juddah.—11. *Ceromandel*, Pemberton, London; *Argo*, Chapman, Boston; *Prentice*, Smith, Boston; *Futty Rosack*, Randle, Mauritius; *Lady Nugent*, Parsons, London via Demarara; *Commodore*, Broadfoot, Liverpool.—12. *Hope*, Willie, Bombay.—14. *Mauritius*, Rosse, Havre; *Sir Wiloughby Cotton*, Bolton, London.—15. *Easurain*, Shire, Waldiva Islands; *Earl of Balcarrus*, Hogg, London.—17. *Earl of Hardwick*, Brown, London and Cape; *Sumatra*, Blanchard, Bordeaux; *Samarang*, Buckle, Isle of France.—18. *Manilla*, Harrison, Liverpool; *Enigma*, Connew, Rangoon; *Flora McDonald*, Gamble, Penang.—19. *Expiegle*, Thompson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Earl of Hardwick*.—Sir John P. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. Harrington and infant, civil service; Col. Ferntie; Brigadier Moore, lady and child; Ensign and Mrs. Cabill and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Trerar and infant, C.S.; Lieut. and Mrs. Hume; Col. Wood; Mrs. Boileau and two children; Miss Hadrick; Mrs. J. C. McNabb; Ensign Bland; Mr. and Mrs. Elliott; Major Taylor's two children; Mr. George Daily.
 For CAPE.—Mr. Schalsch, c.s.; Captain and Mrs. Sherwill and infant.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 23, 1848.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	.. prem.	9 0	to 10 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	.. disc.	5 0	.. 5 8
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	.. do.	5 0	.. 5 8
New Co.'s 5 do.	.. do.	2 4	.. 2 12
Third 4 Sica	.. do.	19 0	.. 20 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	.. do.	16 8	.. 17 0
Bank Shares.			
Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	.. prem.	2050	to 2075
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. prem.	160	.. 180
Oriental Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)*	.. do.	140	.. 150
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	.. do.	100	.. 130

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	..	7 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	..	7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	..... Co.'s Rs. 104 0	a 104 10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	.....	16 8	a 17 2
Gold Dust	.....	14 0	a 15 8
Spanish Dollars	.....	219 14	a 220 6
Mexican ditto	.....	219 4	a 219 10
Sovereigns	.....	11 0	a 11 1
Madras Gold Mohurs	....	16 3	a 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs	.....	21 4	a 21 5

EXCHANGES.

Our quotations are 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d. for 6 months' first class document bills.

FREIGHTS.

Tonnage grows scarce, and though any advance is very unwillingly paid, dead weight is generally higher. Quotations are, to London, 6l. to 6l. 6s.; to Liverpool, 5l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. per ton.

MARKETS.

The changes in markets since the last mail have not been important.

With the exception of Indigo, the export market shews little movement, and the amount of business done has been very moderate. The difficulty of procuring freight tends to limit transactions in the heavy staples. The Indigo sales have been to a fair extent. The

* Rs. 500 paid up.

demand for Sugar has been limited. Silk remains in better inquiry, and Corahs, though without actual sales, have been rather more asked for. The inquiry for Saltpetre is checked by the high freights. In Rice, for England, there is nothing doing.

In Opium there is no business; quoted value, nominal.

The import trade maintains its improved position, although latterly the approach of the Hoolce holidays has caused some temporary slackening of demand. Cotton Goods have been parted with to a fair extent. Mule Twist, No. 30 and 40, continue much wanted. Metals still shew few transactions, and stationary prices.

The Money Market shews little change. The Bank is full of money, and in the Bazar there is no lack of it, but the means of safe employment continue limited. The depreciation in the value of the new Government five per cents. is not yet stopped. Sales have been made at 2½ discount.

Exchange for bills of the first class has declined ¼d. There is a great scarcity of good document bills, and much demand for this description of paper.

MADRAS. MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY ON BOARD THE GENERAL WOOD.—We have received an extra of the *Straits' Times* of the 20th Feb., with the melancholy intelligence of the capture by convicts of the ship *General Wood*, and the subsequent wreck of the vessel. No less than twenty-five persons have been destroyed in the massacre, and subsequent attempts of the pirates to escape. The unhappy crew do not seem to have offered any resistance, but the guilt of the transaction actually lies at the door of the authorities, who in spite of so many examples of previous atrocities, offered a positive bounty to the desperate ruffians on board, to rise and struggle for freedom. The wretches are hardly more to be blamed, than if they had merely sought to save their lives from shipwreck. We trust that an enquiry into the cause of this monstrous neglect of ordinary precaution will be set on foot, and rigidly followed out, to its consequences of punishment and official degradation.—*Athenæum*, March 16.

DEPARTURE OF THE 94TH H. M. S.—The remainder of H. M.'s 94th regiment will embark at five o'clock this afternoon, on board the H.C. steamer *Semiramis*, for Cannanore. After landing the troops, she will proceed to Bombay.—*Ibid.*, March 18.

THE 4TH K. O.—We congratulate the gallant 4th King's Own, upon the probability of their early departure from India. Their further detention is rendered unnecessary by the return of H.M.'s 25th Borderers, and we believe that the *London* has already tendered for the conveyance of a portion of the former corps to England.—*Ibid.*

PROMOTION.—The retirement in Europe of 1st Lieut. Brev. capt. W. C. Gordon, of the artillery, and Capt. C. W. Gordon, of the 7th light cavalry, will make the following alteration of rank and promotions.

Artillery.	This cancels the promotion of 1st Lt. W. C. Gordon to the rank of capt.	vice Gordon retired.	1845.	1846.	1847.
Captain G. S. Cotter	... to take rank from 24th Dec.				
" J. Moore	...		11th April,	1846.	
" G. M. Gunn	...		28th Aug.	1846.	
" B. W. Black	...		7th June,	1847.	
Lt. Bt. capt. W. K. Worster	to be capt.		14th Oct.	1847.	
1st Lieut. H. R. Willan	to take rank from		28th Sept.	1845.	
" C. H. Phillips	...		24th Dec.	1845.	
" W. C. Wynne (the late)	...		11th April,	1846.	
" E. W. Dance	...		28th Aug.	1846.	
" G. Jones	...		17th April,	1847.	
" H. G. Bishop	...		15th May,	1847.	
" C. Desborough	...		1st June,	1847.	
" R. Morton	...		7th June,	1847.	
2nd Lieut. C. W. Crump	to be 1st lieut.		14th Oct.	1847.	
" 7th Light Cavalry.					
Lieut. J. A. Campbell	to be captain		16th Nov.	1847.	
Coronet R. Caulfield	... to be lieutenant				

Ibid., March 21.

THE NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.—Yesterday forenoon his Highness the Nawaub of the Carnatic returned the visit of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The usual salutes were fired on the occasion.—*Ibid.*

CEREMONIAL VISIT.—On Saturday forenoon, the Honourable D. Elliott, Esq., paid a visit of ceremony to his Highness the Nawaub of the Carnatic. The customary salutes were fired on the occasion.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY ITEMS.—The remainder of H. M.'s 94th regiment, under the orders of Major Patterson, embarked on board the H. C.'s steamer *Semiramis*, for Cannanore, last Saturday evening. A detachment of the 19th regiment, N. I., under the command of Lieut. Firth, arrived at the Presidency yesterday morning, escorting treasure.—*Ibid.*

CATTLE SHOW.—Contrary to expectation, the cattle show at the Horticultural Gardens, did come off on Tuesday last. An hour after the time advertised for the award of prizes, the public mustered to the extent of three gentlemen, who consented to stay for the good of agricultural science, and decide the beefy questions submitted for solution. The show was very inferior, and not a single prize was gained by natives.—*Ibid.*, March 23.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The Hon. the Governor gave an entertainment to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and a select party, on Tuesday evening last. A guard of honour from H. M.'s 4th K. O. regiment, and the garrison band, were paraded for the purpose of receiving His Excellency.—*Ibid.*

RETURN VISIT.—Yesterday forenoon, His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, returned the visit of ceremony to the Hon. D. Elliott, Esq., under the usual royal salutes.—*Ibid.*

RETURN HOME OF THE 4TH.—H. M.'s 4th, or The King's Own, regiment have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation for Europe at the shortest notice.—*Ibid.*

MOFUSSIL.

BANGALORE, MARCH 16.—*Military.*—The 31st N. L. I. under the command of Lieut.-Col. Davidson, arrived from Palamcottah yesterday morning, after a tedious march of about six weeks. No sickness occurred during their march; even the camp followers, of whom there were upwards of 4,000, were in excellent health the whole march.—*Athenæum*, March 21.

HURRYHUR.—*Military.*—By a private letter received from Hurryhur we learn the gratifying intelligence that the 4th regt. N. I. has only lost one man by death since the arrival of the corps at that station on the 22nd of last January. Coupled with the fact that this regiment had not a single casualty during its late march from Vellore to its present station, we think that considerable credit is due to the regimental authorities whose arrangements have doubtless been conducive to so gratifying a result.

—*Clerical.*—The Rev. E. Kilvert, B. A., chaplain of Bellary, arrived at Hurryhur on a pastoral visit, on the 8th instant, and quitted the station on the 18th.—*Ibid.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, March 17.—The following alterations in movements of H.M.'s regiments are ordered, consequent on reinforcements not being required in China:—

H.M.'s 4th K. O. regt., from Fort St. George to England.

H.M.'s 25th (K. O. B.) regt., under orders for China, to Fort St. George.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHILD, F. S. attained rank of 5th class on Feb. 28.

HARRIS, T. I. P. sub. jud. of Bellary, del. over ch. of the court.

HODGSON, W. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Rajahmundry.

INNES, L. C. attained rank of 5th class on Feb. 16.

LAVIE, W. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Chittoor, del. over ch. of court to Bell on March 14.

MALBY, E. civ. and sess. jud. of Cuddapah, asst. ch. of the court fr. T. Onslow, March 18.

ONSHOW, T. sub. jud. of Cuddapah, res. ch. of the court fr. J. Ratcliffe, March 18.

PELLEY, C. perm. to res. at Bangalore, March 14.

SMITH, H. G. attained rank of 5th class on Feb. 28.

SULLIVAN, A. W. attained rank of 5th class on Feb. 14.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

M'EVoy, Rev. J. leave caac. at his request, March 21.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADAMSON, Ens. J. J. 37th grea. passed exam. in Hindustani.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. R. D. 2nd Eur. L. inf. transferred to inv. est. Mar. 14; 1st nat. vet. batt. Mar. 16.

BISHOP, 1st Lieut. H. G. art. to rank fr. May 15, 1847, v. Barwise, dec.

BLACK, Capt. B. W. art. to rank fr. June 7, 1847, v. Rolland, dec.

BOYD, Cornet W. B. fr. 1st to 8th L. C. to rank below Sneyd.

BROWN, Brev. maj. J. R. 6th L. C. to be assist. surr. gen. and attached to the Hyderabad survey, v. Morland, pro. Mar. 14.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. A. 7th L. C. to be capt. v. Gordon, retired, fr. Nov. 16, 1847.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. M. to be qr. mr. and int. to 16th N.I.

CATTLE, Lieut. A. J. 1st fus. to duty at the Eur. inf. depot at the Mount, to take ch. of recruits for his corps, Mar. 13.

CAULFIELD, Cornet R. 7th L. C. to be lieut. v. Gordon, retired, fr. Nov. 16, 1847.

CONST, Capt. H. A. O. 2nd N. V. batt. to join the detach. of his corps at Cuddalore, Mar. 14.

CRUMP, 2nd lieut. C. W. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Oct. 14, v. Ashton, retired.

COTTER, Capt. G. S. art. to rank fr. Dec. 24, 1845, v. Gells, dec.

DANCE, 1st Lieut. E. W. art. to rank fr. Aug. 28, 1846, v. Taylor, invalided.

DANSEY, Lieut. R. D. 30th N.I. ret. to duty, March 14.

DESBOROUGH, 1st Lieut. C. art. to rank fr. June 1, 1847, v. Wynne, dec.

DREVER, Lieut. T. 2nd Eur. L.I. to do duty at the Eur. inf. depot at the Mount, to take ch. of the recruits for his corps, March 21.

DYNELEY, Cornet H. E. fr. 8th to 1st L.C. to rank below Ravenshaw, March 18.

FARRINGTON, Ens. C. J. to be qr. mr. and int. to 45th N.I.

GABBETT, Brev. capt. W. M. art. pl. at disp. of C. in C. with a view to his being app. an a. d. c. on his personal staff, March 21.

GARSTIN, Brev. maj. R. 2nd L.C. to be a. d. c. to the C. in C. without prejudice to his app. as gov. agent and pay mr. Carnatic stipends at Chepauk, March 21.

GUMM, Capt. G. M. art. to rank fr. Aug. 28, 1846, v. Taylor, invalided.

HARVEY, Brev. capt. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be capt. fr. March 14, v. Armstrong, invalided.

HAWKS, Ens. T. S. 37th gren. passed exam. in Hindustani, March 16.

HILL, Brev. major J. 24th N.I. to be major, fr. March 2, v. Lewis, retired.

HODGSON, Ens. T. G. 39th N.I. to be lieut. v. Garrard, dec. fr. Feb. 3, 1848.

JONES, 1st Lieut. G. art. to rank fr. April 17, 1847, v. Buckle, dec.

LOCK, Ens. H. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 2, in suc. to Lewis, retired.

LOUGHNAN, Capt. F. J. 50th N.I. trans. to invalid estab. fr.

MCNEILL, Ens. A. C. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 10, 1848, v. Mackenzie, retired.

MOORE, Capt. J. art. to rank fr. April 11, 1846, v. Baldwin, dec.

MONTGOMERIE, Col. P. c.b. art. to be a brig. of 2nd class, and to com. Vellore, to discharge pol. duties formerly performed by the paymaster or stipends at that station, v. Walpole, March 14.

MONTGOMERIE, Ens. S. C. to do duty with 34th N.I. March 16.

MORLAND, Maj. H. 27th N.I. trans. to invalid estab. fr. March 17.

MORTON, 1st Lieut. R. art. to rank fr. June 7, 1847, v. Rolland, dec.

PHILLIPS, 1st Lieut. C. H. art. to rank fr. Dec. 24, 1845, v. Gells, dec.

PRESGRAVE, Ens. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. March 14, in suc. to Armstrong, inval.

PRIOR, Ens. B. J. C. to do duty with 47th N.I. March 16.

ROBERTS, 2nd Lieut. R. engs. to rank fr. June 12, 1846.

SCUTT, Capt. R. R. 2nd N. V. batt. to join the detach. of his corps at Poonamallee, March 13.

SHAWERS, Capt. E. S. G. art. to be dept. comm. of ordnance Tenasserim provinces, v. Capt. Watts, March 14.

TAPP, Capt. J. H. 23rd L.I. pl. at disp. of C. in C. with a view to his being app. actg. a. d. c. to Maj. Tapp, March 21.

WALLACE, Lieut. col. J. rem. fr. 17th to 51st N.I. March 13.

WATSON, Lieut. col. L. W. rem. fr. 51st to 17th N.I. March 13.

WILKIESON, 2nd Lieut. C. V. engs. to act as 1st assist. civ. eng. dur. emp. of Johnston on other duty, March 14.

WILLAN, 1st Lieut. H. R. art. to rank fr. Sept. 28, 1845, v. Gordon, retired, March 21.

WOOD, Capt. H. W. 4th N.I. ret. to duty on March 11.

WORSTER, Capt. W. K. rec. ch. of off. of astronomer, March 14; to be capt. v. Ashton, retired, fr. Oct. 14, 1847.

WYNNE, 1st Lieut. W. C. (dec.) to rank fr. April 11, 1846, v. Baldwin, dec.

YOUNG, Lieut. F. 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 2, in suc. to Lewis, retired.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOARDMAN, Ens. W. 13th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

CAZALET, Capt. P. G. 29th N.I. fr. Feb. 21 to March 15, to Cuttack, on m. c.

CHILD, Ens. A. 8th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

COUCHMAN, Lieut. E. H. art. 1 mo. fr. April 1, to Neilgherries.

COUCHMAN, Lieut. R. S. 12th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 1, to Neilgherries.

EATON, Brev. capt. G. P. art. 1 mo. fr. April 1, to Neilgherries.

HENDERSON, Maj. R. c.b. engs. leave cancelled, March 14.

HODGSON, Ens. F. G. 39th N.I. April 16 to May 20, to Madras.

HOLMES, Lieut. T. R. 49th N.I. March 20 to June 5, to Madras.

JARVIS, Ens. S. W. doing duty with 52nd N.I. March 20 to April 30, to Cuddalore.

KENNEDY, Lieut. Lord D. 1st L.C. March 20 to April 15, to Madras, prep. to appl. for leave to Europe.

MERCER, Capt. W. H. 37th gren. leave cane. March 17.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. A. C. 36th N.I. fr. March 10 to June 15, to Chingleput, on m. c.

PRINGLE, Lieut. G. 35th N.I. 6 mo. to Bangalore and Madras.

RAIKES, Lieut. R. W. 1st L.C. 15 days, fr. April 1, to Madras, prep. to appl. for leave to Europe.

SIBLY, Lieut. E. R. 2nd N.V. batt. from March 15 to May 31, to Madras.

STEVENSON, Major H. D. 12th N.I. to April 30, to Neilgherries.

TRIFE, Lieut. L. 12th N.I. April 1 to May 31, to Neilgherries.

WALLACE, Capt. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Feb. 25 to June 30, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

WILKIESON, Lieut. C. V. eng. 1 mo. to Madras, prep. to appl. for leave to England, on m. c.

WOOLLEY, Lieut. P. 35th N.I. 6 mo. to Madras.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARKER, Asst. surg. C. J. to be zillah surg. of Cuddapah v. Donne, removed, at his req. March 21.

CRUNDALL, Vet. surg. E. to do duty with 4th L.C. March 16; to rank fr. March 11, 1848.

DONNE, Asst. surg. J. T. M.D. perm. to resign his appt. of zillah surg. of Cuddapah, March 21.

GILL, Surg. J. 5th batt. art. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of St. Thomas's Mount, March 21.

SANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. to be a mem. of the board of med. off. assembled at the pres. v. Thompson, March 11.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CRUNDALL, E. March 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

EATON, Surg. J. M.D. 33rd N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 15, to Neilgherries and Madras, prep. to retiring.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOT, the lady of W. c.s. s. at Trichinopoly, March 7.

FRANCOT, the wife of Serjt. maj. W. E. s. (since dead) at Paulghautcherry, March 5.

HOLDING, the wife of J. d. at John Pereira, March 14.

JOHNSTON, the lady of Asst. surg. W. M.D. d. at Samulcottah, March 14.

JONES, the wife of O. H. s. at Black Town, March 16.

KEY, the lady of Lieut. col. king's hussars, d. at Bangalore, March 12.

PRITCHARD, the lady of Capt. H. 8th N.I. s. at Secunderabad, March 3.

SHERIEVES, the wife of J. s. at Bellary, March 3.

WILKINS, the wife of J. d. at Nellore, March 15.

WILSON, the wife of J. A. s. at Royapettah, March 21.

MARRIAGES.

Ogilvie, Asst. surg. J. K. M.D. art. to Janet, d. of G. Whittit, at Madras, Mar. 17.

Ramsay, E. to Margaret, d. of the late J. Hopper, at Waltair.

DEATHS.

BOUVARD, Elizabeth, wife of C. at Trichinopoly, aged 16, Feb. 26.

CROOKSHANK, Ens. F. W. 6th N.I. at Kulladghee, Mar. 8.

MONTGOMERY, G. at Nellore, Mar. 10.

RAYMOND, A. A. s. of R. at Madras, aged 2, Mar. 18.

WILLIAMSON, Caroline, d. of G. at St. Thomas's Mount, aged 2, March 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 16.—*Semiramis*, Welsh, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Arab*—Mrs. Forster and child; Rev. M. Cranswic and John Kilner.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 17.—*Vernon*, Voss, London.—18. *Drongan*, Birch, Calcutta; steamer *Semiramis*, Daniel, Bombay.—20. *Calder*, Fitzsimons, Ceylon; steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Vernon*—Mrs. Mainwaring and 2 children, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Liddell, Miss Lewin, Miss Thomas, Miss Jowett, M. Lewin; Capt. Menars, Capt. Bishop, Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Sweete, Lieut. M'Andrew, H.M.'s 4th foot; Lieut. Roberts, H.M.'s 4th foot; Lieut. Dorehill, H.M.'s 94th foot; Ens. Child, 2 children of W.

A. D. Inglis, 1 child of T. Pycroft, 3 children of Capt. Russell, 1 child of Capt. Jackson, and 2 children of Capt. Hamilton.
 Per *Drongan*—Capt. Siddons and Lieut. Pinson.
 Per steamer *Tenasserim*—Lieut. Fryer, Ens. Suckling, and 2 servants.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, March 23, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	1½	to	2 per cent. dis.
1829-30	1½	do.	
1841	½	do.	
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	15	do.	
1835-36	14	do.	
1843	14	do.	
5 per cent. transferable	} 9 per cent. prem.		
book debt			
Tanjore Bonds	17	do.	dis.
Bank of Madras Shares..	Par.		

BOMBAY.

THE MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL TO ADDRESS THE HON. THE GOVERNOR.

THE meeting summoned by the sheriff to do honour to the Hon. Mr. Clerk, on the evening of the 27th ultimo, was one of the most respectably and numerous attended that we have ever seen in Bombay. Amongst others present we observed the following:—Sir E. Perry, Chief Justice; Sir W. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief; Commodore Sir R. Oliver; Messrs. Bell, Le Geyt, Simpson, and Harrison, Sudder Adawlut; Mr. Gregor Grant, senior magistrate of police; Mr. Danvers, junior ditto; Mr. Rivett, sheriff; Col. Jervis, chief engineer; Major-gen. D. Barr; Brigadier Derinzy, commander of the garrison; Col. Moore, auditor-general; Col. Campbell, quartermaster-general; Col. Hancock, adjutant-general; Col. Havelock, deputy adjutant-general queen's troops; Drs. Glen and Kane, medical board; Col. Watson, artillery; Mr. C. A. Elliott, civil auditor; Mr. Le Messurier, advocate-general; Mr. W. H. Young, collector of customs; Capt. Lynch, deputy superintendent Indian navy; Capt. Robinson, marine storekeeper; Major Swanson, military board; the Venerable Archdeacon Jeffreys; the Rev. Mr. Fletcher; Mr. A. Spens, military accountant-general; Mr. D. Blane, accountant-general; Mr. A. Forbes, merchant; Messrs. Howard, Holland, and Crawford, barristers; Mr. Ravenscroft, postmaster-general; Mr. De Vitre, deputy collector of customs; Messrs. Remington, Parsons, and Cassels, merchants; Majors St. John, Holland, and Donnelly; Drs. Boyd, Impey, Morehead, Don, Carter, Rooke, and Giraud; Mr. T. J. A. Scott; Messrs. Framjee Cowasjee, Munmohundass Davidass, Manockjee Cursetjee, and Juggonath Sunkersett; Mr. Cormack, merchant; Capt. H. Barr, Capt. Forbes, Capt. Montriou, I.N. observatory; Dr. Buiet, Capt. Jenkins, I.N., naval instructor; Capt. Rowan, with a large number of other gentlemen whose names were unknown to us. For a considerable portion of the following report we are indebted to our contemporary, the *Telegraph and Courier*, of yesterday.

THE SHERIFF took the chair and said—I hold in my hand a requisition most respectably signed, with which I have complied with the greatest pleasure, although I have seldom attended a meeting with more regret than the present. (Cheers.) You will now be good enough to appoint a chairman.

Lieut-colonel JEANVIS proposed that Sir Erskine Perry should be appointed chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

SIR ERSKINE PERRY having taken the chair, thanked the meeting for the honour it had done him in calling upon him to preside. He was labouring under indisposition at that moment, and had but just concluded a very heavy session; yet he felt so much sympathy with the objects of the meeting, that he could not refuse the duty which they had called upon him to perform. He would, therefore, throw himself upon their kindness, considering the circumstances, and endeavour to perform that duty as concisely as he could. It was an ancient custom in Bombay, that on any individual who had long lived in the community, or who had held high office, leaving the country, the friends who were left behind should assemble to pay some mark of respect. To the credit of human nature it might be said that there were few men called to occupy a high station who were not able to convince their immediate circle that they were animated by good and worthy motives, or who failed in attaching to them some warm and earnest friends; and when on their departure from India their enthusiastic associates come forward with harmless exaggerations, and develop much zeal to get up a testimonial for plate or some such trumpery, although occasionally the sober-minded may smile, still they ordinarily subscribe their rupees when asked, in order to put an end to the importunity. But he apprehended, judging by his own

feelings, that a very different class of motives influenced them in paying a mark of respect to their present Governor. (Loud cheers.) He had only come to the meeting as an individual, to express his own opinion; it was but seldom, in Bombay, that one had the opportunity of doing that on public occasions, but if the opportunity was afforded for publicly expressing one's regard for private worth, and the worthy discharge of public duties (cheers), he looked upon it as a solemn duty, and hailed the occasion for performing it. He said that he had come there to express his opinion as an individual. (Cheers.) He spoke as one accustomed to weigh his words, who knew well the value of praise and blame, and did not think them to be dealt forth with levity, and he would proceed to express what his opinion was; and he expected the warmest sympathy when he came to state the grounds on which that opinion was founded. (Loud cheers.) There being no popular elements in that country, a great difference subsisted between India and England, as to the general knowledge of the acts of public men; in India the facts of the life of a public man were not known at large, nor was it necessary they should be; they were only known by a few individuals, although the general outline of most men's public career was known. Looking at the public service in this country, he did not allude to the civil, or military, or naval service, but to the service of the government of the British in the country (he need not expatiate to many of those present upon the character of that service, but in a mixed audience like that before him it might be necessary); he would hold up to the world what the service was, what it was doing, and he would say that it was the noblest service in the world. (Loud cheers.) In other countries, their own for example, the reward of eminent service was immediate—he who did good service to the state reaped his reward in the applause and good opinion of the people at large. But in that country it was very different; the acts of public men were known only to their own government, and a few friends. Men there devoted their whole lives and energies to the good of the people, the fruits of which were, perhaps, not seen for years! and they acted from the best of all motives, the approbation of their own conscience. (Loud cheers.) He had not come there to enter into speculations, or to make a speech; but he was glad of an opportunity of expressing, from what had come under his own observation in India, his sense of the worth of public men, which he had personal experience of. (Cheers.) Although the specific acts of public men were not well known, yet there was so quick a diffusion of information, that it was easy to pronounce, without mistake, the value of each individual engaged. Mr. Clerk was one of the men whose career was well known. For more than thirty years past he had been engaged in upholding the honour of the British name. Actuated by a strong feeling of his deserts, he (Sir E. Perry) had come there to state them. (Loud cheers.) It was difficult to avoid comparison with other men; but he was glad to say that since he had been in India, his experience of men in high places, devoting their lives, and faculties, and energies for the good of their country, was very great. (Cheers.) In England no virtue was allowed to exist apart from party faction; in India it was very different. The requisition expressed deep regret for the resignation of the Governor, and admiration of his distinguished Indian career. Mr. Clerk had only been fourteen months amongst them, having arrived in February or the end of January last year. In that short time, it was not to be expected that any great objects could have been achieved to completion. Sir E. Perry then alluded to the condition of Bombay at the present moment, having got all the elements of good government, quite as much as any part of our Indian possessions—a strong and impartial government—administration of law, police, roads, &c. Of course (he continued), many improvements might be made, but these did not depend so much on the authorities as on the people themselves. As regarded Mr. Clerk, they must not so much look for his public acts, as for things which, if performed, would be difficult to ascertain. One great claim he had was, that he influenced every man under his control to exert himself to the utmost, which was acknowledged by every man of noble sentiments. He was imbued with an earnest desire to further the interests of his country (cheers); and this was combined with the fullest capacity for carrying his wishes into effect with a matchless mastery—an inspiration by which he influenced every one to exert his utmost zeal, by which he animated every one to activity. He (Sir E. Perry) spoke to a few who had had an opportunity of knowing the truth of what he said. These, when they heard of his intended resignation, at once combined to give expression to their sentiments. From considerations of delicacy, it being uncertain how long Mr. Clerk would remain amongst them, they delayed the manifestation of their feelings. He rejoiced that this had been the case; for without any repressal of personal enthusiasm, the duty then about to be performed required and demanded calm deliberation, which was allowed by a few week's delay. He (Sir E. Perry) had himself

been inspired by Mr. Clerk, and could bear personal testimony to his peculiar influence; and it was with indignation that he alluded to the petty carping spirit which had been heard since the announcement of his intended resignation. It was not calumny—it was not censure; more of a depreciating, carping spirit than anything else. But he rejoiced that it had taken place; for it brought out men to tell what the former life of Mr. Clerk had been. His had been a brilliant career; he was afraid of wearying them, but must be permitted to enlarge a little on his history. Mr. Clerk was a contemporary of his valued friend Mr. Reid (who he regretted was not present on that occasion), and commenced his public life in 1817. He was first assistant magistrate, then assistant judge; next he was transferred to the secret and political department, and he acquired much experience in all those three situations. In 1822 he was under that eminent man, great warrior, and distinguished diplomatist, Sir D. Ochterlony, and so continued for several years, his services giving promise of future excellency. In 1823 we find him political agent at Bhurtpore, Delhi, and Nagpore; and from that time to 1832 performing public duties at Nagpore, the Mahratta country, and other places. In 1832 he was agent at Umballa for the Sikh provinces. Umballa was peculiarly situated; surrounded by the territories of hostile chieftains, and in the vicinity of the battlefield and the high road of armies. (Cheers.) Mr. Clerk had to deal with people who were voluptuous, grasping, and quarrelsome; but who were yet sensible to morality and honour. Their lands bordered those of a nation at that time at war with the British; and just when their hostility might have proved fatal to our rule, Mr. Clerk's exertions warded off the danger. Mr. Clerk was here most eminently successful, and the adventures which he encountered amongst the people might form subject for a romance. He was everywhere at the same time—the natives thought him ubiquitous; if a fray took place he appeared on the scene of action. He would ride in with only one attendant, and on a sorry pony, and the moment "Clerk Sahib" was heard, his influence would be felt. He reconciled angry passions, and in a short hour or two succeeded in settling their differences. While the country was the scene of battle, he rendered every assistance to the advancing army, obtaining all necessary supplies for their use; and himself riding in all directions, conveying despatches, giving information, or settling disputes. (Loud cheers.) He dwelt upon this subject, not that such things had been achieved by Mr. Clerk alone, for they were what might be accomplished by every man of energy, but to show what he had done. Sir E. Perry next referred to 1838, where no less than four distinct camps had to make their way through the country governed by Mr. Clerk, and, including the contingent of Shah Soojah, seven distinct camps. He mentioned the admirable mode in which Mr. Clerk provided for so large a number of men as they were passing through his dominions, for which one of the highest compliments was paid him by Sir Harry Fane, who said that he had "mistaken his profession—he ought to have been a soldier" (cheers); a noble compliment from a noble man. (Cheers.) Historians would probably differ from Sir H. Fane, and think that to his sedulous cultivation of the arts of peace for the six preceding years was owing the liberality which supplied so vast an army, and which astonished an old soldier like Sir H. Fane. He must hurry on: they would all recollect that our arms were victorious, and that their ally was placed upon the throne. In 1839 Runjeet Singh died; he was a man endowed with very high qualities, and at his death Mr. Clerk had to deal with a most difficult durbar. By his skilful management of the minds of men, his noble feelings, and especially his love for truth (all which might be even seen on his countenance), he obtained for the army the assistance of which it stood in need. From 1839 to 1841 Mr. Clerk's faculties were stretched to their utmost, and were eminently successful; nothing occurring to alarm the government amongst the Sikh durbar and the native chiefs under his control. In that disastrous period, in 1842,—Mr. Clerk shines forth brilliantly. There was one man, a contemporary of Mr. Clerk, and he a Bengal civilian too—a man who would adorn the military councils of any kingdom, he meant Sir William Macnaghten, who, when a discreditable treaty was proposed to him, exclaimed, "No! take that back, and tell them that death is preferable to dishonour; I defy Mahomed Ukhbar, let him come on; I stand in the name of the Lord of Hosts!" These were the memorable words of that illustrious man; and how prominently do they stand forth in contradistinction to the incapacity, he would not say cowardice, for he did not believe that cowardice could be found in the British army, displayed by others at that time. In that year, in which the finest army that ever crossed the Sutledge was destroyed, when men were growing pale, and the ablest men in British India were counselling pusillanimous measures, George Russell Clerk was there a tower of strength. (Immense cheers.) Ghuznee, and the besieged fortress of Kandahar, looked up to Mr. Clerk as to a guardian angel. But he

would dismiss the subject, for he saw one man in the room, Col. Havelock, who had played a prominent part in those sieges, whom, he was certain, gratitude would induce to come forward in order to add his testimony to the truth of what he (the Chairman) had advanced. The Sikh army was the finest in the service of any Indian power; with a park of artillery of 250 guns, and 80,000 cavalry. Nothing but the admirable conduct of one civilian, George Russell Clerk, prevented that army from aiding Mahomed Achar. Such services as these could not be passed over in silence by a government anxious to reward merit; and the envoyship of Lahore, and government of the North Western Provinces, evinced the gratitude and confidence of government towards Mr. Clerk. In the latter government, his activity was the same as ever; but man is mortal, and ten years of extraordinary excitement had their effect on the frame of Mr. Clerk, who was obliged to give way. His failure of health was completed by a fall from his horse at Simla. In 1844 he was forced to quit the scene of his labours, and he retired to England a confirmed invalid. In 1845, an anxious period in India, what did the government in England? The Court of Directors sent at once to Mr. Clerk, who was then at Leamington, and begged and implored him to return to the scene of his labours. He was at that time very ill; his doctor told him that to return to India was to meet certain death; but he said that if his life was necessary for the public service, that life should be given. (Loud cheers.) He was driven back to England before he could reach India, and when he did arrive, the urgent necessity for his services in the Punjab had ceased. A grateful government rewarded the man who, of all others, had rendered the most signal services, with a seat in the supreme council at Calcutta, and very shortly afterwards with the governorship of Bombay. Thus in a few years the highest offices were conferred upon him within the power of the Court of Directors to bestow—the governorship of the north-western provinces, a seat in the supreme council, and the governorship of Bombay. The question that day was, whether the men of Bombay, having heard the facts of Mr. Clerk's career, were prepared to express loudly their regret at his departure, and their admiration of his history. Having thus stated the question to be determined, he would proceed to the cause of Mr. Clerk's departure. It was rarely permitted to narrate in public, details obtained in private intercourse, which were sacred, but as so doing would place a great man in a still more honourable light, he would state what he knew, in reply to the idle rumours which had been bruited about, and which were incidental to a large gossiping community. Mr. Clerk never thought of personal inconvenience, or personal health. There were some who supposed that dissensions with his council caused his departure; a more able council, consisting of such men as Mr. Reid and Mr. Willoughby, and the gallant officer on his right, Sir Willoughby Cotton (cheers) was not to be found. Differences of opinion occurred, and were to be expected; but they were the differences of ingenuous and able men, who had but one and the same object in view—the public weal. Mr. Clerk was afraid of himself, others said. He (Mr. Clerk) had so chivalrous a notion of the duties of a governor, to go about and see everything with his own eyes, that of the twenty-four hours of the day there were very few which were not devoted to the public service. Duty is paramount with him. Many men, he was afraid he himself would have been of the number, would have pursued a different course, and, suffering from illness, would have eased themselves of a portion of their duties. Mr. Clerk had *carte blanche* from the Court of Directors to do what he liked for the care of his health; he might have taken a year's absence, and proceeded to the Neigherries or elsewhere, but directly he felt that he could not do what he thought a Governor ought to do, he sent in an unqualified request to be allowed to resign. No one could doubt the loss they were sustaining in Mr. Clerk's departure. They were met there to do him honour by a spontaneous expression of their sentiments. Men of independence—some who, like himself, had attained the summit of their profession, and arrived at the conclusion of their career—had come there to say that Mr. Clerk had done his duty, and to thank him for it. He had unfortunately alluded too much to his own opinions, but he rejoiced to find that his opinions were those of the community. In conclusion, he would venture to observe that the inhabitants of Bombay, in seeking to do honour this day to such a man as George Clerk, were doing honour to themselves, by shewing that they could sympathise with and appreciate those noble aspirations for the public service which shone forth through the whole of his career. (The hon. gentleman was loudly and repeatedly cheered during the whole of his address.)

Lieut. colonel JERVIS moved—

1. That the resignation, by the honourable George Russell Clerk, of the government of this presidency, is viewed with deep regret by the inhabitants of Bombay.

Mr. LE MESSURIE (the advocate-general) rose and said he had

the honour of seconding this resolution, and in selecting a military man to be the mover of it, he thought the selection an appropriate one, as the career of Mr. Clerk had been as much of a military as a political character. From what they had just heard of that career, from the splendid address of the chairman, he was confident that there was no one present who belonged to the civil service but must be proud that such a man as Mr. Clerk was a member of their body. (Hear, hear.) Commencing his political career in the school, and under the tutelage, as it were, of that celebrated man Sir David Ochterlony, whose skill in Indian diplomacy was unequalled; after filling various political offices in different parts of India, as Ajmeer, Nagpore, Delhi, Bhurtpore, &c., he was ultimately appointed successively to the high posts of political agent at Umballah, with the supervision of the protected Sikh states, Governor-general's agent N. W. frontier, envoy to Lahore, governor of Agra, member of the Supreme Council of India, and governor of Bombay. These honours and high places could not have been bestowed upon any man from the mere love and exercise of patronage, from interest or friendship with men in power; but on Mr. Clerk these were conferred as the acknowledgments paid to his great and eminent services, and of which the address of the chairman had given the meeting so full an account. They would probably hear from one present, and whom the chairman had alluded to (Col. Havelock), many particulars of interest relating to Mr. Clerk, in the military scenes to which he, Col. H., had been an eye witness, and in which he bore a part; but, from what they had heard, many (Mr. Le Messurier) thought could not fail to recognise in Mr. Clerk, a striking resemblance to a man who had been formerly a governor of Bombay—not for the short period we were to be allowed to have Mr. Clerk with us, but for many years—a resemblance which, since Mr. Clerk had been among us, had not only been felt, but made the subject of remark in private; the resemblance was to that idol of governors, Mountstuart Elphinstone (this name called forth loud cheers). Both had been distinguished alike for possessing the qualities and energies of a soldier as much as of a statesman. If Mr. Clerk had performed deeds which more properly belonged to a military man, who did not recollect the military exploits of Mr. Elphinstone in the Deccan war and at the battle of Kirkee, at which he was present and took so prominent a part—which led to the defeat and final dethronement of the Peishwa. And in their political capacities, if Mr. Elphinstone was distinguished at the courts of native princes for his skill and talent, and especially did they appear in the darbar of the Peishwa, they saw the like diplomatic talents exhibited by Mr. Clerk in after years at the different durbars where he had been employed, and which he had to manage and direct; but the resemblance between these two great men did not cease here; and Mr. Le Messurier went on to pursue the parallel at some length, remarking on even the figure and appearance of the two as being not altogether unlike—their urbanity and courtesy of manners—their frank and easy demeanour, and readiness of access to all, and abstinence in each from every thing like shrouding himself in mystery and a cold reserve, which made all inferiors who approached him feel that they were addressed not so much by a governor as a man of feelings, of flesh and blood like themselves. Who had not felt this in his intercourse with Mr. Clerk? And if in his private character and in private society he had exhibited such traits, was it not a pledge that he would carry the like gentle, as well as high, feeling and spirit in his public and official intercourse with those under him. He (Mr. Le Messurier) was not about to remark on anything affecting the government. This was somewhat delicate ground, and the occasion did not require it; he did not mean to advert to the acts of Mr. Clerk's government, but only to the manner of his government—not to what he had done, but how he had done it; and he would ask every one of those who heard him, he would ask any functionary of government, from the highest subordinate to the lowest, whether during the short reign of Mr. Clerk, short as it had been, whether one and all had not felt the high tone of Mr. Clerk's administration of the government, and whether it had not inspired a confidence and infused a spirit and energy into the minds of every man to do his duty, feeling confident that there would be no wanton and unnecessary interference, and that allowance would be made for errors and the difficulties of new situations, and that duty, if performed, would be appreciated? Allusion had been made as to the real cause of Mr. Clerk's resignation of the government, which the chairman had referred to and explained. He (Mr. Le Messurier) knew nothing of the secret reasons, if any there were, which had led to the step; but this he knew, and all knew, that Mr. Clerk's health was failing, and had been for some time, as was visible to all; and his retirement from the Agra government, under similar circumstances, was a ground for presuming that the like, and no other, cause, induced him to give up the government of Bombay. Both governments had been of about the same short duration—and ill health, increased by the severe

accident that befel him in the falling off his horse, made him quit his Agra government—being too high-minded to retain office, feebly and languidly to carry on its duties, with weakened powers, merely for the sake of its emoluments and advantages. After a few short months Mr. Clerk, they saw, was obliged to resign another government, that of Bombay; and notwithstanding the pressing desire of his superiors (the Court of Directors) for him to continue, which the chairman had alluded to, he is found too conscientious and high-minded to retain his brilliant post with its emoluments and patronage, while in return he finds he can give but debilitated health to carry on the government with the efficiency and vigour it requires. There was one hope left, that, though about so soon to leave India, Mr. Clerk perhaps might not be lost to it for ever. In both his governments he had not enjoyed, nor had the countries or people under them enjoyed, the benefit of the usual tour of service allowed to governors of five years—indeed, not more than a fourth in either; and if, after a few years' residence in Europe, his health should be reinstated, not only would he have a claim to complete his unexpired tours, but his superiors would be too desirous of availing themselves of his service for employ again in one of their governments. (Hear, hear, hear.) He would now conclude; and he was sure the meeting would be unanimous in joining in the resolution he held in his hand, which was the expression of their regret at the approaching departure of Mr. Clerk. His distinguished career, that had been so fully enlarged upon by the Chairman, had excited all their admiration, but for his part it was not so much acts of a brilliant nature, which call forth loud hurras and noisy plaudits, which were most worthy of admiration and of value in Mr. Clerk's character, but it was those qualities which had found their way to their hearts, and by which Mr. Clerk had bound himself to them by the magic tie of sympathy; and he (Mr. Le Messurier) was sure that there was not one at the meeting who did not feel, in the words of the resolution, deep regret at Mr. Clerk's resignation of the government, and that they would express that regret in the address that would shortly be proposed, and shew they could not allow such a man to leave them "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung."—The speaker sat down amidst loud cheering.

A. BELL, Esq., moved—

2. That this meeting entertains a lively conviction that the continuance of Mr. Clerk's government for the full usual period would have been attended with great benefit to the community.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

P. W. LE GEY, Esq., moved—

3. That the following address, embodying the above resolutions, be adopted by the meeting, and be left at the Town Hall for signature.

"TO THE HONOURABLE GEORGE RUSSELL CLERK, ESQ.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, &c. &c. &c.

"HONOURABLE SIR,—We, the inhabitants of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, have unanimously resolved to express to you the deep regret which we entertain at your having felt yourself compelled to resign the government of this presidency.

"Our regret becomes more poignant from having learned that the state of your health no longer enables you to devote that unceasing attention to the high duties of your office which you have hitherto exacted from yourself; and though we have sometimes conceived that a lofty sense of the obligations incumbent upon you has impelled you to make sacrifices for the public service greater than are demanded from any individual, we cannot fail to recognise in the resolution of your excellency to abandon the brilliant position and wide sphere of action which the government of this presidency affords, the same disregard of personal motives and self devotion to the public cause which have hitherto secured you the admiration and regard of all who have witnessed your career in India.

"Many considerations restrain us in our present relation to your excellency from attempting to signalize those high qualities for government which have induced the Court of Directors to place under your rule successively the north-western provinces and the presidency of Bombay,—a mark of high trust hitherto unexampled; but at this moment, when your excellency is on the eve of retiring into private life, amidst the sorrow which the occurrence excites, we feel that we may, without indelicacy, permit ourselves the privilege of recording thus publicly our feelings towards you, and our gratitude for the selection that was made with regard to this presidency.

"The few brief months which your excellency has passed amongst us have possibly not enabled you to give any considerable impetus to the slow march of improvement in the wide, and in many parts wild countries committed to your charge, but the period has been all-sufficient to implant deeply in our bosoms the conviction that had your government extended over the usual term,

your beneficent rule would have made itself sensible in the remotest quarter of the presidency, encouraging in each branch of the service that zeal which is requisite for the performance of noble deeds, and thus producing such a healthful action of the government upon the whole mass of the community, as would have made your name, like that of Mountstuart Elphinstone, a familiar topic in the mouths of a grateful people, not slow to recognise, nor reluctant to applaud, the qualities distinguishing a wise statesman and a high-souled English gentleman.

"In conclusion, we would only give utterance to our earnest hopes that a short residence in Europe may restore you to the full possession of your health, and that those faculties which have called forth our spontaneous homage this day, may again be exerted at no distant period in some suitable public sphere."

Mr. LE GEYT said that the address embraced the subjects of the two resolutions which they had just passed, viz., admiration of Mr. Clerk's character, and regret at his departure. The former had been so ably expressed to them by the chairman, that few words were wanted from him to support the opinion that Mr. Clerk's excellence in Bombay, while practising the arts of peace, was not less than elsewhere in a time of anarchy and war. No measure of philanthropy or benevolence was ever represented to him that did not meet with his approbation. He instilled energy and zeal into every department of the service, and acknowledged the display of talents in a manner that was grateful to those who experienced it. The feeling of enthusiastic zeal and pride in the service of Government which existed in Elphinstone's time, had been revived under the government of Mr. Clerk; nor was it extraordinary: what greater encouragement to exertion than to know that it would be appreciated by a man like Mr. Clerk! (Applause.) Alas, that he was so soon to leave them! He rejoiced to believe that his mantle rested upon able men. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Le Geyt then read the address, which was handed to the chairman, who immediately signed it; followed by Sir Willoughby Cotton, Mr. Le Messurier, and others.*

Lieut.-colonel H. HAVELOCK seconded the resolution, and, after reading it, said that, in placing it on the table, he should have considered that his duty was done, had he not been forcibly reminded of the many years which he had served on and near that frontier with which Mr. Clerk's name—whose expected departure from amongst them they were met this evening to lament—was so proudly and indisputably connected. (Hear, hear, from the chairman.) He did not, indeed, feel that it was necessary for him to make a speech in that hall, for the object of a speech is to bring over to the opinion of the speaker those who entertain sentiments adverse to his own; but he felt that all whom he was addressing were of one heart and mind, and of his own way of thinking, on this occasion. But after having been so long employed in and beyond the north-western provinces of India, with which Mr. Clerk's fame was associated, he should appear to himself to be guilty of an act of desertion of a cause in which he had been many years embarked, if he lent his hand to placing simply the resolution on record without a word of comment. Reverting to the affairs of the north-west, in connection with which Mr. Clerk had distinguished himself, he was reminded of the very strong expression which one of the ablest and most energetic Governor-general India ever had, advisedly used to the Governor of Jellalabad at the period of his recrossing the Sutledge—"I have pronounced it," said his lordship, "and I have written it, and I now say it again, that the defence of Jellalabad was the salvation of India." Now it might appear egotistical in him to bring this saying to mind, since he happened himself to be engaged in the enterprise, were it not for the object with which he adverted to this memorable defence. Indeed, for his own part, he was free to confess that he took a somewhat soberer view of the achievements than his lordship had done. That could hardly, after all, merit the name of a vigorous siege, in the sequel of which the garrison shewed themselves able to sally forth and defeat in open field the army which for six months had boasted of blockading it. But there were considerations connected with the recent past and the hopes of the future, which gave a value to this defence far beyond its character as a mere military operation. Even regarded as such, however, it was not without its hazards and difficulties. The garrison was deficient in one of the main sinews of war—it had no treasure. It was in want of provisions. Its ammunition would not have sufficed for three such engagements as effected its liberation. It could obtain no further supply. Under its very walls 6,000 of as fine troops as ever marched out of India had been destroyed. Their general and his principal officers were prisoners of war. The families of some of its leaders, and others, were captives in the hands of the enemy. One solitary officer escaping from the slaughter, had brought the tidings of this great disaster to its gates. At one period its defences were smitten

down in a moment by a tremendous convulsion of nature—an earthquake. In the midst of such events, and the forebodings to which they were calculated to give birth, it may be supposed that the governor cast many an anxious look towards India for succour and reinforcements. Between it and the Sutlej was a chain of mountains, every defile of which was strongly guarded by a race of warriors, by nature and habit eminently hardy and predatory, and at this moment wrought up to a pitch of phrenzied resistance by the fanatic exhortations of their mollans, who had preached up a religious war and a struggle of extermination against the unbelievers. "Now, of the defenders of Jellalabad," said the Lieut.-col., "Sir Robert Sale, Col. Dennie, and greater than either—greater than any and all that fought for the defence of that old wall—Major G. Broadfoot, are in their graves! But if it were possible to recal them (for the sake of India would it were!), or if I could summon round this table my surviving comrades of Jellalabad, by acclamation they would corroborate that which I now tell you—that in moments such as I have endeavoured to describe, the hopes and expectations of this garrison of succour from beyond the Sutlej were mainly built on the energy, perseverance, and address, of him who is known by you, gentlemen, and admired by you, as the governor of Bombay, but who was best known to that garrison, as he will probably, too, be best known in history, by the title of George Clerk of Umballah." The Lieutenant-Colonel added, that he would only trespass on their time by adducing one other instance out of very many, in which the talents of Mr. Clerk had been conspicuous on the north western frontier. He alluded to his management with reference to the retrieving, or avenging army, as it had been called, of Sir George Pollock, at the end of the Afghan drama. He would not detain them by relating how greatly this force owed its very existence to the firm counsel of Mr. Clerk; he should be led too much into detail if he described the extent to which he aided its advance to Cabool; he would not attempt to point out at length the way in which his efforts kept open the communications between Ferozepore and Jellalabad, whilst the armies of Nott and Pollock were engaged in the operations which terminated in the re-capture of Ghuznee and Cabool. He would advert to the period when our forces were retracing their steps towards India through the Punjaub. The numbers, the discipline, the formidable material, and the singular intrepidity of the Khalsa troops were now no longer matters of opinion and conjecture, but of history, and dearly bought experience. Now, he would put the question, surrounded by men eminently qualified to give a discriminating answer to it—What might have been the probable consequences if the sixty thousand men, and two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, which afterwards, in 1845, poured across the Sutlej into the British dominions, had been suddenly thrust between the separated brigades of the forces of Nott and Pollock whilst engaged in crossing the five rivers? Might not a blow have been struck before the 12,000 men of the army of reserve could have come to the rescue, which would have shaken our Indian Empire to its centre? Now that the Lahore Durbar was at this period faithful to its engagements, and resisted all temptations to engage in the criminal enterprise into which it was afterwards led, is to be mainly attributed, under Providence, to the influence and dexterous management of Mr. George Clerk. He thanked the meeting for its patient and kind attention, and trusted that the remarks which he had made had sufficed to establish the claim to a recognition of important public services put forth in the address read to the meeting by Mr. Le Geyt.

The CHAIRMAN, in putting the resolution, remarked that it had been moved most ably by Mr. Le Geyt, and seconded in a manner which brought it home to the feelings of the meeting.

A. FORBES, Esq., moved—

4. That the chairman, the movers and seconders of the resolutions, and any other gentleman who may desire to attend, be appointed to wait on the governor with the address on any day that his Excellency shall please to name.

JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esq., in seconding the resolution, moved that the address should be translated into two vernacular languages, the Mahratti and Guzeratti, in order that the natives might fully comprehend what they were to sign. He expressed great pleasure in taking a part in the proceedings.

Sir E. PERRY said that it was an admirable amendment, or rather aid to the resolution, and thanks were due to Juggonath for suggesting it.

The resolution was then carried unanimously, with the addition proposed by Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq.

Sir WILLOUGHBY COTTON moved—

5. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. Sir Erskine Perry, for his able conduct in the chair.

Major LE GRAND JACOB, in seconding the resolution, said that he agreed with the advocate-general as to the high tone of Mr.

* 138 signatures,—the majority of which were those of natives,—were affixed, after the meeting, in the Town-hall.

Clerk's government, and the spirit he had infused into all employed under him, and that he hoped the "Mofussilites" would have an opportunity of signing the address. He was himself a Mofussilite, and could speak to Mr. Clerk's noble character and the advantages of his administration.

Sir E. PERRY having returned thanks, the meeting separated.—*Times*, April 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

DEATH OF SIR ROGER DE FARIA.—It is with unfeigned regret we have to announce the demise, on the evening of Wednesday last, of almost the only Portuguese gentlemen in Bombay who mingled in general society, or was generally known to the community. Sir Roger de Faria was in his earlier days actively engaged in commerce. He was distinguished for his blandness of manners, benevolence of disposition, and uprightness of character. In 1843 he lost his only son, John de Faria, of the customs department, who, having met with a severe fall, was seized with lockjaw and cut off in the prime of life. Sir Roger de Faria had early in life contracted an intimacy with Sir James Jejeebhoy, and as fortune continued to smile more blandly on the affairs of the Parsee than the Christian knight, the latter found he had cause of more than sympathy with the prosperity of the former. The dispositions of Sir Roger were not less generous than those of his friend, to whose goodness he was often indebted for the means of indulging them as he desired. As the funeral party collected on Thursday evening to bear the body of their friend to its last resting-place, there were probably few who sorrowed more deeply or sincerely than the large band of mendicants—the poor and aged, the halt, blind, and lame—who now sat by the door of the house from which for many a year they had been accustomed to receive their weekly dole. Sir Roger had enjoyed good health and excellent spirits to the close; he was present at a large evening party at the Honourable Mr. Reid's little more than a week before his demise. He seems to have been carried off by cramp in the stomach: his loss is generally and deeply regretted. He had attained the almost patriarchal age of fourscore years.—*Times*, March 18.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.—We have already noticed several of the arrangements in contemplation on the retirement of the Hon. the Governor—and of the staff officers who proceed to Europe by the next steamer. We have several blanks to fill up, and may now lay the whole before the reader. The names in italics are those of gentlemen spoken of for the appointments we have assigned them, in reference to which we speak on rumour only.—On the staff of the Hon. the Governor: Colonel Ashburnham, vice Captain Chamberlain, who returns to Bengal. *Captain D'Arcy* and *Lieutenant McMahon* are understood to continue on the staff. Captain French, private secretary, town major, vice Colonel Bruce Seton, who returns to Europe on the 1st of April. Dr. Straker, garrison surgeon, Surat, medical storekeeper, vice Dr. Don, who returns to Europe on the 1st of April. Major Willoughby, fort adjutant, and secretary to the clothing board, agent for the manufacture of gunpowder, retaining the secretaryship of the Clothing Board, vice Major Coghlan, returning to Europe on the 1st of April. (Major Willoughby held this appointment in 1840, during the absence of Major Jacob at the Cape.) Captain Parr, barrack-master, fort adjutant, vice Major Willoughby. *Lieutenant Walker*, *quartermaster Marine Battalion*, barrackmaster, vice Parr. Captain Glass, brigade major artillery, secretary to the Select Artillery Committee, vice Major Coghlan. The return of Lieutenant Marriott to Europe creates a vacancy in the secretaryship of the Military Board, under the works department.—*Ibid*.

PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGINEERING.—The Board of Education has, we understand, determined to recommend that no professor of engineering shall be appointed for the present in room of Lieutenant Marriott, proceeding home, the pupils already instructed not having been provided for by government. In the education report, referred to in another article, it was stated that education was mainly prized by native youths as the means of securing small government appointments; that the Elphinstone College, in fact, was the porch to the Secretariat, and that unless for the hope of reaching a place in the latter, the former would be very little cared about. So here we have another illustration of the thoroughly fallacious principles on which we are advancing in the hope of promoting intellectual elevation and culture; our youths having no notion of engineering or any other branch of knowledge, save that which will improve their incomes.—*Ibid*.

ILLNESS OF THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, we are sorry to learn, been suffering

severely from fever: he is now somewhat recovered.—*Ibid*. March 22.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR FOR THE HILLS.—The Hon. the Governor and staff left Bombay for the Hills at three o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, under the customary salute. They reached Nagotana about ten o'clock at night, and arrived at Mahar about ten next morning, all well. They were to proceed up the Ghaut without delay, and would reach most likely early in the afternoon.—*Ibid*.

GENERAL BARR.—Major-General D. Barr, lately appointed to the command of the southern division of the army in room of General Hughes, arrived at the Presidency from Deesa on the 23rd instant, en route to Belgium.—*Ibid*, March 25.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proceeds about the 1st proximo by steamer to Mhar, for the Mahabuleshwar Hills. We regret to learn that he has been of late suffering severely from erysipelas in the face.—*Ibid*.

RETIREMENT OF DR. KANE.—Dr. Kane, we understand, retires from the Medical Board and returns to Europe on the 15th proximo, in consequence of declining health. In the regular course of gradation this ought to have advanced our worthy assayer-master to the rank of superintending-surgeon. The peculiarities attendant on this gentleman's position, in not being removable from his appointment, or required to proceed on regimental duty, we have reason to believe interfere with his promotion, independent of the G. O. of 15th June, 1835, and so Dr. Montgomery gets the step: and in the same category stand Drs. Gibson and Doig, who, if promotion continues to go on as it has recently done, ought to begin to think of getting themselves into regimental training without delay.—*Ibid*.

SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL.—We have received from a correspondent in the far north west, the following letter in reference to Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, who certainly has not been amongst the spoiled children of fortune in the rewards he has received.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY TIMES.

SIR,—Would not much greater credit be reflected on Mr. Hume, if instead of reviving the discussion of useless and stale subjects, such as the claims of the defunct Rajah of Sattara, he directed the attention of ministers to public servants of the state who have suffered from injustice or neglect? He would not only by such conduct confer a favour on the individuals themselves, but also on the public at large. The army affords pitiable instances of the ingratitude with which public benefactors are treated. Witness the case of Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell. This officer, as is well known, earned the greatest distinction in the Peninsular campaign and at Waterloo. He lost a limb, and shed much blood at different periods of this war. He repaired to India in 1837, as if not content with the laurels he had already acquired. In the first Afghan war he commanded the cavalry division of the army of the Indus, and was present at Ghuznee. For his services in this war he received the express thanks of the House of Commons. In the Gwalior Campaign he again participated, occupying the post of general of cavalry. At Marahajpore he was struck by a ball, which had luckily spent its strength. During the last Sikh campaign, he was again at the head of the cavalry, and acquired everlasting renown at Sohraon, where he particularly distinguished himself. He discovered an opening in the intrenchment by which the cavalry entered, and was himself the first man to cross the ditch in face of the enemy. Whilst leading the dragoons among the enemy's guns, he had several narrow escapes. How happens it that this one-armed hero has received no other reward for his services than the thanks of Parliament? The latter is by no means substantial. Here is a proof how little merit avails against interest! O mores! This English Murat is left to pine in India, without honour, without a regiment, even without thanks! He has been upwards of forty-six years in the service. There was a report that the Governorship of Gibraltar was to be conferred on him. Why should it not be the case? Alas! he has no friend or relative in the ministry! Lord John Russell is a patriotic minister; why does he not increase his popularity by doing justice to a neglected though celebrated veteran?

March 15th, 1848.

A REFORMER.

—*Ibid*, March 29.

ILLNESS OF MR. J. WRIGHT.—Mr. J. Wright, of the house of W. Nicol and Co., who has for some days been suffering from a very severe attack of fever, is, we rejoice to learn, now considered out of danger. This is scarcely a public event, but Mr. Wright is so generally well-known, and so highly esteemed, that we shall, we trust, be excused alluding to his indisposition when

the intimation that it has abated will be so generally gratifying.—*Ibid.*

THE HOT WEATHER.—The hot weather has, we fear, now fairly set in—the thermometer ranging from 78 to 81°, sometimes reaching 80° so early as 8 A. M. The wind has once more become damp and southerly, so as to threaten us with showers of rain: the feeling of the air is steamy, sickly, and uncomfortable. The same singular meteorological phenomena appear to have presented themselves at Nassick which we experienced here a week since.—*Ibid.*

THE SAME SUBJECT.—The weather continues intensely hot for March: yesterday the thermometer was 83° at sunrise, and 87° at twilight. The wind was southerly most of the day, and excessively damp. Parties connected with the household or staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief have more than ordinary reason to congratulate themselves on the opportunity afforded them of visiting the hills.—*Ibid.*, April 1.

MOFUSSIL.

CANDRISH.—*Coal.*—We have been favoured with the following account of varieties of coal found in different parts of Candrish, &c., which at present will be of interest to our readers:—

“Borda coal has a foliated character; masses, in form approaching to trapezoidal; readily frangible; lamellæ easily separated; cross fracture more brittle than ductile. Colour, dull iron black: fresh fracture darker, and with semi-metallic lustre. Soils much, and has, here and there, iridescence. Burns slowly with flame, a dark yellow smoke and bituminous smell; crackles slightly, and cakes if powdered and wetted before ignition.

Spec. gravity of coal ...	...	1.297
Ditto do. of its coke ...	...	1.363

Residue after combustion equal to 36 per cent. This, however, would be much diminished when used in large furnaces, as the combustion would then be more completed. Carburetted hydrogen is abundantly yielded, and has considerable illuminating power without the aid of purification.

“Gurrawarra coal resembles in many points Glance coal, passing into slaty glance coal. Plates have a ligneous texture, are sonorous somewhat when struck, tougher than the foregoing species, and indeterminate angular. Principal fracture imperfectly conchoidal; cross fracture uneven and slaty; colour, uniform dark dead black, with but little partial and resinous lustre. Soils less than the Borda coal; burns with diminished smoke, smell, flame, and energy than the above.

Spec. gravity of the coal ...	...	1.499
Ditto do. of its coke ...	...	1.102

Residue after combustion 38 per cent. The same remark will apply regarding its more perfect combustion in large furnaces. Its gas is yielded less abundantly, and is less pure than that from the Borda (or Lonadeh) coal.”—*Times*, March 22.

KULLADGHEE.—*Death of Ensign F. W. Crookshank, 6th M.N.I., from the Sting of a Scorpion.*—A young officer of the name of Crookshank, on his way from Bellary to Bombay, was, when between Badamee and Kulladghee, stung by a scorpion, which being killed was found full of young ones. A tight ligature was bound round the arm to prevent the venom rising, which bandage the young officer cut off from inability to bear the pain of its pressure. This occurred after dark on the evening of the 7th or 8th, and during the night Mr. Crookshank became so ill as to resolve to ride into Kulladghee for medical aid. His strength failed him at a village within but four miles of the station, to which he sent for a dooley and a doctor, but by some delay the former did not bring him in to Kulladghee until late in the afternoon of the day, and the latter did not consider the case of sufficient importance to warrant his attendance—an apothecary being sent. When the young man arrived, he was delirious: he continued so at intervals for twelve hours, and at four in the morning he breathed his last. The medical officer reporting favourably on his previous health, and that the venom in this reptile, big with young, being in a high state of activity, caused his death. On a *post-mortem* examination the lungs appeared mottled on the surface, and were filled with serous infiltration. His breathing had been difficult previous to his death, but of his danger he had not the remotest apprehension. It strikes me as a curious case, more especially in one strong, healthy, young, and of fine proportions—nearly six feet in height; but it is a popular belief in the deadly activity of poison in the female, which prevails, which has occasioned me to forward the above melancholy details.—*Ibid.*, March 18.

NEILGHERRIES.—*Death of Col. Conyngham.*—It is with sincere regret we announce the death of Lieut. Col. Charles John Conyngham, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, which took place at the Neilgherries on the 19th instant. The deceased had for some

time been suffering from severe illness, and on the 20th November last proceeded on sick leave to Ootacamund. Colonel Conyngham entered the army as a cornet in 1817, and obtained his lieutenant-colonelcy in March, 1841. He accompanied the 1st regiment of cavalry as major throughout the first Afghan campaign under Lord Keane, and was, as a matter of course, present at the assault and capture of Ghuznee on the 23rd July, and at the occupation of Cabool on the 7th August, 1839—for which he received a medal in common with the whole army.—*Ibid.*, March 29.

NERBUDDA.—*Coal.*—We shall, we trust, by and bye be able to lay in order before our readers the particulars, which we receive bit by bit, and publish as they reach, in reference to the coal on the Nerbudda, and the operations and investigations connected therewith, undertaken at the suggestion of the Indore resident, to whom in this and many other kindred matters Government is under the deepest obligations. By our latest letters from this quarter we learn that coal at the pit's mouth may be sold to advantage at nine annas a ton,—a price which sufficiently indicates the extraordinary facility with which it may be worked. It is hoped that it may be brought to Bombay so as successfully to compete with English coal, and when we keep in view that our cheapest coal here hardly ever falls under Rs. 12,—Rs. 10, Rs. 5, leaves a large margin for conveyance charges. Four hundred maunds having been turned out have reached the Nerbudda banks in safety, and will be put on board boats without delay by Messrs. Johnston and Fenwick, who will take charge of it to Bombay. The boats will have water enough even at this season until they reach Hirun Phall, where they will require to be unloaded; the coal must be carried from this in carts to a place near Tulluckwara, there being an excellent carriage road all the way. Here it will be shipped for Bombay, and may, as already stated, be in all probability disposed of to good advantage at prices under those charged for English coal.—*Ibid.*, April 1.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. W. H. WALTON, 29TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, March 20, 1848.—At an European general court-martial assembled at Bombay, on Thursday, March 23, 1848, and of which Lieut. Col. A. S. H. Aplin, H.M. 86th regt., is president, Lieut. W. H. Walton, 29th N.I., was tried on the following charge, viz:—

Lieut. W. H. Walton, of the 29th Regt. N. I., arraigned by order of the brigadier commanding the garrison of Bombay, on the following charge, viz:—

1st Charge.—For having at Bombay, on Feb. 23, 1848, committed wilful and corrupt perjury, in having then and there wilfully and knowingly given false testimony on oath, before the venerable Henry Jeffreys, Archdeacon of Bombay, and diocesan of Bombay, in one of the documents required to be deposed to, in obtaining a license of marriage between him, the said Lieut. W. H. Walton, and a person therein named as Ellen Julia Veronica Anglahm, by then and there jointly swearing with the said person that he verily believed that there was no let or impediment of precontract, kindred, alliance, or any other lawful cause whatever, or any suit pending in any ecclesiastical court, to bar or hinder the preceding of the said marriage, whereas he, the said Lieut. W. H. Walton, well knew that the person named Ellen Julia Veronica Anglahm, in the aforesaid document, was the lawful wife of Manoel Edward De Souza, then alive, and residing in Bombay.

2nd Charge.—For most disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Bombay, on the morning of Feb. 23, 1848, when informed by Major Gidley, his immediate commanding officer, at the regimental orderly room, of the reports which had reached him (Major Gidley) in respect to his (Lieut. Walton's) intended marriage, knowingly falsely asserted that there was no truth in the same, thereby intending to deceive Major Gidley.

(Signed) T. GIDLEY, Major Comdg., 28th regt. N.I.
Bombay, March 1, 1848.

Adjutant-general's Office, Bombay, 7th March, 1848.

By order of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed),

H. HANCOCK, Lieut.-col., Act. Adjt.-gen. of the Army.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decisions:—**Finding.**—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. W. H. Walton, of the 29th regt. N.I., is

Not Guilty of the 1st charge,

Not Guilty of the 2nd charge

preferred against him, and does therefore acquit him, the said

Lieut. W. H. Walton, of the 29th regt. N.I., of all and every part of the charges.

Bombay, March 27, 1848.

(Signed)

J. WRAY, Lieut. 25th regt. N.I., offg. Judge Advocate.

(Signed)

A. S. H. APLIN, Lieut.-col., 86th Royals and President.
(Confirmed.)

(Signed)

WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut.-gen., Commander-in-Chief
Bombay Army.

The prisoner, Lieut. W. H. Walton, is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHUR, E. to offic as clerk to court of requests dur. abs. of John ston, March 14; assd. ch. of the off. March 16.
BELL, W. W. ass. ch. of app. of coll. of Dharwar, March 11.
BETTINGTON, A. to act as dept. coll. of continental customs and excise, ass. ch. of office, March 28.
BROWN, F. L. to be clerk of court of petty sessions in suc. to Archer, res. March 28.
COLES, G. coll. of Sholapoor, permitted to remain in his districts until March 15.
COMPTON, S. ecclesiastical registrar and exam. in equity of supreme court, and common assignee of court for relief of insolvent debtors, res. ch. of apps. March 13.
DAVIES, J. M. coll. of Broach, to continue on deputation until the close of the season.
ELLIOT, E. E. civ. aud. and mint mr. res. ch. of office, Feb. 19.
ELPHINSTONE, A. assd. ch. of the off. of coll. of Candesh, Mar. 10.
ERSKINE, C. J. dep. sec. to gov. will conduct duties of the revenue and financial depts. at the presidency dur. abs. of E. H. Goldsmid with the governor, March 16.
FAWCETT, E. G. res. ch. of the Ahmednuggur collectorate, Mar. 17.
GOLDSMID, H. E. sec. to gov. in the revenue and financial depts. will accompany the hon. the governor into the Mahabuleshwar hills as sec. in attendance, and in ch. of all civil depts. March 16.
INVERARITY, G. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Kan'esh, placed in ch. of districts of Chalisgaon, Malligum, Baglan, and Pimpulnair, from Nov. 25.
JONES, A. W. dep. coll. of continental customs and excise, del. over ch. of his off. to A. Stewart, April 25.
LEIGHTON, D. C. R. assd. ch. of his appt. of acting asst. judge and sess. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, March 2.
MALET, A. chief sec. to gov. and sec. in the secret and political dept. will conduct the duties of the military and marine depts. at presidency dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Melvill with the governor.
RIVETT, L. C. C. asst. ch. of app. of 3rd mag. of police.
ROGERS, A. acting 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, placed in temp. ch. of districts of Jamboosur and Ahmode, March 24.
SHOWELL, R. H. to be uncovenanted asst. to the sec. to Gov. in the territorial and financial depts. March 16.
STEWART, P. coll. of Surat, to rem. in the districts on deputation for a further period of 4 mo. March 20.
STEWART, A. rec. ch. of off. of dep. coll. of continental customs and excise fr. A. W. Jones, April 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JONES, A. W. 2 years to Europe.
KETTERER, O. W. 18mo. fr. April 1, to England.
WARDEN, A. B. 1 mo. fr. April 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COOK, Brev. G. res. ch. of duties as junior minister of St. Andrew's Church, Feb. 25.
GIBSON, Rev. J. D. to be chapl. of Hyderabad in Scinde, and to visit Ko'ree, March 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHURCHILL, Rev. J. asst. chapl. at Sholapoor, 2 mo. to the Mahabuleshwar hills.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. 1st co. 4th batt. art. to vet. ch. of horses att. to the battery at Shikarpore dur. abs. of Capt. Turnbull.
BAIGRIE, Ens. R. att. to do duty with 18th N.I. and to join on exp. of leave of abs. March 31.
BROOKE, Maj. H. V. to accomp. the C.-in-C. on a tour of insp. to the Deccan, March 24.
BRUCE, Lieut. 1st co. 3rd batt. art. to proc. to Bhooj, and assume com. of 4th co. 2nd batt. as a temp. arrang. March 27.
CAHUSAC, Lieut. W. L. 11th N.I. to be sub. asst. comm. gen.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. N. to accompany the C.-in-C. on a tour of inspection into the Deccan, March 24.
CHURCH, Lieut. A. B. to be qr. mr. and int. in Hindustani, to 9th N.I. March 7.
CONNELL, Ens. W. A. 11th N.I. to be comdt. of 3rd div. camel baggage corps, March 27.

COWPAR, Lieut. R. 1st Eur. fus. to act as 2nd in com. of 1st Belooch batt. to continue to perform duties of adj. and qr. mr. to that batt. March 27.

FELLOWES, Lieut. E. to accompany the C.-in-C. on a tour of inspection into the Deccan, March 24.

FERGUSON, Ens. A. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Feb. 10, to proc. and join his corps.

FRENCH, Capt. P. T. 23rd N.I. to be town major of Bombay, fr. date of Lieut. col. Seton's emb. for Europe, March 20.

GLASSE, Capt. J. M. to be sec. to the permanent select comm. of art. off. v. Coghlan, March 20.

GUBERIN, Capt. E. A. 2nd Eur. L. I. to join the head qrs. of his corps at Aden, when rel. by Capt. Powell, Mar. 31.

HALLETT, Maj. J. D. 3rd N.I. retd. to duty, March 10.

HANCOCK, Lieut. col. H. to accompany the C.-in-C. on a tour of inspection into the Deccan, March 24.

HEYMAN, Ens. F. J. 28th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Mar. 7.

HICKES, Lieut. F. 2nd Eur. L. I. to rank fr. Aug. 7, 1847, v. Whitehill, prom.

HOBART, Ens. W. A. fr. 2nd Eur. reg. to 26th N.I. Mar. 17.

JAMES, Brig. C. B. is app. to the div. staff of the army, temporarily, fr. April 1.

KENNETT, Major-general B. perm. to return and reside in the Neillgherry Hills.

KNIGHT, 2nd lieut. F. W. 1st Eur. fus. to proc. and join his corps.

LE MESSURIER, Lieut. col. G. fr. 2nd to 11th N.I. March 18.

LIDWITZ, Ens. J. S. 2nd Eur. L. I. to be lieut. v. Church, dec. fr. Sep. 26, 1847.

LYON, Ens. C. J. att. to do duty with 28th N.I. and to join the detach. of that corps at Nassick, March 31.

MANSON, Brig. gen. C. B. to cont. in com. of the Poona div. of the army until further orders, as a temp. arrangement.

MAYOR, Lieut. G. 25th N.I. to ch. of 1st Belooch batt. Mar. 27.

MELVILL, Lieut. col. will accompany the Hon. the Governor to the Mahabuleshwar hills, as sec. in charge of the military and marine depts. March 16.

MILFORD, Ens. S. C. 6th N.I. to proc. and join his corps.

NIXON, Lieut. J. P. passed colloq. exam. Mar. 7.

Ogilvie, Lieut. col. W. to accompany the C.-in-C. on a tour of inspection into the Deccan, March 24.

PARR, Capt. S. 23rd N.I. to be fort adjt. of Bombay, paymr. of pensioners, and director of the fire engines, v. Willoughby.

POWELL, Capt. B. R. 26th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Aden, v. Guerin, March 17.

RAITT, Lieut. to act as sub-asst. com. gen. and supt. of bazaars at Sholapoor, dur. abs. of Milne.

REID, Lieut. H. G. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. March 31, 1847, v. Close, struck off.

RICHARDSON, Ens. C. T. 7th N.I. to exc. regts. with Ens. H. A. Woodhouse, 8th N.I. as jun. of rank, March 23.

RIGBY, Lieut. C. P. assd. ch. of the off. of Bheel agt. in Western Khandeish, March 1.

ROSE, Lieut. J. assd. ch. of the off. of Bheel agt. at Khunhur.

SCOBIE, Brev. maj. D. M. 14th N.I. ret. to duty March 10.

SCHULER, Lieut. col. F. to be comdt. of art. v. Manson, March 21.

SCOTT, Lieut. E. L. 21st N.I. to be asst. bazaar master at Poona, v. Newnham, March 18.

SMALL, Ens. H. A. 1st N.I. to proc. and join his corps, March 15.

SPILLER, Lieut. col. W. fr. 11th to 22nd N.I. March 18.

SUART, Lieut. W. S. to be exec. eng. at Aden, March 20.

TURNBULL, Capt. S. art. to rec. vet. ch. of horses attached to 1st comp. 3rd batt.

TWYFORD, Ens. D. C. E. fr. 26th N.I. to 2nd Eur. regt. March 17.

WADDINGTON, Lieut. col. C. C. B. to be comg. eng. at Aden.

WILLOUGHBY, Bt. maj. M. C. B. art. to be agent for gunpowder, v. Coghlan, March 20.

WOODHOUSE, Ens. H. A. 8th N.I. to exchange regts. with Ens. C. T. Richardson, 7th N.I. as jun. of rank, March 23.

WYLIE, Lieut. col. W. C. B. fr. 21st to 2nd N.I. March 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BERTHON, Ens. J. F. 18th N.I. to April 30, in ext. on m.c.

BOWLES, Lieut. J. E. 23rd N.I. to April 30, in ext. on m.c.

BRACKENBURY, Lieut. R. 19th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m.c. March 20.

BUCKLEY, Maj. R. 20th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 8, to Malligum.

COGHAN, Bt. maj. W. art. 3 years' furl. to Europe, fr. April 1.

CORMACK, Capt. W. comg. Guzerat prov. batt. 1 mo. fr. April 10, to Bombay.

FEARON, Lieut. P. S. 14th N.I. fr. March 8 to April 8, to remain at Rutnagherry on m. c.

GODFREY, Capt. W. H. 17th N.I. to April 30, in ext. on m. c.

HORWOOD, Capt. W. S. 14th N.I. to April 30, in ext. on m. c.

JACOB, Maj. G. Le G. pol. supt. of Sawunt Warree, to Apr. 21, in ext.

KEMPT, Lieut. F. S. in ext. to Feb. 30, to remain on the Malabar coast.

LIGHTFOOT, Lieut. J. G. art. fr. April 1 to June 1, to Mahabuleshwar.

MELLISS, Ens. G. J. 8th N.I. fr. March 27 to Apr. 30, to Mahabuleshwar.

PORTT, Vet. surg. A. 2nd L.C. to April 30, in ext. on m. c.

SETON, Lieut. col. B. 6th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe on m. c.
 SHORTT, Ensign. A. Y. 12th N.I. fr. April 8 to May 15, to Bombay.
 SNOW, Capt. P. T. 3rd N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 1, to Bombay and W. coast.
 STAMFORD, Bt. maj. H. com. of ord. 2 mo. fr. Mar. 15, to Malabar coast.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. fr. April 1 to May 31, to enable him to join.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c. fr. date of emb. fr. Aden.
 TWEDDALE, Capt. A. 1st L.C. fr. March 1 to April 1, in ext. to rem. at the presidency to April 30, in ext. on m. c.
 TYACKE, Lieut. H. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c. fr. date of emb. fr. Aden.
 WALKER, Lieut. W. 1st gren. N.I. fr. March 16 to April 30, to Mahabuleshwur.
 WORMALD, Capt. R. C. art. fr. March 22 to April 30, to Mahabuleshwur on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

BEAN, Asst. surg. to do duty with 1st. Eur. regt. until further orders.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. G. F. H. placed under orders of supt. surg. pres. div. Mar. 15.
 FREEMAN, Asst. surg. J. E. M.D. to perform duties of gar. surg. at Surat, v. Straker on leave, Mar. 15.
 HYSLOP, Asst. surg. J. to aff. med. aid to Bagdad res. estab. dur. abs. of Ross.
 KINNIS, J. M.D. dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, to accompany the C.-in-C. on a tour of inspection to the Deccan, March 24.
 LEGGETT, Surg. W. ret'd. to duty March 10; to be gar. surg. at Surat fr. April 1, v. Straker.
 MCLENNAN, Supt. surg. J. to accompany the Hon. the Governor as surg. to Mahabuleshwur, March 16.
 MEAD, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 4th comp. 4th batt. art. fr. Asst. surg. Bean.
 REYNOLDS, Asst. surg. S. W. to be port surg. of Bombay, v. Impey, March 20.
 STRAKER, Surg. C. D. civil surg. at Surat, to be an asst. mag. in that collectorate, March 18; to be med. storekeeper at pres. fr. April 1, in succ. to Don.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

BROWN, G. F. H. March 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. to March 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur.
 KNAPP, Asst. surg. J. M. 1 mo. fr. March 31, to Deccan, on m. c.
 MONTGOMERY, Surg. A. art. fr. April 10 to May 15, to Bombay.
 MURRAY, Asst. surg. T. 1 mo. fr. March 31, to Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
 STRAKER, Surg. C. D. 1 mo. fr. March 18, to Bombay.
 TAWSE, Sup. surg. A. fr. April 15 to May 15, to Bombay.
 WHITE, Surg. B. 3rd L.C. fr. March 15 to April 25, to Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ANDERSON, Mids. schooner *Constance*, perm. to reside on shore.
 BETHAM, R. G. purser of the *Elphinstone*, also to perf. duties of clerk fr. Feb. 26.
 BONE, Purser F. G. ret. to duty on March 10; to be sec. to superintendant, March 28.
 CAMPBELL, J. to be chief clerk in the civil department, March 28.
 DAKERS, Lieut. D. R. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore fr. March 4.
 FERGUSON, Lieut. to be store acct. of the *Ajdaha*, fr. Feb. 19.
 GILES, Lieut. E. sloop *Clive*, perm. to reside on shore fr. March 4; 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 HAWKINS, Comm. J. C. resume com. of the Persian Gulf station.
 HONA, F. H. purser of *Sesostris*; also to perf. duties of clerk.
 JERMYN, Lieut. R. to be store acct. of the *Moozuffer*.
 JONES, P. to be junior clerk in the civil department, Mar. 28.
 KING, Lieut. W. L. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 MITCHESON, P. M. mate of the brig *Taptee*, 2 mo. fr. Feb. 12, to reside on shore on the Malabar coast.
 PORTER, Com. J. P. ret. to duty on Mar. 10.
 RENNIE, Lieut. to perf. duties of clerk in charge of *Euphrates*, in addition to his own.
 STOCKHAM, J. purser of the *Queen*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. Feb. 10.
 STRADLING, Lieut. sloop *Elphinstone*, perm. to reside on shore fr. Mar. 8.
 STROYAN, Mids. W. of the *Hastings*, to be store acct. from Feb. 1.
 WILMOT, Assist. surg. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALL, Mrs. H. s. at Upper Colaba, March 27.
 DELAMAIN, the wife of Brev. maj. C. H. C.B. 3rd L.C. s. at Sholapore, March 16.

GRAHAM, the wife of J. d. at Cannanore, March 5.
 ROBERTSON, the wife of Capt. G. H. 25th N.I. d. at Malligaum, March 19.
 SCOTT, the wife of T. J. A. d. at Byculla, March 31.
 WEBB, the wife of H. s. at Bombay, March 18.
 WILLOUGHBY, the lady of Capt. H. asst. garr. eng. d. at Bombay, March 22.

MARRIAGES.

GREEN, Lieut. E. A. 21st N.I. to Charlotte A. d. of the late Capt. Neyland, at Rajcote, March 15.
 WORGAN, Lieut. John, art. to Susan Mary, d. of Capt. Dashwood Strettett, 20th Madras N.I. at Ootacamund, March 9.

DEATHS.

CONYNTHAM, Lieut. col. C. J. 2nd L.C. at Ootacamund, March 19.
 DE FARIA, Sir Roger, at Bombay.
 LEARY, Lieut. Joseph H. at Mecanee, March 19.
 NORTON, Benjamin L. W. at Gugam, aged 30, March 23.
 VIEGAS, Mr. Gabriel, at Bombay, aged 64, March 15.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 15. *Columbus*, Short, Aden.—17. *Dorisana*, Connell, Aden; *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, Wright, Calcutta.—19. *Ramilies*, Maclean, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—21. *Amathea*, Robinson, Liverpool; *Currency*, Devey, Liverpool; *Mary Anne Follett*, Plomer, Liverpool; *Essex*, Morris, China; steamer *Medusa*, Kingscombe, Bancot.—24. Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Evans, Singapore; *Ceylon*, Parr, Glasgow; *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Walmesley, London.—25. *Larkins*, Gordon, Downs.—29. Steamer *Semiramis*, Daniell, Madras; *Diana*, Pugh, London.—31. Steamer *Victoria*, Collier, Kurrachee; *Vernon*, Fitzgerald, from sea.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Carnac*—Mr. Small.
 Per *Rustomjee Cowasjee*—Mr. F. Joseph.
 Per steamer *Phlox*—Dr. Straker and G. Lundon.
 Per steamer *Surat*—Lieut. Taylor, and Dr. Pirie.
 Per steamer *Sir Chas. Forbes*—Mrs. Barr, Maj. gen. D. Barr, Lieut. C. Barr.
 Per steamer *Carnac*—Mrs. Short.
 Per *Larkins*—Mrs. Kientz; Rev. G. Kientz; Lieut. Bratty, 86th foot, and Mr. Georges.
 Per *Lady Mary Wood*—Mrs. Godfrey, and two children; Mrs. Sandys, and two children; Mrs. Farran; Mrs. Walsh; Miss Roberts; Dr. Alexander, 78th foot; Capt. Godfrey, 17th Bo. N.I.; Messrs. J. B. Main, Lancaster, Remington, Ritchie, Weir, and Captain Farran.
 Per *Sir T. Gresham*—Mrs. MacNabb; Captain M. Andrews, 28th foot; Lieut. J. B. Campbell, 8th foot; Assist. surg. J. McNabb, 78th Highlanders.
 Per steamer *Surat*—Mrs. Montgomery, and child; Capt. Beale, and Rev. Mr. Montgomery.
 Per steamer *Victoria*—Mrs. Wichelo; Captains Powell, Morris, Campbell, and Margary; Dr. Burn; Ensign Bingham.
 Per steamer *Moozuffer*—Assist. surg. Peele.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 16. *Lord Hardinge*, Tracey, Liverpool; *Faize Allum*, Eames, Singapore.—19. *James Hall*, Stevens, Colombo and Madras; steamer *Pottinger*, Cooper, Colombo and China.—24. *Lucinda*, Scollay, London.—25. *Vernon*, Fitzgerald, to sea; *Cambrian*, Morris, to sea.—31. *Pemberton*, Henderson, Liverpool.—APRIL 1. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Sanders.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Pottinger*—Mrs. Troward, Mrs. and Lieut. Gisborne, Miss and Mr. Johnston and two servants, Messrs. R. Smith, Car-gill, and Jamssetjee Audejrec, Dr. W. Collum, Mrs. Mansel and servant, Mr. Mansel, Messrs. W. Keiley, P. Both, and R. Angler, Crawford Kerr, Esq., Smith, Esq., J. B. Ogilvy, Esq., Messrs. Walker, Jefferson, Wittchell, Warden, Dowell, and Rimner.
 Per *Pemberton*—Miss J. Barron, and Mr. Meldrum.
 Per steamer *Ajdaha*—Mrs. G. A. Leckie and 3 children, with servant; Mrs. Stevens and 3 children, with 2 servants; Mrs. Sandys and 2 children, with servant; Mrs. R. H. Showell, Mrs. Waugh and 1 child, with servant; Mrs. Grimes and 2 children, with servant; Miss Gray, Lieut.-col. B. Seton, 6th Bo. N.I.; Major W. M. Coghlan, Bo. art.; J. Don, Esq. M.D. Bo. army; O. W. Ketterer, Esq. W. Frith, Esq. Capt. R. J. Stanley, Nizam's army; G. Colquhoun, jun. Esq. Charles Forbes, Esq. Lieut. W. F. Marriott, Bo. eng.; W. B. Wright, Esq. E. H. Logden, Esq. Dr. W. G. Richard, Mad. army; Capt. D. Davidson, 18th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. G. Ryley, R. S. Begbie, Esq. A. Dunbar, Esq. R. G. Lancaster, Esq. V. Greenberg, Esq. Capt. Grimes, Lieut. Brackenbury, A. Cathcart, Esq. F. D. Tulloh, Esq. J. B. Maine, Esq. Surgeon T. W. Burt, 13th B. N.I.; Messrs. Williams and Knox; Sig. José Miguel Sanchez de Aguila.

COMMERCIAL. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, April 1, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	Rs. 108 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do.	1825-26	.. Rs. 101 do.
5 Do. do.	1829-30	.. Rs. 101 do.
4 Do. do.	1832-33	.. Rs. 84½ do.
4 Do. do.	1835-36	.. Rs. 82 do. Co.
5 Do. do.	1841-42	.. Rs. 98 do.
4 Do. do.	1842-43	.. Rs. 82 do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	.....	Rs. 30 per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	3	do.
Commercial do.	9	do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	30	do. pm.
Bank of Madras	..... (Rs. 1,000)	nominal.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	..	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per rupee.
3 months'	..	1s. 10½d.
1 month	..	1s. 10½d.
At sight	..	1s. 10d.
On China at 60 days'	..	Rs. 204 to 206 per 100 Sp. drs.
On Madras at 30 days'	..	98
On Calcutta at 60 days'	..	98½ per Rs. 100
Do. 30 days'	..	99
Do. at sight	..	Par.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	.....	Rs. 11 10
Do. (dragons)	..	11 10
Bank of England Notes, per £	.....	11 8
Spanish Dollars, per 100	.....	223½
German Crowns, ..	.....	214
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	.....	4 per cent. pm.
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	.....	16½ to 17

FREIGHTS.

To London, per ton of 20 cwt., 5l.
To Liverpool, do., 5l. 7s. 6d.
To China, per candy, Rs. 18½ to 18½.

MARKETS.

Friday Afternoon, 5 o'Clock, March 31, 1848.—In our report by the last mail we expressed an opinion that at the conclusion of the native holidays, then about to commence, a revival in business might be looked for; and we are now happy to be able to state that our anticipations in this respect have been fully realised. During the last ten days there has been considerable activity in our market, and large transactions have been entered into. Nor do we consider the revival we have experienced as merely temporary; but look forward to a continuance of business to a fair extent till the season be closed by the setting in of the S. W. monsoon.

MONEY MARKET.

There is still a scarcity of the circulating medium, but an easier feeling prevails, and confidence is again somewhat restored. It will be observed that the Bank has reduced its rates of discount one per cent. Bank Stocks, too, as will be seen from our quotations, have improved a little in value.

CEYLON.

ACCIDENT TO THE "SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS."—The *Sir Thomas Gresham*, now on her way to Bombay, with recruits for the 76th Highlanders, reports the following, which may be interesting to those connected with the welfare of the ship referred to. On the 14th of February, the *Sir Thomas Gresham* fell in with the *Sir Howard Douglas*, of Liverpool, bound for Bombay, in a very disabled state, owing to her having encountered a very severe hurricane on the 16th of January, in latitude 11 deg. south, and longitude 18 deg. 30 sec. east. During its continuance the *Sir Howard Douglas* lost her fore mizen mast, main yard, bowsprit and jib boom, every sail blown away, and two of her boats washed overboard—booms, binnacle, hen coops, part of the poop carried away, and the skylight stove in—the rudder gone, together with the whole of the larboard, and part of the starboard bulwarks. The severity of the hurricane, by shifting the cargo, threw the vessel on her beam ends, in which position she was fallen in with by the *Sir Thomas Gresham*, in latitude 36 min. south, and longitude 84 deg. 32 min. east. After the hurricane had ceased, the disabled ship met with light winds and calms, and was making her way to Galle or Colombo, by the aid of a temporary rudder, in the hopes of getting assistance to get to Bombay, by steam or other means. The *Sir Howard Douglas* is a ship of 700 tons and laden principally with coals.—*Times*, March 3.

DEATH OF MR. ARTHUR LAMBE.—It is with great regret we feel ourselves called on to record the melancholy death of Mr. A. Lambe, brother of Mr. F. Lambe, of the firm of Lambe, Rainalls, and Co., of Colombo. We learn that he shot himself

through the upper part of the left arm whilst incautiously handling a gun in the verandah of his bungalow, on the evening of the 5th instant; his wound was progressing most favourably up to the 12th under the care of Mr. Daniels and Dr. Davy; on the latter date tetanus came on, which ended in his death.—*Observer*, March 16.

PEARL OYSTERS.—We understand that the *Seaforth* has been successful in finding some new pearl oyster banks. Some specimens of the fish have been sent to Colombo, but all hitherto found have proved to be too young for any hope of the banks affording any pearls for some time to come. This is provoking enough in these times of financial difficulties, but we yet hope Captain Higgs may be successful in discovering other and mature beds of oysters. The *Seaforth* returns, we believe, about the end of the month to Colombo, bringing Sir J. E. Tennent from his northern tour.—*Times*, March 17.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

KESSEN, the lady of the Rev. Dr. d. at Colpetty, March 7.
MACK, Mrs. Wm. s. at Colombo, March 10.
PARKE, the wife of Maj. s. at Colpetty, March 15.

MARRIAGE.

VANDERSTRAATEN, Stephen C. to Elizabeth J. C. d. of the late H. A. Keegel, at Jaffna, March 6.

DEATHS.

LAMBE, Arthur, at Kotmale, aged 21, March 14.
LISLE, D. at Colombo, March 9.
QUYN, G. at Colpetty, aged 39, March 16.

SCINDE.

ALI MOORAD.—By the B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Victoria*, which came into harbour yesterday afternoon, we have received letters and papers from Kurrachee to the 27th and 24th ult. respectively. By the former we learn that H. H. Meer Ali Moorad had arrived at Sukkur on the 9th ult. on his way to the north on a shikar expedition, and that he had been accompanied by Captain Hicks and Lieutenant Walker from that station. They had quickly succeeded in killing three tigers, one of which was the largest ever seen in young Egypt,—the same brute which had last year killed four natives when hunted by two officers of the 11th N. I.

RETURN OF THE "CONQUEROR."—Lieutenant W. Christopher, in command of the steamer *Conqueror*, returned to Sukkur on the evening of the 17th ult., that vessel having proceeded up the Cabool river to within thirty miles of Peshawur. He had brought down some apple-trees, water-cresses, &c., with him.

THE WEATHER AND HEALTH.—From the *Scinde Gazette* we glean the following. The hot weather had begun to set in all over Scinde, but nowhere was any great amount of sickness prevalent.

THE SAPPERS AND MINERS.—The sappers and miners were about to quit Kurrachee for Bombay.

RETURN OF MR. PRINGLE.—Mr. Pringle had returned to Kurrachee on the 21st ult.

DEATH OF LIEUT. LEARY.—Lieut. J. H. Leary, of the veterans, ranger of woods and forests, died at Meanee, of apoplexy on the 19th. The deceased had only received his commission a few months since.

ARREST OF MR. VON GEYER.—Mr. Von Geyer, late clerk in the Commissariat, now proprietor of the *Scinde Gazette*, had been arrested on the plea of plundering government. His case seems a hard one; and indeed in all these trials there is affirmed to be a large amount of misrepresentation and corruption.—*Bombay Times*, April 1.

SINGAPORE.

THE "GENERAL WOOD" TRAGEDY.

For some time past various ugly rumours have obtained currency relative to the fate of the ship *General Wood*, which vessel left Singapore January 2nd, for Penang, having on board ninety-one Chinese convicts and one Macao Portuguese, transported from Hong Kong. We have carefully abstained from aiding in the circulation of the rumours alluded to, notwithstanding that we entertained fears for the safety of all on board.

It is now our melancholy duty to add that, like the *Harriet Scott* and the *Freak*, the *General Wood* has unquestionably been sacrificed to that cruel policy which sends convicts on board merchant-vessels without an efficient guard.

It is moreover our pleasant duty to announce the arrival of the boat this day (Feb. 20th) at 8 o'clock, bringing on Lieutenant

Seymour (Bombay Cavalry), Mrs. Seymour, and Mr. Farquhar, the passengers referred to above, but whose names we have till now deemed it prudent to refrain from publishing. Seventeen of the Chinese convicts also arrived in the prow of the *Orang Kya*, and are now safely lodged in the police office.

The following particulars we have gleaned from one of the passengers:—

On Sunday morning, January 2nd, at six A.M., the *General Wood* got under weigh, and proceeded as far as the Carimons, where she anchored for the night. Passengers went to sleep at about nine P.M., at which time all was quiet. At about one A.M. on the 3rd of January, a great noise was heard on deck, in consequence of the convicts having got loose; the convicts then put out the cuddy lights. It was then the second mate's (Mr. Tummonny's) watch; the latter then roused the chief mate (Mr. T. Quintom) and the third mate (Mr. Gill). On the chief mate's reaching the main-deck some of the Chinese struck him on the head with pieces of firewood with which they had armed themselves; Mr. Quintom fell down the hatchway from the effect of the blows, and went to the lower deck quarter gallery, from whence he managed to get into the sea, and was no more seen. The second mate, finding he could do nothing against so many convicts as assailed him, ran forward and jumped overboard—he was no more seen. Mr. Gill, the third mate, on being roused and looking out of his cabin door, received a severe blow on the head; he then withdrew, got his pistols, went out and fired amongst the convicts. Mr. Gill proceeded to Lieut. Seymour's cabin, and fell down groaning, from whence he made for the quarter gallery and endeavoured to thrust his assailants with a bayonet, but after receiving many wounds, he got up through the gallery window to the deck, and from thence to the mizen top, from whence he was dragged to the deck, where his hands were tied; in this exhausting state he remained until morning, and then expired. The captain (Stokoe) hearing the alarm, forced the cabin door, with the assistance of the gunner, but shortly after retreated to Mr. Seymour's cabin, where he seems to have lost all presence of mind; at one time he seized his pistols, loaded them, and fired at random.

Shortly after, Captain Stokoe endeavoured to cut away one of the quarter boats, but was unsuccessful; he then got through the quarter gallery into the sea, and clung to a rope for some time, until exhausted, his hold failed, and he sank to rise no more.

When the convicts rose *en masse*, the lascars crew alarmed, made for the rigging; others jumped overboard, and some were killed by the mutineers.

At the time of the alarm, the passengers were asleep; on waking up and finding the vessel in possession of the Chinese, they kept for some time in one cabin. Mr. Farquhar endeavoured to reach the deck from the quarter gallery, but observing a blow directed against his head, he dropped into the water, swam to the rudder, and held on until morning.

At day break the Chinese called all who were in the water to return to the ship, which they did, but on Mr. Farquhar attempting to regain the deck, he was struck by a cutlass on the hands, and compelled to let go his hold; he again swam to the rudder, and held on for some hours. A second time he tried to reach the deck and succeeded.

The Chinese then got the ship under weigh, and managed to work her themselves with the assistance of some of the crew, who were compelled to labour.

After twenty days, sailing in various directions (the Chinese not knowing where to proceed), about nine in the morning of January 23rd, the ship grounded on a reef distant about nine miles from Pulo Laot, North Natunas. The Chinese, as many as could, including the passengers, took to the boats, and steered for Pulo Laot, which place they reached at about sunset, and landed. When about half-way to the island, the ship went down head-foremost, carrying down with her some of the crew and Chinese for whom there was no room in the boats. On making the island, four Malays (the only residents in the place) met them; the Chinese endeavoured to prevent the passengers (who spoke Malayu) from holding a conversation with the Malays. The latter succeeded in securing the whole of the passengers and the remainder of the crew, and conveyed them to their houses, from whence the Malays returned to the beach to capture the convicts, but succeeded in getting only 17, the others having escaped in the ship's boats. The Malays managed to communicate with the *Orang Kya* of Pulo Bungoran, who proceeded himself before daybreak to Pulo Laot, from thence he conveyed the passengers and others to Bungoran. The *Orang Kya* then went in search of the other Chinese who escaped, but the Malays did not succeed in falling in with them.

The *Orang Kya* sent directions to the heads of the numerous islands forming the North Natuna group to search for and secure

the Chinese who escaped and to forward them to Bungoran. Up to the date of the party leaving the latter place, nothing had been heard of the remaining convicts or the boats.

The captain, officers, and crew appear to have been taken by a surprise that rendered them powerless; or the mutineers would probably have been overcome or kept at bay, as their only means of offence at the onset consisted of billets of firewood; they subsequently got possession of the arms on board, which gave them full control; only one convict died from a shot-wound inflicted by Mr. Gill, the third mate, who persevered to the last in gallantly attacking the Chinese. Had he been aided by two or three others like himself, the convicts would have been got under. The tragedy was a truly awful one; humanity shudders at the occurrence. We ought to mention that Mrs. Seymour's Ayah jumped overboard and perished.

The *General Wood*, shipped two Chinese lascars at Whampoa; one had previously been two years in the ship, the other was a new hand. She remained at Hong Kong four days, and while there shipped eight men, three as lascars and five to do duties of sepoys.

When the convicts were taken on board, they had on leg-irons and handcuffs; they were then locked up in a prison built upon the lower deck, between the fore and main hatchways. A chain was brought from the shore and rove through their leg-irons, the end being secured with a padlock to one of the stanchions. On the voyage down from China, there was always a guard at night over the convicts, consisting of six lascars, one tindal, and four sepoys, armed with boarding-pikes, cutlasses, pistols, and muskets. Two of the sepoys were stationed below on the main-hatch, one on the forehatch.

There were three Chinese passengers from Macao who landed here (Singapore). On the arrival of the ship, she discharged all the stone ballast and took in a large cargo of sugar. The 'tween decks were filled up with planks, &c. The prison that had been built up for the convicts was knocked down and the whole space filled up, with the exception of a small part abreast of the main hatchway, which, not being sufficient to contain all the convicts, room was made for some of them abreast the after hatchway. The firewood was stored on the 'tween decks where the convicts were kept.

At 9 P.M., January 2nd, that night the ship was anchored and the sails furled. Four of the Chinese who were employed to cook for the rest of the convicts, eight who were sick, and two who were sent on board at Singapore, had not the chain passed through their leg-irons, as the others had. The key of the padlock, that secured the lock of the chain which fastened the rest of the convicts, was left with the sepoy, who kept watch among them on the main-hatch.

About 1 A.M. heard the Chinese calling out; got up and ran aft; met the sepoy from the after-hatchway running forward; asked him what was the matter; he said the Chinese have got on deck; met the 2nd officer at the main hatchway—he ran forward and was seen no more. It was very dark. The Chinese made a rush and secured all the ship's arms. There were about nine muskets in the 3rd officer's cabin, six boarding-pikes in the rack between the stanchions of the poop-rail. A box containing cutlasses, bayonets, tomahawks, and pistols was placed under the poop-ladder on the port side—this box was immediately seized by the convicts. I got on the rail, and a Chinese attacked me with a billet of firewood, I kicked him back; another man coming at me with a boarding-pike, I climbed up by the topsail haul-yards. The deck was lighted up by cups filled with oil and cotton; could see no more on deck but the Chinese convicts; there was a great noise on deck among them, being all busily employed in knocking off their irons.

At daylight, on looking round, it was found that eighteen or nineteen lascars were missing, and also three Chuliah passengers, the captain and first officer's servants. The convicts ordered the tindal to loose the sails; he wanted to heave the anchor up and make a long job of it, so as to have a chance of attracting the notice of the brig; but the convicts abused and threatened. They then knocked out the pin and bolt of a shackle and let the chain run out. The brig got under weigh at the same time, but did not near the ship. One of the boat's falls had been cut away;* the other fall was cut away by the Chinese. There was an European† on board working his passage, who was fearfully beaten about the head by the convicts (he went down with the ship).

One of the Chinese lascars said he knew the way back to

* The boat's fall was cut away by Captain Stokoe, who commenced cutting the other one, but received a sword-cut on the hands and then fell into the water, where he held on by a rope until, exhausted, he perished.—*En. S. T.*

† This European was named John Green; he was working his passage (doing the duty of a sepoy) to Bombay, and embarked at Hong Kong.—*En. S. T.*

China, and took upon himself to direct the ship's course. He took the ship through Dryan's Straits; a day or two after we passed a ship, the Chinese hoisted our ensign to her, but would not answer the signals she made. The ship was afterwards anchored near to an island, where eight or nine of the Chinese landed in the cutter, taking with them two lascars. A junk hove in sight, and the Chinese made signals to her to come within hail, by waving a red flag on a long spar; when she neared, the Chinese on board said they would take possession of her. The cutter went from the island to the junk, and after some time returned to the ship. On the 19th day the ship was hove to, close to another island, where some of the Chinese landed and bought fowls and cocoa-nuts. On the 20th day, at about 9 A.M. the ship struck a reef about nine miles distant from an island. There was a light breeze and a smooth sea; after she struck, the boats were hoisted out: many of the Chinese, the passengers, and some of the lascars, went on shore in them; about sixteen lascars and fifteen convicts remained in the ship, waiting the return of the boats. The water rose up to the main deck; at about 1 P.M. she slid off the rocks, and went down head foremost; several persons were floating about over the spot on the spars, hen-coops, &c.

After the Chinese got possession of the ship, they took one of the hatches off and broke out the cargo, eating and drinking any thing they fancied. Every man was armed each with some of the ship's arms, or with knives and thick pieces of wood. The crew now muster: one syrang, one gunner, one seacunny, three tindals, twenty-seven lascars, 2nd and 3rd officer's servants, two topases, one cassaub, one Ceylonese and one sepoy,—in all forty persons.

Another eye-witness remarks:—

* * * On the night of the 2nd of January he was sleeping near the cabin-door under the poop. About 2 or 3 P.M. next morning, when quite dark, heard a great noise and ran into the captain's cabin; he had just got up and desired to shut the door. Two of the passengers called inquiring what the noise was about, to which the captain replied that the Chinese had risen. The Chinese broke open the door—observed the captain run into the passengers' cabin—I ran and jumped overboard, swam round and laid hold of the rudder chains, where was found the first tindal, a lascar, and one of the passengers. At daylight the Chinese promised not to molest us if we came on board. A Chinese lascar commanded the ship. While under weigh the Chinese made inquiries for the chief mate, as they wanted him to navigate the ship, but he was nowhere to be found. About noon we passed a Dutch bark, one mile distant, and hoisted our ensign; she made a signal to us, which was not answered. The Chinese would not allow any one to make a signal.

Another eye-witness remarks:—

* * * I saw a quantity of blood about the starboard gangway; some one was lying on the starboard side of the poop, as if he was asleep; a blanket was thrown on him, on which was a quantity of blood, and some on the deck and hen-coops. I saw the person under the blanket move several times; there were four or five Chinese keeping watch over him with cutlasses. . . . Saw neither captain nor officers. The Chinese tindal and carpenter were standing on the poop, giving directions how the ship should be steered. . . . On the 20th day the ship struck on a reef of coral; the ship had all sail set. Got out the boats. In the first cutter were about twenty-five Chinese; the passengers were on the poop. It was told the Chinese, if they killed any one, the Malays would not spare them, as the country was under the rule of a Malay rajah. The convicts wanted to kill the lady passenger, but after it was explained to them that the Malays would look upon them as pirates and treat them as such if they did so, they desisted. . . . One of the Chinese convicts hanged himself to a tree during the night; after which two of the crew kept watch over them with swords provided by the Dot Kya.—*Straits Times*, Feb. 23.

We trust the melancholy fate of the *General Wood* will be the last instance of sending away convicts without a military guard. The whole of the Chinese convicts were but lightly ironed, and most of them were under thirty years of age. On the captain's application at Hong-Kong, fifty-three pairs of handcuffs were sent on board; but so well did these men behave in the passage down from China to Singapore, that not more than seven pairs were used: this quiet conduct appears to have put the captain off his guard. With the Hong-Kong authorities must rest the principal share of the blame, since they were fully aware of the characters of the villains deported, seventeen of whom were transported for piracy. We may remark by the way that one Chinese died whilst the ship was staying at this port, and two other men (convicts from Malacca) were shipped at Singapore, making a total number of convicts ninety-four, with twelve lascars, selected from the crew, to act as a guard.

For the Government to pass an act disallowing the transport of convicts without a military guard were an easy task; but the authorities generally do not impose responsibility on themselves. It would perhaps more effectually carry out the object, were the insurance offices to unite, and all, without exception, refuse to grant policies unless military guards were placed on board convict ships. Government would be forced to comply with the reasonable demand of underwriters. The insurance offices here suffer considerable loss by the *General Wood* catastrophe, the policies granted being as under:—

One Agency (two offices) Sp.	dls. 23,000
ditto (two offices) Sp.	dls. 16,000
ditto Sp.	dls. 10,000
ditto (about) Sp.	dls. 3,000

The ship, we suppose, was insured by her owners, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., in China, but for what amount we do not know; the whole of the risks taken upon the vessel and cargo probably exceeded two lakhs of rupees, in addition to which there was a large amount of cargo shipped here by Arabs, who religiously avoid opposing fate by insuring their property. The insurances effected here were on account of Calcutta offices, and the managers of the latter will, no doubt, represent to the Bengal Government the impropriety of convicts being sent without a military guard.—*Straits Times*.

AN ENGLISH CAPTIVE IN COCHIN CHINA.—In the beginning of October last a vessel, formerly known as the *Little Catherine*, but which had been bought by a Chinaman and converted into a lugger, sailed from this bound to Hong Kong, with a large cargo of timber, rice, &c., valued at 5,000 dollars. She was under the command of Mr. Victor Howes, an Englishman, who was the only European on board, the crew consisting of a Nakhoda and 34 Cochin-Chinese sailors; there were besides 15 Chinese passengers. Nothing was heard of the lugger after she left Singapore, and it was supposed that she had perished, with all on board, in a typhoon. It appears, however, that although the vessel has been lost, all the persons on board of her have been saved. Last week one of the Chinese passengers, named Ah-Tin, made his appearance here, having come from Yan-Tong in Cochin-China, which he left on the 19th ult., in a Cochin-Chinese junk, from whom information has been obtained of the fate of the lugger and her crew. The following is the substance of the statement which this person has made to the authorities. After being about twenty-two days out from Singapore, they experienced very violent weather, and a difference arose between Mr. Howes and the Nakhoda about the most eligible course for the vessel to steer. An attempt was made to cut away the masts, which was unsuccessful, the vessel became unmanageable, and she drifted on a rock in the Gulf of Tonquin within a short distance of the coast. The vessel became a total wreck, and such of the cargo as floated ashore was seized upon by the inhabitants. The persons on board made a raft, on which they reached the land on the 26th October, when they were all immediately taken into custody, and kept in confinement until the 2nd December. The mandarin of the place accused them of being pirates, and they understood that the matter was referred by him to higher authority, from whom orders were received for the release of the whole party except Mr. Howes, and directing them to be sent to China by the first opportunity. Ah-Tin then made his way to Yan-Tong, which he reached in a month and seven days after leaving the place where they had been wrecked. Before leaving, Mr. Howes, who was confined in a fort and allowed nothing for his subsistence but coarse rice, gave him two papers addressed to Mr. Bateman of this place, and which he delivered immediately on his arrival here. Ah-Tin understood that it was intended to send Mr. Howes to China. We subjoin copies of the notes written by Mr. Howes upon two small pieces of thin China paper, apparently with a Chinese hair-pencil and ink.

"My dear Bateman—The crew of the vessel took the command from me and run the vessel on shore in the Gulf of Tonquin, in lat. 16½ north, in Cochin-China, on the 24th October. I am kept a close prisoner, fed on the coarsest food, and if I remonstrate, I am flogged most cruelly. In the name of goodness, do what you can for me.—Yours, "VICTOR HOWES."

"P.S. My father's residence is Mr. John Howes, Pier Head, Yarmouth, Norfolk. Let him know if I am not released soon.

"Yours, in sorrow, "V. H.

"Should I ever get free, I will write to you.

"Show these to the authorities.

"Why am I incarcerated in this cruel manner?

"I have lost all but what I had on. I am covered with vermin—fed on a scanty portion of the coarsest rice, and am closely watched.—VICTOR HOWES."

It will be seen that Mr. Howes states positively that the command of the vessel was taken from him by the Chinese, and that she was run ashore. Ah-Tin denies this, although he admits that a difference took place. It is unfortunate that at the present moment there should be no steamers or other vessels here, either of her

Majesty's or the Company's services, which could be despatched to procure Mr. Howes' release, but we trust that if he does not speedily make his appearance in one of the Cochin-China ships which annually visit Singapore, means will be taken for that purpose, of despatching a steamer from Hong Kong.—*Free Press.*

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, May 2, 1848.

SINCERELY desirous as we are that the advantages, direct and indirect, of sound education should be as widely and as rapidly as possible communicated to the people of India—hopeful as we are that the efforts now in progress for effecting these results may eventually be crowned with abundant success,—we must confess that, from time to time, incidents arise which are calculated to dishearten the most energetic, and dispirit the most sanguine. In a report referred to in a late article in the *Bombay Times* (part of which will be found among our selections), it is stated that education is mainly prized by native youths as the means of enabling them to attain Government appointments. In fact, the view taken of the advantages of knowledge is the most sordid conceivable.—What is education worth in the market? How can knowledge be most promptly converted into ready money? This is sufficiently lamentable. If such views be universal, or even general, we may despair of effecting any thing by education which is worth the labour of imparting it.

We fear that, in some degree, the teachers may be at least as blameable as the taught. The low ideas of the benefits of knowledge which appear to prevail in India are not peculiar to that country,—they prevail, unhappily, to a great extent in this. Knowledge is valued but as an instrument for the accumulation of wealth, not as one for enlarging the mind and raising man in the scale of moral being. This is indeed in accordance with the miserable philosophy of the day, which regards the material as every thing, the spiritual as nothing. Man, according to the approved Manchester doctrine, exists to make calico. If you can endow him with knowledge which shall increase his power of making calico, you will do something; if you only enlighten, purify, and elevate his mind, you do nothing. Whoever would see this doctrine expounded, should peruse the eclogue between COBDEN and BRIGHT, which appears in the last number of the *Man in t' e Moon*. There the religion of Manchester (for the worship of mammon is a religion after its fashion) is very amusingly illustrated; and though the light character of the work might lead us to expect a little colouring, the doctrines of the interlocutors are scarcely, if at all, exaggerated.

In India men do not want to make calico: that branch of business has moved westward. A different object is in view; every man is a place-hunter, and no man values any thing except to the extent by which it will facilitate his advance to some public department. To aid this purpose, Indian youth will submit to the drudgery of acquiring some smattering of European knowledge, but they care for it no more than a mechanic cares for his tools: they are necessary to his business, and but for this he would not repine if they were at the bottom of the sea. The love of learning for its own sake, and for the sake of the mental elevation which it confers,—a feeling fast disappearing, we fear among our-

selves,—has never yet been known in India; and, looking to the prevailing opinions here, we can scarcely wonder that such should be the case. The higher branches of literature and science are not valued in India; and at home, but that proficiency in them is made the condition of university distinction, they would perhaps experience little more favour. From this cold and dead insensibility to the highest objects of merely human attainments, India must be roused, if India is to rank with Europe in intellectual wealth; and from approaching the like state we must refrain, if we would either elevate India or preserve ourselves from sinking. We hear much of education in these days; but if by education be meant only a training for competition in the lowest worldly struggles, it matters not how soon we hear less of the subject.

"May quackery flourish!" This is a sentiment in which that very numerous class who live and thrive by practising on the gullibility of mankind will join, mentally at least, if not audibly by the tongue, or legibly by the pen. "May quackery flourish; and impudent pretension carry the day!" or how shall those who have no better means of exalting themselves to high place and large emolument attain the gratification of their ambitious aspirations? The *Bengal Hurkaru* "is happy to learn that Dr. ESDAILE has been appointed Presidency Surgeon." We do not and cannot participate in our contemporary's happiness; first, because by this movement Dr. ESDAILE appears to have jumped over the heads of better men than himself, for his name, the *Hurkaru* informs us, "stands at the very bottom of the list of full surgeons;" secondly and principally, because he owes his elevation, as the *Hurkaru* also assures us, solely to the mesmeric mummeries with which he contrived for a considerable time to amuse the Calcutta public, and, through the Calcutta newspapers, the idlers of India, in whatever part of that country located.

Though seniority of standing should, *ceteris paribus*, give a claim for preference, we do not contend that it should be permitted to supersede every other. Extraordinary merit—provided it be merit, and not mere pretence—may well justify a relaxation of ordinary rules. What can Dr. ESDAILE offer in this way? He has introduced into India a miserable system of delusion, now universally exploded at home after a very brief struggle on its behalf, and he continues to maintain and uphold that system, in opposition, we believe, to nearly all his professional brethren in the East. With reference to the place which Dr. ESDAILE holds on the list of full surgeons, the *Hurkaru* says, with great *naïveté*—"Such an appointment can only be looked upon as the reward of distinguished services." Such an appointment *should* be made only as the reward of distinguished services, but Dr. ESDAILE's services are unfortunately summed up in the one fact of his having lent himself devotedly to the propagation of a gross and monstrous piece of quackery, laughed to scorn by all sensible men three-quarters of a century ago when in its youth, and denounced by the all but unanimous voice of the profession as a cheat when lately reproduced in its decrepitude. Our contemporary, with a confidence that is quite astounding, thus continues—"That Dr. ESDAILE is entitled to some such high mark of approbation no one will think of questioning."

For once our brother is wrong: we not only think of questioning Dr. ESDAILE's claim to the "high mark of approbation which he has received;" but we feel it a solemn duty

not to confine our thoughts to the sanctuary of our own mind, but to give them publicity. We denounce this appointment as unjust to the profession to which Dr. ESDAILE belongs, and a pernicious example of the extension of Government patronage to a *soi-disant* science which is entitled to rank only with astrology, alchemy, magic, and the other occult branches of study which constituted the delusions of former ages, as do animal magnetism and a few others of the present time. A man who, in England, should pretend to apply magnetism or mesmerism to medical purposes would now be met with a shout of derision. The disgraceful exhibitions at the North London Hospital are over. While they were going on they were viewed by respectable professional men with mixed feelings of pity, shame, and indignation. The most distinguished surgeon of the present day said, during their continuance, "I am afraid to have my horses' heads turned towards Bedford-square, lest it should be thought I am going to that temple of humbug, the North London Hospital." But the curtain has finally fallen on the scenes once enacted in that temple, and men may now travel towards Bedford-square, and even as far as Gower-street North, without fear or shame.

The appointment of Dr. ESDAILE, according to the *Hurkaru*, "demanded some little exercise of moral courage." To this declaration we are able to give in our adhesion. Some moral courage was undoubtedly necessary to enable the dispensers of patronage to pass over the claims of fit men for the sake of favouring one whose friends must rest his pretensions upon his championship of a worn-out specimen of *charlatanerie*. The *Hurkaru* is wroth, even to madness, that Mesmerism is not patronised by the medical profession generally. "If the professors," it is said, "would do their duty, every hospital would be a mesmeric hospital when occasion required; that is, mesmeric practice would form a part of the daily routine along with quinine practice, calomel practice, or any other practice." But they will not. To their honour be it said, the vast majority of the profession are zealous in resisting and exposing the delusions of Mesmerism, gainful as they might find a contrary course. And so, as the members of the profession—the very best judges of the subject—will not have the quackery, the editor of the *Hurkaru* throws himself and Dr. ESDAILE upon the very worst judges that could be selected, the natives of India, who are conjured to club together for the support of a mesmeric hospital, in which mesmeric pranks might be played for the gratification of those who delight in such exhibitions. This, it seems, is rendered highly necessary by "the marked unwillingness exhibited on more than one occasion by the gentlemen in the charge of the various presidency hospitals to aid Dr. ESDAILE, either by sending him patients, or by sanctioning mesmeric practice within the walls of the institutions under their control." The unfortunate lunatic in Bedlam contended that he alone was of sound mind, and all the rest of the world were mad; but they, being too strong for him, had shut him up. Dr. ESDAILE is against the whole profession, and the whole profession against him; but he is right, and the entire profession consequently wrong, and therefore it behoves the natives—excellent umpires in such a dispute—to maintain an hospital, where the one wise man may do as he may list. This appeal from knowledge to ignorance is worthy of the cause on behalf of which it is made.

We beg to be permitted to offer one suggestion for the benefit of the meditated institution. No part of the world, we believe, is richer in astrological learning than India. Let the most able proficient in that illustrious department of knowledge be sought out, and let him be appointed Professor of Astrology in the establishment where Dr. ESDAILE is to be Professor of Mesmerism; his practical duties will consist in discovering fortunate times for commencing and carrying on the manipulations of his brother *savant*; and if by their united labours the institution do not prosper, why there is no reliance to be placed upon philosophy.

A MAN who loves his hobby better than truth is almost sure to get into difficulties. Speaking truth, and nothing but truth, is not only the most honest, but incomparably the safest plan. This, however, is a lesson which it is hard for many to learn—especially hard for system-mongers and enthusiasts; for men who would remodel society, not upon the great principles of Divine truth, but upon some little paltry crotchet of their own, which they pet for its absurdity, and pamper, not unfrequently, upon the unwholesome delicacies furnished by falsehood. Again, men who are sane enough upon all points but one, but upon that one hopelessly and irrecoverably mad (a very numerous class), are, for the most part, utterly regardless of the truth or falsehood of any statement which it may please them to make, in regard to any matter affecting their cherished folly. If there be a chance of benefiting the craft, that is enough.

By an article in a late number of the *Madras Athenaeum*, beginning with the ominous words "there is seldom much virtue in recantation," we are made acquainted with a little history which we regret much to be obliged to regard as true. A gentleman of the name of BROTHERTON, who, we conclude, is a ranting, raving, raging teetotaler, has allowed his zeal to carry him to a length which has been the means of reducing him to a very humiliating position. We are especially sorry for this, for Mr. BROTHERTON is a clergyman, and exercises the important and delicate office of a missionary. Now it is peculiarly incumbent upon such a man to reflect before he speaks, and to be prepared to defend what he has had the courage to assert. Such, unhappily, is not Mr. BROTHERTON's way. At one of these farcical exhibitions called "temperance meetings" (ironically we presume with reference to the notoriously intemperate language of the actors), Mr. BROTHERTON thought fit to advert to the emigration of coolies from Southern India to Ceylon, and thus to detail some of the alleged results:—

"From Tanjore the people emigrated regularly to Ceylon, and laboured there among the plantations; and if 500 natives went, no more than half or one-third the number returned, the bones of the remainder being buried in Ceylon. What was the cause of this? They had better wages, every thing was cheap, and why did they die? Liquor, too, was cheap: two-thirds died of the effects of liquor, and the one-third that returned, returned drunkards, and corrupted their more sober neighbours."

We will not stop to comment at length upon the odd effect produced by the reverend teetotaler's question, "why did they die?" which must remind every one of the pathetic remonstrance said to be addressed to their deceased friend by those taking part in Irish wakes, when they upbraid him with having left his own beautiful wife, lovely children, elegant cow, and glorious field of potatoes. We pass on to notice the effect of this statement at Ceylon, and here again we shall have recourse to our brother journalist:

"In the course of time, the oratory of the pious speaker found swift audience in Ceylon, and dire was the wrath which it excited. In the broadest words, and the biggest type, the Agricultural Society, three hundred strong, declared, that 'this committee hereby record their opinion, that the statements therein made are so contrary to truth, that they consider it their duty to give them a most emphatic denial.'"

This was extremely unpleasant, we apprehend, to Mr. BROTHERTON. We will, in charity, hope that he had worked himself into the belief of what he asserted, and if so, such a rebuff must have occasioned him a shock. But worse was to follow. The matter was taken up by the *Ceylon Times*, which, after suggesting (very properly we think) an outward application to the advocate of the hydropathic system of his favourite fluid, through the instrumentality of pumping, declared that the "author of the calumny against the coolies resorting to Ceylon" deserved "no mercy," and that no one should be admitted to the benefits flowing from the exercise of that twice-blest virtue, who might dare "to support the assertions of Mr. BROTHERTON in the face of fact." At this terrible denunciation, the water-drinker quailed, and he forthwith addressed the Editor of the print which had frightened him in these abject terms:—

"Although I have greatly erred in allowing myself thus to be drawn away by a momentary excitement in the first place, and in suffering myself to be influenced by a false shame in the second place, in not acknowledging my error at once when publicly called upon so to do; yet I trust that on the whole, when my case is heard, that credit will be given me for being actuated by a good motive in making the remarks I did."

Is Mr. BROTHERTON a champion of the doctrine that "the end sanctifies the means?" Does he believe that his "good motive," i.e. fanaticism, will justify his giving utterance to falsehood, provided it be calculated to please the crack-brained followers of teetotalism? However, if his offence were great, it cannot be denied that his humiliation was great also. He absolutely grovels before the party who had thrashed him into good manners. He says:—

"Though a sufferer in the discussion (by my own fault), I do feel most grateful for the manly and gentlemanly way in which the Ceylon press has taken up the matter."

Who would have thought that any one would feel grateful for a recommendation to subject him (the grateful person) to the discipline of the pump? How great must be Mr. BROTHERTON'S love of water! He revels in the enjoyment of it even when it is called in to supply the place of a cat-o'-nine-tails. Indeed, if Mr. BROTHERTON offend again, our Ceylon cotemporary must find some other punishment than pumping. It is like sentencing an idle sleepy-headed fellow to imprisonment without hard labour, a sentence under which he gets fed, lodged, and clothed without working for those comforts—just the life that suits him. The famed Duke of CLARENCE chose to end his life in the liquor which he best loved—Malmsey wine; and if Mr. BROTHERTON were sentenced to death by water, perhaps he would hardly consider it a punishment.

The offender was not content with striving to conciliate the editor under whose scourge he had been brought to something like reason; he thought necessary also to address his bishop for the purpose of expressing a hope that

"The magnitude of the evil of which he complains, and the purity of his intentions, will plead somewhat in his behalf."

Of this we need only repeat, that the purity of a man's intentions will not justify falsehood. But, after all, were Mr. BROTHERTON'S intentions as pure as he would wish to have them thought? Are the intentions of a man likely to be pure when he inflames his imagination day by day by exaggerated pictures of real evils, or semblances of evils which do not exist till by constantly gloating on these distorted or fantastic figures, he becomes incapable of forming a sound judgment upon any case to which their influence can be made to apply? A man who nurses prejudices till they

destroy the health of his moral vision has no right to swagger about the purity of his intentions. It is not in his power to entertain a pure intention. His capacity for intending purely is gone as completely as the power of controlling a paralytic limb has departed from him to whom it belongs. He has tampered with the eye of the understanding till it is unable faithfully to perform its office. The light that is in him is darkness, and great indeed is that darkness.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 24. *Bussorah Merchant*, Beale, Bengal; *Robert Ingham*, Clough, Mauritius.—26. *Agostina*, Volumn, Van Diemen's Land; *Athena*, Ogg, Singapore.—27. *Acasta*, Robertson, Lombok and Cape.—May 1. *Southampton*, Bowen, Bengal.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Brian*, May 5.—Rev. Mr. Allen, Mrs. Allen and three children, Mrs. Constantinidi, Mr. A. Eliasco, Mr. B. George, Mr. S. Georgala, Mr. S. M. Mavrogardato, Col. Pennefather, Mrs. Pennefather, John Marshall and three British seamen.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—APRIL 22. *Lawsons*, Ewart, Launceston; *Nerbudda*, Crawford, Hong Kong; *Sharp*, Spratt, Madras.—23. *Stately*, Ginder, Cape and Calcutta.—24. *Ganges*, Blanshard, New South Wales.—25. *Coquette*, Bruce, St. Helena.—26. *Cenaroon*, Ellis, Launceston.—27. *Jane Ririe*, Booth, Cape and Calcutta.—28. *Union*, Rapson, Port Philip; *May Queen*, Butler, Hobart Town; *Morning Star*, Heyward, Ascension.—29. *Simlah*, Taylor, Bombay.

From LIVERPOOL.—APRIL 20. *Hermes*, Corkhill, Hong Kong; *Blorange*, Banks, Calcutta; *Constantine*, Barrows, Calcutta; *Ferris*, Scott, Cape.—24. *Mutilda*, McDowall, Calcutta; *Mangoslen*, Pentreath, Bombay; *Oriza*, Christian, Bombay.—25. *Bella Marina*, Wood, Bombay.

From the CLYDE.—APRIL 19. *John Grey*, McDonald, Port Philip and New South Wales.—20. *Blythswood*, Ballantine, Batavia and Singapore; *Idare*, Adair, Ceylon and Madras.—23. *Marchioness of Douro*, Woodworth, Singapore; *Panama*, Watt, Penang and Singapore.—27. *Belhaven*, Gilkeson, Singapore.

From FALMOUTH.—APRIL 20. *Amy Robsart*, Robinson, Mauritius and Calcutta.

From PORTSMOUTH.—APRIL 22. *Maid of Julpha*, [Beauvais, Bordeaux, and Mauritius.—20. *Mohawk*, Morrison, Hong Kong.—21. H.M.'s steamer *Dee*, Madeira and Cape; *Lady Valiant*, Lane, Mauritius.

From PLYMOUTH.—APRIL 22. *Abberton*, Carr, Adelaide.—28. *Forfarshire*, Watson, Adelaide; *Cornwall*, Crouch, Port Phillip.—30. *Fairlie*, Davis, New South Wales.

From BORDEAUX.—APRIL 15. *Acacia*, Reed, Mauritius.

From ABERDEEN.—APRIL 18. *John Bunyan*, Thomson, Hong Kong.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—APRIL 22. *Lady Montague*, Wills, Aden.

From CORK.—APRIL 20. *Augusta*, Cook, New South Wales.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Tulloch Castle, Jamieson, London to Bombay, Feb. 3, lat. 23 deg. S. long. 28 deg. W.—*Pekin*, Smith, Shields to Madras, Feb. 22, on the Line.—*Christina*, Craig, Hartlepool to Singapore, Feb. 23, lat. 2 deg. N. long. 22 deg. W.—*John Calvin*, Davison, Dublin to Hobart Town, March 3, on the Line.—*Majestic*, Isbister, South Shields to Bombay, Jan. 2, lat. 33 deg. S. long. 16 deg. W.—*Countess of Yarborough*, Bennett, London to Sydney, April 1, lat. 43 deg. N. long. 14 deg. W.—*Beethoven*, Puras, Liverpool to Ceylon, Feb. 27, lat. 3 deg. N.—*Himalaya*, Lock, London to Hobart Town, Feb. 26, lat. 30 min. S. long. 20 deg. W.—*Thetis*, Cass, London to Sydney, March 11, lat. 6 deg. N. long. 20 deg. W.—*Ganges*, Deas, Leith to Bombay, Feb. 21, lat. 45 min. N. long. 20 deg. W.—*Scotia*, Strickland, Plymouth to Cape of Good Hope, near the Line.—*Chaseley*, Weighill, London to Sydney, Jan. 21, lat. 39 deg. S. long. 37 deg. E.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGES.

March 28. Capt. C. C. Lucas, Bombay Army, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of David M. Lloyd, Esq. at St. Peter's Church, Jersey.

April 18. Lieut. G. G. Bowring, Bengal Army, to Josephine Lacoste, daughter of the late Major-general J. W. Graves, H.M.'s service, at Jersey.

25. John R. Hawkins, Esq. Bombay Artillery, to Mary S. Hitchings, at St. Nicholas's Church, Guildford.

—Rev. Thomas Masterman, son of John Masterman, Esq. M.P. of Leyton, Essex, to Margaret Mariana, daughter of A. M. Story Maskelyne, Esq. at Lydford, Treggoose, Wilts.

26. E. U. Eddis, Esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alexander Brown, Esq. at St. Neots' Church, Huntingdon.

27. Capt. Fenwick, Royal Engineers, to Hester, daughter of James Cosmo Melville, Esq. Secretary to the Hon. East-India Company, at Hampstead Church.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3. C. W. C. Gill, third officer of the ship *General Wood*, murdered off the Carrimon Islands, Straits of Singapore, by convicts on board, aged 21.

April 19. Anne Augusta, wife of William Butterworth Bayley, Esq. at Bath, aged 57.

20. Lieut. John Henry Gordon, 6th Bombay Native Infantry, at Gittisham, Devon, aged 24.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 28th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Edward C. Ravenshaw.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. and Brev. capt. Gravenor Kirby, artillery. Capt. William Cumberland, invalids.

Madras Estab.—2nd Lieut. John R. J. Robertson, artillery. Maj. William Hill, 1st Europ. reg. fusiliers. Lieut. William C. Callow, 2nd Europ. reg. L. I. Lieut. gen. James Welsh, 12th N. I. Brev. maj. Henry Hall, invalids. Lieut. John French, invalids. Surg. Andrew N. Magrath.

Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. John Keith.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. James Charles, senior minister of St. Andrew's Church.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Edward Whitehead, M.A., assistant chaplain.

The Rev. John Rowlandson, M.A., assistant chaplain.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Ens. William C. Hutton, 13th N. I., per *Barham*.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. James Ash, artillery.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Robert B. Morgan, 2 months.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Francis Wemyss, engineers, 6 months. Ens. William C. Robinson, 2nd Europ. reg., 6 months. Lieut. col. William Wyllie, C.B., 22nd N. I., 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. George Cavendish, midshipman, Indian navy, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Walter R. Barnes, 27th N. I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Frederick Studdy, invalids.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 25TH APRIL, 1848.

Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. col. Samuel Robinson Warren, from half-pay unattached, to be lieut. col., v. Edward Harvey, who exchanges. Dated 25th April, 1848.

Maj. John Wallace King to be lieut. col. by purchase, v. Warren, who retires. Dated 25th April, 1848.

Capt. Charles Stuart to be maj. by purchase, v. King. Dated 25th April, 1848.

Lieut. John Forster Fitzgerald to be capt. by purchase, v. Stuart. Dated 25th April, 1848.

Cornet Samuel Kerr Ibbetson to be lieut. by purchase, v. Fitzgerald. Dated 25th April, 1848.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Ens. William George Turner to be lieut. without purchase, v. Whitty, dec. Dated 25th April, 1848.

Charles Cramond Dick, gent., to be ens., v. Turner. Dated 25th April, 1848.

WAR OFFICE, 28TH APRIL, 1848.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. Jeffery Eagar, from half-pay Royal York Rangers, to be lieut., v. Robert Watson, prom. Dated 28th April, 1848.

2nd-lieut. John Warden McFarlan to be 1st lieut. by purchase, v. Eagar, who retires. Dated 28th April, 1848.

William Baker, gent., to be 2nd lieut. by purchase, v. McFarlan. Dated 28th April, 1848.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 28th April, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 21st June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th April, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 6th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 13th July,—and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th July, 1848, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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It is also necessary that the name of an agent at the presidency should be given, to whom the goods are to be consigned, as the utmost despatch will be used in the shipments from London.

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FOR MADRAS DIRECT (last Shipping-day, 27th May), to sail from Gravesend 31st May, the fine fast-sailing Ship ASIATIC, A 1, 600 tons, G. BARLOW, Commander. Lying in the West-India Export Dock.—This Ship has superior accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon.—For freight or passage, apply to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 145, Lendenhall-Street.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS of GOODS and PARCELS,

per Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers to INDIA and CHINA.—Goods and Parcels sent direct to the Company's Parcel-office are forwarded at less cost to Shippers than when sent through any intermediate channel. Packages are received up to the last day of the month to go by the mail of the 3rd, and till 6 p.m. on the 17th of each month for the mail of the 20th. Cases must not exceed 180 lbs. weight each for Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and China; and 60 lbs. each case for Bombay. No Package for India or China can, under any circumstances, be shipped at Southampton, unless it be cleared through the Custom-house, and placed alongside the Steamer by noon, on the 19th of each month.

Detailed particulars will be given on personal application, or by letter, addressed to the Company's Parcel Office, 122, Lendenhall Street, London.

STEAM to INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—Regular

Monthly Mail Steam Conveyance for Passengers and Light Goods to Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company book Passengers and receive Goods and Parcels for the above Ports by their Steamers, starting from Southampton the 20th, and from Suez on or about the 16th of every month.—For rates of passage-money, plans of the steamers, and to secure passages, apply at the Company's offices, 122, Lendenhall Street, London.

OVERLAND ROUTE to INDIA, via TRIESTE.—

On the 10th May, the steamer ITALIA, built expressly for speed and the comfortable accommodation of passengers, will start from Trieste to Alexandria without touching at any intermediate port, and hereafter will ply monthly in correspondence with the arrival at Suez of the East-India Company's Bombay steamer. Fares, including berth, table-money, and fees,—1st class, £18; 2nd class, £12; 3rd class, for servants only, £8. English spoken on board, and every attention paid to the comfort of passengers.

To secure passages, apply at the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, 13, Lendenhall Street.

EAST-INDIA AGENCY OFFICES, 30, Great Winchester Street, London.

THOMPSON, FENNER, and SWINFORD, having succeeded to the business of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, have made arrangements for the transaction of every description of business essential to the Civil and Military Establishments of India.

Supplies of every kind furnished for regimental messes and others on the best possible terms.

ECONOMY IN OUTFITS.

OUTFITS to INDIA and the COLONIES.—Officers and passengers proceeding to India, &c., will find it very greatly to their advantage to purchase their OUTFITS at E. J. MUNNERY and Co.'s, 165, Fenchurch-street, City, where a large assortment of Shirts, Hosiery, Gause, Merino under-Shirts, Clothing, Bedding, Military Accoutrements, &c., adapted for each particular colony, as well as for the voyage, is kept ready for immediate use, at prices far more reasonable than usually charged for the same articles. Cabin and camp furniture of every description. List, with price affixed, forwarded by post.

OUTFITS to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.—Cadets,

Assistant-Surgeons, Midshipmen, and Passengers generally, supplied with their entire outfit, at UNWIN & Co.'s, 57 and 58, Lombard Street, via Shirts, Towels, Table Linen, Sheets, Hosiery, White Jean Jackets and Trowsers, Woollen Clothing, Sea Bedding, Single and Double Couches, Cabin Furniture, Bullock Drawers, Trunks, &c. Ladies' ready-made Linen of every description. Light Trunks for Overland.

S. W. SILVER and CO. CLOTHIERS, NAVAL,

MILITARY, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS and CONTRACTORS, respectfully acquaint the public, that they have completed the alterations at their warehouses, 66 and 67, CORNHILL, which enables them to concentrate and exhibit all the requirements of an OUTFIT. Being the manufacturers (with experienced managers) of the chief and most expensive portions of OUTFITS, they are enabled to produce and render them at WHOLESALE PRICES; thus preventing MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, CADETS, and PASSENGERS generally sacrificing the usual intermediate profit. LADIES' OUTFITS (which are under the management of Females) on similar terms.

SILVER and Co. having a correspondent in nearly every ENGLISH COLONY, their customers may at all times avail themselves of their assistance. SILVER and Co. pack and ship their customers' outfits, clear and warehouse their baggage homewards, procure and give SHIP-SAILING Information, outwards or homewards, without receiving a commission for such business. Moreover, they do not allow the too usual commission to persons who introduce customers to them, that purchasers may derive every advantage. For example, individuals who are about to leave for India are generally inundated with applications and lists from Outfitters, who obtain the name and address of the party going abroad from persons to whom they pay (if they supply the Outfit) so large a commission for the information, as to materially increase the amount of the Outfit. Now, SILVER and Co. never forward a list of necessities to any one, unless directed to do so by the party (or friend) going abroad. Thus SILVER and Co.'s prices are not burdened with commission, because all recommendations to apply to them are pure and disinterested.

THE OUTFITTING WHOLESALE and RETAIL CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS, &c., are at 66 and 67, CORNHILL, and at LIVERPOOL. THE SHIRT DEPARTMENT for home use is at No. 10, CORNHILL. THE WORKSHOPS for Clothing, at 41, Bishopsgate-street Within; for SHIRTS and CABIN FURNITURE, at 33 and 34, Nassau-place, Commercial-road; and for SHIRTS, STAYS, BRACES, &c., at LANDFORT, near PORTSMOUTH.

THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS.

THESE really important articles of under clothing, although manufactured expressly for India, are equally valuable in all tropical climates, and are strongly recommended by all medical men as the most effectual preventative of the many diseases arising from check of perspiration to which the residents in warm climates are so particularly liable. This manufacture possesses all the advantages, without the inconvenience, of flannel waistcoats; the texture is light, soft, and delicate, perfectly free from all irritating or disagreeable qualities, and a very superior absorbent, consequently the very best description of under-waistcoat that can be worn in India, or in any warm climate. The valuable qualities of THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS are well known and have been long tested in India, and the very general approval and consequent demand for them has given rise to many inferior imitations, which, with a view to deceive, have been variously marked *India Gauze, Oriental Gauze, Gauze Vigonia, &c.* Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, therefore, beg most particularly to impress upon all parties the necessity of applying direct to their establishment, 152, STRAND, LONDON, for any they may require, and also most especially to caution the public against purchasing any article of the kind except those which are marked THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE, as none others can be depended upon.

These waistcoats are made both for ladies and gentlemen, and Messrs. Thresher and Glenny undertake to forward them in dozens or half-dozen to every part of England and the principal towns of Ireland and Scotland, carriage free, at the following prices:—Gentlemen's, 75s. per dozen, and Ladies', 68s. per dozen; and also to pack and forward them, free of expense, to any agent in India, by the overland route, at the following additional rates, viz. 12s. per dozen to Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, and 18s. per dozen to Bombay.

OUTFITS TO INDIA, BY SHIP AND OVERLAND.

Every particular connected with outfits to India, both for ladies and gentlemen, including detailed lists of requisite clothing, uniforms, &c. &c. for every appointment, with the necessary variations for the outfits of CIVILIANS, CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c. together with every information respecting passage by ship and by the overland route, baggage, packing, &c., will be forwarded on application to Messrs. Thresher and Glenny, as above.

TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

From Alexandria to Suez, under direction of the Egyptian Transit Company, only 2 cwt. of baggage is allowed without extra charge, and no package or trunk should exceed 80 lb. weight.

THE REGULATION OVERLAND TRUNKS & CASES.

Manufactured by Thresher and Glenny especially for the TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT, and for the cabins of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ships to MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, and INDIA, can only be procured at their East-India Outfit Warehouse, 152, Strand, London.

All communications addressed to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, STRAND, LONDON, will have immediate attention.

EAST INDIA SUBSCRIPTION ROOM,
NO. 127, LEADENHALL STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.)

W. M. BOYCE and CO. at the suggestion of several of their friends, have opened a "SUBSCRIPTION and READING ROOM," at their Office, 127, Leadenhall-street, opposite the India House. A large and handsome apartment is fitted up with every convenience and comfort. It will be supplied with all the Leading Journals and Periodicals of the day, particularly those treating on India and the East generally.

The advantages to Subscribers will be—a comfortable rendezvous for themselves and friends, in the most central part of the City; the certainty of obtaining every information connected with India up to the latest date; a commodious place to write letters, and a place of reference for letters and for general business.

Any Subscriber residing in India, or away from London, may appoint a proxy, who will be allowed all the advantages of such Subscriber.

Terms of Subscription:—To Subscribers in India, one Rupee per mensem. Ditto, in England, one Guinea per annum.

EAST INDIA and GENERAL AGENCY, No. 127,
Leadenhall-street (opposite the East-India House).

W. M. BOYCE and CO. in returning thanks to their friends and supporters for the liberal patronage already bestowed on them, beg to intimate that their offices are now established at No. 127, Leadenhall-street.

W. M. BOYCE and Co. continue to forward supplies and goods of every description to Messes, Families, and Individuals, on the most moderate terms, by the Cape or Overland. Passages to the Three Presidencies, or China, by sailing vessels, *via* the Cape, or by steam, *via* the Red Sea, negotiated on the most favourable terms.

Outfits for Officers appointed to the Civil, Military, Naval, or Medical Establishments in India, procured with every attention to economy consistent with the supplying of first-rate articles.

PAY and PENSIONS drawn and remitted to any part of Great Britain or the Continent. Luggage cleared and warehoused, and Parcels and Letters forwarded Overland to India.

In order to render their agency as efficient as possible, W. M. B. and Co. would call particular attention to the following points, which they consider of great importance, not only to their friends, but to the public generally.

It frequently occurs that gentlemen residing in India are compelled to send their wives and children home, and remain in India themselves. Circumstances often compel ladies and children to land in England without any one to receive and relieve them from the troubles and annoyances attendant on disembarkation, after a long and fatiguing voyage, and the clearing of their luggage through the Custom-house. In order to meet these cases, one of the Firm is prepared to attend any so situated, personally, and to escort them to their friends. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this accommodation should communicate their intention, in writing, by the Overland Mail, in sufficient time to admit of proper arrangements being made for their reception. Parents in India wishing to send their children to England for education, and unable to accompany them, may avail themselves of W. M. B. and Co.'s agency, who will undertake to receive them, place them at school, and act as guardians, if necessary. If requisite, reference can be given to parties who have already availed themselves of this arrangement. Inconvenience is often felt, and great expense incurred, in consequence of families arriving from India without having previously decided upon a place of residence. This may be obviated by timely application to BOYCE and CO., who are prepared to engage permanent or temporary residences for all parties arriving from India.

A residence of upwards of twenty years in India, the greater portion of which was passed in the East India Company's naval service, renders the head of the Firm peculiarly fitted for the business which is now sought, and which is merely reverted to here as a guarantee that the most scrupulous attention to the interests and wants of their supporters will be attended with the advantage of being able to impart, from actual experience, any information which may be required relative to India.

1848.

THE following **SPLENDID SHIPS**, belonging to Messrs. GREEN, of Blackwall, built expressly for the INDIA TRADE, will be despatched punctually from GRAVESEND at the undermentioned dates:—

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Seringapatam	1000	J. Furnell	Madras & Calcutta	10 May
Wellesley	1150	F. Arrow	Ditto	10 June
Barham	1200	J. Gimblett	Ditto	25 —
Sutlej	1200	E. P. Nisbet	Cape, Madras, & Cal.	15 July
Monarch	1400	C. G. Weller	Calcutta direct	25 —
Alfred	1400	A. Henning	Ditto	10 Aug.
Trafalgar (new)	1250	C. Nelson	Madras & Calcutta	20 —
Prince of Wales	1350	W. F. Hopkins	Calcutta direct	10 Sept.
Vernon	1000	E. Voss	Madras direct	10 Sept.
Earl of Hardwicke	1000	A. Parish	Calcutta direct	25 —
Malacca	700	A. Condit	Bombay direct	15 May
Agincourt	1050	W. H. Fare	Coast & Bombay	30 July
Owen Glendower	1000	D. Robertson	Cape & Bombay	10 Aug.

For Plans and Terms of Passage, apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 16, Cornhill, or 6, St. Martin's Place, (Charing Cross; or to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

1848.

THE following **SPLENDID SHIPS**, belonging to Messrs. WIGRAM, of Blackwall, built and fitted expressly for the India Trade, will leave GRAVESEND at the appointed dates.—Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Essex	850	T. W. Pixley ..	Cape & Bombay ..	Sailed
Maidstone	1000	J. T. Nash	Cape & Calcutta ..	3 July
Royal Albert	750	A. Scanlan	Bombay direct ..	10 do.
Southampton	1050	W. A. Bowen, R.C.S.	Calcutta direct ..	20 do.
New Ship	900	C. C. Condit	Cape & Madras ..	14 Aug.
Queen	1350	D. M'Leod	Calcutta direct ..	1 Sept.
True Briton	850	S. McBeath	Ditto	10 Oct.
Minerva	800	G. Coleman	As may be required	
Samarang	700	W. Buckle	Ditto	

For Freight or Passage, apply to the respective Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 156, Leadenhall Street.

CHINA.—LINE of PACKETS for HONG-KONG
and WHAMPOA.—The following First-class A 1 Coppered SHIPS will be despatched punctually, as under:—

Names.	Tons.	Commanders.	Loading at.	To sail.
Sappho	446	R. Hildreth	London Docks	May 15
Tartar	680	R. R. Harvey	East-India Docks ..	June 8
Queen	400	— Gordon	London Docks	July 7

The second-named vessel belongs to Messrs. GREEN, of Blackwall.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. LINDSAY, 11, Abchurch Lane; or W. O. YOUNG, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings.

CAPE of GOOD HOPE LINE of PACKETS.—The undermentioned first-class A 1 Coppered Barques will be despatched punctually on the 1st of every month (last shipping-day, the 28th of each month prior to the date of sailing):—

ALVERTON, 409 tons, H. BUCKLAND,—Cape of Good Hope and Madras. London Docks, May 1.

OCEAN QUEEN, 404 tons, J. SUTHERLAND,—Cape of Good Hope and Singapore. St. Katharine Docks, June 1.

COROMANDEL, 416 tons, — ARMAND,—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius. St. Katharine Docks, July 1.

These vessels possess most superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. LINDSAY, 11, Abchurch Lane; or to W. O. YOUNG, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings.

THE HAND-BEDSTEAD FOR CADETS, weight 17 lbs.

BESEMERES and SONS, CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS, and Ready-made Linen Warehousemen, invite overland travellers to India to inspect this PORTABLE BEDSTEAD, price 12s. 6d., invented and made only by them. Although so light, it is strong, compact, of full size, and may be used without a mattress; it passes readily into a bag 6 inches in diameter, 34 long. Bedstead, bedding, blankets, sheets, quilt, &c., packed in one of their Waterproof Regulation Overland Trunks, weigh under 50 lbs. Overland Trunks, One Guinea each. Lists of Outfit for Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons, estimates and information of every expense of the passage and journey, forwarded by post. Lists of Linen, priced, may also be had.—Outfitting Warehouses, Nos. 61 to 64, Houndsditch, London.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.
Brighton, C. Booty.

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REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1848.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	290
BENGAL:—	
The Union Bank	290
Suspension of Carr, Tagore, and Company	295
Deadly Accident	295
Miscellaneous Intelligence	297
Government General Orders	299
Court-Martial	299
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	299
H.M. Forces in the East	301
Probates and Administrations to Estates	301
Domestic Intelligence	301
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	302
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	303
Government General Order	303
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	305
Domestic Intelligence	305
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	306
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	306
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	307
Marine Department	308
Domestic Intelligence	308
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	308
SCINDS	309
CHINA:—	
Outrageous Assault on Three Missionaries	309
Miscellaneous Intelligence	310
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	310
MANILLA	311
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Will Free Trade produce Peace	311
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	313
Shipping Intelligence	313
Domestic Intelligence	314
Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	314
List of Rank of Cadets, &c.	315
Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India	315

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

THE intelligence by the present Mail which will excite the greatest interest is that relating to commercial affairs; and of these the Union Bank Post Bill question naturally claims the first place. The *Harkara* gives the following résumé of this and kindred matters. Full details, both of the proceedings in the Supreme Court and at the meeting of shareholders, will be found in other columns of our present publication.

"The case intended to test the liability of the Union Bank shareholders for the post bills drawn by the directors came on for trial in the Supreme Court on the 24th ult. A full report will be found elsewhere. The Court decided that the issuing of these bills was contrary to the constitutions of the Bank, but that the shareholders had rendered themselves liable by the recognition of them, as they had for some time past been brought to account in the published reports of the Bank. A point of law was reserved for argument, but on the hearing the Court unreservedly confirmed its decision. The Bank's legal advisers have recommended an appeal to the Privy Council. Another meeting of shareholders has been held since our last issue, but little was done on the occasion. The Executive Committee again reported that but little progress had been made in the realization of the *pro rata* contribution and the forced loan; only 26,000 rupees on the former account, and 20,000 rupees on the latter, having been collected since the preceding meeting. Recent events have, however, it is said, induced some of the wealthy shareholders to combine for the purpose of protecting themselves, by coming forward liberally with their means to meet the demands of the creditors. It is understood that Government has refused to allow Mr. H. M. Elliott, one of its civil servants, to act as a member of the Executive Committee."

In the *Bombay Times*, we find the following remarks on the same subject:—

"The soundness of the views of the Court seemed generally acquiesced in, though at variance with the opinions previously given by counsel. This will maintain or extend the responsibilities of the shareholders, in proportion as it protects the interests of the bill-owners. The prospects of the bank seem to darken on every side: the shareholders hold back in stolid apathy, while the creditors are beginning to push their claims with relentless determination. The debtors of the bank, and those who have literally made away with a couple of millions of its funds, are treated with a gentleness and forbearance, which contrast singularly with the warmth with which the unhappy shareholders are urged on. Mr. Ayrton, attorney, has been sent round by the Commercial Bank of Lombay, to insist on early payment of the 40,000*l.* of its funds, appropriated to their own uses by the Union Bank, when sent to them for the purchase of bills on England. The members of the Calcutta Bar have unanimously refused to hold briefs along with Sir Thomas Turton, one of these most deeply implicated in the bank transactions. Sir Thomas was, it may be remembered, secretary to Lord Durham in Canada, in 1838: he was a barrister of much repute and high practice. Shortly after his return to India, he became ecclesiastical registrar of the Supreme Court, with a salary of 6,000*l.* a year. While in this position he speculated largely with the funds committed to his charge—the deficits amounting to some 50,000*l.* On these coming to light he resigned his appointment, with a view of resuming practice at the Bar, when his brethren refused to accept of briefs along with him. Mr. Grant, son of the late Chief Justice Sir John Peter Grant, seems to be in not much better favour, and for kindred reasons."

At Madras not less indignation is manifested, as will appear by an extract which we submit, from a leading article in the *Athenæum*; and this, by concluding with a

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Haddington*, with the mails, left Calcutta April 8, Saugor 10, Madras 15, Point de Galle 19, Aden 30, reaching Suez May 7.

A mail left Hong-Kong by the *Pekin* March 30, making Singapore April 8, Penang 10, and arriving at Point de Galle April 17.

The *Moorster*, with a mail, left Bombay on the 15th ult. and arrived at Aden on the 24th.

The three mails thus brought were forwarded to Alexandria, at which place they arrived on the 10th inst., and were put on board the *Ripon*, which reached Malta on the 15th, on which day the *Oberon*, with the Marseilles portion, left, arriving at her destination on the 20th. The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on or about the 28th inst.

The *Pekin*, with the London mail of Jan. 24, arrived at Hong-Kong March 30.

The *Queen*, with the London mail of March 7, reached Bombay April 2.

The *Arden*, with the London mail of May 8, arrived at Malta on the 14th, and on the following day the *Ariel* left Malta with the mail thus brought.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay will be despatched *via* Marseilles on the evening of Wednesday, June 7th.

A mail for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *via* Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Tuesday, June 20; letters should be posted in London on the previous evening; or if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Saturday, June 24.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, March 18, 1848.—*Notification*.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the mail steamers to Suez will be despatched on the 30th of May, the 19th of June, the 18th of July, and the 29th of August, for the conveyance of the monthly mails of June, July, August, and September next ensuing, and that the intermediate mail steamer will be despatched to Aden on the 9th of May and the 15th of September; but not in the intervening months, June, July, or August.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut.-col.
Secretary to Government.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	April 8	Ceylon	April 14
Madras	April 15	China	March 30
Bombay	April 15	Singapore	April 8

very pithy quotation from the *Englishman*, carries us back to the state of feeling in Calcutta:—

"It adds nothing to our knowledge, but increases not a little our discomfort, to learn, as we do from the *Friend of India*, of the 23rd ult. that the public of Calcutta stand up for the rights of caste, and are resolved that the respectable men, who have inflicted such deep injury to the fortunes of hundreds, and disgraced the national character, shall not be visited with the punishment which is measured out to petty villians. Our contemporary observes, that, 'the history of these notorious proceedings, by which the bank has been rendered insolvent, there is we fear, little hope of obtaining. Indeed we may venture to predict, that it will never be given. The disclosures would be fatal to the character of many whom Society has not the courage to proscribe. There appears to be a far greater disposition to screen, than to expose delinquency.' It is to be hoped, that this state of things will not become known in England, before the May meetings are held, or it may tend to diminish the amount usually subscribed for the support of Indian missions. An increased sum may be given towards the founding of new churches in Calcutta. Bibles may be voted for benighted merchants, and phia rults for honest living, may be provided for the use of judges and favourite barristers, but surely it will be said, that religious teaching should, like charity, begin at home. What will Ashootesh Dey, who has had to pay two lacs, because he was unwise enough to accept, what he thought was an honorary appointment, say to his countrymen, when he hears that Sir Thomas Turton is misus five times that amount, with impunity? If he were young, and had a genius for speculation, he might perhaps consider that the Christianity of fashionable life would be of great assistance to him, but then would come the thought, that if he failed in reaching one of the highest stations, and yet indulged his passion for unlawful gain,—if, instead of having a Turton 'the Registrar,' for his dear friend, he should have a Turton 'an eminent barrister,' pleading for his conviction in the criminal courts; regretting that his stern duty to society compelled him to ask, that for the sake of public example, the heaviest punishment should be inflicted on the prisoner, he might pause, and consider if it were worth while to abandon creed and kindred for such doubtful advantages. If Ashootesh Dey be a man of profound sagacity, he will not lay at the door of our religion the vice of the registrar, and the cowardly neglect of duty displayed by the officers of justice; but if, as is most probably the case, he is only a shrewd, painstaking native, he will look upon our boasted morality as a system of deception, and our criminal jurisprudence as a game in which virtue has no stake—in which the passions and vices of men contend for the mastery, whilst the devil looks on, and applauds the players.

"What a profound satire upon civilization is contained in the declaration that the culprits in the gigantic frauds which have been perpetrated will escape, because 'Society has not the courage to proscribe' them. Why, Society has the courage to proscribe every vice which is allied to poverty. It is tender-hearted, yet it supports the hangman. Is alive to the blessings of freedom, but it scruples not to send gangs of men into slavery for crimes rendered venial by misery. Our contemporaries, who shrink from inflicting even the punishment of notoriety upon the wealthy offenders who have transgressed without the excuse of temptation, chronicle police reports, and are faithful in the matters of housebreaking and robbery. It is in a tone of bitter irony that the *Calcutta Englishman* remarks as follows upon the proposal of the *Hurkaru*, with reference to the propriety of obtaining the services of Mr. Elliott as a member of the Executive Committee of the Union Bank.

"The *Hurkaru* is anxious to have the assistance of a Government Secretary, in order that delinquency, if detected, should be pursued and punished. A smart attorney would, we think, do this kind of work rather better than a high officer of government. But really we must regard the proposal as made in jest. What chance is there of delinquents being punished? Who are to prosecute, and, if a prosecutor could be found, what chance has he to succeed? Here in Calcutta, if a man commits a cruel murder, he may perhaps be imprisoned for a twelvemonth. If he seduces another man's wife, and by her aid steals his property, it will be held no offence at all! If he raises thirty thousand rupees by a forgery, he will be permitted to keep the money. Why then should those fear punishment who have only made ducks and drakes of a crore and a half of rupees? If they deserve punishment, it is for being such fools as to have got through so large a sum without making their own fortunes. That, however, is hardly an offence cognizable by law, and therefore the time of an able public officer would be very ill applied in trying to bring the delinquents to punishment."

And here, for the present, we may take leave of the Union Bank, and the astounding disclosures connected with its break-up.

The eddy of failure has been widened by the suspension of payment by the house of CARR, TAGORE, and Co. A meeting of creditors has been held, and trustees appointed, under whom the members of the firm are to conduct the business. Statements of liabilities and assets are proverbially fallacious; but if that submitted on the part of this

house be an exception in the way of trustworthiness, there will be enough to pay all creditors, and something left for the partners: the liabilities being announced at twenty-five lacs, the assets at twenty-nine. It is to be hoped that the accuracy of this statement will be borne out by the result; but we apprehend that it gives a view of the situation of the house far less flattering than most persons would have anticipated. A surplus of four lacs beyond liabilities is a poor exhibition for this magnificent firm of reputed merchant princes, the chief native member of which was wont to amuse himself by rambling about Europe, and there indulging in unlimited expense. Instead of a surplus of four lacs, men might have looked for one of forty lacs at the least.

A melancholy accident has occurred to a steamer on the Ganges, the particulars of which will be found elsewhere.

In GOOMSOOR affairs were becoming tranquil, the Khond chiefs having nearly all submitted.

At BOMBAY the arrival of the new governor Lord FALKLAND was looked for about the 26th or 28th ult.

SCINDE continued healthy and peaceable. The latter quality, however, seemed likely to be of somewhat uncertain duration, in consequence of ISLAM KHAN, the Bhoogie chief, who surrendered in September last to Lieutenant MEREWETHER, and who was located by Government on the rich lands near Larkhana, having fled with his family. His return in his former character in the cold season was thought not improbable.

It remains to notice one event which a short time ago might have been of some importance—the death of the Rajah of SATTARA. His Highness was in the 46th year of his age. He had enjoyed his dignity for nearly nine years, and, says the *Bombay Times*, "had ruled wisely and well." His youth had been dissolute—of what native prince may not this be affirmed? but as a ruler he might bear a comparison with the best of his class. He abolished suttee, constructed bridges, roads, and tanks, and seemed generally desirous to carry out the wishes of the British Government for the welfare of the people.

BENGAL.

THE UNION BANK.

SUPREME COURT, MARCH 24.

(Before the Chief Justice and Sir H. W. Leton.)

W. C. Braddon and Others, partners in Bagshaw and Co., s. W. H. Abbot, Secretary of the Union Bank.

This was an action against the Secretary of the Union Bank for nonpayment of certain promissory notes, or bills of exchange, issued in the name of that establishment.

Messrs. PRINSEP, COCHRANE, and RITCHIE, for the plaintiffs; the ADVOCATE-GENERAL, Mr. DICKENS, and Mr. MORTON, for the Bank.

The first count alleged that, on the 1st July, 1847, the Union Bank made their promissory note for Company's Rs. 10,000, payable sixty days after sight to the order of Messrs. Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., from whom, after several indorsements, the instrument came to be the property of the plaintiffs upon record.

The second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth counts related to five other instruments of the same description, and each for the same amount, of which they spoke to the same effect.

The seventh count treated the first of these instruments as a bill of exchange, which the Union Bank made, directing it to the defendant, as secretary of the bank, and requiring him, sixty days after sight, to pay to Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., Company's Rs. 10,000; that the same was indorsed to the plaintiffs, through the intermediate indorsements referred to above; and that the secretary saw the instrument on the 25th of October, 1847, "by and through one William Hay," the deputy-secretary of the Union Bank, who, by virtue of a legitimate authority vested in him, accepted it on behalf of the Union Bank.

The like mention was made of the remaining five documents, in the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth counts; and the plaint concluded by stating, in a separate count, that the Union Bank was, also, on the 14th January last, indebted to the plaintiffs in Company's rupees one lac, for money found to be due upon an account then stated between them; and that upon this, the bank, on the same day, promised to pay the amount, but never redeemed the engagement.

The defendant pleaded, first, that the Union Bank did not make the supposed promissory notes; secondly, that the Union Bank did not see them; thirdly, that the Union Bank did not make the supposed bills of exchange; fourthly, that William Hay, the deputy-secretary, was not authorised to accept them on behalf of the Union Bank; and, fifthly, that the bank did not promise to pay the sum of Rs. 100,000 in the manner and form alleged in the thirteenth count.

Mr. PRINSEP opened the proceedings, and, after some preliminary observations, went on to say, that the question might probably be raised whether the promise conveyed was a promise on account of the proprietors of the bank to pay, or a promise to pay on their account; but, from the general tenor of the instruments, it would not be difficult in determining whether the bills were those of the Union Bank itself, or of those only who drew them. In the recent case of "Malcolm v. Smith, Cowell and Co.," in respect of a bill drawn by the defendants on the part of the Santipore Sugar Company, the verdict, indeed, did go against the parties signing the document; but there was nothing upon the bill there that connected the drawers with the company. In this instance, there was an express and distinct declaration answering such a connection; for the instruments, upon the very face of them, purported to be "Union Bank Post-bills;" and as there was but one Union Bank in Calcutta, the identity could not be disputed. That the issue was a matter of usual practice in a banking establishment in Calcutta, would appear in evidence. At the conclusion of a lengthened address, the learned counsel called witnesses in support of his case.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL submitted that the defendant was entitled to a nonsuit, on the ground that the plaintiffs had failed to prove the legal obligation on the bank. If the court were against him upon that point, he would submit that the plaintiffs had failed to shew any authority on the part of the Directors to bind the shareholders of the Union Bank by a document in the form in which the bills were drawn up; and he would further submit that no evidence of ratification could avail him in an action of this nature, directed as it was against a fluctuating body like the proprietary of the Union Bank, and founded upon an Act, authorising the institution to sue and be sued through its secretary.

At the conclusion of the learned counsel's address,

The CHIEF-JUSTICE delivered judgment.—In delivering my judgment upon this occasion, I must not be understood to be conveying a firm and deliberate opinion, but to be giving expression to my views in the form of a summing up to a jury; and I wish it to be distinctly known that any opinion I may offer now will be subject to revision at a future opportunity. The Court has not before it such a full discussion of the points involved in the action as to enable it to arrive at a precise judgment; and hence our reason for stating that we shall be open to further arguments.

In regard to the form of the instruments in dispute, we look upon them as promissory notes; and the plaintiffs can claim a verdict only upon the counts treating them as such. We have no doubt that, by the form of these documents, it is the Union Bank of Calcutta that promises to pay; for it would be, in our opinion, yielding to too subtle a construction of a mercantile instrument to adopt the view taken of its import by the learned counsel for the defence.

There appears to us to be a wide distinction between this case and that of the Santipore Sugar Company. If in the latter there had been any words shewn in connection with the signature as a proof that that signature should be taken to be that of the Company, my decision would have been different; but there was no signature on the document either in their own name, or in any form recognised and usually adopted by the Company; and, therefore, it was that I decided that the only drawers, and consequently the only liable parties, were Smith, Cowell, and Co., and unless responsibility were fixed upon them, there would have been no person liable for the amount of the action. This action turns upon the making or drawing of a promissory note by persons signing themselves as "Directors;" and when they say, we promise to pay on account of the proprietors of the Union Bank, we cannot possibly view their words in the light of a mere direction to pay the bill to credit upon payment, but construe them as applying to the word "promise," and not simply restricted to the word "pay."

In reference to the other question, it involves a point of vast importance; and I am not aware of any decisive cases in regard

to it. The current of the modern cases does go to make some distinctions between joint stock companies and private partnerships; but, as I have said, I know of no decided authority upon the subject. All the decisions that have been quoted, are decisions of joint stock companies of a different character from that of a banking establishment. I do not know that there is any decision in which, where a joint stock company has in point of fact issued negotiable instruments, in the absence of authority for such issue, liability has been fixed upon the parties that have been instruments to the circulation. If there should be any decided case of such a nature, of course, it will be our duty to bow to it.

As to the subject of the ratification, there is great weight in the argument urged by the learned Advocate-General that all the members of this copartnership would be indiscriminately bound by our decision. Whereas, in so far as it might affect many, there may be no ground whatever for supposing that there has been any actual ratification of the acts that have been going on. But still the same objection may apply to every other partnership, however limited. It is, therefore, no doubt true that to include innocent parties with parties recognising the acts now protested against, would be to open the way to great difficulties; but the opposite conclusion would lead to greater. Notwithstanding, however, if any authority from the superior courts can be produced that modify the common law of partnerships, we shall be willing to yield to it.

Our present decision, therefore, is that the plaintiffs take a verdict, with interest, upon the counts treating the instruments as promissory notes; but that a verdict for the defendant be recorded upon the counts describing them as bills of exchange, leave being reserved to him to move generally for the reversal of the verdict entered for the plaintiffs. Upon the accounts stated, there has been no evidence, and the verdict upon the count respecting them is also in favour of the defendant.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

A rule nisi for the reversal of the verdict having been obtained by the defendant, on the grounds—First: That the instruments proved were insufficient in form, and did not in the face of them sufficiently import a promise by or on behalf of the Union Bank. Second: That there was no authority to issue such instruments, and that no ratification on the part of the entire body of shareholder was shewn,

Mr. PRINSEP, Mr. COCHRANE, and Mr. RITCHIE, shewed cause against it.

On the following day Messrs. DICKENS and MORTON were heard in support of the rule. On

MONDAY, APRIL 3,

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL having been heard in support,

JUDGMENT.

The Court gave judgment.—In construing mercantile instruments, it is particularly the duty of a court of justice to regard the intention rather than the form, and to give effect to the whole instrument. The intention must be collected from the instrument, but resort may be had to mercantile usages in certain cases, as a key to its exposition. If the whole of one of these bank post-bills be considered, it will in effect run thus:—This is a Union Bank post-bill whereby we A. B. and C. D., directors of the Union Bank, promise to pay on account of the proprietors of the Union Bank, &c. To construe this as the promissory note, not of the Union Bank, but of the actual makers, we must consider the description of its "Union Bank post-bill," as though it were struck out, the addition of the words "directors" as mere description, unnecessary, and even tending to mistake and deception, and the countersignature of the secretary as an unmeaning form. But we think that by the addition of the words directors to their signatures, and by the countersignature of another officer of the Union Bank, the actual subscribers to the note, testify that they adopt the descriptive part of the note, and render it true and operative, instead of nullifying it. It is conceded that if the words, "on account of the proprietors of the Union Bank," had come in between the words "promise" and "to pay," or had preceded the word promise, they would have had the meaning of "for" or "on behalf of," and would not have borne to be considered as importing an engagement primary, though undertaken on the part of others. The controlling force of the words "on account, &c.," must rest in this case on their mere collocation. But although in some cases the collocation or arrangement of words may be important, and furnish an auxiliary argument of greater or less force, according to the circumstances of such cases, we find in this case no such controlling power in it as to justify us in viewing these words as neutralizing the effect of the other evidence of intention which the note presents. In "Hall v. Ashurst," stress was laid by Lord Lyndhurst on a similar arrangement of words; but he also dwelt, as did the other judges, on the strong probability which that case afforded, being an engagement from one attorney to another in relation

to the expenses of certain proceedings before a bankruptcy court, that credit was meant to be given to the party signing; it was not clear that the creditors would be bound, or that any other person than the signer would be bound. The case, if it is not presumption for us to say so, appears to us to be perfectly correctly decided, but to be clearly distinguishable from the present. The instrument was not similar, and had the evidence of probability been the reverse of what it was, and of as strong a character, we have no doubt that the decision would have been otherwise despite the arrangement of the words. A guarantee may be expressed in any words; so as they show a sufficient consideration. In modern times, the order of covenants or agreements as they are found arranged is little regarded: the whole deed or writing is weighed, so that the whole may be made to harmonize. A partner who may have authority to bind his partnership firm by a guarantee rarely considers very nicely, in writing and signing a guarantee on account of the firm, the form and order of the words which he writes. The words I guarantee, and I undertake to pay, are equivalent expressions, and it would be just the same whether he wrote I guarantee, or I undertake to pay on account of Messrs. So and So the firm, or I on account of Messrs. So and So guarantee or undertake to pay, &c. That would be too narrow a construction which, the circumstances otherwise being the same, held the first to be his personal guarantee, the latter that of the firm. There is no propriety in divorcing the words promise from the subsequent words; a promissory note is not satisfied by a promise to do any thing but pay, or to pay in any thing but specie; an express promise to pay in bills would not be a promissory note. The expression is, therefore, necessarily a compound expression, and the words "on account, &c." are referrible to the whole, and cannot be limited to the payment exclusively. In "Galway v. Matthews" (1 Campbell), the words of the note were "I pay," the word promise being understood as included. The cases of "Thomas v. Bishop," and "Leadbitter v. Farrer," relied on in the argument, are distinguishable. Those were cases on bills of exchange. They were addressed to drawees; the words "which place to the account of the Durham Bank" in the latter, and similar words in the former, were construed to be a direction merely to the drawee. But the foundation for that construction fails as to promissory notes having, of course, no drawees, and presenting no body to be addressed or directed. It must not be supposed that because we do not admit in this case the weight of the argument built on the sequence of these words, and on the form of the expression, that we should hold them of no weight in all notes. In some they might clearly indicate that the maker was a surety, that he pledged his credit on account of another; in some the words might be merely surplusage; in such cases there would be nothing to exonerate the maker from the obligation attaching to his signature. But in this case instead of the actual subscribers guaranteeing the payment by the bank, and the note being taken on the faith of that guarantee, it would be the credit of the bank which would be pledged. As surplusage, we cannot view the words, and as they are not a direction they seem to us to be most susceptible of the meaning, that the note is made for the bank by its agents, which the other portions of it import. Two American decisions were cited at the bar. In one the parties signing jointly and severally undertake for others, and we think it might be very reasonably inferred from that mode of undertaking that their individual credit was meant to be pledged. In the other case the form of the note does not appear, but it appears that the signature was on behalf not of any trading body, but of a society for the diffusion of religious tracts, and *prima facie* there would be no authority to bind such a body by signing bills or notes for it. In a few of the American cases, the liability of a drawer of a bill, or of the maker of a promissory note, has been apparently determined rather with reference to the general law of principal and agent than to the law of merchants, as far as we can gather from the short statement of such cases in the late Mr. Justice Story's work; and this case may be of that class, but without speculating further on the grounds on which it may have proceeded, it suffices to say that as the form of the note is not given, we are unable to say whether our present decision is at variance with it or not. With respect to the American decisions, they are not authority with us, though extremely valuable often as guides to the formation of a correct judgment. In order to ensure uniformity of decision in the same county, the decision of the higher tribunals are or should be authorities to inferior tribunals; in such cases the judge, though his understanding be not convinced, bows to the authority; but he is not justified in deciding contrary to his own conclusions in deference to a foreign tribunal, however superior in general he may acknowledge such jurists to be to himself. It was urged at the trial by the Advocate-General, that the expression in this note, "The proprietors of the Union Bank," was not the true partnership name, which is "The Union Bank," and "Kirk v. Blurton"

was relied on. This bank has not kept strictly to its right name: its promissory notes, payable on demand, are signed by the secretary for the trustees of the Union Bank. It was argued that the bank would not be liable even on these, but only the trustees; but there is, in our opinion, no ground for such an argument. The secretary would not be liable, for he undertakes not at all, but signs as mere scribe, the trustees would not, for it is not probable that mere trustees would have given the secretary authority to pledge their credit, but the common issue from the bank, and payment at the bank, of this species of circulation would furnish abundant proof of the adoption by the bank of that mode of signature and description as binding on the bank. In "Kirk v. Blurton" it was not proved that the signature of Blurton and Co. had ever been acted on by the firm; but in "Faith v. Richmond," referred to and recognised as an authority in that case, the doctrine of the law on the effect of use of a name differing from the true partnership name is fully recognised, and it would be strange, indeed, if the law enabled a partnership to avoid its securities on the ground of irregular or erroneous descriptions of itself, though it has recognised them. A name is applicable to an individual; to a plea of misnomer, it might be replied that he was known as well by one name as the other. Mr. Kyd, in his "Treatise on Corporations," contends, and with reason, that the same replication should be allowed even against corporations, though the strict adherence to the true corporate name, in cases of corporations by charter or Act of Parliament, was formerly much insisted on. Lord Coke inveighs with great force and justice against some decisions, in which corporations had been allowed to avoid their own grants by alleging a misnomer. He shows that these decisions were contrary to earlier and more correct decisions, and there is reason to think that at the present day no such repugnancy to legal principle or to justice would be allowed. See "Mayor of Carlisle v. Blamire" (8 East's Reports). In that case it was held that a description of a corporation by a grantee was evidence against our claiming under him that the name of the corporation at the time of the grant was as described. But even in times when such strictness prevailed, "some seeming difference," as Lord Coke has it, with substantial agreement, was considered not fatal, and mere redundancy to the name was of no moment. See "Dean v. Windsor's" case. (Venir's "Abridgment," title *Corporations*, p. 272.) The words "Proprietors of the Union Bank" are exactly equivalent in meaning to the words "the Union Bank," and words understood are added to the shorter expression, "the Union Bank." We are therefore of opinion on the first point that the notes are in form the notes of the Union Bank.

The more important question remains. The question of authority for their issue is included in the plea denying their liability, and notice is involved in this. As against *bond-fide* holders for value without notice the bank might be liable on an unanswerable presumption of authority: that is, liable on the implication of an authority derived on grounds of public policy. The ordinary rule of partnership is that the relation of partners confers a presumable authority (sometimes different from the actual) to transact all business relating to and incident to that partnership, and within the ordinary scope of a partner's authority in similar societies. A *bond-fide* dealer with the firm has to consider only how far the actual dealing accords with such apparent authority, he is not affected by excesses of authority arising out of violations of special partnership to agreements to which he is not privy. He is safe in acting on the general rule, on the general presumption of authority. This rule binds all trading societies, aggregate of many as well as those composed but of few, and whether corporate or not. The case of "Hawkins v. Bourne" (8 Meeson and Welsby), is a valuable authority to show the application of the rule to a joint-stock company, a completed partnership. It is denied, however, that the issue of bank post-bills forms part of the ordinary business of a joint-stock bank. Joint-stock banks may, of course, vary greatly, some may be banks of issue, others not. It might be found impracticable to lay down a general rule strictly applicable to such varying dealings. But the question here is simply whether a *bond-fide* holder for value might, in taking such notes as these, reasonably consider that it fell within the ordinary dealing of the Union Bank to issue them. If the case were viewed even as it would have stood before any long usage of issuing such instruments had existed,—and this is the point of view most favourable to the case of the defendants, still, in our opinion, the bank would be liable to a *bond-fide* holder for value without notice of the restriction in their deed. It is not denied that as the power to issue bills of exchange existed, though it is wisely and carefully guarded by the partnership deed, had bills of exchange been issued in defiance of those restrictions by the directors as accommodation bills for instance, and not on the security specified in the deed, the bank would have been liable to pay such bills of exchange in the hands of *bond-fide* holders for value without notice. Now, a bank post-bill may be either a bill of exchange, or a promissory note, according to the

form in which it is made, and with a very slight variation in form all these bank post-bills might have been issued as bills of exchange without varying the liability of the bank upon them, and without the addition of parties strangers to the bank. Such bank post-bills being bills of exchange, could not have been impeached then in the hands of a *bona-fide* holder for value. If they had been, in fact, issued on such security as the partnership deed stipulates, the issue of them would have been a legitimate exercise of one branch of business provided for by the deed. The danger consists not in the form of the instrument, but in the improvidence of their issue. But strangers to the deed could not know on what security they were to issue: and all such instruments import a consideration. It cannot then be said, since many bank post-bills might have been issued with strict regularity, that the issue of bank post-bills in any form was *prima facie* and presumably an unauthorised issue, and should have put these persons on inquiry, as raising any inference of a business beyond the scope of the ordinary authority. But promissory notes are, by the statute of Anne, put on the same footing as bills of exchange. ("Brown v. Barraden," 4 Term Reports, and the argument of Mr. Holroyd, as to promissory notes indorsed before the statute.) No ground, therefore, would exist *prima facie* to suspect that an issue of promissory notes was prohibited and bills of exchange permitted. The same instrument may be so drawn as to be declared either.

It was in evidence that this bank issued bills of exchange and other promissory notes to a considerable extent, though the latter were payable on demand; but the case has been carried much further by the evidence of the user. Since so much stress has been laid in the argument on this being a body *quasi* corporate, and modifications of the law have been much insisted on as established in favour of such bodies for protection of the parties composing them, it is well to consider what protection was intended to the prejudice of strangers in favour of the members of bodies strictly corporate; for it cannot be established that the law has been modified in favour of bodies *quasi* corporate so as to confer a greater exemption from liability than that of the body strictly corporate of a similar character. Upon the same principles that the case has been argued, if they be sound, the user could not have established a liability against the provisions of the deed, though it had been of half a century's duration. But even the most solemn charters of the crown—much higher instruments than mere deeds of partnership—have been greatly modified by usage. Many municipal corporations had defendant bodies—as guilds or fraternities, some occasionally incorporated. Many of these were founded for trading purposes, and many municipal incorporation charters, though government was their primary object, conferred valuable commercial privileges, exclusive trading privileges, exemptions of various kinds, and the like. From long disuse of exclusive privileges, a renunciation of them would be presumed. Though the mayor of a corporation has not a casting vote by law, and though the charter gave him none, he may acquire it by usage. Though the acquittance or other deed of the mayor alone bind not the corporation, yet it may by usage. (See Jenkyns, 4 Centenary, p. 162.) The modifications of the right of election are familiar to every one. The most solemn partnership deeds of individuals are modified by usage, the *quasi* corporate bodies cannot as to their partnership deeds be more exempt from the power of usage in modifying the strict provisions of their private deeds, than were corporate bodies from the words of their charters. In favour of strangers the modifications would be presumed regular. The acts of *de facto* mayors bound the corporation in favour of strangers because the body had the power to remove and neglected it. As between themselves there was a difference between the binding force of acts done by *de facto* and *de jure* mayors. The corporations were liable for the acts of their ordinary servants done within the ordinary scope of their employments, though done erroneously and without actual authority, or in violation of it. It was sufficient in such a case to shew that they were such servants and their acts. It was not inquired whether the majority, still less whether every individual had been too supine, too confiding, had given directions, or had actually interfered. (See Moodaley and Morton and the East-India Company, 1 Brown, C. C.; "Mayor of Lincoln v. Mayor of Derby," 1 Kyd, 191. See also 1 Kyd, 314; "Sutton v. the Bank of England"; "Davis v. the Bank of England," 6 Bingham; "The Lancaster Canal Company v. Pamally," 11 Adolphus and Ellis.) The two last cases illustrate the position, that he who by his act induces a well-founded belief of an authority or state of things non-existent—and thereby induces another to alter his position for the worse, is liable. The last case proceeded on the ground that a canal company, by forming a canal, invites the public to navigate it, with a view to the profit of the company, and holds out that such navigation is secure; therefore, that if the company by its servants or agents is aware of secret dangers to the navigation, it is liable for the non-publication to the public of the danger. The East-India Com-

pany, the Bank of England, canal companies, are all companies having numerous proprietary bodies. It was never asserted that they were in any way exempt from the general law of agency, from the general obligation, so to conduct their affairs that others should not be misled. It was never supposed that these, as well as other bodies strictly corporate, were not liable for the acts, though unauthorised, done by their official and ordinary servants acting within the scope of such apparent and presumable authority. The cases to the contrary are too numerous to be cited. The law is too clear to need the citation of any. The party reposing the confidence must suffer if confidence be abused, in the case of a general agent acting with apparent authority. If a society, whether aggregated of many or of few, whether corporate or not, so conduct its affairs as to give rise to a well-grounded belief on those dealing with it that an apparent is a real authority, it must abide the consequences. Powers of objection, revision, and control exist. The non-enforcement of them must not be turned to the prejudice of strangers. We decide nothing as to the rights of the proprietors *inter se*, or the liabilities to them of their own managers. We decide against the Bank upon the broad ground that this aggregate body—which can only be sued as an aggregate body, for we are clearly of opinion that the mode of proceeding directed by the Act is obligatory in suits against the company, and that the property of the actual shareholders must first be exhausted before former shareholders can be reached—is liable collectively and in the aggregate for the issue of notes by its officers inducing a well-grounded belief that there was authority to issue them; the uninterrupted issue for years to a large amount was naturally calculated to remove all doubts, to silence all questions in later years. And we have no doubt whatever of the right of *bona-fide* holders for value to enforce their claims on these securities against the bank. But it is contended that the preamble of the Indian Act was notice to all the world. The preamble enacts no law, but merely states part of the provisions of the deed of the bank. The Act leaves wholly untouched the power of the bank to alter those provisions in the mode prescribed by the deed. The Act, though made public, is in the nature of a private Act. "Brett v. Beales and Others" is a decisive authority that such preambles are not even evidence against strangers of the truth of the facts recited. On what ground are such recitals constructive notice? *Ignorantia legis non excusat*. This is reasonable, and required by public convenience. Sometimes the maxim is stated that the people are bound to know the law. In fact, however, the bulk of mankind know little of the laws under which they live; and it would be extremely unreasonable to presume that they read or know anything of preambles of Acts private in their nature, stating facts not made matter or parts of the public law. It would be stretching the doctrine of constructive notice, in our opinion, to a most unjustifiable extent. But even if the Act were notice, of what would it be notice? merely of the contents of the deed at the time of the passing of the Act. But as the deed contained a power to vary its provisions, and as there was no legal obligation on the company to communicate to the public its changes in its deed, persons might presume from the subsequent dealings *omnia ita esse rita*, and the change regular. Actual notice was not proved. There is no legal obligation on us to give effect to constructive notice. The plaintiffs must, therefore, be viewed as holders for value without notice. As to the claims of such persons on bills not disclosing on the face of them that they are invalid in law, see the judgment of Holroyd, Justice, in "Broughton v. the Manchester Waterworks Company" (3 Barnewell and Alderson, 10). The rule, therefore, must be discharged with costs.

The judgment of course establishes the liability of the bank.—Abridged from the *Hurkaru*.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

G. Malcolm and Others v. W. H. Abbott, Secretary to the Union Bank.

This also was an action upon one of the bank post-bills payable to Cockerell and Co., and admissions were made upon both sides comprising the substance of the evidence given in the former case. Messrs. Abbott and James Calder Stewart were also examined to a few points.

Mr. PRINSEP, Mr. COCHRANE, and Mr. RITCHIE for the plaintiffs.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL and Mr. MORTON for the defendant, observed that there was no use now in taking up the time of the court with the same arguments; but begged to state merely to save the appeal, that the objections for the defendant were the same as in the case reported a few days since. A similar verdict was therefore taken for the plaintiff, as in the former case for company's Rs.25,000.

W. F. Fergusson v. John Leslie.

It was agreed by consent that the same facts and circumstances should be taken in this case, with this addition, that it was proved



by the memorial that the plaintiff is still a registered proprietor of the bank, and query, therefore, whether he had not direct notice of the provisions of the deed.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—The parties may if they think fit argue this point, as our former decision does not govern this;—though the case is not so strong as if the plaintiff were payee instead of indorsee, our former decision was only as to *bona-fide* holders for value, affected only by constructive notice.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—The payees, Messrs. Beckwith and Larpent, of Cockerell and Co. are also shareholders, and so is Mr. Robert Thomas, a partner of Hickey, Bailey, and Co., the intermediate indorsees.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—This is quite distinct from the former case *de facto*, our former decision turned entirely upon the point that there was no actual nor constructive notice.

William Macpherson v. John Leslie Russell.

This was a similar action upon two notes for Rs. 25,000 each, Cockerell and Co. being the payees of the first, and Hickey, Bailey, and Co., of the second note. They had been blank indorsed by those firms respectively, and the notes bore the special indorsement, "pay to William Macpherson, assignee of the Insolvent Court, R. O'Dowda." The members of the payees' firms and Mr. O'Dowda, as in the last preceding case, were shareholders of the bank; but the plaintiff was not.

The like evidence and verdict were taken as in the former cases, by consent.

We understand that the case of "*Fergusson v. the Bank*" will, therefore, be argued on the point of special notice.—*Ibid.*, April 8.

THE UNION BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Union Bank in liquidation, was held on Saturday at half-past 2 p.m. The attendance was unusually small, and the hour at which business began was later than that appointed for the purpose. At the motion of Mr. Sutherland, and the wish of the meeting generally, Mr. PATRICK O'HANLON took the chair, and the Secretary read the following Report of the Executive Committee. From this it will have been seen that the sum yet collected on account of the contributions is Co.'s Rs. 1,22,500, and on account of the loan to Co.'s Rs. 1,23,500; but the secretary intimated that since the report had been written one sum of Rs. 20,000 and another of Rs. 30,000 had been received as loans.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE UNION BANK IN LIQUIDATION. CALCUTTA, 25TH MARCH, 1848.

The earnest appeal of the committee to the general body of shareholders has yet been but feebly responded to, and the committee are not in a position to declare the promised dividend. They are unable to do more than they have done, and they have accordingly considered themselves bound to confess judgments to creditors of the bank for undoubted claims, thus enabling the creditors themselves to compel by force of law those contributions which the committee are unable to obtain by gentler means. The amount of judgments confessed is about 17½ lacs of rupees, and it is expected that proceedings against individual shareholders will be adopted in the course of a few days.

The degree of control which the committee assume to exercise in directing the operation of such judgments has been misrepresented or misunderstood. They have and assume to have, no power of deciding against what particular shareholders they shall be levelled, and which of the shareholders shall be passed over. All that they have done is to submit the list of shareholders to the creditors' committee, distinguishing those who have responded to the call. They propose with the sanction of the meeting to prepare a list for general publication, to be submitted at the next meeting, specifying the names of those shareholders who have responded in full, who have responded in part, and who have not responded at all.

The committee hoped to have been able to report the final decision of the Supreme Court upon the question of liability on the post bills. The trial, however, only came on yesterday, and the legal argument is fixed for Thursday.

The committee have calculated the total amount of claims upon the bank under Rs. 1000 each, and find that they scarcely amount to a lack of rupees altogether. They propose to declare all such claims payable on and after the 5th April, provided the creditors' committee give their sanction.

The committee since the last meeting submitted a memorial to the Governor-General, in pursuance of the resolution praying for his sanction to the association of Mr. H. M. Elliot with the executive committee; but they regret to state that in an official letter written under his lordship's orders it is stated that the instructions of the hon. the Court of Directors is so positive and precise, that his lordship in council is obliged to decline granting

permission to Mr. Elliot to accept the office of a member of the committee.

The committee have the satisfaction to state, that the creditors' committee have consented to resume their function, and that since the last meeting they have been in friendly communication with your committee upon the general affairs of the bank.

The committee commenced the inquiry upon the subject of Mr. W. P. Grant's post bills, referred to them at the last meeting, and they have been in communication with the post bill committee, and with Mr. Grant, but in consequence of that gentleman's unavoidable absence from Calcutta for some days, the report is necessarily deferred until next meeting.

A short abstract of the accounts of the bank in liquidation is on the table. From this it will be seen that the sum received on account of the contributions is in all Co.'s Rs. 1,22,500, and on account of the loan Co.'s Rs. 1,23,500, showing that the collections on the former account have only been about Rs. 26,000, and on the latter about Rs. 20,000 since last meeting.

Liabilities of the bank to the extent of about 6 lacs of rupees have, however, been extinguished; and there can be no doubt but that were it possible to come to a settlement of accounts with all holders of claims against the bank, it would be found that a much larger amount has been discharged.

Mr. SUTHERLAND moved that the report of the executive committee submitted to this meeting be received. He did not yet commit himself to an approval of the report, because, before he did that, he should wish to propose a qualification upon a suggestion it contained.

Captain BEAUMONT seconded Mr. Sutherland's motion, and, upon being put, it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN now repeated a former suggestion he had formerly made for a publication of a statement of the liabilities and capabilities of the bank.

The SECRETARY remarked, that such a list had been given to the creditors' committee; and that, he apprehended, would answer all the objects of Mr. O'Hanlon and his supporters.

But the CHAIRMAN said, he did not see what right the executive committee had to make any exceptions in such a case. Very probably, the creditors' committee were entitled to have such a list; but, if so, the shareholders at large had fully an equal right.

The CHAIRMAN proposed a motion, requesting that the executive committee would publish a list of the names of the debtors of the bank, with the amount of the liability of each.

The motion was seconded, and submitted to the vote, but fell to the ground.

Mr. JENKINS mentioned, that he knew of certain parties over-drawing their floating accounts from the bank, in opposition to No. 7 of the Rules of the Bank. It appeared, he said, that these parties, having had the funds of the proprietors placed in their possession, took advantage of the trust, to help themselves; or, if they had not helped themselves, the paid secretary had allowed the moneys to be abstracted from the bank, which, to say the least, was a breach of faith. He, therefore, proposed that the executive committee inquire and report whether there existed any authority from the directors for such unjustifiable withdrawals, and that they gave the names of the parties withdrawing, with the particulars of similar transactions during the last four years, at the next monthly meeting. When this information should be furnished, it was his intention to move that the officers of the bank be instructed to prosecute the offending parties, if prosecution would lie; for he looked upon the acts as so many robberies of the bank's property.

Mr. MORTON remarked, that if prosecution was the only object, he must confess he did not see the resolution proposed would take effect; for the withdrawal of his account would not subject a party to a criminal proceeding.

Mr. JENKINS replied, that at least the names of the parties would be exposed to the public.

Mr. HOMFRAY seconded Mr. Jenkins's motion.

Before the Chairman put it to the meeting, Mr. MORTON stated that there was no doubt that no order existed for such withdrawal of funds as Mr. Jenkins complained of, and that funds had been overdrawn, but asked that the task of investigation should be thrown upon some other parties, as he had no time to wade through the books of the bank, in such a case as this.

Mr. Jenkins's motion was now put and carried without dissent.

Mr. MORTON now drew attention to the refusal of Government to permit Mr. H. M. Elliot to form one of the executive committee, and proposed that as it was advisable to have the number originally contemplated, as the complement, Mr. Robert Castle Jenkins should be appointed in his stead. There could

be no objection to the nomination, as it had been arranged in the first instance that one of the members might be a party not a shareholder.

The proposition was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. SUTHERLAND now said that the qualification he desired to introduce in the report, was that, in publishing a list of the contributors to the forced loan, the executive committee should add the number of shares held by each contributor. It was his opinion that where a party owning comparatively a small number of shares contributed a considerable portion of the amount called for, he contributed more liberally than those who, having a larger number of shares, responded to the call to its full extent. It might be thought that he had a personal feeling upon the subject; this might be so, but could not prejudice his suggestion; and as the object of the publication proposed was to show to the public what was being done to relieve the bank of its existing difficulties, he would recommend that the addition he moved for should be an element in this estimate.

Mr. MORTON objected to Mr. Sutherland's motion, upon the ground that, however in former times it would be adding to the credit of a party to publish his name as a shareholder of the Union Bank, it would have directly an opposite effect at the present moment, and be, moreover, at variance with the terms of the deed.

The subject was discussed for some time, and Mr. Sutherland eventually withdrew his motion.

Mr. HOMFRAY next moved and Mr. SUTHERLAND seconded, that the report of the executive committee submitted to-day should be adopted. The motion was put and carried unanimously.—*Abridged from the Bengal Hurkaru, March 26.*

The *Englishman* publishes the following statement of the issue of Union Bank post bills from the year 1841 to the day of its doom:

17th January, 1841, ...	Rs. 6,57,943
19th July, 1841, ...	5,44,296
17th January, 1842, ...	1,72,975
18th July, 1842, ...	not stated.
21st January, 1843, ...	ditto.
17th July, 1843, ...	1,60,000
18th January, 1844, ...	2,40,906
20th July, 1844, ...	3,48,126
— January, 1845, ...	not stated.
19th July, 1845, ...	4,58,718
20th January, 1846, ...	2,73,045
16th July, 1846, ...	10,77,378
14th January, 1847, ...	13,51,777
17th July, 1847, ...	27,72,166
17th January, 1848, ...	23,75,000

Fifty-one lacs of rupees' worth of bills issued during the last twelve months of its existence! Half a million sterling raised by loans at a most exorbitant rate in this short period. When shall we have the history of those nefarious transactions? And shall we ever know what has become of the money?—*Friend of India, April 6.*

SUSPENSION OF CARR, TAGORE, & Co.

We regret to learn that Messrs. Carr, Tagore, and Co. (in liquidation) have been compelled to suspend payments. We subjoin the circular issued yesterday morning, and the result of the meeting held on the 5th inst.

"Calcutta, March 31, 1848.

"It is with much regret we have to inform you, that we have been compelled to suspend our payments, it not being in our power to meet several liabilities immediately falling due. We have, therefore, deemed it advisable at once to call our creditors together, to lay before them the state of our affairs, and consult with them on what is best to be done.

"We beg to assure you that the necessity for this step has come upon us most unexpectedly, and arises solely from the disappointment we have experienced in carrying out the plan of liquidation under the arrangements made in January last. We then considered that we might realize rapidly a portion of the large amount due to us by others, but in this we have entirely failed, and in three months we have not recovered more than one per cent. of the amount, at which, at so late a date as November 1846, the debts due to us were valued by ourselves and partners for a settlement of accounts. So unexpected has it been to us, that our late partner, Major Henderson, left India only two months ago, in the full belief that the liquidation would go on successfully, and that there would be no necessity for a suspension of payments.

"Though we have for some years past been engaged in no speculative business, beyond the carrying on of our own indigo, silk, and sugar concerns (our shipments having been confined almost entirely to their produce), still our actual losses in the last two years have been upwards of twenty-three lacs of rupees, arising chiefly from de-

preciation in the value of property—indigo, silk, sugar, and salt-petre factories, Union bank and other joint-stock shares—and losses on personal debts from individuals, who within the last year have themselves been ruined, and losses in carrying on the factories.

"Notwithstanding this loss, we have no hesitation in stating our confident expectation of still being able to pay in full every rupee we owe. Our liabilities, which, when our late father went to Europe, amounted to ninety-eight lacs of rupees, have been reduced to little more than one-fourth of that amount; and of this considerably more than one-half is on special ample security, leaving less than eleven lacs of rupees of open accounts. Our assets, even at present valuation, shew more than sufficient when realised to cover the liabilities, independent of the property in trust for ourselves and families, our life interest in which will be available to meet any unexpected deficiency.

"Full details are being made out, and will be laid before the meeting, which we propose to hold on Tuesday next, the 4th proximo, at 4 o'clock, when we request your attendance.

"We are, your obedient servants,

"DEBENDERNATH TAGORE,
"GREENDERNAUTH TAGORE."

"P. S.—As parties jointly liable for the debts of Carr, Tagore, and Co. we concur in the above letter.

"D. M. GORDON,
"J. S. STUART."

Bengal Hurkaru, April 1."

The meeting of the creditors of this defunct firm took place last evening, Mr. ROBERT CASTLE JENKINS presiding.

The CHAIRMAN read the circular addressed by the partners of the late firm to their creditors, and the statement of accounts, which we subjoin:—

		Assets.	
Pledged:—			
Joint Stock Shares	Rs.	4,19,500	
Indigo Blocks		2,95,000	
Seebpore Works (Interest of Carr, Tagore, and Co. in them)		50,000	
Personal Accounts		4,00,000	
Patkhara less 1st mortgage		2,00,000	
Sundry Small House properties		50,000	
Mundul Ghaut		2,00,000	
			Rs. 16,14,500
Unpledged:—			
Joint Stock Shares	Rs.	54,450	
Indigo Block		1,05,000	
Indigo for 1848, 2,100 mds. at 120—		2,40,000	
less required to finish Season 80,000		1,60,000	
Silk Factories		1,05,000	
Personal Account		8,64,000	
			Rs. 12,88,450
Total Amount of Assets Pledged and Unpledged			Rs. 29,02,950
		Liabilities.	
Covered:—			
Loans on Joint Stock Shares	Rs.	3,45,000	
Sundry Security		7,70,000	
Balance Indigo Account sent to the Union Bank		5,20,000	
			Rs. 16,35,000
Uncovered:—			
Union Bank, including Discounts	Rs.	4,25,000	
Sundry Floating accounts in India		70,000	
Ditto ditto in Europe		1,76,000	
Ditto Fixed ditto.. ..		80,000	
London Exchange Account		1,60,000	
			Rs. 9,11,000
Total of Liabilities Covered and Uncovered, Rs. 25,46,000			

ing in writing that the partners have acted to the satisfaction of the inspectors winding up their affairs.

"3. That such property as is immediately realisable be realised without delay, and the proceeds paid into the bank of Bengal, for which purpose an account be opened with the bank in the names of the inspectors.

"4. That a large portion of the assets, consisting of indigo factories, sugar, silk, saltpetre, and other works, of which it may not be advisable to force a sale, the same be carried on to such extent as the inspectors may approve, until they can be respectively sold.

"5. That a portion of the private estate of Debendernauth Tagore and his brothers, consisting of zemindari and other landed property in the Mofussil, the inspectors be authorised to let the same, or appoint some competent person or persons to manage the same for the benefit of the creditors until sales can be advantageously effected.

"6. That a large portion of the property, as well of the firm of Carr, Tagore, and Co. as of Debendernauth Tagore, and brothers, being under mortgage to the Union Bank and others, the inspectors be at liberty to make arrangements for redemption or for sale thereof, with the concurrence of the mortgagees; or if they should think fit, for releasing the equity of redemption to the mortgagees on obtaining a release in full, with or without further consideration or other reasonable terms.

"7. That the accounts of the firm and of each individual partner, and also of the estate of Dwarkanauth Tagore, deceased, be kept separate and distinct, in order that the creditors may rank therein as they would do in the case of an adjudication of insolvency against the said firm, and the individual partners respectively.

"8. That dividends be paid to the creditors of the said firm, and the creditors of the individual partners, from time to time, under the direction of the inspectors, as in their opinion is circumstances will permit.

"9. That the dividends of absent creditors not concurring in the trust, be paid into the Bank of Bengal.

"10. That the partners be authorised, subject to the control of the inspectors, to receive and adjust all claims, and enforce all contracts, in the name of the firm or of the partners, or of such of them as may be entitled to claim, or sue in respect thereof, and to sign and give sufficient discharges for the same.

"11. Then, in consideration of Debendernauth Tagore, and his brothers respectively giving up their life-interest in the trust property settled on them and their children by their late father, Dwarkanauth Tagore, they be allowed to retain out of the rents one-third thereof, for the maintenance of themselves and their families, and the family of the late Dwarkanauth Tagore, dependent on them.

"12. That the inspectors have power to direct the payment of all costs, charges, and expenses of carrying into effect these resolutions, and attending the liquidation of the affairs of the said firm and the individual partners.

"13. That the said inspector be at liberty to pay or compound debts of the said firm and the individual partners, to such extent as they shall consider necessary or advantageous.

"14. That the said inspectors shall have power to direct the payment of clerks and others whose salaries are in arrear, and to employ a sufficient and reasonable establishment for winding up the affairs of the firm and the individual partners respectively.

"15. That in consideration of the partners employing themselves in the liquidation of the affairs of the firm, and of their individual estates, so long as their services may be required by the inspectors, and to enable them to settle their private liabilities, each of the partners shall be allowed to retain his household furniture, wearing apparel, and other private property, or such portion thereof as the inspectors may think fit; and shall also from time to time, if the inspectors shall think fit, be allowed a fair and reasonable salary for any service required of them respectively.

"16. That a proper deed, with full powers, shall be prepared for carrying these resolutions into effect; and in directing the preparation of such deeds, the inspectors shall have full power to cause such clauses to be inserted as in their opinion shall best tend to promote the interest of the general body of creditors and the full and proper administration of the affairs of the firm and of each individual partner, and as well for regulating proofs on the state of the firm and of the individual partners as otherwise, and including also clauses and authorities for adjusting and compounding claims, and referring to arbitration, and such other clauses as counsel may advise."

The motion was seconded by Mr. ROB ROY CAMPBELL, and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. F. FERGUSSON, in reference to one of these resolutions, which sanctioned the retention by the sons of Dwarkanauth Tagore a certain portion of the personal property left them by their father, proposed that they be also allowed to retain the family residence at Jorasanko, and their personal property in it.

Mr. Fergusson's motion was put to the vote, and carried by acclamation.

It was now proposed by Mr. MORTON and seconded by Mr. PILANS, that Mr. Robert Castle Jenkins, Mr. F. R. Hampton, and Baboo Ramanauth Tagore be appointed inspectors and Trustees.

The motion was put, and carried unanimously.

The question of remuneration now arising, Mr. FERGUSSON remarked that, as the inspectors would have the advantage of the services of the partners of the late firm, there seemed to him to be a reason why they should not charge such a rate of commission as the assignees of the Insolvent Court, upon whom fall the entire burden and expense. He would, therefore, propose that the inspectors appointed content themselves with three per cent. upon the realisation, debiting the expenses of liquidation to the estate, as a matter of course.

The trustees expressed their willingness to accept of this amount of remuneration; Ramanauth Tagore remarking that, for his part, whatever should be his portion, he should gladly make over to his unfortunate nephews.

Mr. D. M. GORDON now came forward to assure the meeting that none of the partners of the defunct firm had benefited in the remotest degree by any portion of its funds. Although two of the partners had gone home, they had not taken out a rupee from the concern. Mr. G. G. Macpherson had lived upon his own funds all the time that he had been in connection with the house, and, when he left Calcutta, he retired upon them. Nor had Major Henderson, who had quitted Calcutta so recently, derived any profit for himself from the estate: on the contrary, to meet certain immediate demands, paid them out of some money of his own marriage settlement.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated. —*Englishman*, April 5.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

It is with deep sorrow that we find ourselves called upon to record one of the most distressing catastrophes which has occurred in this part of the country for many years. The steamer *Benares*, belonging to the Ganges Company, was almost destroyed by fire near Rajmahal on the 20th instant, and many of her passengers, including nine Europeans, lost their lives on the occasion.

The following is an extract from a letter written by one of the surviving passengers to a friend in Calcutta, and gives the fullest and clearest account of the sad event that we have yet seen:—

"Steamer '*Benares*,' off Rajmahal, March 21st.

"I sit down to acquaint you with one of the most awful calamities that has befallen the above vessel that it is possible to imagine, and, which is still more distressing, it has been attended with serious loss of life and property. About 7 o'clock, while under steam within three miles of Rajmahal, the after-part of the vessel, where the horses and conveyances are, was discovered to be on fire; owing to the combustible materials close at hand, the fire raged furiously, and the confusion consequent thereon baffles all description. The vessel was run on a sandbank, and immediately the majority of the passengers jumped into the water, and fifteen or sixteen persons were drowned. Several more are missing, and I fear they have all met with a watery grave. All the cargo in the after hold is burnt, also the conveyances and eight horses; the latter are literally roasted alive. Every one on board has suffered more or less. I have lost nearly all my clothes, and some of the passengers have lost money and property to the extent of some thousands of rupees. I stuck to the vessel throughout, and have got off pretty well. I tried all I could to persuade the passengers not to leave the vessel until there was no chance of saving her, but it was useless, and hence the loss of life. The fire extended as far as the engine-room, and was then got under, but not until every thing in the after part of the vessel was consumed. It is supposed that the fire was caused by one of the syces on board smoking the hookah close to the straw for the horses.

"The following is a list of the persons drowned:

"Mrs. Hartley; Miss Nash; an European soldier's wife; Mr. Houlton, chief officer; Capt. Whistler, invalid; Capt. Sneyd, irregular cavalry; Mr. Thriepland; Mr. Grose; Mr. Barker (a jockey); a Chinese carpenter, an ayah, a khidmutgar, a seacunny, a bearer. Several syces are also missing."

We would gladly cherish a lingering hope that this melancholy catalogue of casualties may be found to exaggerate the loss of life, but we fear that the very clear and circumstantial character of the account of which it forms a part, forbids the indulgence of such a feeling. Doubtless we shall have further particulars in the course of the day, and we await them with much anxiety.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, March 21.

We yesterday received by the dawn the following letter, which gives a clearer and more complete account of the melancholy accident which happened to the *Benares* than the letters which we published yesterday:—

"4 miles below Rajmahal, March 21/2.

"MY DEAR SIR.—It is with great grief that I sit down to inform you of a most melancholy catastrophe that occurred to the *Benares* steamer, and I send the following account, desiring it right that the public should at once be put in possession of the most authentic intelligence, and not be unnecessarily alarmed by vague and idle reports, and that those who have friends on board should know both the best and the worst.

"About half-past 7 p.m. on the 20th instant, when about four miles below Rajmahal, a fire broke out in the hinder part of the vessel where the horses were placed, and being surrounded with tatters, grass, and other inflammable materials, the whole of that portion of the boat in one minute became a raging blaze, and so instantaneously did it spread, that those right aft could not come forward. Captain Townsend, commanding the steamer, at once apprehended the whole danger, and gave word to run her ashore in the shallow water on the left bank of the river, from which we were about 200 yards distant, the high right bank being double as far. She grounded about half way to the shore, and the anchor being let go she held fast.

"By this time the whole of the vessel abaft the engine was enveloped in flames, the upper or awning deck had caught, as well as a great number of buggies and carriages which were placed beneath it. The scene on board was most heart-rending, and enough to appal the stoutest heart. Ladies and children crying bitterly, the flames roaring furiously, every one looking around for safety, and no one finding the smallest prospect of it, the jolly-boat having been cut away by some scyces, who jumped into it immediately on the fire breaking out, and left us in the most dastardly manner. Shortly before the vessel grounded, the impression on every man's mind was that she would blow up every instant, and this was increased by the fear that directly the flames reached the boilers they would burst, and also the danger of some gunpowder on board igniting. This made every one expect the worst, and poor Snepd, late of the *Khelet-i-Ghizie's*, thinking there was no hope, ran down to his cabin, divested himself of all but his shirt and trousers, and sprang overboard. I heard the plunge, and looking out saw him striking out towards the high bank, and swimming strongly; but, alas! he has neither been seen or heard of since, and his fate is a mystery. I know him to be a bold and strong swimmer, but the current was running swift, and his non-appearance up to this hour, 2 p.m., looks ominous; still there is hope. On the vessel grounding, it was discovered that people could stand with the water up to their middles a few yards from the vessel, and this discovery was the cause of this fearful tale. In spite of the entreaties of the captain, many got out by the anchor ahead, a difficult matter, for the water was up to the neck close alongside. All the ladies and their children (save Mrs. Chisholm), were hauled over the side and some obtained permanent footing; but the high spot proved a very small one, and many gentlemen, strong swimmers, kept their legs with difficulty, and two or three narrowly escaped drowning, while others, thinking they were nearing *terra firma*, got into deep water and were swept away quickly by the current. These were, Mrs. Hartly, Miss Nash, Captain Whistler, and Mr. Holton, the chief mate; there are also missing, Mr. Gross, Mr. Tenepland, Mrs. Shanahan, a soldier's wife (passage taken for Chunar); Baker, the jockey, in charge of *Honeyuskle*, who was seen by his brother, Jockey Barker, to jump overboard and sink, as he could not swim in the least; the China carpenter, an Ayah, Mahomud Ali, seacunny, Futteh Mahomed Bundareh, mate, and Modaree Bussesh, servant to Captain Mayne.

"Some of these may have been picked up down the river, but the hope is a faint one, though we still cling to it. Miss Nash was seen to throw up her arms and sink; and as some one cried out that she did so, I looked in the direction but could see nothing, though it was moonlight; the remaining passengers in the water were quickly pulled on board again, being principally induced to come by the captain's assurances that the fore part of the boat could not be burnt under three hours. A country boat now came alongside, and firstly, the ladies and children, and then most of the other passengers and luggage, were conveyed to the shore, which proved to be a large chur in the middle of the river; a few dinghies also pulled up and assisted, and by the time that most of the baggage was conveyed ashore the flames were partially subdued.

"The captain now wished all to come on board again, as there was no fear of the fire extending further; but as the flames were still smouldering, it was decided to erect a bivouac to protect the ladies and children from the night dew, and the bleak wind on the chur. This was quickly done with some boxes and tarpaulin; the flames were quite got under by 11 p.m.; but about an hour later they again threatened to break out, and were with difficulty prevented from doing so. The pumps were kept

going till near four o'clock this morning, but the silk cargo on board still continues to smoulder. All the conveyances went utterly consumed, and eight poor, unfortunate horses (amongst whom was Honeyuskle, who distinguished himself at the last Calcutta meeting); as well as the five stock, perished in fearful agony. The origin of the fire remains a mystery. The conduct of Captain Townsend, the commander of the *Benares*, was deserving of the greatest praise, and throughout the whole of this trying scene he was quite cool and collected, and gave his orders in the most calm and officer-like manner; and I cannot refrain from adding that had those orders strictly been attended to, we should not now have cause to fear for so many.

"The conduct of the second officer, Mr. MacLuskil, was also most praiseworthy. The ladies behaved extremely well in this most trying situation, and the gentlemen all exerted themselves to render needful assistance. The passengers all came on board again this morning, and the steam agent at Rajmahal is sending down boats to our help. The whole of the after-part of the vessel is destroyed, as well as all the cargo there placed, but the whole of the forecargo is safe, and the engines are uninjured. We are now baling out the water, and the captain is of opinion that she will float, and that the engines will work. He has not yet decided what to do, but hopes that the *Patna* will soon come down to assist him.

"Though I have above given a fearful list of those who are supposed to have found a watery grave, yet their friends need not be without hope, as we have not yet time to go down the river to search for them; but a boat is now starting, and some may possibly have got ashore on one of the churs in the middle of the river.

"This letter has been read over to all the passengers, who concur in the facts I have mentioned, and you are at liberty to publish this letter in your paper with my name attached to it. I have sent a copy to the *Dakki Gazette*. I write in haste to save the dak.—Your's obediently,

"H. O. MAYNE, 6th M.L.C., Nizam's Cav.
"Passenger in the *Benares*."

—*Englishman*, March 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

Messrs. AYREMAN AND Co.—The *Englishman* says that the firm of Ayrlwin and Co. has been compelled to put its affairs in the hands of inspectors.—*Hurrah*, March 27.

MARINE COURTS.—The *Englishman* states that the new rules for abbreviating the proceedings of the marine courts have been duly passed by Government and will now come into operation. The questions are not now to be written down except when they may be considered essential.—*Ibid*.

SIR THOMAS TURTON.—A contemporary informs us that the Calcutta Bar has unanimously determined not to hold briefs with Sir Thomas Turton, and that it has informed the chief justice to this effect.—*Ibid*.

STEAM TUG ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Calcutta Tug Association on the 27th was a stormy one. The report of the directors was presented by Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co., who claim to be secretaries by a prescriptive right, under the deed, as the successors of Messrs. Carr, Tagore, and Co. They cannot, it appears, be superseded except for misconduct. A committee was appointed to overhaul all the accounts for the last twelve years, from the birth of the association, and the dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. which was proposed, was postponed until the report of that committee was presented. Great objections were raised to the continuance of the present secretaries, who are also the secretaries of the Bengal Coal Company, and thus present the anomaly of directing two establishments whose interest must constantly clash. Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co., as secretaries to the Coal Company, are bound to obtain the highest price they can for their coal; while as secretaries to the Steam Tug Association, it is their duty to obtain the coal as cheap as possible. But all objections were overruled, and they remain in office.—*Friend of India*, March 30.

CIVIL SERVICE RETIRING FUND.—We understand that a fund is shortly to be proposed for purchasing out the senior members of the civil service, and to accelerate the lamentably slow promotion in the junior ranks. We have not yet seen a detailed sketch of the proposed fund, but believe the principle on which it is to be founded is similar to that of the Artillery Regimental Fund, whereby the parties receiving immediate promotion pay in proportion to the advantages they receive. Ere long we may learn something further on this subject, and will not fail to lay it before our readers. The sanction of Government will be necessary before any such measure can be carried into effect; but we understand there is no fear of such sanction

being denied, as the plan proposed will obviate the objections which have generally been urged in opposition to similar projects in the civil service.—*Mofussile, March 31.*

SIR JOHN LITTLE.—At a meeting held yesterday at the Town Hall, in honour of Sir John Little, it was resolved that a service of plate should be presented to that officer, and that the surplus of the subscription should be placed at his own disposal.—*Hurkaru, April 5.*

INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The *Star* publishes an address from the Inland Steam Navigation Company to the shareholders, informing them that in order to carry out the original views of the association, and to make its operations pay, it is necessary to enlarge its operations, to replace the *Sir Herbert Maddock*, and to build two other steamers; and that it is intended to call for the payment of all the remaining instalments at the following dates—

The 7th instalment,	10th May.
" 8th "	10th Sept.
" 9th "	10th Jan. 1849.
" 10th and last	10th May, 1849.

It will, however, be no easy matter to raise so large a sum in so short a period, in a community reduced to a state of beggary.—*Friend of India, April 6.*

RETURN OF ARCHDEACON DEALTRY.—Archdeacon Dealtry goes home by the present steamer in search of health, his constitution having been somewhat impaired by the fatigues of his tour in the north-west. A meeting of his friends and admirers was lately held, at which it was resolved to present an address and to raise a subscription for a bust.—*Hurkaru, April 7.*

THE HYPOTHECATION SYSTEM.—A memorial was lately presented to Lord Dalhousie soliciting his aid in obtaining the abandonment of the hypothecation system. His lordship in his reply stated that the memorial should be forwarded to the Court of Directors.—*Ibid.*

MOFUSSIL.

CHANDERNAGORE.—*Military Transports.*—The *Hurkaru* quotes from the *Bhaskur* a fact, or an assertion, which must be new to the public. The native editor states that the British Government pays Rs. 8,000 a year to the French Government for the passage of troops and military stores through its territories at Chandernagore. We have no reason for questioning the fact except its incredibility. Half a lac of rupees, or the amount of six years' contribution, would have been sufficient for the construction of a road at the back of Chandernagore through the English territories; and it is strange, indeed, that so obvious a stroke of economy should have been so long forgotten. We believe, however, that the line for such a road has been surveyed, and that it will shortly be commenced. It will start from Pulia, and join the Burdwan road some miles beyond Hooghly.—*Friend of India, April 6.*

Dacca.—*Case of Libel.*—The Rev. H. Shepherd, the chaplain at Dacca, has just recovered, Rs. 1,000 in a case of libel. He brought an action against one Eknatheas Panioty for having, in a petition to the judge of Backergunge, stated, that on his (Panioty's) refusing to sign a paper, Mr. Shepherd fell into a violent passion and endeavoured to frighten him, and had not the collector been present at the time, he, Panioty, would have considered his life in danger. He further stated that the plaintiff, Mr. Shepherd, was a person of such character that there was nothing to prevent his preparing a forged document with a view to injure the defendant. The principal Sudder Ameem gave a verdict of Rs. 1,000 damages; from this decision both parties appealed to the Sudder Court, where the order of the lower Court was confirmed. Panioty pays the costs of both parties in the Zillah Court, and each pays his own costs of appeal.—*Ibid., March 30.*

DELHI.—*The Accident to Lieut. Aubert.*—We regret much to have to record a sad accident which occurred in the Dhoon, on the afternoon of the 16th inst. Captain Hay, late of the 1st European regiment, Fusileers, and Lieut. Aubert, of the 34th N.I., adjutant of the Sirmoor battalion, having received information from some natives that a tiger had killed two bullocks and a man close to them, ordered out their elephants and very soon reached the spot. Captain Hay was a little in advance on one flank of the jungle, and passed the tiger. Mr. Aubert immediately after perceived him feeding on the man whom he had killed, and fired four shots at him. The roaring of the brute frightened the elephant, who bolted; as he was running off, one of the Ghorka servants seized hold of the trunk of a tree, and Mr. Aubert did the same, but while the Ghorka fairly swung himself into the tree, Mr. Aubert fell to the ground, either in consequence of the branch breaking or his being unable to hold on. The tiger instantly sprang on him and seized him by one

of his ankles, Mr. Aubert kicking him with his other foot for some time, succeeded at last in getting away with his ankle completely smashed, and actually walked towards the tree and was attempting to get up it, when the tiger again rushed at him, seized his other leg with his claws, dragged him down, and again fastened on the wounded leg just below the knee. Captain Hay's elephant had also bolted, but was brought back, and he reached the scene of the sad accident about dusk. He fired no less than thirteen shots at the tiger, when the latter charged the elephant, and commenced a regular fight with him, the rider being, on account of his extreme unsteadiness, unable to fire a shot at his assailant. After a short time, the elephant got a fair kick at the tiger, who fell as if dead; but to make sure, Capt. Hay fired at him, on which his elephant again bolted; when brought to, she was pronounced by the mahout to be in such a state of excitement as to endanger the rider's life, if he attempted to dismount. Captain Hay was consequently obliged to remain for a time where he was, when presently he saw Mr. Aubert coming up on his own elephant, the sight of which quieted Captain Hay's so much that he was able to go to the assistance of his wounded companion. It may be understood in what a dreadful state the latter must have reached Dhera, at about five o'clock on the morning of the 17th. One of his legs (that first injured) was immediately amputated above the knee, but the doctor is in hopes that, although dreadfully lacerated, the other may be saved; the patient bearing his sufferings with the utmost fortitude. The native who was killed by the tiger was engaged in skinning the first bullock when he was attacked. It is a singular fact, that the father of Lieut. Aubert (who is greatly esteemed by all who know him, and whose friends will grieve to hear of this sad misfortune) was thrown from his horse and killed; that one of his brothers was killed by lightning, and that another died from the effects of a fall from his horse at Delhi.—*Delhi Gazette, March 25.*

—*Thugs on the Banks of the Sutlej.*—We have received further information regarding the Thugs lately discovered in the districts on the banks of the Sutlej. It is believed that the system has been carried on pretty freely only of late years, but that those who belong to it are evidently young hands at their work, and have not as yet attained anything like practical proficiency in their detestable art, frequently failing to strangle; in such cases they resort to their tulwars or other weapons, with the twofold object of making sure of those victims who might have survived the effects of the clumsy attempts at strangulation, and of screening the real cause of death. Their principal seats are ascertained to have been situated between Lahore and Umritser, about Kupportalao, also between that place and Phuloor, again along the high road from Ferozepore to Looddeanah and Umballah, and even on to Thanesar. They appear rarely, if ever, to have acted in combined bodies, and as rarely to have held communication with each other, but went out in gangs of from four to eight at a time, and then only remaining together for a short while. They do not appear to have sought to obtain previous intimation regarding parties of wealthy travellers starting with merchandise from one place to another, and then to have followed them up and murdered them, after the preconcerted fashion of the Thugs of the provinces, who used to collect in gangs of 2,000 and 3,000, and frequently murder whole kfeles, and carry off thousands of rupees. The Sikh thugs, on the other hand, start along some high road, trusting to their good fortune for what they may fall in with, and do not appear ever to have obtained a booty exceeding 20 Rs. The number at present in confinement is about thirty, two of whom are Jemadars. The whole, with one or two exceptions, are said to have confessed the crimes committed by them. Almost all those apprehended are of the Rungretah caste, which, though rather low, somewhere between the chumar and the sweeper, is said to have furnished many good soldiers to the Lahore state. About sixty odd have been enrolled in the list for apprehension, and those now in confinement were brought in on the very first trips undertaken by the Nujeebs in search of them. The rest have made off, and nothing can, we presume, now be done till they have again settled somewhere, and been ferreted out, though perhaps some may be induced to return to reap their crops. The officers who have succeeded so well so far deserve great credit; but it would still be advisable to depute some one to undertake the sole duty of rooting out this frightful nest, unless the Thuggee department has been so much reduced, as we hear has been the case, as to leave no officer available.—*Ibid., April 1.*

DINAPORE.—*Change.*—We understand that Captain Dossin, S. A. C. General, has proceeded from Dinapore to take charge of Captain Hobday's office at Benares—the latter officer taking the place at Allahabad, of Captain Davidson, who proceeds to the hills on sick certificate.—*Mofussile, March 31.*

DUM-DUM.—*The 18th.*—The left wing of H. M.'s 18th Foot is still at Dum-Dum for the recovery of their health; a good many having died of cholera in Fort William.—*Hurkaru, March 28.*

HOOGHLY.—*Registers of Title-deeds.*—A Hooghly correspondent of the Bhaskar mentions the difficulty the poorer classes of the community now experience in getting their title-deeds, &c. registered, and alludes to the great influence exercised by some native official. Further notice cannot be taken of the letter for its tone appears to be libellous.—*Ibid. April 7.*

HOWRAH.—*Death of Mr. Reeves.*—We regret to learn that during the thunderstorm on Saturday, Mr. Reeves, the manager of the Union Dock at Howrah, was struck by lightning while smoking a cigar in the verandah of his house, and killed on the spot.—*Ibid. April 3.*

MEERUT.—*Promotions.*—The officers promoted by General Hodgson's death are Lieut.-colonel Buckley, of the 74th N. I.; Major McKinlay, Capt. Hoggan, Lieut. Williamson, and Ensign Sinclair, all of the 63rd N. I.

—*The Garrison.*—A treasure escort under Lieut. Nisbett, of the 69th, returned to Meerut yesterday morning. We believe that the Meerut garrison is now complete, with the exception of the sick, women, and children, of H. M.'s 98th, who are on their way from Dinapore by water, and a detachment of volunteers for the same regiment, who are travelling upwards by land. It is somewhat late in the season for European troops to be exposed to the weather; but we suppose it could not be avoided.

—*Sir J. Thackwell.*—Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell returned from his inspection of the troops at Delhi, on Tuesday morning last; and on the same day the 5th irregular cavalry, entered cantonments, when the command was assumed by Colonel Angelo.—*Mofussilis, March 31.*

PURNAH, MARCH 31.—*Earthquake.*—Cloudy all day, very close and hot, a north-wester rising at 2 p. m., wind at intervals in fitful gusts all round the compass, at 5 p. m. heavy rain accompanied with much thunder and lightning. The wind not very strong, a red settled gloom prevailed in the sky during the evening. While sitting at the table after dinner, in company with another person, and exactly at 9 p. m. we distinctly felt the shock of an earthquake. Its duration was about half a minute, and while it lasted, the house trembled, and appeared to vibrate slightly north and south; a low rumbling noise accompanied it. The shock was not a severe one, yet it was evidently the shock of an earthquake. The squall continued during the night. Thermometer 95 deg.—*Hurkaru, April 5.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Simla, March 16, 1848.—The Commander-in-Chief directs that strict attention be paid to the following instructions from the judge advocate-general, connected with the proceedings of district or garrison and regimental courts-martial, held for the trial of soldiers of regiments serving in Bengal.

I. In every case in which any of the following circumstances shall occur, an explanation of the cause shall be stated in a memorandum by order of the officer commanding the district, garrison, station, or regiment, and signed by his staff officer; and such memorandum shall be attached to the proceedings of the court on the conclusion of the trial.

1st. When any delay occurs in bringing an offender to trial.

2nd. When any offence, specially restricted by the Articles of War to the cognizance of superior courts-martial, is tried by an inferior court-martial.

3rd. When a regimental court-martial consists of a less number than five officers.

4th. When a captain is nominated president of a district or garrison court-martial.

II. The proceedings of every district or garrison court-martial are to be forwarded, in duplicate, by the president to the deputy judge advocate-general of the division, immediately after the close of the trial for submission to the officer under whose authority the court has been convened. After publication in orders, one set of the proceedings is to be sent to the commanding officer of the regiment to which the prisoner belongs, for record in the court-martial book, and subsequently it is to be returned for transmission to the judge advocate-general. Proceedings of trials in the Benares division will be transmitted to the deputy judge advocate-general at Dinapore.

ADVANCES UPON GOODS TO ENGLAND.

Fort William, Financial Department, April 1, 1848.—*Notification.*—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of instructions received from the honourable the court of directors, supplies on account of the home treasury, will continue to be raised during the ensuing official year, 1848-49, on the security of goods to be

hypothecated to the East India Company, and that so far as is at present known the sum required to be provided in India by the purchase of bills will be 700,000*l.*, liable, however, to such modification or extension as may hereafter be demanded by the exigencies of the public service.

Advances of cash will accordingly be made for this purpose by the governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to the extent of 3-4ths of the value of the goods hypothecated, at the rate of exchange at which bills are to be drawn will be 1*l.* 10*d.* per company's rupee, until further notice. In all other respects the existing terms and conditions of the advances to be made by the respective governments will remain in force, and be the same as published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, under date 1st April, 1842.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, in council.

J. A. DOBRIE, Secretary to the Government of India.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN RICHARD PACK, 13TH N. I.

Head Quarters, Simla, March 14, 1848.—In continuation of a general court-martial re-assembled on Tuesday, February 29, 1848, at Cawnpore, ensign Richard Pack, 13th N. I., was arraigned on the following charges:

First.—For having, at Cawnpore, during the month of January, 1848, broken his arrest, in the following instances:

1st. On the 22nd of the month, by proceeding to the house of ensign P. H. Jackson, 67th N. I., where he took tiffin.

2nd. On the evening of the 23rd of the month, by proceeding to the neighbourhood of the European Infantry barracks: he having gone shouting and singing on the public road in company with several drunken European soldiers, and familiarly conversing with them.

Second.—For highly unbecoming conduct, in the following instances:

1st. In having, at Cawnpore, on or about the 21st of January, 1848, had a European soldier, at his quarters, lying drunk by his bedside, when he, ensign Pack, was himself lying intoxicated on the bed, in which discreditable situation he was found by an orderly of his own regiment.

2nd. In having, at the same place, on the morning of the 23rd of the same month, had soldiers of H. M.'s 98th regiment, at his quarters, and having on that occasion been drunk with them.

Finding.—The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner ensign R. Pack, 13th N. I., is

Guilty of the first instance of the first charge.

That he is guilty of the second instance of the first charge, with the exception of the words "*and familiarly conversing with them.*" of which they acquit him.

That he is guilty of the preamble of the first charge.

That he is guilty of the first instance of the second charge.

That he is guilty of the second instance of the second charge, with the exception of the words "*with them.*" of which they acquit him.

That he is guilty of the preamble of the second charge.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above mentioned, do sentence him, the said ensign, Richard Pack, of the 13th regiment native infantry, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) GOVERN. GEN. COM.-IN-CHIEF.

Head-quarters, Simla, March 8, 1848.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.—The name of ensign Pack will cease to be borne on the returns of the 13th N. I. from the date on which this order may be published at Cawnpore, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant adjutant-general at the Presidency.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.

PAT GRANT, Lieut.-Col. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, A. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Dacca.

ALLEN, J. W. del. over ch. of off. of coll. of Dacca to C. Tottenham, March 22.

BECKETT, J. Jun. to be dep. coll. in Kumaon, March 22.

CLARKE, J. S. to off. as div. and sess. judge of Banda dur. abs. of S. G. Smith, or until further orders, March 25.

COLVIN, E. T. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rohuck dur. abs. of Le Bas, March 20.

GALLOWAY, W. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshuggur dur. abs. of Wingfield, March 23.

GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinapore, res. ch. of off. Mar. 23.
 JENKINS, R. P. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.
 LE BAS, C. T. 4 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 LEYCESTER, G. P. to be a mag. of Nudda fr. March 18.
 LOONER, W. C. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Nudda.
 MACKENSON, P. dep. coll. in Trans-Satl-j states to take ch. of Treasury of the Jahandur dist. March 24.
 MACKILLIP, C. W. asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet, vested with sp. powers, March 22.
 OGDEN, A. res. ch. of off. of both of Bheerboom, fr. Reid.
 REID, J. coll. of Bheerboom, made over ch. of off. to Oglivie on March 27.
 ROUTH, W. De H. to be mag. and coll. of Garguan, v. Damer, dec. March 21.
 SKILWITH, F. off. civ. and sess. jud. of Chittagong, assum. ch. of off. fr. Money, March 27.
 TOTTENHAM, C. coll. of Dacca, resum. ch. of his off. fr. J. W. Allen, March 22.
 WEDDERBURN, J. to exercise spec. pow. in zillah Asimgurh.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRUCE, J. C. leave cancelled.
 CAMPBELL, J. C. leave cancelled at his request, March 31.
 HAY, Lord W. M. asst. to mag. and coll. of Agra fr. March 2 to June 2, on m. c.
 LIMOND, C. 1 mo.
 SMITH, S. G. civ. and ses. jud. of Banda, 1 year on m. c. to hills N. of Deyrah.
 TOTTENHAM, C. leave cancelled fr. March 22.
 TUCKER, F. 20 days in extension.
 WINGFIELD, C. J. jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Mookunernuggas, 1 mo. March 23.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DEALTRY, Archdeacon T. D. D. to England on m. c. for 3 years.
 SPRAY, Rev. A. B. to Europe on m. c. for 3 years.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. stat. staff at Augur, to ch. of No. 1, light field batt. until arr. of Olpherts, Mar 21.
 BRODIE, Capt. T. princ. assist. to commr. of Assam, resumed ch. of the Sebsagur div. Mar. 18.
 BROWN, Ens. C. L. 46th to offic. as interp. to H. M.'s 24th foot to join.
 CAUTLEY, Maj. P. T. Art. to be director of the Ganges Canal, and superintendent of the canals west of the Jamna.
 CHARLTON, Brev. maj. A. 74th N. I. to be maj. fr. Mar. 16, in suc. to Cumberlege, decd.
 DALTON, Lieut. E. T. resum. ch. of dist. of Kamroop, from Agazw.
 DORAN, Lieut. J. 24th N. I. to be gr. mr. of Kelat-I-Ghizie regt. v. Gausenpro.
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. W. R. dep. com. 3rd class Saugor and Nerbudda terr. rejoined off. on Feb. 26.
 ELLIOT, Cornet. A. P. C. 5th L. C. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 18 v. Plowden dismissed the service.
 FRANCIS, Ens. A. posted to 68th N. I. in progress to Meerut.
 GOODBRIDGE, 2nd Lieut. E. J. art. fr. 2nd comp. 4th to 3rd comp. 1st batt.
 GRAHAM, Ens. J. M. posted to 2nd Eup. Regt. at Subathoo.
 GRANT, Ens. H. 74th N. I. to be Lieut. fr. March 16, in suc. to Cumberlege, dec.
 GULLIVER, 2nd Lieut. H. W. Eng. to join and do duty with sappers and pioneers at Loodianah, March 25.
 HEATH, 2nd Lieut. A. H. Art. to be 1st Lieut. fr. March 13 v. Patterson, dec.
 HODGSON, Maj. Gen. J. A. fr. com. of district of Rohilkund to com. Ferozepore district.
 HUNTER, Ens. E. 24th N. I. to do duty with 2nd Assam. L. I. batt. v. Lambert, April 1.
 LILLIE, Ens. G. A. H. posted to 13th N. I. at Cawnpore to proc. and join.
 MACGREGOR, Maj. G. H. c. b. Asst. ch. of office of Agt. to Gov. Gen. at Benares, and Superintendent of ex-Rajah of Coorg, and the affairs of the late ex-Rajah of Satara, March 6.
 NOTT, Lieut. R. M. 64th N. I. services pl. at disp. of the C. in C. for regimental duty, March 24.
 OAKES, Capt. W. H. 1st class asst. to agt. to gov. gen. also to be postmaster at Purulia (Maanbhoom), April 1.
 OLIPHANT, 2nd lieut. W. S. Eng. to join and do duty with sappers and pioneers at Loodianah, March 25.
 PETER, Ens. C. W. fr. 2nd Eur. regt. to 42nd L. I. as junior of his rank, March 10.
 RAPER, 1st lieut. J. F. art. posted to 2nd co. 2nd batt. March 10.
 RICKARDS, Capt. W. H. 14th N. I. to be pol. agt. at Jypore, in suc. to Ludlow, March 24.
 ROSS, 2nd Lieut. W. A. art. fr. 3rd comp. 1st, to 2nd comp. 4th batt. March 24.
 RYLEY, Lieut. G. 74th N. I. to be capt. fr. March 16, in suc. to Cumberlege, dec.
 SPREAD, Capt. C. H. D. inv. est. perm. to reside in the hills n. of Deyrah, and draw his pay from the Meerut Pay-office, March 13.

STEPHENS, Cornet W. F. jun. asst. to com. of Mysore joined h. q. of the com. Feb. 31.
 STORVER, Lieut. N. M. 25th N. I. to do duty with Arracan local batt.
 TURNER, Capt. F. Art. posted to 2nd co. 6th batt. and to com. No. 9 light field battery, Mar. 10.
 WATSON, Lieut. E. D. 44th N. I. app. to offic. as interp. to H. M.'s 24th foot cancelled at his request.
 WOOD, Ens. J. C. 5th irr. Cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. Mar. 24.
 YOUNG, Brig. F. fr. com. of Ferozepore district to com. district of Rohilkund.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. R. E. 53rd N. I. fr. April 1 to Sept. 30, to Meerut.
 ALSTON, Capt. J. S. 27th N. I. fr. Mar. 15 to May 15, in ext. to rem. at the Presidency on m. c.
 ANDERSON, Capt. J. 44th N. I. fr. April 29 to Oct. 15, to Nynae Tal, Almorah, and hills north of Deyrah.
 ANDERSON, Ens. F. G. 71st N. I. fr. April 18 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah.
 BARTLEY, Lieut. J. A. 58th N. I. fr. April 1 to Sept. 30, to Meerut, Simla, and hills north of Deyrah.
 BASILICO, Ens. A. 11th N. I. 3 mo. fr. March 1, in ext.
 BECHER, Ens. R. A. 43rd L. I. 3 mo. in ext. fr. Nov. 15, 1847, to enable him to rejoin his corps.
 BIRCH, Major F. W. 1 mo. on m. c. April 1.
 BRYANT, Capt. E. P. 68th N. I. 8 mo. fr. March 25, to Nainee Tal and Almorah, on m. c.
 GAVE, G. N. Sylhet L. I. batt. 3 mo. fr. March 1, to Jamsore.
 CHATERIES, Capt. W. J. H. 45th N. I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 CHEAPE, Col. J. c. b. 1 year fr. April 15, to Darjeeling, on m. c.
 CHRISTIE, Cornet D. 7th L. C. 6 mo. from April 15, to Simla.
 CRIGAN, Lieut. C. C. 5th N. I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. March 24.
 DELANE, 2nd Lieut. W. art. 6 mo. fr. April 12, to hills north of Deyrah.
 DE MOREL, Ens. A. C. 30th N. I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to pres.
 DICKENS, Ens. E. A. 31st N. I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Kote Kangra.
 DOUGLAS, Major C. 14th N. I. to Europe, on furl.
 DOWNING, Lieut. col. D. 4th N. I. fr. April 12 to July 13, to hills north of Deyrah.
 EWART, Capt. R. S. 30th N. I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah.
 FARQUHARSON, Lieut. A. O. 38th L. I. 6 mo. from March 10, to pres. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 FLYTER, Capt. J. 64th N. I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Tirhoot.
 FOWLIS, Lieut. J. 7th N. I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 FRANCIS, 1st Lieut. H. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.
 FRANCIS, Lieut. R. B. 13th N. I. fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Chéprah and Ghazepore.
 GARDEN, Ens. H. R. 2nd grens. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.
 GREME, Ens. C. H. E. 24th N. I. fr. April 1 to Oct. 1, to Jauloah.
 HAMMERLEY, Cornet H. 9th L. C. fr. March 1 to Nov. 15, in ext. to Simla.
 HAMPTON, Capt. W. P. 31st N. I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.
 HILLCOAT, Ens. H. B. 71st N. I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and Landour.
 HUME, 1st Lieut. A. 1st Eur. fus. fr. March 6 to 17, in ext. on m. c.
 HUNTER, Ens. E. 24th N. I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Calcutta and Dinagore.
 IRWIN, Lieut. W. 49th N. I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, and hills N. of Deyrah.
 JACK, Lieut. col. A. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Lucknow and Almorah.
 KAYE, 1st Lieut. E. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.
 LAURENCE, Lieut. J. G. 24th N. I. to Eur. on furl. on m. c.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. R. C. 2nd in com. regt. of Loodianah, fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Jullundur Doab and Dhurmsala.
 LEWIS, Lieut. H. art. fr. March 16 to Nov. 16, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 MASTERS, Capt. G. W. 4th L. C. fr. March 17 to Nov. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 MAY, Lieut. S. B. 48th N. I. 3 mo. fr. March 1, to pres. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 MEAD, 1st Lieut. J. A. R. art. 8 mo. fr. March 15, to Simla, on m. c.
 MILL, 1st Lieut. J. art. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Nainee Tal.
 MORRISON, Capt. J. 30th N. I. fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Meerut and hills n. of Deyrah.
 NEMBARD, Ens. E. 53rd N. I. fr. April 1 to Oct. 1, to Kussowlie and Loodianah.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. L. 54th N. I. 6 mo. fr. March 15, to Allahabad and hills n. of Deyrah.
 NICHOLSON, Ens. C. J. 31st N. I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Kote Kangra.
 NISBETT, Lieut. J. 69th N. I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Mussorie.
 PATTERSON, Capt. F. T. 48th N. I. to Europe on furl. for 2 years, on m. c.
 PAYNTER, Lieut. F. 31st N. I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.

POND, Lieut. A. 30th, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Benares.
 PRATT, Ens. D. 22nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Berhampore.
 RADCLIFFE, Lieut. C. W. 8th irr. cav. 4 mo. fr. March 1, to pres. on m. c. prep. to app. for leave to Australia and the Cape of Good Hope; to Mauritius on m. c. for 2 years.
 RAWLINS, Ens. J. S. 44th N.I. fr. April 28 to Oct. 15, to Simla, Kemaon, and Ghurwal.
 RIND, Capt. W. J. 71st N.I. fr. April 1 to Oct. 15, to Mussorie.
 SCOTT, Capt. W. L. L. 1st L.C. fr. April 28 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 SEALE, Capt. R. H. 20th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Deyrah Dhoon.
 SIDMONS, Brev. capt. G. R. 1st L.C. leave cane. from March 29.
 SIMMONS, 1st Lieut. A. P. art. 6 mo. fr. March 20, to Nainee Tal and Simla.
 SINGLAKE, Ens. G. 63rd N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 1, to Saugor.
 SMITH, Capt. L. art. 6 mo. fr. March 15, to pres. on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe; this cancels former leave.
 STRANGEWAYS, Lieut. G. 71st N.I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.
 SUTTON, Lieut. T. M. 56th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 SWINHOE, 1st Lieut. F. W. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.
 SWITMAN, Maj. W. 65th N.I. fr. March 1 to June 1, to rem. at Dacca and visit the presidency, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 WATSON, Lieut. E. D. 44th N.I. fr. April 29 to Oct. 15, to Nyah (Tal, Almorah, and hills north of Deyrah.
 WILLOCK, Cornet F. G. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
 WOODHOUSE, Lieut. C. R. 63rd N.I. fr. April 1 to May 31, to Saugor.
 YOUNG, 1st Lieut. J. art. fr. April 1 to May 15, in ext. to enable him to rejoin at Almorah.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. posted to 11th L.C. at Ferozepore, but will cont. in med. ch. of 4th co. 4th batt. art. until further orders, March 22.
 CLIFFORD, Asst. surg. F. M. 10th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid. to civ. estab. at Jhansi.
 DAVIDSON, Surg. J. fr. 4th to 21st N.I.
 FAITHFULL, Asst. surg. R. W. to aff. med. aid to 1st co. 7th batt. art. and estab. attached, March 22.
 HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. to rec. med. ch. of detail of 5th comp. 8th batt. of art. and of C. comp. 3rd batt. Madras art. and mag. estab. fr. Surg. J. Forbes, March 25.
 MACAULAY, Asst. surg. R. W. M.D. to be civ. surg. at Ajmere.
 McKINNON, Surg. C. to med. ch. of ex-Ameers of Scinde, on depart. of Dr. Clarke, on leave, March 24.
 MURRAY, Dr. J. surg. of Indore, services pl. at disp. of the Lieut. gov. for empl. under the Agra govt. March 24.
 RANKIN, Surg. G. C. posted to 3rd N.I. at Hosheypore, Mar. 17.
 REID, Surg. A. posted to 4th N.I. at Delhi, March 17.
 SEELEY, Asst. surg. G. B. to join and do duty with 1st. Eur. Bengal fus. at Cawnpore, March 21.
 SISSMORE, Asst. surg. C. N. posted to the reg. of Loodianah at Meerut, v. Seeley, March 21.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. F. fr. 3rd to 47th N.I. at Etawah.
 TURNER, G. to offic. as civ. surg. of Mulda dur. abs. of Dr. Lamb, or until further orders, March 9.
 WITHERCOMBE, Asst. surg. J. R. M.D. art. to med. ch. of conv. depot at Darjeeling, v. Turner.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALFOUR, Asst. surg. J. to Europe on furl.
 ESDAILE, Surg. J. M.D. 7th N.I. fr. Feb. 8 to April 7, to rem. at pres.
 FRANCIS, Surg. C. B. 17th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 25, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to sea on m. c.
 KELLY, Asst. surg. J. P. leave cane. at his request.
 MORISON, Asst. surg. A. C. 12th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to 23, in ext. to rem. at pres.
 SHAW, Surg. R. who was allowed in G. O. of Jan. 29, 1834, to proceed to Europe, on p. a. and returned to his duty, March 5, 1836, having been absent from India 2 years 1 mo. and 1 day, is perm. to avail himself of the remaining portion of the furl. on the same account, subject to the approbation of the Court of Directors.
 WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. fr. April 1 to Oct. 1, to Darjeeling. on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Capt. C. C. Young, royal art. to be mil. sec. to gov. of Madras;
 Capt. J. W. Hay, Scots fus. to be ex. A.D.C. to gov. of Madras;
 Lieut. col. Pratt, C.B. to act as dep. qr. mr. gen. dur. abs. of Felix on leave.

INFANTRY.

9th regt. Lieut. Vaughan to act as A.D.C.—18th. Capt. Kennedy, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to N. prov.—22nd. Lieut. V. Tongue, fr. 60th rifles, to be lieut. fr. March 22, v. Smith, who retires.—29th. Ens. Ferris, April 1 to Aug. 31, to Kangra.—32nd. Lieut. Clapcott, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.—60th.

Captain Butler, 2 years to England.—61st. Captain Stewart to do duty at the recruit depot at Allahabad during the hot season;
 Lieut. Fleming, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah;
 Lieut. Greig, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla; Maj. Jones, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Almorah and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Capt. Burgh, and Lieuts. Wickham and Armstrong, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah.—80th. Lieut. Welsh, leave fr. Aug. 14 to Oct. 1; Lieut. Hunter, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Benares, Bhaugulpore, and Darjeeling; Maj. Lockhart and Capt. Riley, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Darjeeling.—84th. Capt. Keane, 2 years to England.—94th. Lieut. S. G. Carter, qual. as interp.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

CHARLES D. FLETCHER, late a member of the firm of Fletcher, Alexander, and Co. of Great Britain, merchants and agents, to the Registrar Supreme Court.
 FRYER BOWEN TODD, late of Mirzapore, in the province of Behar, heretofore a captain in the service of the Honourable E. I. Company, on their invalid establishment, to Charlotte Finley Todd, of Mirzapore aforesaid, the lawful widow. Frith and Sandes, proctors.
 ROBERT GIBSON, late of Denmark-hill, in the county of Surrey, and of No. 26, Lombard-street, London, in that part of Great Britain called England, but formerly of Calcutta, in the East Indies, Esquire, to the Registrar Supreme Court. Frith and Sandes, proctors.
 GEORGE EDMUND HIGGINS, Esq. late of Calcutta, solicitor of the Supreme Court, to the Registrar Supreme Court. Denman and Abbott, proctors.
 JOHN AUGUSTUS KERN, late of Entally, in the suburbs of Calcutta, to the Registrar Supreme Court. F. T. Biddle, proctor.
 LOUISA KYTE, late of Calcutta, wife of Henry Kyte, of the same place, undertaker, to the Registrar Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
 JAMES RICHARDSON, a British subject, and late a master pilot in the service of the E. I. Company on their Bengal establishment, to the Registrar Supreme Court. F. T. Biddle, proctor.
 JOHN PROUDFOOT, late of Cossistollah-street, in the town of Calcutta, mariner, to Mrs. Marcella Proudfoot, of the same place, the lawful widow. Allan and Thomas, proctors.
 HUGH ROSE, formerly of Kelravock, in the county of Nairne, North Britain, heretofore a member of the civil service of the honourable E. I. Company on their Bengal establishment, to Murray Gladstone, of Calcutta, Esquire, a member of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbutnot, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
 PEREGRINE POWELL TURNER, late of Saharunpore, in the province of Behar, a captain on the retired list of the E. I. Company's Bengal establishment, to Edward John Dickey, a captain in the 14th regt. of B. N. I. James William Hickey Turner, also a captain in the E. I. Company's invalid establishment, and Miss Henrietta Hardy Turner, all of the Saharunpore. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
 JOHN SIMON DA COSTA, late of Calcutta, provisioner to the Registrar Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watt, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BELLAIRS, the lady of F. d. at Ballygunge, March 29.
 BISS, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, April 2.
 BLYTH, Mrs. W. E. s. at Nakoda, March 27.
 BROWNE, the wife of F. W. d. March 29.
 BUCKLE, the lady of W. B. C.S. s. at Midnapore, March 31.
 COOPER, the lady of B. H. C.S. s. March 30.
 COWIE, the lady of H. s. at Seepore, March 25.
 D'CRUZE, the wife of J. s. at Calcutta, March 30.
 FIELD, the lady of George, d. at Arrah, March 18.
 FORBES, the lady of the hon. Robert, s. at Chowringhee, March 28.
 FUCHS, the lady of the Rev. J. d. at Benares, March 4.
 GERARD, the lady of Capt. J. G. 1st Eur. fus. sub. asst. com. gen. d. at Umballah, April 2.
 HILLS, the lady of H. H. s. at Calcutta, March 13.
 LAMB, the lady of Capt. W. 51st N.I. brig. maj. Oude, d. at Shah-jehanpore, March 26.
 LAWRENCE, the wife of J. C.S. s. at Lahore, March 17.
 MATHEWS, Mrs. F. H. d. at Calcutta, March 28.
 MORE, the wife of J. T. S. s. at Moonghyr, March 30.
 NUTHALL, the wife of Lieut. W. F. Arracan local batt. s. at Calcutta, March 24.
 PARKER, the wife of the Rev. J. H. s. at Calcutta, March 30.
 PENNEAROW, the wife of D. s. at Dinapore, March 23.
 PERRIN, the lady of H. H. C. marine, d. (still-born) at Calcutta, March 28.
 FIGOU, the lady of A. C. s. d. at Burdwan, March 26.
 PLATTS, the wife of R. G. d. at Calcutta, April 3.
 PRATT, the wife of Capt. 9th lancers, s. (still-born), at Meerut, March 30.
 REMFRY, the wife of H. s. at Calcutta, March 22.
 SHAW, the lady of Brev. capt. R. 23rd N.I. d. at Phillour, March 30.
 SMELT, the lady of H. d. at Calcutta, March 22.
 SMITH, Mrs. E. d. at Calcutta, March 19.
 STIVEN, the lady of Asst. surg. W. S. M.D. s. at Agra, March 23.

SWINTON, the lady of Capt. C. V. 35th L. I. s. at Hingolee, March 14.
TICKELL, the lady of Capt. S. R. 31st N.I. s. at Bhagulpore, March 29.
TORRENS, the lady of H. d. at Allipore, March 23.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. art. to Charlotte P. d. of G. H. Smith, c.s. at Meerut, March 23.
BABONAU, E. A. to Letitia Brandt, at Purneah, March 15.
CAVE, Lieut. G. N. Sylhet, L. I. batt. to Matilda, d. of the late C. W. Chambers, at Jessore, March 21.
D'LEZ, A. to Emma Elvira, d. of W. G. Grief, at Calcutta, March 25.
GOLLAN, J. G. to Jane, d. of J. B. Plumb, at Calcutta, March 21.
JOHNSON, J. C. to Julia W. Buckland, at Purneah, Feb. 17.
LINDSAY, C. R. c.s. to Rhoda C. d. of Lieut. col. E. Gwatkin, 50th N. I., at Saharanpore, Mar. 24.
REID, A. surg. 4th N.I. to Harriett, d. of Maj. J. Hamilton, at Delhi, April 4.
YOUNG, Lieut. J. Art. to Jessie, d. of Dr. Macpherson, at Banda, Mar. 20.

DEATHS.

HARBER, Henry, s. of F. B. at Chursurah, Mar. 24.
BROWNE, infant d. of F. W. at Calcutta, Mar. 31.
CHAMPION, Charles R. s. of V. at Ballygunge, aged 10, April 3.
COLEMAN, Mrs. H. at Delhi, aged 66, Mar. 26.
DAVIDSON, Capt. J. S. inv. at Delhi, Mar. 25.
DOWSON, Anne, wife of C. S. H. M. 29th, at Kussowlee, aged 20, Mar. 17.
DOYLE, Thomas, F. W. s. of the late James, at Calcutta, aged 18, March 19.
EMIN, Joseph, s. of R. J. at Calcutta, aged 19, April 2.
FORSEYTH, John A. at Calcutta, aged 22, April 4.
GILL, Evelina A. d. of George, at Calcutta, aged 12, March 25.
HODGSON, Maj. Gen. J. A. 14th N. I., at Umballah, aged 71, March 26.
HORN, Louisa, d. of P. S. at Calcutta, aged 1, March 25.
LINCOLN, John, at Calcutta, aged 73, March 29.
MALCHUS, Johannes, C. s. of the late C. J. at Calcutta, aged 14, April 3.
MERCADO, Henry St. John, at Chandernagore, aged 33, April 2.
MILLER, John, at Calcutta, aged 31, April 3.
NICHOLAS, E. at Calcutta, April 2.
OLIVA, Maria, wife of L. B. at Calcutta, aged 28, March 26.
PAUL, Maria, d. of P. J. at Calcutta, aged 3, April 6.
REEVES, Wm. at Sulkea, aged 33, April 1.
ROCH, Cecilia T. at Calcutta, aged 18, March 26.
SHELVERTON, Claude H. s. of C. at Calcutta, aged 2, March 24.
SHIRCORE, Catherine, d. of G. M. at Calcutta, aged 3 months.
SPOTTISWOODE, Constance M. d. of Maj. A. C. 37th N.I. at Saharanpore, aged 4, March 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 23.—James Lumsden, Hatchedon, Sunderland; Allerton, Phillips, Liverpool; Hydree, Conwy, Mauritius.—24. Rob Roy, Francis, China; Astracan, Ford, Boston.—25. Steamer Tencaserim, Dicey, Madras; Drongan, Birch, Bombay.—31. Goodwin, Mackinnard, Boston.—APRIL 1. Ann Lockerby, Lath, Liverpool; Shanunga, Bayley, Mauritius; Duke of Wellington, Duncan, London.—3. Rajah, Boyd, Liverpool; Espigle, Thompson, Akyab; Coquette, Presco, Macao; Ephrosyne, Parris, London.—4. Tecumseh, Ripley, New York.—6. Ayreshire, Miller, Rangoon.—7. Semilante, Perret, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hydree—Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, and Mrs. Freeman.
Per Astracan—Mr. G. F. Noble.
Per Drongan—Capt. Siddons, Ben. cav.; Ens. Pason, 1st M.N.I.
Per steamer Fire Queen—Mrs. and Miss Caroiike, Lieut. Chase, Mr. Avietick, Miss Sandys, Dr. and Mrs. Cheridan, Mr. Jacobs, and Messrs. Miller, Terry, and Graham, merchants.
Per Rajah—Mr. Alex. M'Yelvry.
Per Ephrosyne—Lieut. W. Shand, 69th B.N.I. and Mr. James Mackay.
From the Cape—Messrs. A. and G. Coleridge.
Per Tecumseh—Mrs. and Miss Mary Ripley.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 23. Hero, Henderson, Liverpool; Kuramany, Hagg, Mauritius; Mary Stoddart, Dean, London.—25. Lemonde, Deangnet, Havre; Asia, Watt, London.—26. Lady Sandys, Pentreath, Hamburg; Queen, Galatty, Dundee; Lucie, Dudall, Bourbon; Ormalu, M'Eachara, Liverpool.—27. Lady Sale, Canton, Mauritius.—28. Mary C. Weber, Smith, Bombay; Buckinghamshire, Gregor, Mauritius.—31. Mor, Alston, China; William Watson, Stewart, London.—APRIL 1. London, Wightman, Liverpool; Marston, Cleland, London.—2. Audax, Sullivan, China; Livingston, Hornell, Liverpool.—3. John Hepburne, Pinn, Rangoon; Tencaserim, Dicey, Vizagapatam; Bengali, Dupeyron, Bordeaux; Erin, Livingston, Singapore; Maingay, Richards, Singapore.—4. Jacques Ga-

bril, Pion, Bourbon; Mermaid, Dennis, London.—6. Mary Spencer, Fisher, Liverpool.—8. Steamer Haddington, Harris, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Haddington:—

For MADRAS.—Misses A. Richardson and L. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and two servants, Mrs. Maidman, Misses Smalley and L. Smalley, Messrs. Pyke and Lord.

For POINT DE GALLE.—Dr. Branden.

For SUEZ.—Messrs. D. MacDonal, Thurburn, Weinolt, Colin Lindsay, T. Birkett, Terry, Church, A. P. Wall, Bonniwet, J. B. Graham, and Heugh, and Lord Arthur Hay.

For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Cargill, Major and Mrs. Roxburgh, Mr. Wood, Capt. Winter, Venerable Archdeacon Dealty, Mrs. Dealty, Mr. Dealty, Dr. Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, General Tembs, Mrs. Tembs and servant, Mr. A. Swinton, Col. Stoyte, Mrs. Stoyte, Mr. R. Shaw, Mrs. Stewart, 3 children, and servant; Mr. James Lyell, Mr. and Mrs. Larpent and child, Mr. W. H. Ripley, Mrs. Prinsep, 2 children, and servant; Miss Howard, Mrs. Carberry, Major Swatman, Lieut. Paynter, Major Oldfield, Rev. Mr. Spry, Mrs. Spry, Capt. Charteres, Lieut. col. Lockwood, Mrs. Taylor and child, a lady and a gentleman, Messrs. J. Allan, G. E. Scott, R. Brommage, F. G. Bell, Pickford, Wingrove, Withall, Albarde, W. Ryan, Laurence, Shearin, Owen, James, Maddock, Wood, and Woodhouse; Capt. Dupeyron, Major Douglas, and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 8, 1848.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	9 0	to 10 0
Bombay 5 per cent. disc.	4 8	5 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos. .. do.	4 8	5 0
New Co.'s 5 do. do.	1 12	2 0
Third 4 Sica do.	18 0	19 0
New Co.'s 4 do. do.	16 8	17 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) .. prem.	2650	to 2675
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .. prem.	160	165
Oriental Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)* .. de.	140	150
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) de.	100	110

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months) ..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	7 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs. 104 0	104 10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars 16 8	17 2	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust 14 0	15 8	
Spanish Dollars 219 0	220 8	} per 100.
Mexican ditto 219 4	219 12	
Sovereigns 11 1	11 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs 16 3	16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs 21 4	21 5	

EXCHANGES.

The demand for first class bills continues greater than the supply, and the rates for such are well supported. Our present quotations are 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d. for 6 months' first class document bills.

FREIGHTS.

Freights, after having undergone almost daily variations—our quotations are new, to London, 5l. 15s. to 6l. per ton.

MARKETS.

A steady business was done in exports during the early part of the week, or until advanced rates of freight interfered with operations. A fair amount of Indigo has been sold. Sugar has been in improved demand, and sales are large considering the limited supply of desirable qualities. Silk is wanted, but the supply continues small. Corals, now that the market has been opened, move off at steady prices. Saltpetre is without change. Rice continues dull for homeward shipment.

The Tencaserim steamer has brought news from China to the 28th February. Opium had declined, and the quotations given range from Drs. 400 to 425 for new Patna. Previous to receipt of this news there was some business doing in Patna at about sale rates Co.'s Rs. 775 to 780, but the value has since sunk to about Rs. 730, at which it is nominal.

The same steady demand for Imports continues. In Manchester Cottons a further and almost general improvement has taken place. Glasgow goods are relatively dull, but rather more has been done than for some time past. The Twist Market is without change. Sales are not extensive, but prices of No. 30 to 50 are supported.

One large sale of Copper has been made, but there is little movement in metals of any kind.

An improved feeling gains ground in the Bazar Money Markets. Discounts on approved Native Hoondees are easier, but the acceptances of very few European houses are current, and then only for small amounts, and at short dates. Company's Paper has a tendency to improve, and in the new 5 per Cents. nothing can be had at the rates ruling a fortnight since.

MADRAS. MISCELLANEOUS. LOCAL.

THE NAWAUB OF THE CARNATIC.—Salutes of twenty-one guns were fired at 11 o'clock yesterday, on the occasion of His Highness the Nawaub of the Carnatic returning the visit of the Honourable the Governor.—*Athenaeum*, March 20.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.—The *Lady Flora*, with the Right Honourable Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., on board, arrived in these roads yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, after a tedious passage from the Cape of Good Hope of two months. His excellency landed at half-past 5 o'clock, and to judge from his appearance, had suffered but little from the inconveniences of the passage. On his landing he was met by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Berkeley, who introduced him to the Honourable Mr. Dickenson, the Governor *de facto*, who in turn introduced his successor to the various members of the Council, and the officers of the staff. A brilliant assemblage of the most distinguished members of the civil and military services welcomed His Excellency to the scene of his future labours. Amongst those present, we recognised the Honourable D. Elliot and J. F. Thomas, Esquires; Brigadier Ketchen, Colonels Underwood, Tulloch, Steele, Forster, Alexander, Browne, Felix, Whinnyates, Law, and Watson; Majors Garstin, Anstruther, Forbes, Maclean, Reid, and Clark; Captains Hope, Stafford, Nicholls, Caddell, Woods, F. H. Scott, Jenkins, Elphinstone, Maitland, Condy, Russell, Bartley, Cooke, and Scott (Nizam's), Sir H. Montgomery, Bart.,—S. D. Birch, G. L. Prendergast, Morehead, Walter Elliot, E. F. Elliot, A. F. Bruce, J. A. Cherry, J. W. Cherry, R. G. Clarke, T. V. Stonehouse, Hunter, Brown, E. P. Thompson, Underwood, R. H. Williamson, H. Nelson, Geddes, Liddell, and T. G. Clarke, Esquires; Doctors Shaw, Wylie, Jerdon, Thompson, and Cole. After the ceremony of introduction, Sir Henry Pottinger walked through a street formed by the governor's body-guard, and a detail of H. M.'s 4th, from the sea-gate to the Government office, where his excellency was sworn in under the usual salutes. He then proceeded from the council-chamber to the Wallajah gate, through a street formed by H. M.'s 25th foot, the 28th and 51st native infantry. Here he got into his carriage, accompanied by the Hon. H. Dickenson, and drove to the Government House, escorted by the body-guard.—*Ibid.*, April 8.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The head-quarters of H.M.'s 25th regiment (K. O. B.), under the command of Colonel Chambers, arrived in the garrison of Fort St. George on the morning of the 6th instant. Colonel Chambers, being the senior officer, has been appointed to the command of the troops in garrison.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The *Fort St. George Gazette* of last evening contains the usual proclamations, announcing the landing of the Right Honourable the Governor, and reciting the various commissions by virtue of which he exercises his authority.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY.—The left wing of H.M.'s 25th (K. O. B.) has been ordered to march from Poonamallee into Fort St. George, on the morning of the 13th instant.—*Ibid.*, April 11.

GUTTA PERCHA.—We hear from our contemporary, the *Circulator*, that a quantity of gutta percha has been ordered for the service of the Post Office, the use of the material being to preserve the letters from injury by rain.—*Ibid.*, April 15.

MOFUSSIL.

THE KHOONDS.—*Suppression of Meriah Sacrifices.*—We are happy to learn from an authentic source, that since the return of Colonel Campbell from Ungool, 146 Meriah victims have been secured, including nearly all those whom the Khonds received back in 1846. More Meriahs are expected in the camp, and, in the words of our correspondent, "there is every reason to hope that a foundation has now been laid, for the suppression of this cruel rite in the Boad country; where all the chiefs have made their submission, and every thing wears a most favourable aspect."—*Athenaeum*, April 11.

OOTACAMUND, March 26.—*Visitors.*—Many strangers are arriving here from all quarters; the club has numerous inmates,

the hotels are full, and there is a great demand for houses; to the no small satisfaction and agreeable disappointment of the Parsee shopkeepers, landlords, and house-agents; for an idea had become prevalent that, in consequence of the General Orders issued in August last, relative to officers obtaining leave to reside only for short periods on the hills, we should have fewer visitors than formerly.

—*Death.*—Lieut.-Col. C. Conyngham, of the Bombay Light cavalry, who came here some time since, in a very bad state of health, died on Sunday last. He had never rallied since his arrival, but daily became worse. His funeral took place last Monday afternoon.

—*Our new Commandant.*—On the 10th inst., Major Hall, our new commanding officer, assumed his duties, and his predecessor, Major Reid, C. B., has since taken his departure from this, for Madras, leaving his family here.

—*Arrivals.*—Amongst the recent arrivals are, Capt. Whistler and lady, J. C. Wroughten, Esq., C. S., C. F. Chamier, Esq., C.S., Mrs. Col. Coffin and family, J. Silver, Esq., C.S., Lieut. Silver, 4th regt. N. I., the Hon. Captain Erskine, and Lieut. Neville, H.M. 51st regt., Major Carstairs, Bombay army, and family, D. Mayne, Esq., C.S., H. M. Wallhouse, Esq., C.S., Mr. H. Richardson, Capt. Bayley, 37th N.I., and family, — Elton, Esq., C.S., and family.

—*Departures.*—F. Lascelles, Esq., C.S., D. Mayne, Esq., C.S., Mrs. Col. Dunn and Miss Dunn, Mrs. Gen. Farran, Capt. Farran, and Mr. H. Richardson.—*Ibid.*, April 1.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

Fort St. George, March 28.—The following movement is ordered:—

Karkhana, No. 3, attached to the A company, 3rd battalion, Artillery, from Kamptee, to Secunderabad.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILEY, W. H. ret'd. to duty, April 7.

CLARKE, R. G. res. off. of dep. sec. to govt. April 6.

DANIELL, M. P. ret'd. to duty, April 5.

FISHER, W. to be assist. to coll. and mag. of N. div. of Arcot.

INGLIS, W. A. D. civ. and sess. jud. of Chingleput, assum. ch. of court, fr. Bid, on March 25.

LAVIE, W. permitted to resign the service fr. date of depart. for Europe of steamer *Haddington*, April 4.

LASELLES, F. civ. and sess. jud. of the Zillah of Honore, rec. ch. of the court, fr. G. S. Greenaway, April 1.

MAYNE, D. act. sub. jud. of the Zillah of Bellary, assd. duties of his off. April 3.

THOMAS, J. F. res. off. of chief sec. to govt. April 6.

WOOSNAM, R. to be private sec. to the Rt. Hon. the Governor.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

BLAIR, W. T. April 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANSTRUTHER, T. A. 1 mo. to Waltair, April 14.

BELL, J. H. 1 mo. fr. May 1, to Palmanir.

ELTON, F. B. sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Tinnevely, to Jan. 1, 1849, to Neilgherries, on m. c. March 28.

GREENWAY, G. S. 1 mo. in add.

HARINGTON, W. civ. and sess. jud. of Coimbatore, 1 mo. to Neilgherries, March 28.

JONES, W. in ext. to July 15, to rem. at Combacorum.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

MORRIS, Rev. G. E. B.A. arrived March 16.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Col. J. fr. 43rd N.I. to 37th gren. April 7.

BARROW, Ens. De S. 14th N.I. qual. as interp. with moonshee allow. April 18.

BAYNES, Lieut. W. H. 3rd Lt. inf. to be capt fr. April 6, 1848, v. Taylor, inv.

BLUNDELL, Lieut. col. C.B. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Secunderabad, Apr. 4.

BOILEAU, 1st Lieut. A. J. M. to supervise the construct. of bridges over the Coon, at Chintadrepittah, and Watary Nullah, at Kilpauk, April 4.

BORDIEU, Brev. capt. J. H. art. passed exam. in Hiddustani.

BRUCE, Ens. A. J. 14th N.I. exam. in Hind. at college, qual. as adj. March 23.

CADELL, 1st Lieut. A. T. art. to be a.d.-c. to right hon. the Governor, April 8.

CAMPBELL, Brev. capt. John, 38th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 23, in succ. to Holl, prom.

GHOLMURLEY, Capt. M. 27th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 7, in succ. to Thorpe, prom.
CLARK, Lieut. col. A. fr. 96th to 48rd N.I. April 7.
CLEMENTSON, Ens. C. D. 14th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of comp. April 18.
CURRAGE, Capt. A. 27th N.I. to be major fr. March 17, in succ. to Morland, inval.
DALLAS, 2nd Lieut. W. art. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
D'ARCY, Ens. F. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, April 11.
DRANE, Lieut. C. J. A. 42nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, March 23.
EDWARDS, Ens. T. 38th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Feb. 22, in succ. to Holl, prom.
ELLIOTT, Cornet H. M. 5th L.C. to be a.-d.-c. to the C.-in-C.
FRASER, 2nd Lieut. W. art. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
GIBSON, Lieut. T. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty, March 23; to be a.-d.-c. to Maj. Gen. J. T. Gibson, March 24.
HAMOND, Maj. P. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. March 28.
HARE, Ens. E. M. 29th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, April 5.
HAWES, Brev. maj. J. C. 1st fus. ret. to duty, April 5.
HOLL, Sen. major C. fr. 38th N.I. to be Lieut. col. v. Dodds, dec. fr. Feb. 22; posted to 38th N.I.
HYSLOP, Major A. G. art. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. Mar. 28; ret'd. to duty, April 5.
JACKSON, Lieut. W. B. 31st L.I. ret'd. to duty, April 5.
KEATING, Lieut. A. 50th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 31, 1848, v. Loughnan, inv.
KENNY, Ens. W. S. 27th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. March 17, in succ. to Morland, inval.
KERR, Capt. A. B. 24th N.I. to be brig. major in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, April 11.
LEGGER, Lieut. col. comdt. J. to half share fr. off-reckoning: succ. fr. Feb. 8, v. Evans, dec.
LOUGHMAN, Capt. F. J. posted to Eur. inf. veteran co. April 1.
MACLEAN, Lieut. J. N. H. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, and qual. as adj. with moonshine allowance, April 11.
MARSHALL, Brev. maj. H. 33rd N.I. returned to duty, Apr. 7.
Mc HORTON, Ens. T. M. 19th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. March 25, v. Coventry, dec.
MOLESWORTH, Ens. R. F. 5th N.I. exam. in Hind. at the college, qual. as adj. March 23.
MONTGOMERIE, Brig. P. C. S. assum. ch. of pol. duties at Vellore on Mar. 24.
MORLAND, Maj. H. 27th N.I. (now invalid estab.) to rank fr. Feb. 7, in succ. to Thorpe, prom.; posted to 2nd N.V. Batt. Mar. 23.
PANDEY, Ens. G. G. 5th N.I. qual. as interp. with moonshine allow. April 19.
PHILLIPS, Ens. L. R. 36th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Jan. 17, v. Ross, dec.
PLATT, Lieut. J. W. dep. asst. comm. of ordnance, posted to camp equipage depot at Pres. Apr. 3.
PLAYFAIR, Ens. G. W. 34th L.I. passed exam. in Hind. for off. of companies, Mar. 23.
PODLEY, Brev. maj. C. 38th N.I. to be major fr. Feb. 22, in succ. to Holl, prom.; services pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regimental duty, April 7.
PURVIS, 1st Lieut. C. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Mar. 23.
READ, Ens. W. F. W. 3d Lt. inf. to be Lieut. fr. Apr. 6, 1848, v. Taylor, inv.
ROSE, Ens. W. 50th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Mar. 31, 1848, v. Loughnan, inv.
SMITH, Lieut. H. C. R. W. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Mar. 17, in succ. to Morland, inv.
SMYTH, Ens. W. P. S. 27th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Apr. 8, 1848, v. McLeod, cashiered.
SWANSTON, Ens. W. O. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SWETE, 2d Lieut. J. B. art. to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
TAYLOR, Capt. V. C. 3d L.C. trans. to invalid estab. fr. April 6; posted to 1st N. V. batt. April 10.
THOMPSON, Lieut. J. M. posted to 1st N. V. batt. Mar. 22.
THORPE, Lieut. col. R. to rank fr. Feb. 7, in succ. to Tweedie, prom.; to retain ch. of off. of supt. of family payments and pensions until relieved.
TWEEDIE, Sen. Lieut. col. M. to be Lieut. col. comdt. v. Evans, dec. fr. Feb. 7, posted to 43rd N.I. April 7.
VINE, Lieut. W. 6th L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, and qual. as adj. with moonshine allowance, March 29.
WALPOLE, Col. H. 41st N.I. perm. to reside at pres. March 29.
WILLIAMS, Ens. W. M. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, March 23.
WRIGHT, Lieut. J. I. to rank from Feb. 7, in succ. to Thorpe, prom.
YOUNG, Brev. capt. P. B. 19th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 25, v. Coventry, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

DALLAS, W. April 5. FRASER, W. April 5.
 SWETE, J. B. April 5.

INFANTRY.

PICOT, F. April 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Lieut. T. H. 15th N.I. in cont. to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Cape and N. S. Wales, on m. c.
BARDIN, Ens. G. 96th N.I. fr. Feb. 22 to June 1, to Waltair and E. coast, on m. c.
BARWELL, Ens. O. N. H. 19th N.I. March 19 to Oct. 1, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m. c.
BAYLY, Ens. N. F. 12th N.I. from March 29 to Nov. 30, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
BEADLE, Capt. D. R. H. 12th N.I. fr. April 15 to June 20, to Cochin and W. coast.
BELL, Brev. capt. H. H. art. to Europe, on furl.
BIRD, Major J. F. 22nd N.I. 30 days fr. April 10, to Pooree.
BROOME, Lieut. W. R. 49th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 14, to Madras.
BULLOCK, Lieut. col. S. 8th L.C. to June 20, in ext. to Boola-nah.
CAZALET, Capt. P. G. 29th N.I. to Europe fr. E. coast, on m. c.
CLARK, Lieut. P. 49th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 14, to Madras.
CLAY, Ens. A. D. 3rd N.I. May 1 to 31, to Bangalore.
CLEVELAND, Brig. J. W. 30 days fr. April 17, to Neilgherries.
CUNDY, Lieut. J. 49th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
CUPPAGE, Major A. 27th N.I. furl. to Europe, March 31.
DICKSON, Lieut. col. J. 14th N.I. leave cane. March 29.
DICKINSON, Ens. H. G. 45th N.I. fr. April 5 to Oct. 5, to Neilgherries.
DIXON, Lieut. H. 22nd N.I. 3 mo. to Bencoorah and Calcutta.
DAWKER, Brig. H. 1 mo. to pres. fr. date of quitting Bellary.
EAGER, Ens. H. T. 52nd N. I. fr. April 6 to June 4, to Cad-dapah.
FINDLAY, Capt. A. S. 30th N. I. March 13 to June 30, to Waltair and E. coast, on m. c.
GORDON, Brev. Maj. J. 31st L. I. in ext. to April 18.
GORDON, Ens. C. N. 25th N. I. to Europe on m. c. March 24.
HODGSON, Lieut. F. G. 39th N. I. fr. March 16 to May 1, to Madras.
HOUGHON, Ens. R. R. 19th N. I. March 19 to Oct. 1, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m. c.
HUGHES, Lieut. H. 18th N. I. to Visagapatnam and Sea on m. c. fr. Feb. 20 to Oct. 20.
JACOB, Lieut. J. 18th N. I. 2. March 8 to June 8, to E. coast, on m. c.
JEPSON, Ens. H. J. 41st N. I. 1 mo. from Feb. 26 to Benhampton, on m. c.
KENNEDY, Lieut. Lord D. 1st L.C. to Europe on furl.
MACAULAY, Lieut. K. 23rd N.I. to Bangalore and Neilgherries dur. leav.
MAHAWARING, Lieut. S. 2nd N.I. to April 10, in ext. to enable him to join.
MANN, Lieut. W. S. 4th Bv. Art. fr. April 1 to June 30, to Cad-dapah.
MAYNOR, Brev. maj. F. 25th N.I. fr. April 1 to Oct. 1, to Bangalore and Madras, to apply for perm. to resign the service.
MENZIES, Lieut. A. 37th Gren. to Dinapore, fr. April 23 to Oct. 31.
MUNSEY, Lieut. col. T. A. 1st L.C. 30 days fr. April 12, to pres.
PEARSON, Ens. G. F. 33rd N.I. to Aug. 8, in cont. to pres.
PELL, Lieut. A. H. 32nd N.I. 2. Mar. 23, 1848, to Jan. 31, 1849, to Visagapatnam, on m. c.
PETTON, Lieut. W. J. 48th N.I. to Apr. 30, 1849, to sea, on m. c.
PLAYFAIR, Ens. G. W. 34th L.I. fr. April 3 to May 30, to Madras.
POLLARD, Lieut. D. G. 47th N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 20, to Madras, prep. to appl. for leave to Europe.
RAIKES, Lieut. R. W. 1st L.C. to Europe on furl.
RUSSELL, Capt. F. 22nd N.I. 6 mo. to Calcutta and Madras, March 24.
RUTHERFORD, Ens. J. W. 47th N.I. fr. March 23 to April 23, to Masulipatam on m. c.
THOMPSON, Lieut. J. M. 1st N. V. batt. to Europe, on m. c.
TURNER, Ens. S. F. 39th N.I. fr. March 11 to June 30, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
TYRRELL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. fr. March 2 to July 2, to E. coast, on m. c.
WATSON, Lieut. col. L. W. 17th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 8, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.
WHITE, Ens. W. H. 49th N.I. fr. April 1 to May 31, to Madras.
WILKINSON, 2nd Lieut. C. V. engs. to Europe, on m. c.
WINBOLT, Lieut. col. com. J. H. 13th N.I. to Europe, on furl.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

BRAUCHAMP, Asst. surg. W. 51st N.I. to be a mem. of bd. of med. off. at pres. v. Sanderson, April 13.
BRECH, Surg. De B. M.D. rem. fr. 12th to 39th N.I. fr. April 25.
CADENHEAD, Asst. surg. J. fr. doing duty with asperiat. surg. dept. Hyderabad subid. force, posted to 33rd N.I. March 22.
CLEMENTSON, Asst. surg. F. L. passed exam. in Hindustani.
COWPER, Asst. surg. J. to do duty under the surg. of the Gen. Hospital, March 24.
CROWLEY, Vet. surg. E. C. to do duty with 4th L.C. April 10.
DONNE, Asst. surg. J. T. M.D. posted to 20th N.I. March 22.
EASTALL, Asst. surg. G. F. H. fr. doing duty supg. surg. dep. N. div. posted to 34th L.I. March 22.
FIELD, Vet. surg. J. to do duty with 4th L.C. April 10.

JACKSON, Asst. surg. B. M. rem. fr. doing duty under sup. surg. centre div. to 39th N.I. and to join and do duty on April 18th, with a party of 2nd Eur. L.I. at St. Thomas's Mount, under com. of Lieut. Drever, ordered to proc. to Trichinopoly.
JALLAND, Asst. Surg. W. G. fr. doing duty with 27th N. I. to 2nd Eur. L. I. April 12.
JOWETT, Asst. surg. A. fr. 2nd Eur. L. I. to do duty und. sup. surg. centre div. April 12.
LADD, Surg. J. rem. fr. 39th to 12th N. I. fr. April 25.
MIDDLEMAS, Asst. surg. J. passed exam. in Hindustani, Mar. 29.
RAWES, Asst. surg. W. W. posting to 20th N. I. is cancelled.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CROWLEY, Vet. surg. E. C. April 5.
FIELD, J. April 7.
WILLIAMS, A. April 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIRCH, Surg. De B. M.D. to Europe on residue of furl. to embark fr. Bombay.
DUFF, Asst. surg. C. M. M.D. in ext. to June 30, to rem. at the presidency on m.c.
MACKAY, Asst. surg. G. M.D. 7th L. C. 3 mo. fr. Mar. 11, to Calcutta.
NOTT, Asst. surg. H. 3 years furl. to Europe on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARKER, the lady of E. J. Zillah, Surg. s. at Cuddapah, April 11.
BROWN, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. H. M. 94th, s. at Fort St. George, April 6.
CURRIE, the wife of J. d. at Royapettah, Mar. 20.
DE CELES, Mrs. P. s. at Madras, Mar. 29.
DUFF, the lady of Asst.-Surg. C. M. M.D. at St. Thome, Mar. 25.
ELKON, the lady of F. B. C. s. d. at Ottacamund, Mar. 25.
GRAHAM, the wife of J. d. at Cannanore, Mar. 5.
HARRISON, the lady of 1st Lieut. C. H. Art. s. at Vissanagram.
HERRICK, the wife of W. K. s. at Vellore, April 6.
HERRICK, the wife of W. B. d. at Hoosiergand, Feb. 18.
LORR, the wife of W. s. at Vepery, April 7.
MILLAR, the wife of Maj. J. 43rd N. I. s. at Cannanore, Mar. 27.
MORLAND, the wife of Maj. H. 2nd N. V. batt. s. at Ottacamund.
WILSON, the wife of G. d. at Chappatt, Mar. 29.

MARRIAGES.

BURNING, Thos. to Jane, d. of D. Dunlop, at St. Thome's Mount, April 6.
JONES, 1st Lieut. A. C. Art. to Emma Made, d. of R. Sladen, Physician General at Madras, Mar. 22.
KNOPPER, Lieut. J. B. 49th N.I. to Catherine, d. of Major F. Macgregor, H.M. 51st at Fort St. George, April 10.
M'GREGOR, D. to Hannah, d. of the late T. Jacob, at Black Town, Mar. 22.
NEWMAN, Alfred, Com. of H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, to Isabella, d. of J. Soames, at Vepery, April 12.
SHORTT, Hector, to Philippina, M. A. M. d. of C. R. Martin, at Cuddalore, April 1.

DEATHS.

COVENTRY, Brev. maj. A. 19th N.I. at Cuddapah, Mar. 25.
ETTRIDGE, H. at Madras, aged 81, Mar. 24.
FRASER, Esq. J. P. 47th N.I. at Jotolummerdece, Mar. 20.
GLASS, W. C. T. s. of the late A. G. at Chicacole, aged 1, Mar. 21.
JACOB, s. of the late T. at Black Town, aged 16, Mar. 28.
MILLER, J. S. s. of L. at Madras, April 11.
OLIVER, infant s. of J. W. at Black Town, Mar. 21.
SPARKENBURGH, J. at Vepery, aged 43, April 6.
WHANNELL, Eliza A. wife of col. P. dep. mil. aud. gen. at Madras, aged 64, Mar. 23.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 24. *Tory*, Row, London.—26. *Arabia*, Brown, Cape of Good Hope; *Buccaneer*, Daviot, Colombo.—31. *Jane*, Hazlewood, Moulmain.
APRIL 2. *Coromandel*, Pemby, Calcutta.—5. *Steamer Precursor*, Powell, Suez; *John Mitchell*, Douglas, Glasgow.—7. *Amelia*, Maiden, Vizagapatam; *Lady Fiers*, Eagles, London.—9. *Montefiores*, Budge, Table Bay.—11. *Norman Morrison*, Reynolds, China and Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Tory*—Mrs. Row, 2 children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, and child.
Per *Buccaneer*—Mr. D. Basy, and Mr. R. W. Thompson.
Per steamer *Enterprise*—Lieut. col. Holhis, and lady; Capt. Wells, and lady; Capt. Halt; Lieut. Patterson; Ens. Priestly; 102 men, 2 women, of H. M.'s 25th regt.
Per *Charles Dumergue*—Lieut. col. Dickson, and 3 children.
Per *Jane*—Lieut. A. H. Dawson, art.; Ens. S. H. Dent, 11th regt., M.N.I.; Asst. apoth. A. Goulbin.
Per *Coromandel*—Capt. Cobbe, Mrs. Cobbe, and 3 children; Mrs. N. Stell, and 2 children; and P. T. Thompson, Esq.
Per steamer *Precursor*—Messrs. Blair and Agnew; Messrs.

Fraser, Swete; Dallas, cadets; Mr. Williams, asst. surg.; Mr. Crowley, vety. surg.; Mrs. Crowley; Miss Fiske; Mr. J. McGregor; Major Hawes, 1st. M. fust.; Major Hyslop, Madras art.; Mr. Daniel, o.s.; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Austin, Beng. art.; Mr. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Arbuthnot, child, and 4 servants; Mr. A. M. Hall, and 3 servants; Dr. Culloin, and 2 servants; Col. Chambers, and 2 servants; Mr. and Mrs. Mansell, and servant; Mr. Robinson; and Mr. Ayrton and servant; Mr. Tyndall.

Per *Amelia*.—Lieut. C. Reid and servant, Lieut. Stephenson and servant, S. Scoton, H. M.'s 94th regt.; Serjt. Glackin, and son; Mr. James Heathcoat.

Per *Lady Flora*.—Messdames Bayley, Marshall, Woosnam, and Bensley; Misses Soames, Emma Soames, Hawkins, and Woosnam; Major gen. Sir Henry Pottinger, G.C.B.; William H. Bayley, esq. C.S.; Major H. Marshall, 83rd Madras N.I.; R. Woosnam, esq.; Capt. Young, royal art.; R. Burgess, esq.; Lieut. C. Boswell; John Field, Esq. V. S. Madras eary; John Anderson, Esq. H.M.'s 51st regt.; Francis Pictet, Esq. cadet; John Bensley, Esq. and Mrs. Mowitts.

Per *Norman Morrison*.—Mrs. Gumm and family.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 27. *Clarissa*, Leete, Northern Ports.—*Arab*, Forster, London.—31. *Jane*, Hazlewood, Moulmain; *Steamer Enterprise*, Cops, Masulipatam.—5. *Steamer Precursor*, Powell, Calcutta; *Tory*, Row, London; *Kite*, Smyth, London.—6. *London*, Boyle, London.—7. *Arabia*, Davis, Calcutta.—8. *Atibi*, Rhodes, Northern Ports.—9. *Hashemy*, Ross, London.—12. *Athenian*, Poyntz, London; *Coromandel*, Pember, London.—13. *Jattie Leone*, Pike, Padang.—*Steamer Haddington*, Harris, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Clarissa*.—Mr. Jackson.
Per steamer *Precursor*.—Mr. G. Gilbert, Maj. gen. Sir Dudley Hill, G.C.B.; two Misses Hill, Lieut. Hill, a.d.-c. H.M.'s 74th; Mr. Alford, Mr. Newson, Messrs. Yearnman, Arnold, Wilson, Gillespie, Bradford, cadets; Balfour, writer; Mr. Callender, Mr. Bethune, Capt. Thomas, Master attendant, Mr. Hancock, Mr. M'Ewen, Mr. Balfour, Mrs. Balfour and infant and servant, Capt. Sisemore, B. K. art.; Mr. Reeves and servant, Miss Wade, Mrs. French, Mr. Moons.
From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mansell and servant, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Ayrton and servant, Miss Seville, and Capt. M'Gabbett.

Per *London*.—Head Quarters and detachment of H.M.'s 4th regt. viz.: Major T. Williams, Capt. H. A. Wilson, Lieut. J. A. Madigan, Lieut. H. Fitzgerald, Ensign A. R. Poyntz, Adjutant G. L. Thompson, Actg. qm. mr. Mr. T. Knott, Surg. T. G. Logan, M.D. 206 European rank and file, 18 women, and 38 children.
Per *Atibi*, to MASULIPATAM.—Capt. Frey, Mrs. Eagles and son.

For COBINGA.—Capt. Tweedle, and Mr. McGregor.
Per *Hashemy*.—Detachments of H.M.'s 4th regt. viz.: Capt. F. M. Campbell, Capt. J. J. Host; Lieuts. J. J. Bolton, J. Holloway, and G. H. Twemlow; Ens. G. A. Morgan; Asst. surg. R. Gamble, M.D.; 226 European rank and file, 12 women, and 18 children.
Per *Athenian*.—Detachment of H.M.'s 4th regt. viz.: Capt. W. C. Sheppard; Lieut. G. C. Croytton, in charge of invalids; Ens. W. T. Little; Capt. J. Burn; Asst. surg. T. D. Lighthody, M.D.; 78 European rank and file.

Per *Coromandel*.—Lieut. Thompson, lady, and 3 children.
Per steamer *Haddington*, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Marquis, W. Levis, Esq. and lady; Maj. A. Cuppage, 27th N.I.; Lieut. C. W. Aylmer, H.M.'s 4th Foot; Lieut. J. W. Percy, H.M.'s 4th Foot; Lieut. J. R. Lovett, H.M.'s 4th Foot; Capt. H. Shuttleworth, Capt. J. H. Wilson, J. Lawder, Esq. and lady; General J. Leslie, K.H. and lady; Lieut. J. Cundy, 49th Regt. N.I.; Geo. Arbuthnot, Esq. lady, 2 children, and 3 servants; Lord D. Kennedy, 1st L.C.; Lieut. R. W. Raikes, 1st L.C.; Col. J. H. Winbolt, 13th Regt. N.I.; Capt. C. A. Blagrove, 46th Regt.; Lieut. C. V. Wilkeson.

To MALTA.—Capt. C. S. Heet, H.M.'s 4th Foot; Lieut. H. B. Ramsbottom, H.M.'s 4th Foot; Messrs. L. Brian; Lieut. J. F. J. Stevenson, 26th Regt. N.I.

To SUZ.—Monsieur G. Montandon.
To PENANG.—Lieut. R. Macpherson and servant; Capt. J. Ferrier and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, April 15, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2½ to 3 per cent. dis.
1829-30	2½ to 2½ do.
1841	1½ to 1½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	16 to 17 do.
1835-36	do. do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	8 to 9 per cent. prem.
Tanjore Bonds	18 to 20 do. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares Par.	1½ to 2 do. prem.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras	250 to 260 Rs. prem.
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.

Exchanges.

Bills on England.....	1-84 & 1-94 according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-8 to 1-16.	
Bank of England Post Bills, none.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.	
Calcutta.—Buy, par to 1 per cent. dis.	
Sell, „ to 1 do. do.	
Bombay.—Buy, „ to 1 do. do.	
Sell, „ to 1 do. do.	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....	Rs. 11-4 to 11-6
Bank of England Notes.....	10-12 to 11
Spanish Dollars.....	35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rate of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper.....	5 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.....	8 „
On do. of Indigo.....	8 „
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods.....	9 „
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper.....	6 „
Discounts.	
On Government Acceptances.....	3 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days.....	7 „
Ditto above 30 days.....	7½ „

MONEY MARKET.

Our Money Market presents no new feature, and we have no change to notice since our last issue; accommodation for general commercial purposes continues abundant.

FREIGHTS.

To London, 5l. per ton of 20 cwt.—To Liverpool, 5l. 7s. 6d.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

GENERAL BARR.—Major-General D. Barr embarked, under a salute, on the evening of Saturday last, on board the steamer *Sir C. Forbes*, for Vingoda, en route for Belgium, to take up his appointment as commander of the southern division of the army.—*Times*, April 5.

SIR W. COTTON.—Sir Willoughby Cotton and staff took their departure for Nagotna, en route to the Mahabuleshwar Hills, on board the H. C.'s steamer *Medusa*, at sunrise on the 1st inst.—a salute of seventeen guns from the battery announcing to the good folks of the presidency that another of the magnates of the island had gone from amongst them to seek a more genial clime than that Bombay at present affords.—*Ibid*.

THE JUMNA.—H. M.'s brig *Jumna* was hauled out of dock yesterday forenoon, fully rigged and equipped, and will, it is said, sail for England on the 10th inst. under command of Lieutenant Rodney, R. N. She has taken on board part of the armament of H. M.'s brig *Cruiser*. On board of her are about sixty blocks of sculptured alabaster and marble received by the sloop *Elphinstone*, from the Persian Gulf, six weeks since. A plaster cast of the finest of these has been taken for the service of our local antiquaries.—*Ibid*.

HURRICANE.—On the night betwixt Thursday and Friday we experienced one of the severest thunder-storms and most violent gales of wind that has for very many years visited us. The sky had throughout the week been threatening and cloudy, with a considerable amount of lightning each evening, but nothing in the state of the barometer to give cause for alarm. On the afternoon of Thursday it was peculiarly black and alarming. From nightfall it thundered incessantly, with slight showers of rain. About ten o'clock a furious gust sprung up and lasted for nearly an hour; the thunder was loud and apparently close at hand; the lightning vivid, and almost incessant; and so it continued, with an abatement only of the wind, till near daybreak. Upwards of half an inch of rain fell during the night, and the whole state of matters resembled the setting in, in the most decided shape, of the south-west monsoon. The thermometer dropped at once from 84 to 76°; the atmosphere of course was charged with damp; the wind was southerly, veering to west during yesterday morning. The natives seemed to be apprehensive of what was at hand, and on Wednesday the bulk of the native craft moved up the harbour to their monsoon anchorages. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, we had enormously high tides; on the afternoon of the latter day up the harbour low tide did not reach any thing like its usual point of descent, and the night tide was nearly two feet under that of the preceding noon, though

the morning ebb again ran out as far as in ordinary springs. These curious movements in the waters seem peculiar to the upper part of the harbour, at all events when noticed there they seem not to have been observed so low down as the fort. Of course much mischief has been done by this unexpected burst, April being a month generally exempt from rain. Tents have been blown down, slight bungalows unroofed, and exposed and unstable structures of every sort levelled with the ground.—*Ibid*, April 8.

THE LATE COL. CORSELLIE.—It is with much regret we announce the death, at Liverpool, on the 21st of February last, of Lieut.-col. H. N. Corsellis, of the 18th Bombay N.I. The deceased entered the army as a cadet in 1818, obtained his majority in May, 1841, and his Lieut.-colonelcy in 1846. The promotions consequent on the death of Col. Corsellis will fall to Capt. S. H. Partridge, Lieut. A. Macdonald, and Ens. F. T. Ross. Lieut.-col. J. D. Browne, of the 10th Bombay N.I., has, we believe, offered to resign the service on the fund bonus.—*Ibid*, April 12.

PROMOTIONS.—The death of Lieut.-gen. W. D. Cleland, and Major-gen. A. Aitchison, notified in the English Papers received by the last mail, will give line and regimental promotion as follows:—Brev.-cols. D. Capon, and W. D. Robertson, to be colonels; Majors J. Scott, 23rd, and J. D. Browne, 16th regt. N.I. to be lieut.-colonels. 23rd regt. N.I. Capt. J. Outram, C.B., to be major; Lieut. J. G. Forbes, to be capt.; Ens. E. Henderson, to be lieut.; and unposted Ens. A. G. Paul, to be ens. 10th regt. N.I. Capt. J. G. Hume, to be major; Lieut. H. Lodwick, to be capt.; Ens. H. H. James, to be lieut.; and unposted Ens. J. R. P. Dobree, to be ens.—*Ibid*.

THE JUMNA.—Her Majesty's brig of war *Jumna* leaves this day on her voyage homeward, under command of Lieutenant Rodney, R. N.—*Ibid*.

THE SIR CHARLES FORBES.—The proprietors of the steamer *Sir Charles Forbes* have determined on sending her to Bushire for the purpose of running to and from different ports in the Gulf. She leaves this about the end of the present week, and will, it is reported, return to Bombay about the commencement of the monsoons to be docked. Should her trips in the Gulf work satisfactorily, she will be stationed there.—*Ibid*.

MOFUSSIL.

ASSEERGURH, April 2.—*The Bishop.*—The Lord Bishop of Bombay passed this a few days since en route to Dhoolia. He arrived here on the evening of Saturday, the 25th March, performed morning and evening service, held a confirmation on the following Sunday, and left early on the morning of Monday, the 27th. Dr. Wiehè accompanies him. His Lordship is to consecrate the new church at Malligaum.

—*Military.*—The detachment of the 20th regiment which has lately been relieved at Nassick by the 28th regiment, joined its head-quarters at Asseergurh, on the 29th, and on the morning of the 30th another detachment of the same regiment, consisting of its four right wing battalion companies, of 300 rank and file, marched for Dhoolia to relieve the wing of the 25th regiment now there. The detachment arrived from Nassick found the heat dreadfully oppressive, and it may be imagined that the detachment marching to Dhoolia will have it worse still. It is difficult to conceive what object the Government has had in effecting the arrangement above-mentioned in almost the height of the hot weather—perhaps it is a cunning device in aid of the reduction of native regiments. Neither the detachment just arrived nor that just started had any medical officer with it. Although we of Asseergurh are providentially always free from cholera, such is by no means the case in the country through which the detachment is now marching, of which the 22nd N.I. offered a melancholy instance but two years ago. Yet should such a calamity befall the detachment of the 20th, they have but the skill and experience of a second hospital assistant to trust to. Surely such carelessness of the lives of the sepoys, and with them the lives of the European officers in charge, is (if not to the same extent as that of European soldiers) still very reprehensible.—*Times*, April 8.

BELGAUM, April 10.—*General Hughes.*—Brigadier-General Hughes took his departure from this station on the evening of the 1st, accompanied by his aide-de-camp Lieut. Thompson and lady. It was much regretted that the gallant veteran's precarious state of health (since the command of the southern division devolved on him) prevented his amiable qualities being more generally known and appreciated: however, he left with the good wishes of his old acquaintances. Major Stamford, the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, has gone on a month's private leave to Goa. Ensign Gilmore has proceeded on sick leave to the Mahabuleshwar hills.

— *Arrival of Gen. Barr.*—Major-General Barr and family arrived in camp this morning, receiving the usual compliment of thirteen guns. The station will now be on the *qui vive*, and much gay doings are looked on as certain from the General's well-known hospitality.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAZETT, R. Y. assum. ch. as act. jud. and session jud. of Ahmedabad on Mar. 30.
BROWN, F. L. assum. ch. of off. of clerk to court of petty sessions on Apr. 1.
KESKINE, C. J. to office as a mem. of the Mint Com. dur. abs. of H. E. Goldsmid, March 30.
GRANT, A. R. 2nd assist. to the coll. of Dharwar, pl. in perm. ch. of the talookas of Hooibee, Dammul, and Nougoad, April 5.
HARRISON, C. M. ret. to duty on April 2.
LARKEN, M. to act as reg. of the Suddar Dewanee and Suddar Foudjaree Adawlut, dur. abs. of Harrison on leave, April 10.
POLLOCK, C. M. J. to be dep. clerk of the Crown, dep. clerk of the Arraigos, dep. clerk of the Indictments, and dep. reg. of the Court of Admiralty, &c. dur. abs. of Ketterer on leave, Apr. 12.
PRICE, C. to act as dep. civil auditor and dep. mint master dur. Mr. Larken's absence.
TUCKER, H. P. St. G. assist. ch. of the off. of actg. senior assist. jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmednuggur for the detached station of Dhoolia, March 14.
WOODCOCK, J. W. assd. ch. of his appt. of actg. jud. and sess. jud. of Ahmednuggur, March 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COURTNEY, W. coll. of Poona, 1 mo. to Mahabuleshwur, April 7.
HARRISON, W. H. 2 years, fr. April 15, to Egypt and Syria, en m. c.
LARKEN, M. in ext. to April 14.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. G. S. A. 18th N.I. to be superint. of the revenue survey and assessment in the Ahmednuggur collectorate, April 5.
BAILEY, Capt. B. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. to join head qu. on arrival, April 4.
BALLINGALL, Lieut. to act as adjt. to 24th N.I. dur. abs. of W. Ray, on staff emp. April 13.
BARROW, Lieut. C. M. 19th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 1, 1848, in succ. to Cook, retired.
BATTISCOMBE, Lieut. art. on being rel. by Lieut. Osborne, will join No. 6 lt. field battery at Baroda, April 4; fr. 4th to 3rd batt.
BELL, Brev. maj. W. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. April 4.
BELL, Ens. A. to do duty with 24th N.I. to join, April 11.
BLAIR, Cornet J. 2nd L. C. to be lieut. fr. Mar. 19, in succ. to Brooks.
BRETT, Brev. maj. W. art. will assume com. of the 3rd batt. fr. date of Major Sinclair's arrival at Ahmednuggur, April 4.
BRIGGS, Lieut. P. M. 19th N.I. to act as adjt. as long as Lieut. C. M. Barrow commands the regt. Mar. 7.
BRIGGS, Lieut. J. M. to be adj. 19th N.I. v. Barrow, prom. fr. March 31.
BROOKS, Maj. J. to be lieut. col. fr. Mar. 19, v. Conyngham, dec.
BUCHANAN, Ens. W. to do duty with 18th N.I. and to join, Apr. 5.
CHAMPION, Lieut. J. H. 24th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur. abs. of Haig, April 1.
CREACH, Ens. W. 19th N.I. to be lieut. in succ. to Cook, retired.
FRENCH, Capt. P. T. to be sec. to gen. prize committee, v. Seton.
GIBBERNE, Capt. H. art. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. April 4.
GLASSE, Capt. J. M. art. fr. 4th to 1st batt. April 4.
GORDON, Ens. J. posted to 19th N.I. to rank fr. April 1, 1848, v. Creagh, pro. to join his corps, April 5.
GRAY, Lieut. W. 1st Eur. regt. to act as interp. March 31.
HANKIN, Ens. S. K. to do duty with 37th N.I. to join.
HARRIS, 2nd Lieut. art. posted to 1st batt. to join No. 1 lt. field battery at Ahmednuggur, April 4.
JACOB, Brev. maj. J. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. April 4.
KENNEDY, Cornet R. C. posted to 2nd L.C. March 19; to continue to do duty with 1st L.C. until further orders.
KNELLER, Lieut. C. F. 11th N.I. to act as interp. to 19th N.I. dur. abs. of Palin, March 8.
LEESON, Capt. to act as interp. of Hindustani to nat. vet. batt.
LEIGHTON, Lieut. col. T. 16th N.I. to be brig. of 2nd class in succ. to Schuler, April 1; posted to brigade in Candesh, April 12.
MACKESON, Lieut. F. L. 11th N.I. to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of Palin, March 7.
MACLACHLAN, 2nd Lieut. art. posted to 3rd batt. to join the 5th co. at Belgium, April 4.
MALABY, Ens. R. 13th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
MANT, Brev. maj. G. J. 19th N.I. to be maj. fr. April 1, 1848, in succ. to Cook, ret.
MAXWELL, Lieut. H. P. B. 14th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Stevenson, April 1.
NAPIER, 2nd Lieut. art. posted to 3rd batt. to join No. 6 lt. field battery at Baroda, April 4.
OSBORNE, Lieut. will proceed to Surat and take com. of the detach. of art. at that station, April 4, fr. 3rd to 4th batt.

PARR, Capt. to perf. duty of sec. to gen. prize committee until arr. of Capt. French, April 5.
PETRIE, Lieut. will join h. q. of 3rd batt. art. on being rel. by Capt. Woosnam, April 4.
RAVERTY, Lieut. H. G. 3rd N. I. to act as interp. pending the sanction of C. in C.
REID, 2nd Lieut. art. posted to 2nd batt. to join No. 3 lt. field battery at Ahmednuggur, April 4.
ROWLEY, Brev. maj. G. 2nd L. C. to be maj. from Mar. 19, in succ. to Brooks.
SINCLAIR, Major J. 1st batt. art. to join the h. q. of his batt. at Ahmednuggur, April 4.
SMITH, Ens. J. A. to do duty with 24th N. I. to join, April 11.
STALKER, Lieut. col. C. B. to com. brigade at Rajcote, April 12.
STEVENSON, Lieut. D. 14th N. I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Fearon on m. c. April 1.
TAYLOR, Lieut. McK. 2nd L. C. to be capt. fr. Mar. 19, in succ. to Brooks.
TESCHEMAKER, Lieut. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. April 4.
THACKER, Lieut. 9th N.I. to be postmaster at Sukkur, April 11.
TURNBULL, Lieut. W. 2nd Eur. lt. inf. passed colloq. exam.
WARD, Lieut. B. 1st batt. 60th rifles, to be A.D.C. to Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas, comg. the troops in Scinde, fr. March 15, v. Campbell, resigned.
WATSON, Ens. J. to do duty with 24th N.I. and to join, April 4.
WILLOUGHBY, Brev. maj. M. F. C.B. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt.
WOOSNAM, Brev. capt. will take com. of No. 1 lt. field battery, fr. date of Maj. Sinclair's arrival at Ahmednuggur, April 4.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. E. 9th N.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Thacker, March 1, to office as maj. of brig. April 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALCOCK, Capt. A. J. 5th L.I. fr. March 15 to April 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
BONNOR, Ens. E. M. 7th N.I. fr. March 31 to April 10, in ext. to rem. in Bombay.
BOODLE, Ens. C. E. 5th L.I. fr. March 15 to April 15, to Bombay.
BUCKLE, Lieut. C. 3rd L.C. fr. April 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
DE VITRE, Capt. J. D. 26th N.I. 2 years to Neilgherries, on m. c.
DISBORNE, 2nd Lieut. H. F. 1st Bombay Eur. reg. fr. April 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.
FEARON, Lieut. P. S. 14th N.I. April 3 to 30, to Kolapoor and the Deccan, on m. c.
GIDLEY, Maj. 20th N.I. 3 years, to Europe on furl. on m. c.
HAGGARD, 2nd Lieut. T. T. art. fr. March 29 to April 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
HEWITT, Lieut. W. P. 1st gren. N.I. fr. April 6 to May 31, to Mahabuleshwur.
HOSWOOD, Capt. W. S. 14th N. I. 1 mo. from March 1, to Bombay, on m. c.
HUGHES, Brig. S. to pres. fr. April 1.
LECKIE, Capt. J. D. 22nd N. I. April 1 to 30, to pres.
LONWICK, Lieut. W. commt. agt. at Kolapore, from April 15 to May 15, to Poona and Bombay.
LOWRY, Lieut. E. 25th N. I. 2 mo. fr. April 25, to Bombay.
MAUDE, Lieut. C. O. 7th N. I. from April 15 to May 31, to Mahabuleshwur.
PLAGRAVE, Ens. W. G. 8th N. I. fr. April 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur on m. c.
REID, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. from April 1 to May 20, to Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
REID, Lieut. H. G. H. 2nd Eur. L. I. fr. June 25 to Sept. 23, at Alexandria.
ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 7th N. I. fr. April 15 to June 15, to Ellichpore.
ROWLEY, Maj. G. 2nd L. I. to Europe on furl. for 3 years.
RUDD, Capt. H. 5th N.I. April 6 to 30, to Mahabuleshwur on m.c.
SKIPPER, Capt. E. 7th N. I. April 15 to May 31, to Mahabuleshwur.
STAMFORD, Brev. maj. H. leave to have effect for April 5 to May 31, instead of the former period.
WADDINGTON, Ens. W. 20th N. I. to Mar. 28, in ext.
WOODBURN, Lieut. col. A. C.B. fr. Mar. 26 to April 30, to Bombay on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLLIER, Assist. surg. W. to be a paymaster at Madras, v. Middleton, April 6.
COSTELLO, Assist. surg. to aff. med. aid to detach. 26th N.I. arr. at Nassich fr. Malligam.
DOIG, Surg. to offic. as superint. surg. S. Deccan div. dur. abs. of Tanse, or until further orders, April 10.
FREEMAN, Assist. surg. to act as civ. surg. at Breach dur. abs. of Larkins on leave, April 8.
KANE, Surg. general C. perm. to retire on pens. of rank.
PRIER, Asst. surg. to proc. to Dapoolce, and ass. temp. med. ch. of N. V. batt. Apr. 5.
RYAN, Surg. pl. in med. ch. of subsidiary jail at Bandoek until further orders, April 4.
SHEKLETON, Asst. surg. 3rd tr. horse art. to receive med. ch. of 4th co. 4th batt. art. on departure of Meade, April 4.

TUMNER, Asst. surg. art. to rec. med. ob. of 2nd troop horse art. dur. abs. of Russell on m. c. Apr. 5.
WHITE, Surg. B. 3rd L.C. to pros. and join, Apr. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. Apr. 1 to 30, to Mahabuleswar, in ext.
CARILL, Surg. T. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 years to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
LARKINS, Assist. surg. div. surg. at Broach, 1 mo. fr. April 9 to pres.
PHELPS, Asst. surg. R.D. leave abs. fr. Mar. 30.
POTTER, Vet. surg. A. 2nd L.C. April 1 to 30, to Mahabuleswar, on m. c.
RUSSELL, Asst. surg. R. J. art. 1 mo. fr. Mar. 24 to Mahabuleswar, on m. c.
WHITE, Surg. B. 3rd L. C. fr. Mar. 26 to April 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
WRIGHT, Inspec. gen. of hosp. R. 1 mo. to Mahabuleswar Hills, April 6.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BARKER, Mids. W. H. perm. to reside on shore fr. Mar. 11.
CAMPBELL, J. to resume the duties of clerk of the survey fr. Mar. 29.
CHILD, Mids. S. prom. to provis. mate.
DECKSON, Mids. of the *Elephantine* to the *Sesotris*, as provis. mate, from Mar. 16.
FRASER, Asst. surg. of the *Elephantine*, perm. to reside on shore.
GARDNER, Mids. F. prom. to provis. mate.
GARRETT, Mids. H. N. 1 yr. on furl. to Europe, on m. c.
GEORGE, Volunteer C. P. art. on March 26.
GORDON, Comm. of the *Atlanta*, to temp. comm. of the *Ajdaha*, fr. March 17.
MANNERS, Lieut. of the *Eastgate*, perm. to reside on shore.
NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. of the *Elephantine*, perm. to reside on shore.
NIXON, Mids. J. G. prom. to provis. mat.
SANDERS, Capt. of *Ajdaha*, permitted to reside on shore, fr. Mar. 17.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE, the lady of Lieut. R. E. 10th Royal Hussars, s. at Kirtce, March 28.
BLOODWELL, the wife of T. d. at Poona, April 13.
BOULTON, the wife of F. S. d. at Colaba, April 1.
COLES, the lady of G. d. at Sholapore, Mar. 28.
FERNANDEZ, the wife of V. s. April 12.
GRAY, the wife of A. c. s. s. at Sholapore, Mar. 29.
TOWNSEND, the wife of E. H. d. at Mahabuleswar, Mar. 21.

MARRIAGES.

CRAWFORD, W. H. S. to Mary, m. d. of the late Capt. Morris, at Allepec, Mar. 21.
GELL, Lieut. J. S. 10th N.I. to Mary, L. d. of G. Atkinson, at Byculla.
KNOWLES, Lieut. J. P. 5th N.I. to Jane, E. d. of G. Steinbach, at Deesa, March 31.

DEATHS.

BOULTON, Ann E. d. of F. S. at Colaba, April 3.
CABRAL, Harriet. d. of E. at Ahmednagar, aged 10 mo. Mar. 31.
MILLER, Charlotte, d. of Condr. at Panwell, aged 7 mo. April 9.
MONTGOMERY, Mary E. M. d. of the Rev. R. at Ambrolie, April 13.
ROWLEY, Maj. G. 2nd L. C. at Bombay, April 13.
WELLIS, Agnes, d. of W. at Bombay, aged 1, April 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 1. *Rajasthan*, Stewart, London.—*Majestic*, Isbeter, Newcastle.—2. *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Calcutta.—5. *Lord Dufferin*, Mackie, Liverpool.—7. *Hydroose*, Cannanore; *Adelaide*, Hutchison, Calcutta.—9. Steamer *Victoria*, Barker, Suez.—11. *Joseph Bushby*, Sparkes, Liverpool.—*Hamido*, Botta, Colombo.—12. Steamer *Victoria*, Collier, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Rajasthan*.—Mrs. Shillington, Mrs. Livingstone and child, Mrs. Kirby and 4 children, Miss Kirby, Lieut. J. D. Simson, 6th Bo. N.I.; and Ens. W. Buchanan.
Per *Phlox*.—Miss Straker.
Per steamer *Sural*.—Lieut. McMahon.
Per *Queen*.—Capt. Jones.
Per steamer *Sir C. Forbes*.—W. G. Allan and Capt. Grainger.
Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Bailey, child, and servant; Mrs. Smyttan, Miss Cameron, Miss Barker, Miss Anderson, Madame Rondeau and servant, Capt. H. W. Preedy, 25th Bo. N.I. and 2 servants, Capt. B. Bailey, Bo. art.; Lieut. Berthon, I.N.; Asst. surg. J. M. Mackenzie, Bo. Army; Mr. Smyttan, Mr. D. W. Smith, Mr. Windus, I.N.; Mr. Sillingsstone, cadet, Bo. army; Ens. G. F. Hogg, Bo. army; Ens. S. K. Hankin, ditto; 2nd Lieut. T. C. Crowe, Bo. art.; Ens. R. F. Williams,

Bo. army; 2nd Lieut. R. Pitman, Bo. art.; Ens. J. A. Smith, Bo. inf. and Lieut. L. Heathorn, Bo. art.

Per *Adelaide*.—Mr. D. Defray.

Per steamer *Sural*.—Mrs. M'Donald, Mrs. Warden, Mrs. Clarkson and two children, Mr. Warden, C. S.; and Rev. Mr. Clarkson.
Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Leary, Mrs. West, Master West, R. K. Pringle, Esq.; Captains Fellows, Brumage, Jones; Dr. Gamble; Lieutenants Parker, Christopher, Younghesband, and Kendall; Messrs. Eagar, Humphries, and Chamberlain.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 3.—*Arab*, Scott, London; *Cambrian*, Plumridge, China.—8. *Trafalgar*, Richardson, London.—p. *Sir Herbert Compton*, Browne, China; *Humedy*, Mauritius.—10. Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Evans, China; *Jumna*, Rodney, England.—13. *Strabane*, Anderson, Clyde; *Rustamjee Cowasjee*, Wright, Calcutta; *Duchess of Argyll*, Phillip, China; *Dorisana*, Connell, Liverpool.—15. Steamer *Moorzuffer*, Eberhardy, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Sir Charles Forbes*.—Mrs. Barr, Major-General Barr, Capt. C. W. Barr, A.D.C.
Per *Arab*.—Mrs. Scott.
Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Hathway, Major Hallett, Lieut. Aldridge, Lieut. Bare, Lieut. Woods, Lieut. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Bruce, and Edward Perron.
Per *Trafalgar*.—Capt. F. B. Russell, H.M.'s 28th foot, and J. H. A. Vooper, 31st Madras N.F.
Per *Sir H. Compton*.—Mrs. Brown.
Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Major-General B. Kennett, Bom. army; Major G. Le Grand Jacob, ditto; Lieut. W. M. Leckie, ditto; Messrs. Ritchie, Jefferson, and Palmer.
Per *Dwaraka*.—Mrs. Trezer, Capt. Preedy, and Lieut. D. Fearon.
Per *Strabane*.—Mr. Gordon.
Per *Dorisana*.—Mrs. Norton and two children.
Per steamer *Moorzuffer*.—A. W. Jones, Esq. Bom. C.S.; Dr. C. Kene, surgeon-gen. Bom. army; Capt. A. Morris, 4th Bom. N.I. (rifles); W. H. Harrison, Esq. Bom. C.S.; Surg. A. Alexander, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; Surg. P. Gamble, H.M.'s 51st foot; Lieut. R. T. Parker, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Capt. W. Fellows, ditto.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, April 15, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 107½ per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do.	Rs. 101 do.
5 Do. do.	Rs. 101½ do.
4 Do. do.	Rs. 86½ do.
4 Do. do.	Rs. 84 do. Co.
5 Do. do.	Rs. 98½ to 99 do.
4 Do. do.	Rs. 84 do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 34 per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	4½ do.
Commercial do.	7½ do. disc.
Agra do.	30 do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	4 do.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per rupee.
3 months'	1s. 10½d.
1 month	1s. 9½d.
At sight	1s. 8½d.
On China at 60 days'	Rs. 205 to 206 per 100 Sp. drs.
On Madras at 30 days'	98½
Do. at sight	99½
On Calcutta at 60 days'	98½ per Rs. 100
Do. 30 days'	99½
Do. at sight	1 per cent. pm.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 11
Do. (dragons)	11 11
Bank of England Notes, per £.	11 12
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222½
German Crowns, "	215
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	34 to 4 p. ct. pm.
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 to 17

FREIGHTS.

To London, per ton of 20 cwt., 4l. 10s. 6d. to 4l. 15s.
To China, per candy, Rs. 17½ to 18.

MARKETS.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FIVE O'CLOCK, 14TH APRIL, 1848.—During the last fortnight our market has had a less animated appearance than what prevailed at the date of our last report; and such has been more particularly the case during the past week, as, owing to the excitement caused upon the arrival of the last mail from England bringing news of the decision of the Privy Council in the

celebrated opium case, our Mharwarrie dealers, who are more particularly interested in the result, have been kept from making any large purchases; and this influence is likely to exist for some little time longer, to the detriment of our usual business. It was anticipated by many, that the result of the above decision would show itself in some extensive failures, but we do not think such will be the case, as parties in Bombay are not so much interested in the affair as was supposed, and the Mharwarries, who will be the principal sufferers, are able to pay their losses. For the fabrics, more particularly mentioned in our last as being in good demand, a fair inquiry still exists, but generally speaking, languor prevails.

CORROR PICK-GOODS.—During the early part of the past fortnight the inquiry stated in our last as existing for low Grey and Bleached goods continued, and some large sales of these kinds were made; the disposition, however, to continue purchases was, in a great measure, checked from the cause above alluded to, and consequently the business of the past week has been comparatively trifling. The stocks of most kinds of low Grey and Bleached Fabrics continue very light, and so soon as the excitement attendant upon the opium affair shall have calmed down, we look for a recurrence of active demand. For Bleached Shirtings and Grey Domestic of the fine makes, we do not see much, if any, chance of improvement before the close of the season. Dyed and Fancy Goods.—Turkey Red Plain Cloth is dull of sale, and the offers made are below the prices previously obtained. Turkey Red Twilled Cloth is dull, but some slight inquiry exists for Turkey Red Prints of suitable patterns.

SCINDE.

ISLAM KHAN.—Letters of the 22nd March have reached us from Shikarpoor, giving particulars of the escape of Islam Khan, the Boogtie chief, who surrendered himself after the brilliant exploit of Lieut. Merewether. He has fled, with all his family, towards the hills. When he came into our hands Government gave him some of the finest land near Larkhana as a possession, hoping thereby to induce him to abandon his predatory habits, and betake himself to agriculture. His son is understood to have joined the party, and they have betaken themselves to fastnesses where we may not follow them. It is supposed likely that the existing fragments of the tribes will rally round the chief so soon as they hear of his foot being on the heather again. After all their losses, there are still very many members of his race in the hills. Their spirits are undaunted, and their predacious habits inveterate, so that we may yet find work cut out for us on the frontier for the cold season. His plans had been well laid, and his arrangements carefully matured, before his departure. Troops had been despatched in all directions in pursuit of him; but as he had obtained a good start before his pursuers were on his track, the hope that the indefatigable Scinde horse might intercept him about the base of the hills was the only one we had to cling to. He may yet give us no small annoyance, and draw down on himself and his clan another such visitation as those already experienced by them.

THE WEATHER AND HEALTH.—The weather at Shikarpore continued cool, though the hot season was supposed to be at hand. The troops were all singularly healthy. There was hardly any sickness at the station; small-pox had nearly disappeared, and some cases of measles were still about. Dr. Malcolmson had succeeded in establishing vaccination in the camp and town, which promised to be of incalculable benefit to the country.

THE FORCE.—The Shikarpore Brigade consists of the 3rd Regt. N.I., horse battery of six guns, the 2nd Belooch battalion; police, horse and foot, armed and disciplined as sepoy of the line; and Jacob's two Ressallas of Scinde horse. The 9th Rgt. is at Sukkur. This force is quite enough to meet all and every tribe in the hills, if they were unanimous, which they are not.

THE RIVER.—The river was rising. Canal digging was going on with great spirit.—*Times*, April 15.

CHINA.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT ON THREE MISSIONARIES.

Drs. Medhurst and Lockhart, and Mr. Muirhead, three members of the London Missionary Society stationed at Shanghai, recently visited Tsing-poo, a town about thirty miles distant. Whilst engaged in distributing tracts and instructing the people, the crowd pressed upon and annoyed them, and one of the party accidentally hit a man belonging to the grain junks with his stick; upon which he and some of his fellows set up a shout and threw stones. The ill-feeling, however, was confined to these loose fellows, and was not participated in by the inhabitants of Tsing-poo, who seem to have shewn a friendly disposition. The reverend gentlemen, having determined to return, were proceeding to their boats, when they were fallen in with by another party of these grain-junk men, who, armed with bows, spears, swords, iron bars,

and other dangerous weapons, made a savage attack upon the offending missionaries, rifling them of their clothes, watches, and everything they had, plunder having been their object in making the attack. The gentlemen attempted to escape, but were speedily overtaken, beaten, and severely wounded. The ruffians, it is said, spoke of killing them, but dreading the consequences, determined to convey them to their junks, with the view of extorting a heavy ransom for their release. On the way the prisoners were fortunately rescued by the police, and taken to the district magistrate, who treated them with much courtesy and kindness, and sent them under an escort to their boats, lying about five miles off. Many respectable inhabitants of the place came out to congratulate the missionaries on their escape.

It seems that an immense number of these grain-junk men—said to amount to 13,000—have been thrown out of employment, and are hanging about the district between Soochow and Shanghai. The grain tribute, amounting annually to upwards of 4,700,000 shih, or about 336,000 tons, has hitherto been sent forward by way of the Grand Canal. Towards the north, however, the water has this year become so shallow, as to render transit by that route nearly impossible. Great exertions have been used and much expense incurred in trying to remedy the evil, but to very little purpose; and it was therefore found necessary to send part of the grain by sea from the Yang-tze-keang to the Bei-ho. Thousands of boatmen employed in the inland transit have thus been thrown out of employment; and being, like others of their class elsewhere, a dissolute and reckless set of fellows, idle and want have driven them to the commission of many excesses in the neighbourhood of the Grand Canal, latterly extending as far as the country around Shanghai.

Their counterpart as home may be found in the hands of discharged railway navies; and H. B. M.'s Consul at Shanghai, considering it imprudent for foreigners to make excursions into the country so long as it is infested by these lawless fellows, has issued the following Circular on the subject:—

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate, Shanghai, March 10, 1848.

Her Majesty's Consul has to regret the occurrence of a most unprompted outrage on the part of some junkmen, placing the lives of a party of missionaries visiting Tsing-poo in the greatest jeopardy. While engaged in earnest efforts to secure the apprehension of the ringleaders, and provide for adequate measures being taken by the Chinese authorities to prevent the recurrence of acts alike dangerous to life, and injurious to our interests in China, Her Majesty's Consul deems it necessary to urge in the strongest manner upon all British subjects the prudence of abstaining for the present from any lengthened excursions into the country.

Some 13,000 grain junkmen are scattered between Soochow and Ton shan, hitherto in the employment of the Chinese government, but about to be dismissed without satisfactory or final arrangements having yet been made to provide them with the means of finding other homes, and in the meantime they remain at Tsing-poo and other places, a terror to the peaceable inhabitants, whom they plunder and maltreat with impunity.

The danger of such a state of things to British subjects has been so fully shewn by the recent attack upon three inoffensive missionaries, who seem greatly to have owed their lives to the praiseworthy forbearance they exhibited, that it must be obvious no one with common prudence can at present visit the neighbourhood of those junkmen.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

To the British subjects at Shanghai.

By the *Amelia*, which arrived this morning, later advices have been received. From these it appears that Mr. Consul Alcock has been induced "to adopt extreme measures" towards the Chinese authorities, involving very grave questions; but with our present imperfect information as to the grounds on which he proceeds, we are unwilling to suppose these measures are more than the occasion demands, or his powers authorise him to enforce.

It seems that on learning the circumstances of the attack on the three missionaries, Mr. Alcock construed them into an infraction of "Treaty rights," which he felt called on to defend at all hazards; and accordingly, it is said, preferred a demand to the Toun-tse that ten of the offenders should be produced for identification by the parties assaulted, and at the same time issued the above circular, dated the 10th. His demands not having immediately complied with, the notification given below was issued on the 13th,* and at the end of the forty-eight hours specified, the

* NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate Office, Shanghai, March 13, 1848.

The refusal of the Chinese authorities to afford redress for the murderous assault upon three British subjects, by the seizure of the chief offenders, leaves H. M.'s Consul no alternative but to adopt extreme measures, or permit the security of his countrymen and the interests of the nation to be seriously compromised.

Every amicable means therefore having failed, H. M.'s Consul has given H. E. the Taou-tse forty-eight hours from this day at noon to produce ten of the ringleaders in the attack, failing which, such other steps will be taken as

Taou-tae was allowed another day to produce the offenders; but as he did not do so, the subjoined circulars were issued to British residents and the commanders of British merchant vessels.* The *Espergle* had in the meantime been sent for from Ningpo, while the boats of the *Childers* were engaged in taking soundings of the river above Shanghai, from which it was ascertained that the brig could if necessary proceed to within two miles of the spot where the outrage occurred. The Chinese seem to have apprehended the enforcement of the "extreme measures" threatened; for several war junks arrived inward, and others that had put to sea anchored within sight.

Our advices are probably incomplete; but judging from what is before us, we are not without doubt that Mr. Consul Alcock may have exceeded his powers, and that her Majesty's Government may not be disposed to adopt such responsibilities as he has undertaken †.

[P.S.—We have just seen a letter in which it is stated that, at the commencement of the negotiations, some officers from the Taou-tae proceeded to levy a fine of 200 dollars upon Dr. Medhurst, for having exceeded the prescribed bounds in his excursion; and the matter having been represented to the Consul, he felt indignant that any such proceeding should have been adopted without his cognisance.]—*Mail, March 23.*

may appear expedient to compel the reparation required. In the meantime, and until full satisfaction has been obtained, it has been notified to the authorities that no Custom-house duties will be paid for British ships. The consignees or other parties will in each case be called upon to enter into an undertaking at the Consulate, to pay the amounts respectively due, whenever called upon by H. B. M.'s Consul.

Security to life and property and the best interests of the commerce of Western nations generally with Shanghai, are at stake; and if no redress be obtained for so brutal and unprovoked an outrage upon peaceable foreigners, all the great advantages hitherto enjoyed at this port may be lost at once. H. M.'s Consul accepts the responsibility of his present course; therefore, in the firm conviction that whatever danger or inconvenience may attend the measures he is compelled to adopt, greater still must overtake the community if either timidity or hesitation be shown.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

* Circular addressed to the British residents at Shanghai.

A notification issued this day to the masters of all merchant vessels under the British flag within the jurisdiction of H. M.'s Consul, calling on them to be prepared on his requisition, to leave their anchorage for the protection of British interests at this port, is annexed, for the information of the British community.

This is merely a measure of precaution, called for under the circumstances, but H. M.'s Consul has strong reasons to hope, it may not be necessary to act upon it. H. E. the Taou-tae has this morning despatched the Hae-fang, the next civil officer in rank to himself, to Taing-poo, the Consul having been informed last night, that H. E. had deputed that officer to proceed in all haste, and in connection with the Chie-hsen of that place, to seize the offenders. This is the first evidence, wrong from the authorities by the stringency of the measures adopted, of any determination to meet the public demand of H. M.'s Consul for reparation. He trusts that it may be the forerunner of complete satisfaction.

In the meantime, as a translation of the annexed notification has been transmitted to the Taou-tae, with a letter signifying the consent of H. M.'s Consul to wait a short and definite time for the result of the Hae-fang's exertions, there can be but little doubt it will suffice to satisfy H. E. that this concession of time is not due to any want of determination on the part of H. M.'s Consul to follow out to the end the cause upon which he has entered, in defence of treaty, rights, and the best interests of the community.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

Notification to the Commanders of British ships.

The delay experienced in obtaining redress from the Chinese authorities for an assault upon three British subjects, from which they only providentially escaped with their lives, after having been wounded and treated with the greatest brutality by a band of grain-junk men, none of whom have yet been seized, has rendered measures necessary on the part of the Consul, which may require to be enforced by all the means at his disposal.

In this untoward state of affairs, which H. M.'s Consul sincerely deplors, as contrary to the interests of both nations, it is necessary to be prepared for all contingencies; and the better to enforce our just claims to prompt and full reparation, it may be expedient to call upon all masters commanding vessels under the British flag within the jurisdiction of H. M.'s Consulate at this port, to hold themselves in readiness to leave their anchorage, and support him as the representative of H. M.'s Government, in protecting British interests at this port.

For any detention, loss, or injury which may accrue to them, should their services be required in defence of the public interest, H. B. M.'s Consul has notified to H. E. the Taou-tae, that the Chinese Government will be held responsible.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

Shanghai, March 16, 1848.

† It is proper to mention that the course chalked out by Mr. Alcock is approved of by nearly all the members of the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, between whom and the Consul the following interchange of assurances has taken place:—

To RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq. H. B. M.'s Consul.

Shanghai, March 14, 1848.

SIR,—Adverting to the Notification No. 14, issued yesterday afternoon from the British Consulate, respecting the recent brutal outrage upon three offending British subjects, the undersigned, impressed with the importance of this indication on the part of a lawless set in the employ of the Chinese Government, and the marked significance lent to this event by the recent melancholy occurrences in Canton, so much vaunted by the ill-disposed in this neighbourhood,—cannot refrain from giving expression to their satisfaction, at the energetic measures adopted to obtain plenary redress from the Chinese authorities, and to assure you of the entire confidence with which they find their interests placed under your guardianship.

Under the firm conviction, that the tranquillity hitherto enjoyed at this port would be eminently imperilled by permitting the Chinese authorities to evade the fulfilment of their duty on this occasion, we would respectfully

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MINDANAO PIRATES.—From Manila we learn that an expedition has been undertaken by the Spanish authorities against the pirates of Mindanao, who infest the Archipelago. The armament consists of ten large gun-boats, three gun-brigs, and three steamers, with 500 men—to be reinforced, if necessary, by a draft from the garrison of Zebu, and a body of natives, the whole under the command of the Captain General.—*Mail, March 9.*

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.—The *Pekin* anchored in the harbour at twelve o'clock on Monday last; and half-past two being the hour fixed for the landing of the new Governor, Samuel George Bonham, Esq., preparations were made for receiving him with all the honours due to his high office. Precisely at the hour appointed the barge approached the wharf, and as his Excellency stepped on shore he was received with a salute of seventeen guns. From the landing-place to Government-house the road was lined with military, who presented arms as His Excellency passed, accompanied by Sir John Davis. Mrs. Bonham was escorted by the Honourable Mr. Johnston. Most of the other Government officials were unfortunately absent, having started only a few hours before upon an expedition to the mainland.—*Ibid. March 23.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 18.—*Jane Prowse*, Nichols, Liverpool.—24. *Isabella Watson*, Clark, Bombay.—26. *Cygnat*, Dearborn, New York.—27. *Antelope*, Watkins, Calcutta.—28. *Frolic*, Fawcett, Calcutta.—MAR. 6. *Angelina*, Morgan, Sydney.—7. *Horatio*, Richardson, Liverpool.—9. *Lady Amherst*, Relllyhill, Portsmouth.—12. *Sidney*, Schofield, Calcutta.—13. *Erynaad*, Youngusband, Calcutta.—14. *Houqua*, Low, New York.—14. *Byron*, Baker, Batavia.—16. *Borras*, Rotterdam.—20. *Pekin*, Baker, Galle; *Sultana*, Wedge, Bombay.—21. *Poppy*, Cole, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Pekin*, from GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Bonham, child, and servant; Major Martin, C.R.; Capt. Granet and Staveloy; Mr. Bunn, C. R.; Mr. and Mrs. Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. Mathurst, Miss Elgar, Mrs. Carter and servant, Messrs. Morrison, Whittington, and Crichton; Senor L. de Pulgar.

From BOMBAY.—Messrs. Howard, Cooverjee, Shapoorjee, and Shavuchshaw.

From PENANG.—Mr. Gancheok.

From SINGAPORE.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks, child, and servant; and Mr. C. H. Harrison.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 21. *Kensington*, Kilhan, New York.—24. *Paul Jones*, Gordon, New York; *Cooverjee Family*, Durham, Calcutta.—26. *Joseph Smeets*, Thompson, Bombay.—27. *Landrick*, White, Bombay; *Alfred*, Napier, Manila.—28. *Sri Singapora*, Campbell, Sandwich Isles.—MARCH 1. *Princess Royal*, Sinclair, Manila.—2. *Candace*, Gardner, New York.—4. *Red Rover*, Oliver, Calcutta; *William Jardine*, Douty, Madras; *Duke of Cornwall*, Whitehead, Bombay.—6. *Bayonnaise*, Jurien, Manila; *Cordelia*, Hughes, Manila; *Christabel*, Harding, Manila.—7. *Young Hebe*, Cockrell, Adelaide; *Mr. G. Seymour*, Milman, Manila; *Cygnat*, Dearborn, New York; *Sophia*, Jones, Liverpool.—11. *Johs Fleming*, Hamlin, Singapore; *Good Success*, Hunt, Bombay.—13. *Frolic*, Faucon, Bombay.—14. A. Robertson, Munro, Singapore; *Fortitude*, Christians, London.—15. *Shepherdess*, Simpson, Bombay.—17. *Toulon*, Drew, Manila.—22. *Sil*, Orfile, Manila.—23. *Antonia*, Thompson, Singapore.—30. *Pekin*, Baker, Galle.

offer you such support, as the assurance may afford you of our readiness to submit to any inconvenience, which in the energetic protection of our permanent interests you may find yourself compelled to demand of us.—We remain, &c.

Her Majesty's Consulate, Shanghai, 18th March, 1848.

Gentlemen,—I have received with great satisfaction and pleasure your letter of the 14th instant. Under the circumstances of peculiar difficulty in which we are placed, it cannot fail to be gratifying to me to know, that you see and feel with me the paramount importance of firm and determined stand being made, to obtain that justice which the Chinese authorities have hitherto shown themselves so averse to render.

There can be no security for life or property, where the authorities either cannot, or will not, punish those who put both in peril. The plea of inability to seize the offenders in the present instance, if admitted, at once relieves the Chinese authorities of all responsibility for any outrage or violence that may be offered to foreigners; and the same argument, first used to limit our excursions, would suffice, if carried out to its legitimate conclusion, to confine every foreign resident to his own home, without providing for his safety even there. I do not know what loss or inconvenience may follow the steps I am myself reluctantly compelled, by the weakness and blindness of the local authorities, to adopt in defence of our Treaty rights; but I am truly glad to learn that you are prepared to encounter these contingencies cheerfully in as good a cause, and are confident in my earnest desire to act firmly and justly for the protection of British interests.

You may also be confident that reparation will eventually be exacted by Her Majesty's Government, should loss ensue; and with this conviction I will not shrink from the responsibilities of my present course, which, whatever may be the first results, I believe upon mature reflection to be the best adapted to avert greater evils than any temporary injury to our commercial interests at this port.

I thank you very sincerely, gentlemen, for the cordial expression of your sympathy and confidence, and have the honour to remain, your obedient humble servant,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Fortitude*, Capt. and Mrs. Driberg; Capt. and Mrs. Masters and child; Dr. Kennedy, Dep. Com. Gen. Goldsmith; Messrs. Lee, Miles, and Nina.

Per *Pekin*, for ENGLAND.—Sir J. F. Davis, Bart. and servant; F. C. Macgregor; Lieut. Minchin, 95th reg.; Messrs. Rolfe, Shepherd, Hodgson, Beckhouse, and Senor L. de Pulgar.

For SUZZ.—W. T. Decalis.

For BOMBAY.—Messrs. Pestonjee, Bozrug, Mahomed, and Rahim.

For CALCUTTA.—Maj. Burn; W. Anderson; and Miss M. Davis.

For POINT DE GALLE.—Mrs. Vanderspar and child.

For PERANG.—Messrs. Patallo, Carispiet, and servant.

For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Back and Grey.

COMMERCIAL.

Hong-Kong, March 29, 1848.

EXCHANGES.

Government Bills at 30 days have been sold in Hong-Kong at 4s. 2d. to the extent of about 30,000l. Canton 6 months bills at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. About two lakhs of dollars in treasure are being remitted to England by steamer. Company's rupees, 212.

FREIGHTS.

There is abundance of tonnage, and very low rates would be accepted for whole cargoes. Small shipments are made to England at 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. American ships have been offered at 10 dollars per ton to the United States, without success.

MANILLA.

Manilla, Feb. 25, 1848.

EXCHANGES.

The intelligence brought by the mails of October and November has been so alarming that a general distrust of bills on England has rendered operations in exchange exceedingly difficult, and although the aspect of commercial affairs in England had improved, the sales of bills continue very small, buyers holding off until the arrival of the January mail, which is looked for with the greatest impatience. Some sales have been made, it is said, on credit at 4s. 7d. but the amount taken for the remittances of the month has been inconsiderable, compared with the usual transactions for the Overland Mail. The unusual scarcity of money, which is general here, tends also to cramp the market for exchange on London. On China, dull at par.

FREIGHTS.

There are none offering at present for Europe or America.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, May 25, 1848.

THE *Bengal Hurkaru*, it seems, has a London correspondent, which functionary, a short time since, called down upon his devoted head a vigorous outpouring of the wrath of his employer for presuming to give credence to the opinion of the Duke of WELLINGTON (once thought some sort of authority upon such matters), that the country was but ill prepared for war, while at the same time it was in imminent danger of being involved in hostilities. The *Hurkaru* snuffs with contempt at the joint folly of the soldier and the *littérateur*, and declares that we were much nearer war in 1840-41 than we are now, though at that time we had "none of this fuss about national defences." The Editor admits, with edifying candour, that "Mr. COBDEN, Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, and other free-traders, may push their argument a little too far;" but he adds, "they are right in the main when they contend that the abolition of hostile tariffs is a means of security against war, because"—what a because!—"because, in fact, it is one of the best preventives of war!" This is as much as if a man should say, a comfortable fire is one of the best securities against cold, because it is, in fact, one of the best preventives of cold. Or to borrow an illustration from Mr.

GRANTLY BERKELEY,—a punch on the head judiciously administered to a turbulent prisoner is a means of security against resistance, because it is one of the best preventives of resistance. But passing this extraordinary specimen of logical skill, we proceed to the consideration of the assertion that Messrs. COBDEN and Company are right as to the effect of Free-trade in preventing war. We do not mean to enter into any discussion of the merits of Free-trade in other respects; we confine our remarks to this one point. Bread and beef are admirable things to appease hunger; but we doubt whether a shower of pellets composed of these excellent materials would have had much effect in dispersing the Sikh army. Free-trade shall, for the present, enjoy all the advantages that its advocates claim for it but one—that of insuring universal and perpetual peace. To this demand we must very modestly, but at the same time very firmly, refuse to yield. If the doctrines of Free-trade were demonstratively true,—if all men were satisfied of their truth, and convinced that Free-trade was best for the happiness of all nations, and of every individual in each,—then, supposing at the same time that man is a passionless creature, and, moreover, a creature steeped in sensuality, caring for nothing but to live like an ox in a fat pasture in ease and fulness, then Free-trade would insure peace; but let any one of these conditions fail, and the security is gone. If the doctrines of Free-trade be true, it is certain that a very small part of mankind as yet receive them. And in the array against them we do not find exclusively the rulers or the inhabitants of barbarous countries. In how many of the nations of Europe are those doctrines popular? We set no value upon the continental *fêtings* and *feastings* of Mr. COBDEN. These things tended to gratify the vanity of that gentleman, and to increase his bulk; but all the world is aware—the object of these ridiculous exhibitions is himself aware—that the tinsel compliments offered him did not come either from the governments of the countries which he visited, or from any large body of the people of those countries, but from a small knot of vain, coxcombical pretenders to science, greedy of notoriety, but terribly cramped in their power of obtaining it. To these persons the progress of Mr. COBDEN was like finding an unlooked-for treasure. They had yearned night and day to see their names in newspapers, but in vain. At length COBDEN came, and they rushed one and all to throw their arms round his neck; and not, indeed, without some sincerity, for he had rescued them from that obscurity in which they seemed doomed to pine hopelessly for ever. All this, let us remind our readers, makes nothing against Free-trade—any more than it makes any thing for it. Free-trade may be true, though its advocates be puppies and sciolists. But it is beyond doubt that neither in point of numbers nor influence had Mr. COBDEN any reason to boast of his foreign admirers. They were nobodies, to whom his presence gave a temporary sense of importance. The whole Continent is against Free-trade, and Mr. COBDEN knows it better than most men. Granting, then, that its dogmas be irrefutable by either reason or experience,—that in its most minute details it is utterly unanswerable by argument,—what avails it so long as mankind shut their eyes to the truth, and refuse to be convinced, though COBDEN preach and MOLESWORTH publish?

But supposing—a most extravagant supposition—that all men were persuaded, by some means or other, of the truth

of that code of political economy of which Mr. COBDEN is the missionary.—By the way, his fortune is very different to that of most missionaries. They ordinarily have to endure toil, insult, and persecution. Mr. COBDEN is called upon for no greater sacrifices in the way of duty than to eat a great number of good dinners exemplifying various styles of national cookery, and to pocket eighty thousand pounds! Who would not be a philosopher and a philanthropist? They are unquestionably the most thriving trades going. But we must not dwell upon advantages to which we have been led incidentally to advert. Returning, then, to our subject, we must again desire our readers to suppose (if they can) all the world converted to the doctrines of the Free-traders. What then? Will the passions of men sleep, as "in infancy's breast," in order that exchange may go on briskly, and the power of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest flourish? Is the love of cheap living (supposing it can be gratified) the only desire to which the human mind is subject? Is ambition, national or individual, nothing? Is revenge nothing? Are envy, hatred, and malice, things to be got rid of by a word from Mr. COBDEN'S lips or a stroke of Sir WILLIAM MOLSWORTH'S pen? How is it in daily life? Do we not constantly see men, knowing what is right and beneficial, act in defiance of their knowledge, and pursue courses which they are fully aware are pernicious to themselves, not less than to those around them? The spendthrift knows that he is ruining himself; but he goes on. The drunkard is conscious that he is preparing for himself an early grave; but he fills another glass, and risks the consequences. The obstinate and intractable man knows that his temper stands in the way of his prospects, but he indulges the former, and lets the latter take their chance. The expectation that it should be possible by any cold calculations of expediency to restrain the appetites and passions of men is, indeed, fit to be entertained only by the inhabitants of Bedlam. We have hitherto proceeded on the assumption that danger would arise only from the interference of evil passions with the doctrines of Free-trade. But feelings, noble and elevated in their nature—feelings not to be weighed against any calculations of profit and loss—may sometimes come in to mar the quietness of the scene. We hope Free-trade is not to beat down all the aspirations of patriotism or public spirit. This seems, indeed, to be the intention of the professors, who are ready to exclaim, and who virtually do exclaim, "Let the country sink into a state of serfdom to foreign invaders, rather than the course of Free-trade be impeded." But all Free-traders are not so far gone; and a national insult, too galling to be endured even by the disciples (contumacious disciples, in this respect) of BRIGHT, might suddenly light up the flames of war, and leave the thorough-going partisans of the doctrine, which at the end of six thousand years is to make the world peaceable, to wonder and weep.

These disappointments have, indeed, already begun. Free-trade has just commenced its triumphs, and just at this period Europe seems on the point of being involved in a general war. Look where we will, the elements of conflict are in motion. Everywhere are thrones shaking and people rushing to arms. We, the great customers, as well as the great factors of the world, have levelled almost all our commercial barriers, and informed our brethren abroad that we were ready to receive whatever they would send us.

But they answer in deeds, if not in words, that they have no time to send us any thing—they have constitutions to construct, old authorities to put down, new ones to set up, and many throats to subject to the sword, before they can think of the state of the markets, or of turning an honest penny in the way of trade. And here we must return to the *Hurkars*. "If," says the writer of the article to which we have already referred, "If, for example, the French saw English statesmen occupying themselves with Free-trade measures and with efforts to promote the adoption of these principles by other states, they would be much less liable to be led away by the war faction." Now the French are not believers in Free-trade, and, therefore, if they sit in the way of going to war, it is not against conviction. They have, however, had abundant opportunities of seeing "English statesmen occupying themselves with Free-trade measures; and with efforts to promote the adoption of their principles by other states." For some years English statesmen have done little else, yet the French are neither converted to Free-trade nor made pacific. But look at the conduct of France in a matter in which they had no mistaken opinions in political economy to mislead them—in which they had not and could not have any doubt as to the precise effect of what they were doing. A few weeks ago Paris swarmed with English families, who went thither not to earn money but to spend it. The Parisians, however, chose to indulge in the luxury of a revolution; the English fled, and the result is, that the shopkeepers of Paris, the manufacturers of articles of necessity or luxury, both masters and workmen, those who subsisted by letting houses and lodgings, and a vast mass dependent for their daily bread upon their obtaining employment in various branches of service, are reduced to beggary and destitution. The gayest city upon the earth has become the very cave of despair. Now the people know what they were about. Many of them, probably, by this time repent of what they have done; but they acted with their eyes open. They chose to cut off the springs of their own prosperity, and they have done it. Let us hear no more, then, of Free-trade being a preventive of war. It was lately observed in the *Times*, "There was a time—it was only three months since—when men talked fondly of the thirty-three years' peace." Yes, and the success of Free-trade measures led them to speculate on peace coeval with the duration of the world. That delusion is passed, and whatever the merits of Free-trade, it is certain that it is not to be trusted as a conservator of peace.

Once more let us protest against being regarded as among the opponents of Free-trade. The state doctors assure us that it affords the only mode of treatment which can relieve a nation of that very annoying disease, poverty; and we would not for the world contradict them. True, the results of the practice have not been very successful. It is unfortunate for the reputation of a medicine when every patient to whom it is administered either immediately dies, or at least becomes worse. But we cannot help these mischances. Let science flourish. There is still among us a little commercial distress—just a little, perhaps, to fulfil the office of King PHILIP'S warning officer, and remind us that we are but men. But if it were ten times greater than it is, we could not think of appealing to facts in refutation of theories which it has cost so many ingenious persons so much labour to spin. We will stand

up for the College against all the facts in the world. If political economists do not know what they are talking about, who should? But then we can stand by the regular practitioners only. When these tell us that Free-trade is the way to wealth, we fold our arms and lowly bend in humble acquiescence. But when a set of quacks, like their brethren in the medical line, require us to believe that their Free-trade pills will not only cure poverty, but every thing else—will make the world at peace, and keep it so, and introduce a real golden age, surpassing in happiness all that poet ever dreamt, we pause. The Citizen, in the *Tale of a Tub*, found the quintessence of every thing else in a sirloin; Lord Peter, in the same work, found in a sixpenny loaf that which no taste but his own could discover there; Dr. Solomon cured all diseases, past, present, and to come, by his balm of Gilead; others have performed the like feats by pills of curious combination, a crust of bread, a mixture of brandy and salt, a round of magnetic passes, or a few pails of water and pounds of raisins. Now as to all these performances, we must beg leave to indulge an slight degree of scepticism. And so in political economy; we have expressed our unbounded faith in the regular doctors (we hope they will give us credit for sincerity), but we must insist on keeping clear of the quacks, who, not content with maintaining the efficacy of the Free-trade medicine in a certain class of diseases, insist upon its being a remedy for all. We have great powers of credulity, as we hope the political economists will admit; but there is a point where nature recoils—and Mr. Cobden and the *Herkyn* have found it.

For more than eighteen hundred years the religion of universal peace and good-will has been existing with the evil passions of man. It has greatly lessened, but alas! is yet far from having destroyed their influence. Free-trade, however, is to do at once what Divine Revelation has not effected in a period of nearly twice ten centuries!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. COCKERELL, LARSEN, and CO.—At the time of the failure of this firm, a statement was put forth, shewing that, after paying in full all demands on them, there would remain the handsome surplus of £189,861. Another statement has, however, just appeared, from which it appears that the greatest dividend that can be paid on the estate will be 4s. 4d. The following is the statement referred to:—

Liabilities.		£.	£.
On open accounts	196,594		
Acceptances	402,785		
Bills discounted, bills drawn on Calcutta and Union Bank acceptances ..	157,303		
Excess of liabilities to parties holding securities (of which securities no estimate of value can now be given)	96,830		853,492
Assets.			
1st.—Estimated dividend of 3s. 3d. on the claim of Cockerell and Co., of Calcutta, would produce	102,881		
2nd.—Surplus on sale of estates beyond the claims of the representatives of Mr. H. Cockerell, who held the first mortgage on same	25,000		
3rd.—Balances due to the firms of Cockerell and Co., now in course of collection, estimated to produce	40,000		
4th.—Sundry suspense accounts, dividends on old estates, &c., also in course of settlement	4,000		
5th.—Bills and cash	12,975		
		184,856	

FAILURE OF MESSRS. WEBER AND CO.—We regret to announce the stoppage of the East-India firm of Messrs. Weber and Co. The originating cause of their failure appears to have been the purchase of large quantities of rice, which would now scarcely pay its freight. The non-receipt of remittances from their agents abroad, and the refusal of the Bank to continue to dis-

count their acceptances, contributed to hasten their suspension. The total liabilities, it is believed, will be under £50,000.

SERVICE OF MR. VERNING.—It is our painful duty to announce the suicide of Mr. Vening, of the firm of William Vening and Co., in the Cape of Good Hope trade. The cause of the distressing act was in no way, we believe, connected with business, but arose entirely from severe domestic affliction.

VINCENT HARRISON was recently entertained at dinner by the Junior United Service Club.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER, late governor of Scinde, arrived in this country on the 16th inst.

NEW SECRETARY AT THE BOARD.—Mr. Cornwall Lewis has ceased to be joint secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, having been appointed one of the under secretaries of state. His place at the board has been supplied by the appointment of Mr. J. Wilson, M.P. for Westbury, and, as is understood, proprietor and editor of the *Economist*.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.—The *Monarch* arrived at Gravesend on the 10th instant, having on board the first contingent of Indian troops this season. It consisted of the head-quarters of the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers. Its strength was 7 sergeants, 121 rank and file, 6 women, 10 children, Lieut. col. J. S. Hill, Lieuts. A. L. Johnstone, T. Holland, E. Clouston, E. T. Bernard, and H. C. Gray; Quartermaster J. Mahood, and Surgeon J. Dempster, &c. This regiment left England in 1833. The *Monarch* sailed from Calcutta on the 16th January last. The *Emperor*, with troops, arrived at Gravesend on the 20th instant, having left Bombay on the 25th January last; the troops brought by her are the head-quarters of the 20th, consisting of 1 quartermaster; 1 serjeant; 1 armoury serjeant; 1 orderly clerk; 1 drum-major; 4 colour-serjeants; 7 sergeants; 11 corporals; 8 drummers; 249 privates; 13 women; 21 children; under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Messiter; Captain J. G. R. Alpin; Lieutenants S. Cotton, M. Baumgartner; Ensigns L. Scofield, R. H. P. Alpin; Adjutant, H. Webb; Quartermaster, A. Cowan; Surgeon, W. H. Young. This regiment was first draughted out in convict guards to Sydney in 1833, and thence proceeded to India, where it served five years.

TROOPS FROM CHINA.—On the 15th instant a detachment of the 95th arrived from Hong Kong, consisting of 1 sergeant, 80 rank and file, 4 women, and 10 children; under the charge of Lieutenant the Hon. R. S. Phibbs and Surgeon J. Eddies, M.D. They left Hong Kong on the 30th December, in the *Andromache*, which also brought 6 men of the 18th Royal Irish, and the invalid seamen and marines of the squadron in China.

DISPATCHES OF STORES.—The *Wellington* has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Madras, and the *Robert Small* for the same purpose to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAX 8. *Bucephalus*, Bell, Bengal; *Agincourt*, Nantby, New South Wales; *Renown*, Murray, Port Phillip; *Albert Edward*, Downard, Stranghae; *Eliza Moore*, Ashbridge, Hong-Kong; *Cornwall*, Annap, Mauritius; *Pauline Houghton*, Nicholas, Mauritius; *La Belle Alliance*, Milton, Java; *Urgent*, McFarlane, Bengal; *Crown*, Johns, and *Romain*, Gale, Bombay.—**9.** *Ellenborough*, Lambert, Bengal; *Hebrides*, Melville, Hong-Kong; *Catherine Jamieson*, Hutchinson, New South Wales; *Hope*, Marshall, New Zealand; *Madonna*, Ferguson, Mauritius; *Walton*, Little, Stranghae; *Andromache*, Passmore, Hong-Kong; *Old England*, Bland, Stranghae; *Sir Henry Pottinger*, McWren, Bengal.—**10.** *Monarch*, Weller, Bengal; *Pastorjee Bomanjee*, Austen, New South Wales; *Idiana Chief*, Noble, New South Wales; *Australasia*, Cornish, Van Diemen's Land; *Colonist*, Headley, Van Diemen's Land; *Sacket*, Squire, Mauritius; *William Melville*, Thomas, Mauritius; *Richmond*, Berwick, Mauritius; *Poictiers*, Mollison, Madras and Trinidad; *Mary*, Storey, Cape.—**11.** *Ann Hood*, Matthews, Mauritius; *Velore*, Bell, Bengal; *Sea Park*, Humphreys, Bengal and Demerara; *Queen*, Gordon, Shanghai.—**12.** *Canopus*, Netherward, Ceylon; *Jessie Smith*, Batter, Mauritius; *Vectis*, Warner, Zanzibar; *Mary Intie*, Boyd, Bengal.—**13.** *J. S. Ford*, Darke, Hong-Kong; *John Bull*, Crawford, Bengal.—**14.** *Kingston*, Stevens, Mauritius.—**15.** *Orator*, Homan, Mauritius.—**16.** *Emperor*, Day, Bombay.—**17.** *Seyard Park*, Weller, New South Wales; *Isabella Blyth*, Saddle, Mauritius.—**18.** *Isla*, Taylor, and *Amelia Mulhol-* land, Grey, Mauritius; *Augusta Jessie*, Kincaid, Bengal; *Affad*, Hemmings, Bengal.—**19.** *H. M.'s steamer Vulture*, M'Dougall, Hong-Kong; *Sir Robert Sale*, Loader, Hong-Kong; *Louisa*, Heron, Bengal.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Ripon*, MAY 27.—Mr. Vizzelli, Mr. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Adey, Mrs. Stewart, 3 children, 1 Eur. female servant; Mrs. Princes, 2 children and 1 native servant; Maj. and Mrs. Roxburgh, Archdeacon and Mrs. Deaky, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Carrill, Dr. and Mrs. Clarke, Lord Arthur Hay, Maj. Swatman, Miss Howard, Rev. Mr. Spry, Mrs. Spry, and infant; Col. and Mrs.

Hoyle, Maj. Douglas, Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Wingoove, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Ripley, Capt. Winter, Mr. Paynter, Capt. Chatteris, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Deatly, Maj. Oldfield, Mr. Allen, Mr. Owen, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Ryan, Mr. Pickford, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Swanton, Mr. Scott, Mr. Browne, Mr. Bromage, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Shearia, Col. Lockwood, Mr. Maddock, Capt. Hext, Lieut. Bousbottom, Lieut. Stephenson, Mrs. Marquis, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, Mr. and Mrs. Leardon, Gen. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot, 3 children and 3 servants, Maj. Coppage, Lieut. Aylmer, Lieut. Percy, Lieut. Lovett, Capt. Shuttleworth, Capt. Whisco, Lieut. Coady, Miss Whitteill, Lord D. Kennedy, Lieut. Raikes, Col. Winbolt, Capt. Biagrove, Lieut. Wilkinson, Mr. Fletcher, Dr. Swettenham, Maj. and Mrs. Cuthbert, Lieut. Walpole, Rev. Mr. Hobbes, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Dalzul, Mr. Webb, Sir J. Davis and 1 servant, Mrs. McGregor, Mr. Rolfe, Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Hodgson, Lieut. Minchin, Mr. Backhorn, Sig. de Pulgar, Mr. Magford, Mr. and Mrs. Lemoy, Mr. Ball, Mrs. Kempthorne, Maj. Godfrey, Capt. Morris, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Parker, Mrs. Jones, Capt. Fellows.

From the Downs.—MAY 1. *London*, Gaston, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—2. *Arrow*, Walker, Zanzibar; *Tory*, Smith, Hobart Town.—4. *Tallentire*, White, Mauritius; *Foehound*, Raina, South Seas; *Reflector*, Manning, Cape.—7. *Aberfoyle*, McAlpin, Ascension.—9. *Duke of Argyll*, Scott (from Shields), Ceylon.—3. *Camata*, Tlison, Cape and Bengal.—4. *Faithful*, Morrison, New South Wales; *Blundell*, Renaat, New Zealand.—5. *Alberton*, Buckland, Cape and Madras; *Clara*, Crow, New Zealand.—8. *Nereide*, Moodless, Calcutta.—9. *Chalco*, Brown, Hobart Town; *Nile*, McFarlane, Calcutta; *John Bunyan*, Thomson (from Hartlepool), Hong Kong.—10. *Cornelia*, Mickleburgh, New Zealand.—12. *John Stewart*, Martia, Algoa Bay.—11. *Richard Thomson*, Maxwell, Batavia.—13. *Harpley*, Buckland, South Australia.—14. *West Indian*, Mills, New South Wales; *Collected*, Ferguson (from Sunderland), Aden.—17. *Samuel Spwyce*, Franklin (from Hartlepool), Aden.—20. *Graham*, Soutter, Aden; *Harebell*, Marshall, Mauritius; *Gilmore*, Maw, Bombay.—21. *Plumstead*, Farber, Algoa Bay.—22. *City of Palaces*, McNaught, Bombay; *Dartmouth*, Lawton, Aden.

From LIVERPOOL.—APRIL 29. *Torrington*, Hilder, Ceylon.—MAY 1. *Llewellyn*, Withycombe, Hobart Town.—2. *Tyrer*, Heells, and *Edward Beustead*, Arnold, Singapore; *Palatine*, Stubbs, Calcutta; *Chebar*, Harrison, Bombay.—3. *Borderer*, Robsen, Port Phillip and New South Wales.—4. *Earl of Harewood*, Atkin, Ceylon and Madras.—5. *Mary Hartley*, Durrugh, Calcutta; *Free Trader*, Wade, Calcutta.—8. *Elizabeth Grainge*, Rae, Persian Gulf.—9. *Bland*, Hosken, Calcutta; *Peking*, Herdewchi, Batavia.—12. *Confucius*, Scott, Stranghae.—13. *Siam*, Williams, Manila; *Joseph Sanderson*, Sharp, Calcutta.—15. *General Sale*, White, Bombay; *Wanderer*, White, Cape and Algoa Bay.—13. *Eliza Kilcock*, Norman, Stranghae.—17. *Thomas Lee*, James, Calcutta; *Ruby*, Elberby, Bombay.—21. *Cockermouth Castle*, Wood, and *Anne Jane*, Rigby, Hong-Kong; *Hannibal*, Cordiner, Bombay.

From PORTSMOUTH.—MAY 7. *Sea Witch*, Reynolds, Shanghai.—15. *Seringapalam*, Furnell, Madras and Bengal.—22. *New Margaret*, Ager, Hong-Kong.

From the CLYDE.—MAY 1. *Ann Martin*, Martin, Bombay.—4. *Scotland*, Ritchie, Bombay.—5. *John Wood*, Rose, Calcutta.—9. *John Will*, Donovan, Calcutta; *Lord Fitzroy Somerset*, Jopp, Mauritius.—12. *Schah Jehan*, Johns, Bombay.

From HARTLEPOOL.—MAY 2. *Gilana*, Ligertwood, Singapore.—10. *Montrose*, Ferguson, Ceylon.

From HULL.—MAY 11. *James White*, Turner, Bombay.

From LEITH.—MAY 10. *Tigress*, Guthrie, Adelaide.

From NEWPORT.—MAY 15. *Essex*, Roxby, Cape.

From PLYMOUTH.—MAY 14. *Framjee Cowasjee*, Edwards, Bengal.—21. *Cheapside*, Lewis, Port Phillip.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—MAY 15. *Cape Packet*, Lamb, St. Helena.

From COWES.—MAY —. *Edmundsbury*, Redpath, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Hindustan* from Southampton, to proceed per steamer *Precursor* from Suez.

For Malta.—Capt. Disbrowe, Baron Ciotti, Mr. E. Brown, Mr. Ponza, Miss Lushington, and Eur. female servant.

For Alexandria.—Mr. A. Wight, Mr. L. Coronel, Miss Lewes.

For Calcutta.—Mr. W. Pearce, Mr. Tombs, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, infant and Eur. female servant, Mr. Glasse, Mr. Kuttel, Mr. J. Hay, Capt. Crawford, R.N., Mr. Elliot, Mrs. Campbell.

For Madras.—Rev. W. Clark, Mr. H. Hutson, Capt. H. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Capt. Babbington, Mr. Hitchens, Mr. Butler.

For Ceylon.—Lieut. G. L. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton.

For Singapore.—Mr. Anderson.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Moul, Mr. Wiener, Mr. S. L. Cooke, Hon. W. Napier.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Columbus, Edie, London to Calcutta, Feb. 10, lat. 29 deg. S. long. 26 deg. W.—*Euphrates*, Monro, London to Sydney, Feb. 24, lat. 37 deg. S. long. 4 deg. W.—*Ann Falcon*, Howes, Bordeaux to Madras, Feb. 29, lat. 38 deg. S. long. 32 deg. E.—*Juliet*, Watson, London to Hong-Kong, Feb. 2, lat. 26 deg. S. long. 32 deg. W.—*Orient*, Norris, London to Swan River, Feb. 27, lat. 32 deg. long. 17 deg. —*Mary Ann*, Darke, London to Cape and Madras, March 28, lat. 0

deg. long. 21 deg. W.—*Brandeburg*, Hamilton, London to Calcutta, March 1, off Madeira.—*Nepaul*, M'Lean, Clyde to Bombay, March 26, lat. 3 deg. N. long. 21 W.—*John Cubin*, Davison, Dublin to Hobart Town, March 14, lat. 17 deg. S. long. 20 deg. W.—*Isle of Wight*, Danford, London to Mauritius, April 7, lat. 5 deg. long. 25 deg. W.—*John Laird*, Case, London to Hong-Kong, March 27, lat. 3 deg. N. long. 23 deg. W.—*Pekia*, Smith, Shields to Madras, March 8, lat. 21 S. long. 24 W.—*Himalays* (or *Hunayoon*), March 8, lat. 19 deg. S. long. 29 deg. W.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

May 13. The lady of the Hon. Charles Napier, son.
14. The wife of Lieut. col. E. Napier, daughter, at Shide-hill, Isle of Wight.
16. The lady of A. R. Young, Esq. Bengal civil service, son, at 11, Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park.
—The lady of Francis Halhed, Esq. daughter, in Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.
17. The wife of Capt. John Waterfield, 36th Bengal light infantry, daughter, at Bath.
19. The lady of W. H. Walker, Esq. East-India Co.'s service, son, at Bath.

MARRIAGES.

April 27. Rev. Frederic Wickham, M.A. to Emily Eliza, daughter of the late Edward Gordon, Esq. of Madras, at Exmouth, Devon.
May 4. James Haggard, Esq. to Caroline, daughter of Bazett Daveton, Esq. late of the Bombay civil service, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.
9. Commander Frederick Kemble, R.N. to Georgiana Eliza, daughter of Lieut. general Sir D. Ximenes, K.C.B. at Kingston Church, Hants.
11. Hon. John Arbuthnot Keane, Capt. of the Rifle Brigade, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Sir Hugh P. Palliser, Bart., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.
17. Edmund Law, Esq., barrister, to Frederica, daughter of the Hon. Charles E. Law, the Recorder, at St. Paul's Church, Knights-bridge.
*18. Henry Bethune, Esq., to Caroline, daughter of the Rev. James Joyce, at St. Martin's, Dorking.

DEATHS.

Dec. 11. Thomas T. Barclay, Esq., at sea, on board the ship *Collingwood*, on her passage to England, aged 26.
Jan. 28. Lieut. Carsan Alexander, 60th Bengal Native Infantry, on board the *Ellenborough*, on his passage to England.
March 12. Edward Burgess, Esq., accidentally killed by a fall on board the East-India ship *Monarch*, on her homeward voyage from Calcutta, aged 18.
13. Capt. G. Q. Newbitt, B. establishment, on board the ship *Southampton*, on his return from India, aged 35.
April 29. Meliora Elizabeth, daughter of Cosmo Richard Howard, Esq. at Brighton, aged 8 months.
May 3. T. G. Taylor, Esq. at Hanover-buildings, Southampton.
7. Margaret, wife of John Casey, Esq. late of Calcutta, in Great Coram-street.
—Capt. William S. Pascall, of the Hon. East India Co.'s late maritime service; at 17, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 73.
8. Georgiana, widow of James Kerr Ewart, Esq. of the Bengal civil service, at Shoreham Vicarage, Kent, aged 37.
12. The Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, at Longport, aged 74.
13. Charles C. John, son of Maj. Bannor, Ceylon rifles, at St. Peter's College, Westminster, aged 15.
15. Mr. William Thomas Grant, youngest son of the late Charles Grant, Esq. M.P. for Inverness-shire.
17. Charles Buller, Esq. formerly of the East India Company's civil service, at Richmond, aged 74.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 3rd, 10th, 16th, and 23rd, 1848.
ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Retab.—Mr. Hervey H. Greshed.
Mr. George F. McClintock.
Mr. Trevor Plowden.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Henry Chamier.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. George Bouchier, artillery.
Maj. William E. Baker, engineers.
Capt. Farquharson Tweedale, 8th cav.
Lieut. col. David Birrell, 1st Europ. reg.
Lieut. Edward W. Bristow, 1st N.I.
Capt. James Thompson, 19th N.I.
Ens. Charles R. G. Douglas, 32nd N.I.
Lieut. John C. Dickson, 32nd N.I.
Col. George P. Wymer, C.B., 39th L.I.
Ens. William B. Castle, 38th L.I.
Lieut. Charles W. Ford, 44th N.I.

Lieut. Edward Hall, 52nd N.I.
 Capt. Solomon Richards, 55th N.I.
 Lieut. Charles L. Montgomery, 65th N.I.
 Lieut. George Beadnall, invalids.
 Capt. William Gibb, retired.
 Surg. Cole Macintyre, retired.
 Surg. Samuel Winbolt.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. Francis Stanton, 6th cav.
 Capt. Sydenham G. C. Renaud, 1st Europ. reg.
 Lieut. Edwin Worsley, 2nd Europ. reg.
 Col. William Strahan, 10th N.I.
 Lieut. Frederick J. Mackie, 24th N.I.
 Capt. Frank Vardon, 25th N.I.
 Lieut. col. Thomas D. Carpenter, 49th N.I.
 Maj. David Scotland, retired.
 Assist. surg. William G. Prichard.
 Assist. surg. Hamlin Nott.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. maj. William Coghill, artillery.
 Lieut. William F. Marriott, engineers.
 Lieut. col. John P. Cumming, 1st Europ. reg.
 Capt. James C. Bate, 11th N.I.
 Lieut. Roseville Brackenbury, 19th N.I.
 Lieut. Nathaniel J. Newnham, 23rd L.I.
 Surg. Thomas S. Cahill, m.n.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. William L. King, Indian navy.
 Lieut. Edward Giles, ditto.
 Mr. Francis H. Hora, purser, ditto.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Arthur Grote, per steamer 20th July.
Madras Estab.—Mr. John H. Goldie, per *Barham*.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. William Young, 7th cav.
 Ens. Richard C. Whiting, 70th N.I.
 Surg. Charles W. Fuller.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Andrew J. Kelso, 3rd cav., per *Barham*.
 Lieut. Thomas Newbery, 8th cav., 20th Oct.
 Lieut. Alfred A. Shaw, 2nd N.I.
 Capt. George W. N. Dunlop, 4th N.I., in Aug.
 Capt. Charles H. Wisfield, 18th N.I., overland, July.
 Capt. William Stephens Snow, 20th N.I.
 Lieut. Charles E. Taylor, 35th N.I.
 Capt. George G. MacDonell, 27th N.I.
 Capt. Patrick Ogilvie, 40th N.I., overland, in Sept.
 Capt. John H. M. Babington, 48th N.I., overland, 20th May.
 Assist. surg. Alexander C. Macleod, via the Cape.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Harry W. Brett, artillery.
 Lieut. Archibald Crawford, artillery.
 Capt. Charles R. Hogg, 1st Europ. reg., via the Cape.
 Capt. William Topham, 7th N.I., in Sept.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Alfred Kinloch, B.A., assist. chaplain.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. James H. Johnston, controller of Government steam-vessels, in Aug. instead of July.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Francis W. Hopkins, Indian navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. William F. Masson, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. William F. Ogilvie, 69th N.I., 6 months.
 Maj. Andrew Charlton, 74th N.I., 2 months.
 Assist. surg. Charles Forbes, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Frederick G. Nuthall, artillery, 6 months.
 Maj. William Hyslop, 3rd cav., 6 months.
 Lieut. Robert R. Christie, 8th cav., 6 months.
 Cornet Claudius R. W. F. Harris, 8th cav., 6 months.
 Maj. John R. Sandford, 22nd N.I., 6 months.
 Lieut. Charles R. Fraser, 30th N.I., 3 months.
 Assist. surg. James Cornfoot, m.n., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. George Scriven, 1st Europ. reg., 6 months.
 Lieut. George R. Scatcherd, 24th N.I., 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Edward C. Zouch, Indian navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. John W. Tombs, engineers.
 Capt. Henry A. Tremlett, invalids.
 Capt. Edward Norman, invalids.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Matthew Bowie, senior Presbyterian chaplain.

Memorandum.—The names of Capt. Walter R. Barnes, of the 27th reg. Bengal native infantry, and Lieut. Frederick Studdy, of the Madras invalids, were, by mistake, inserted in the last number of the *Mail* as having been granted an extension of leave. They should have appeared as having been permitted to retire from the service.

The undermentioned Engineer Cadets, who passed their public examination on the 11th Dec. 1846, and who have since been reported qualified by Sir Frederick Smith, of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, have been stationed as follows, viz.:—

Bengal.

Duncan Charles Home.
 Benjamin Martin Hutchinson.
 Frederick Weston Peile.
 George Edward Watson.
 Augustus Satchwell Johnstone.

Madras.

Richard Hieram Sankey.

Bombay.

John Baptist Granville Close.
 John Augustus Fuller.

LIST OF RANK.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(In continuation of List dated 12th January, 1848.)
 To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships on which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.:—
 John Stookes Goodman, *Greenlaw*, sailed 20th Feb. 1848.
 John Cairns, *Plantagenet*, sailed 3rd April, 1848.
 William Collison Simons, ditto, ditto.
 John Valentine Halden, *Jane*, sailed 26th April, 1848.

CAPTAINS' CLERKS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship on which he embarked:—

Charles Shaw, *Chatham*, sailed 23rd Feb. 1848.

To rank from the date of the departure from London of the despatch announcing their appointment, viz.:—

Thomas Douglas Hewett (in India),—Marine, No. 22, dated 4th April, 1848; sent via Marseilles 7th April, 1848.

Samuel Barker (in India),—Marine, No. 27, dated 19th April, 1848; sent via Marseilles 24th April, 1848.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of List dated 10th November, 1847.)
 To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships on which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.:—
 Allen Massey Dickinson, *Childs Harold*, sailed 18th Jan. 1848.

Robert Owen Hordern, *Essex*, sailed 23rd March, 1848.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 5TH MAY, 1848.

Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons.—Thomas Shepherd Townend, gent., to be cornet by purchase, v. Ibbetson, promoted. Dated 5th May, 1848.

18th Foot.—Ens. Alexander Minter to be lieut. by purchase, v. Jones, who retires. Dated 5th May, 1848.

Thomas Robinson Gibbons, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. Minter. Dated 5th May, 1848.

Bombay, 60th Foot.—2nd-lieut. Bernard Ward to be 1st lieut. by purchase, v. Johnson, who retires. Dated 5th May, 1848.

William Tedlie, gent., to be 2nd lieut. by purchase, v. Ward. Dated 5th May, 1848.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 14th March, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 9d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 1s. 10d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 16th May, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 31st inst., to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BELLOWS,
PAINT, &c.,
SADDLE-TREES,
SWORDS and SCABBARDS,—also
SERGE FLANNELS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (five in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 31st day of May, 1848, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 23rd May, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 7th June, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BRITISH IRON,—and
BEST CAST STEEL FILES, &c.;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 7th day of June, 1848, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 23rd May, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 31st May, 1848, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is 280, and they must embark between the 17th and 30th June next.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 23rd May, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 31st May, 1848, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to Madras, on board Ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is 94, to embark between the 10th and 30th June next.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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Mrs. W. takes this opportunity to thank her friends and the public for the liberal support she has received for the last six years, and begs to assure them that as she devotes the whole of her time and attention to her business, that the best attention will be paid to all orders she may be favoured with for either ladies or gentlemen, enclosing an order for payment on a bank or any house of known responsibility in London, will meet with immediate attention.

H. & T. PEAT, SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,
&c., No. 167, PICCADILLY, LONDON, avail themselves of the present opportunity gratefully to acknowledge the patronage which they have received for so many years from their numerous connections in India, and to solicit a continuance of that preference which it has ever been their endeavour to deserve. At the same time, they beg to state that, from their very serious losses, they are compelled to decline the execution of any orders unless accompanied by an order for payment (when shipped) upon some agent or mercantile house in London.

It is also necessary that the name of an agent at the presidency should be given, to whom the goods are to be consigned, as the strictest despatch will be used in the shipments from London.

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All military orders, whether Cavalry, Infantry, Staff, Artillery, or Engineer, will be executed according to the latest regulation, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed for cash payments.

N.B.—H. and T. P. beg to recommend for durability their 10, 11, and 12th saddles, in preference to the lighter ones of 7, 8, and 9th, at present so much in demand for India; and likewise to observe that, in all cases where the goods are not insured, H. and T. P. cannot be accountable for any damage the same may receive after shipment.

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17. Janbaur, or Afghan Cavalry.
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BENGAL MILITARY FUND,

CALCUTTA, 27th JANUARY, 1948.

In submitting to the meeting the annual abstract of the accounts for the past year, the Directors beg to notice that the capital invested in Government securities amounted on the 1st January, 1948, to Rs. 50,00,000, and on the 31st January, 1947, to Rs. 49,58,160, showing an increase of Rs. 1,38,840.

The excess of receipts over disbursements for the whole year of 1947 amounted to Rs. 1,41,770-15-4, after payment of the advances made by the Hon. Company at home, from 1st October, 1945, to 31st October, 1946.

The value of the Widows' Annuities in 1947 exceeds the estimated state of the Fund by upwards of 17½ lakhs of rupees; in 1946, the excess was something more than 6½ lakhs; in 1945, 4½ lakhs; exhibiting a gradual increase of liabilities without a proportionate increase of receipts.

The Directors further desire to notice that Mr. G. F. Nelson, Attorney of the Medical War and General Life Office, has been engaged for some time in investigating, de novo, the state of the Fund, from records at the India House, to which he has been allowed access by the Hon. Court of Directors, and it is hoped that the result of his investigation will be known by the middle of this year.

The Directors are concerned to state that there is reason to apprehend that Messrs. Cockrell, Larpent, and Co., of London, have not paid over (as they stated it to be their intention to do, in their letter to the address of the Secretary, dated 6th February, 1946) to the Hon. Court of Directors the balance, amounting to Rs. 23,819-9-9, which was in their possession when they came to conduct the duties of the agency, no credit having been given for that sum in the Hon. Court's accounts last received, and closed on the 31st December, 1946. A reply from Messrs. Cockrell, Larpent, and Co., to a letter of inquiry made on this subject, was due by the mail which reached this on the 8th instant.

ABSTRACT.

During the year, thirty-seven widows have been admitted (two of them a second time), whose pensions amount to Rs. 61,180-15-10 a year; and eight have been removed from the list, whose pensions amounted to Rs. 11,630-9-7 a year.

The estimated actual state of the Fund on the 31st Dec. 1947	Rs. 48,49,667 14 9
Value of Widows' Annuities on the 31st Dec. 1947	60,07,558 3 5
Showing a deficiency on the 31st Dec. 1947	11,57,890 4 8
Deficiency on the 31st Dec. 1946	8,62,377 14 11½
Value of Widows' Annuities on the 31st Dec. 1946	56,14,049 12 7½
Ditto ditto on the 31st Dec. 1947	60,07,558 3 5
Increase on the 31st Dec. 1947	4,93,508 9 9½
Ditto of 1946 over 1945	4,82,819 3 9½
Receipts during the year 1947	Rs. 11,13,786 15 6
Disbursements ditto ditto	9,72,016 3 2
Actual receipts in excess to disbursements, 1947	1,41,770 12 4
Actual balance 31st Dec. 1946	49,60,345 12 0
Ditto 31st Dec. 1947	51,02,116 8 4
Increase	1,41,770 12 4
Actual balance on the 31st Dec. 1946	49,60,345 12 0
Estimated ditto on the 31st Dec. 1947	48,49,667 14 9
Difference	1,90,677 13 3

By order of the Directors.

R. B. BRITTRIDGE, Sec. Military Fund.
(A true copy.)

H. DOVETON,
Agent Bengal Military Fund.

Military Fund Office, 206, Oxford Street,
15th May, 1948.

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When economy in expenditure of material and time is of importance, these Dyes will be found of the greatest advantage, as they give a rich colour to plain woods, while they reflect all the beauty of the natural grain, which is so superior to imitations by art, and, at the same time, avoid the disagreeable smell and deleterious consequences of paint.

The Dyes or stains, are in bottles of 6d. and 1s. each, and at 10s. per gallon. The Oak Colour may be obtained in powder at 8s. per lb., which dissolves in water to form the liquid, and 1lb. will make one gallon of stain.—N.B. The trade supplied.

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Samples of the smaller packets can be sent by post to those who may wish to make a trial of them.

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HENRY RUSTON, Wholesale and Export Saddler, 100, High Street, Borough, London, begs to inform the Officers of the Army and Civil Service in India, he will supply the best articles that can be made in the above line at the following reduced list of prices, which, on payment, will be found lower than any house in the trade.

LIST OF PRICES FOR CASH PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Best pair of horse carriage harness complete, silver plated mounting, cross, &c., extra	35	0	0
Second quality	25	10	0
Best brass and covered, or all covered	25	10	0
Second quality	20	0	0
Best single horse breeching phaeton or chaise harness, silver-mounted, lined throughout	9	10	0
Best brass and covered ditto, or all covered	8	0	0
Second quality	7	0	0
Best pony chaise, silver mounted	7	7	0
Common ditto	6	0	0
Best brass ditto	6	0	0
Common ditto	5	10	0
Best full shafts long-shin hunting saddles, with improved lay-back cantles, complete	4	10	0
Second quality	3	15	0
Best Sweeney	6	0	0
Second quality	5	7	0
Ladies' saddles	9	0	0
Latimer round bridles, steel bits	1	10	0
Weymouth and Pelham double rein bridles, from 12s. 6d. to	1	10	0
Snaffles	0	17	0
Best suit winter clothing complete, cloth bordered	4	4	0
Common ditto	3	12	0
Suit summer	1	15	0
Horse blankets in great variety	from 4s. to	0	16
Body rollers	0	10	0

Every article required for field, road, or stable purposes, supplied.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance, direct or to Mr. SYDNEY WARD, Bank Yard, Blackfriars, or through Messrs. GOSWELL and Co., or any other House of Agency in London. The advice of Shipment will be sent by Overland Mail after receipt of the order.

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to India can be supplied, at a short notice, with the proper description of LINEN, Military Accoutrements, Cabin Furniture, &c., requisite for an outfit, of the best quality, at moderate prices, by **CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE**, 11, Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, London. Camp Furniture, Overland Trunks, &c.—Estimates and Samples sent on application.

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Supplies of every kind furnished for regimental messes and others on the best possible terms.

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The articles supplied at this Establishment are of the best quality, and strictly correct to MEASURES, under guarantee, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Samples, with prices and detailed lists of necessaries, may be seen at the warehouse.

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Every officer may see his SWORD proved on a most powerful machine, and stamped with his own initials, which is then gilt by the best London workmen, price £3 3s.

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Cases must not exceed 112 lbs. weight each for Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and China; and 40 lbs. each case for Bombay. No Packages for India or China can, under any circumstances, be shipped at Southampton, unless it be cleared through the Custom-house, and placed alongside the Steamer by noon on the 18th of each month. Detailed particulars can be obtained on personal application, or by writing.

Parcel Department, 122, Leadenhall Street, May 13, 1948.

TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

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London, begs respectfully to thank his sporting friends at home and abroad for the great encouragement he is receiving in the sale of his Short Musket-bored Double-barrelled Rifle, with a pair of extra shot barrels to fit the same stock. If required, fitted up in a leather case, with the necessary apparatus complete, which are considered by all gentlemen who have tried them to be the most perfect.—Also a variety of new and second-hand Guns, with all the modern improvements.—Air Guns for shot and ball.

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Complete Lists of the Company's Servants, at home and abroad; Regulations respecting the appointment of Writers, Cadets, &c. Compiled from the official returns received at the East-India House.

By F. CLARK,

Of the Secretary's Office, East-India House.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE begs respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt Mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of Mourning may be had at his establishment at a moment's notice. Widow's and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note, descriptive of the Mourning required, will ensure every thing necessary for the occasion being sent immediately, either in town or into the country, and on the most reasonable terms. It is also to be observed that, as both milliners and dressmakers are constantly employed in making up articles in craps (at all times difficult), superiority in mode and unusual neatness may be relied on.

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On the 10th May, the steamer ITALIA, built expressly for speed and the comfortable accommodation of passengers, will start from Trieste to Alexandria without touching at any intermediate port, and hereafter will ply monthly in correspondence with the arrival at Suez of the East-India Company's Bombay steamer. Fares, including berth, table-money, and fees,—1st class, £18; 2nd class, £12; 3rd class, for servants only, £8. English spoken on board, and every attention paid to the comfort of passengers.

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FOR BOMBAY DIRECT (to sail from Gravesend

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CAPE of GOOD HOPE LINE of PACKETS.—The

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OCEAN QUEEN, 404 tons, J. SUTHERLAND, —Cape of Good Hope and Singapore. St. Katharine Docks, June 1.

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1848.

THE following SPLENDID SHIPS, belonging to Messrs. WIGRAM, of Blackwall, built and fitted expressly for the India Trade, will leave GRAVESEND at the appointed dates.—Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Essex	880	T. W. Pinley ..	Cape & Bombay ..	Sailed
Malstone	1000	J. T. Nash	Cape & Calcutta ..	3 July
Royal Albert	740	A. Scanlan	Bombay direct	30 do.
Southampton	1050	W. A. Bowen, M.C.S.	Calcutta direct	30 do.
New Ship	900	C. C. Condit	Cape & Madras	14 Aug.
Queen	1350	D. M'Leod	Calcutta direct	1 Sept.
True Briton	800	S. McBeath	Ditto	10 Oct.
Milerva	900	G. Coleman	As may be required	
Samarang	700	W. Buckle	Ditto	

For Freight or Passage, apply to the respective Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 136, Leadenhall Street.

CHINA.—LINE of PACKETS for HONG-KONG and WHAMPOA.—The following First-class A 1 Coppered SHIPS will be despatched punctually, as under:—

Names.	Tons.	Commanders.	Loading at.	To sail.
Tartar	650	R. R. Harvey	East-India Docks ..	June 8
Queen	400	— Gordon	London Docks	July 7
Land o' Cakes	495	— Grant	Ditto	Aug. 7

The second-named vessel belongs to Messrs. GREEN, of Blackwall.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. LINDSAY, 11, Abchurch Lane; or W. O. YOUNG, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings.

THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS.

THESE really important articles of under clothing, although manufactured expressly for India, are equally valuable in all tropical climates, and are strongly recommended by all medical men as the most effectual preventative of the many diseases arising from check of perspiration to which the residents in warm climates are so particularly liable. This manufacture possesses all the advantages, without the inconvenience, of flannel waistcoats; the texture is light, soft, and delicate, perfectly free from all irritating or disagreeable qualities, and a very superior absorbent, consequently the very best description of under-waistcoat that can be worn in India, or in any warm climate. The valuable qualities of THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS are well known and have been long tested in India, and the very general approval and consequent demand for them has given rise to many inferior imitations, which, with a view to deceive, have been variously marked India Gauze, Oriental Gauze, Gauze Vigonia, &c. Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, therefore, beg most particularly to impress upon all parties the necessity of applying direct to their establishment, 152, STRAND, LONDON, for any they may require, and also most especially to caution the public against purchasing any article of the kind except those which are marked THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE, as none others can be depended upon.

These waistcoats are made both for ladies and gentlemen, and Messrs. Thresher and Glenn undertake to forward them in dozens or half-dozen to every part of England and the principal towns of Ireland and Scotland, carriage free, at the following prices:—Gentlemen's, 78s. per dozen, and Ladies', 60s. per dozen; and also to pack and forward them, free of expense, to any agent in India, by the overland route, at the following additional rates, viz. 12s. per dozen to Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, and 10s. per dozen to Bombay.

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Every particular connected with outfits to India, both for ladies and gentlemen, including detailed lists of requisite clothing, uniforms, &c. &c. for every appointment, with the necessary variations for the outfits of

CIVILIANS, CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c. together with every information respecting passage by ship and by the overland route, baggage, packing, &c., will be forwarded on application to Messrs. Thresher and Glenn, as above.

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All communications addressed to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, STRAND, LONDON, will have immediate attention.

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MILITARY, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS and CONTRACTORS, respectfully acquaint the public, that they have completed the alterations at their warehouses, 66 and 67, CORNHILL, which enables them to concentrate and exhibit all the requirements of an OUTFIT. Being the manufacturers (with experienced managers) of the chief and most expensive portions of OUTFITS, they are enabled to produce and render them at WHOLESALE PRICES; thus preventing MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, CADETS, and PASSENGERS generally sacrificing the usual intermediate profit. LADIES' OUTFITS (which are under the management of Females) similar terms.

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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

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REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	321	Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	335
BENGAL:—		Ceylon	336
The Union Bank	322	SINGAPORE	336
Bengal Coal Company	323	SCINDE	337
Miscellaneous Intelligence	324	PENANG	338
Government General Order	325	PESHAWAR	338
Court Martial	325	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	338
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	326	AFGHANISTAN	338
H.M. Forces in the East	328	NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS	339
Domestic Intelligence	328	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	329	Important Meeting in the City of London	339
MADRAS:—		Merits of Mechanics' Institutions	340
Miscellaneous Intelligence	329	The Choice of a Profession	341
Government General Order	330	Overthrowing of Universal Benevolence	342
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	330	News:—	
Domestic Intelligence	330	Parliamentary Proceedings	343
Shipping Intelligence	330	Legal Proceedings	344
BOMBAY:—		Miscellaneous Intelligence	344
Raghojee Bangriah	331	Shipping Intelligence	344
Calcutta Commercial Morality	332	Domestic Intelligence	345
Miscellaneous Intelligence	332	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	345
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	333	Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India	345
Marine Department	333	LITERARY NOTICES	345
Domestic Intelligence	335		

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Atlanta*, with the mails, left Bombay on the 1st May, an arrived at Suez on May 19. Her mails reached Alexandria on the 22nd, and were from that place forwarded by the *Ariel* to Malta, arriving there on the 26th; the portion to be sent through France was brought by the *Ardent*, and reached Marseilles on the 29th.

The *Tagus*, with the remainder of the mails, was to leave Malta on the 27th, and may be expected at Southampton about the 8th instant.

The *Sesostria*, with the London mail of March 24, arrived at Bombay April 27.

The *Precursor*, with the London mail of Feb. 24 reached Calcutta April 9.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay will be dispatched *via* Marseilles on the evening of Wednesday, June 7.

A mail for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *via* Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Tuesday, June 20; letters should be posted in London on the previous evening; or if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Saturday, June 24.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, March 18, 1848.—*Notification*.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the mail steamers to Suez will be despatched on the 20th of May, the 19th of June, the 19th of July, and the 29th of August, for the conveyance of the monthly mails of June, July, August, and September next ensuing, and that the intermediate mail steamer will be despatched to Aden on the 9th of May and the 15th of September; but in the intervening months, June, July, or August.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.
(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut.-col.
Secretary to Government.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	April 22	Ceylon	May 20
Madras	April 22	Bombay	May 1

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

ALTHOUGH the excitement caused in India by the failure of the Union Bank is in some degree subsiding, the affairs of that unfortunate institution continue to furnish the chief topic of discussion. Little or no progress, however, seems to be made towards a settlement, and the shareholders are still lying under the dread of being overwhelmed by the operation of the law. The ordinary course of things has, however, been diversified by the unexpected introduction of a curious little episode. A native holder, BABOO AUSHOOTOSH DEY, sold his shares, it is said, in November last, to another native, named KALLIKISSEN GHOSH. The transfer was recognised and recorded at the bank, and the purchaser, it appears, has paid the *pro rata* contribution on the shares transferred. But the law requires, as a condition of the relief of the party transferring from liability, that a memorial of the change of proprietorship shall, within twelve months, be registered in the Supreme Court. This not having yet been done, BABOO AUSHOOTOSH DEY is still, in the eye of the law, a shareholder in the Bank, and subject to the liabilities of that position. To exonerate himself therefrom, he applied to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus*, calling on the administrators of the affairs of the Bank to make the requisite registration; but the application was refused, on the ground of the insufficiency of the affidavits by which it was supported. Subsequently the application was renewed on amended affidavits, and a rule *nisi* granted. So stands the matter at present—the next mail will, it may be expected, apprise us of the result. We find it stated in the *Bombay Times* that “a complete list of the shareholders has been drawn up, and is about to be published, shewing who have responded to the forced loan and contribution calls, and to what extent they have done so.” It is added that “several shareholders, relying on the Charter Act, propose to resist any proceedings against themselves personally until the affairs of the bank are wound up, its assets realised, and a true statement of its final condition exhibited,”—and that “a large number of those connected with it have retired beyond the reach of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to await the turn of events.”

Lord FALKLAND arrived at Bombay on the 27th of April. His health appears to have suffered greatly on the voyage. Mr. CLERK returned from the hills on the 30th, and was expected to leave for England early in May. He had declined numerous proffered testimonials to his honour, and seemed to desire quiet rather than any thing beside.

From SCINDE, the intelligence is not on the whole

unsatisfactory, but no trace had been obtained of ISLAM KAN.

GOOMSOOR seems, from the following statement, to be rapidly approaching, if it have not attained, a state of order and tranquillity:—

"We have letters from Goomsoor to the 11th April. The campaign in the hills had terminated, and the troops returned to quarters. The heat of the weather was terrific, and a considerable amount of sickness had occurred amongst the field force, which latter, it was hoped, would now quickly disappear. All the Boad Chiefs had tendered their submission, which had been accepted of, on their faithfully promising to abstain in future from the sacrifice of Meriahs. As a proof of the sincerity of their professions, considerably upwards of two hundred of these miserable wretches had been by them delivered up to us, and a few more were looked for. The force had, during the campaign, visited regions on which, probably, the foot of an European had never before trod, and thereby not a little astonished the natives. Many of the friends of Chokra Bisayo had forsaken him, and returned to their homes. The report ran that he himself had gone to meet Colonel Ouseley, to deliver himself up to him—not apparently wishing to fall into the hands of those who had so long been on his track. The whole of the Bisayes of the Valley of Chokapand and Chuld had made the most abject submission to Lieutenant McVicar, who, it was reported, intended proceeding with them to Ruasackondah, where a searching inquiry was to be made into their late conduct towards us. All who had quitted the valley were desirous of returning to their villages; the whole of Chokapand was at peace, and the chief men entirely at our mercy."

We now scarcely think of looking for news from the PUNJAB. The following, from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 12th of April, seems to give us all that can be furnished.

"A Lahore correspondent repeats the oft repeated tale that there is absolutely no news, but adds that the court-martial on Lieut. Lowther, 52nd regiment N.I. 'for having tarred and feathered a native,' was just over; and that no more were at hand at present.—Mr. John Lawrence and family left for the Jullundur on the 3rd of April.—Mr. P. Vans Agnew, accompanied by Lieut. Anderson, had left for Mooltan. They will have a hot season, and the usual hard work (which we have attempted elsewhere to describe) to encounter, and have no house to get into.—'Parties who can do so are getting away to the hills; and those who can't migrate are making themselves snug for the ensuing campaign against heat, dust, and sand flies.'"

Another correspondent of the same paper; and apparently a very silly one, having indulged himself in sneering at the presumed occupations of the assistants to the Lahore Residency, has been reproved in the following spirited article:

"A correspondent, whose brief communication it is unnecessary to publish, as we give the substance of his lucubration, writes rather angrily regarding the doings of the assistants attached to the Lahore Residency, and looks upon them, as we dare say many others of his way of thinking do on all 'politicals,' as a class of officers very highly paid for doing nothing: he hints that, enthroned in easy chairs, they give audiences under punkahs to dependent princes, and dictate a 'sub acha' diary to a clerk while quietly picking their teeth after breakfast. We can assure our friend that as far as the 'Assistants' to the Lahore Residency are concerned, and indeed most other politicals of the same class, we are pretty sure they do not find it such a jolly lounge as he pretends to, or really does, think. On a fair average we should say, from what we have heard, that each of these 'young gentlemen' considered himself pretty well off with any thing under twelve hours work per diem, and indeed marked that day with a white stone on which he got one meal uninterrupted by 'a reference.' Indeed, the ordinary diet laid down for Anarkallee by Government is a kind of sandwich, consisting of 'a mouthful of ham between two urzaes.' In the provinces it must be even worse; nothing under 'stripping to it' will do. There is one gallant Captain (A.) in Hazara, with a turbulent hill province, and a Sikh army to keep in order; a major and a subaltern (L. and L.) at Peshawur, with half a dozen provinces rolled into one, and a large Sikh force under them, with the consciousness that they are holding the key of the Punjab and of British India; another perspiring six foot subaltern (N.) at Rawal Pindie, settling and administering justice to the whole Sindh Sagur Doab, north of the Salt range; and again, jumping over the Indus (a very pretty leap), our correspondent would find, if he had the heart to look for them, a brace of subalterns in charge of the whole Daman-I-koh, from the Trans Indus Salt range, south of Peshawur, to Dheta Gaze Khan, and about 100 miles of hill frontier, swarming with Afghan tribes, who never yet bowed to king or kaiser. And then again we have two unfortunates packed off at this 'delightful' season of the year to relieve the Governor of Moistan of his charge, and settle his country. Now every one of these, be it remembered, has a body of troops to look after, and is at once general of division, major of brigade, as-

sistant adjutant general, deputy judge-advocate, and all the rest of the staff in his own *propria persona*. Next he is sessions judge of all the countries under his control, and is all day in kacheroo, hearing appeals. Thirdly, he is revenue settlement officer, and has to remodel the whole revenue of his district, and very likely to collect it afterwards; and, lastly, as is the case with the officers in Hazarah and Bunnoo, he has first to reduce and then to occupy the province consigned to his care; to knock down the forts of the native chiefs, and build up strongholds for the Sikh government. The above is an unexaggerated bill of fare of the duties of a Lahore political assistant, and the great resident's occupation may be best described as 'having to look after all the assistants.' Let our correspondent consider all this, and when the hot winds blow, or rather when they don't, and when tatties burn, let him wait a sigh of compassion to the politicals across the Sutlej. We say nothing of the dangers to which they are unceasingly exposed, and which some of them have incurred. They speak for themselves."

This should operate as a lesson against writing upon subjects not understood.

The NIZAM and his chief minister continue in a most comfortable state of alienation, and it was conjectured that the removal of the latter was not improbable.

BENGAL.

THE UNION BANK.

SUPREME COURT, APRIL 14.

Application for a Mandamus.—MR. LONGUEVILLE CLARKE applied at the rising of the Court for a rule to shew cause why a *mandamus* should not be issued, directed to the directors of the Union Bank, commanding them to enrol a memorial in the proper office of the Supreme Court, of the transfer of seven Bank shares, which had been the property of Baboo Aushootoss Dey, to Baboo Kallikissen Ghose. It appeared by the affidavit of Aushootoss Dey, that on the 19th of November last, he had sold these shares to Kallikissen for Co. Rs. 300 a-share. Notice of the sale was given to the bank, and the transfer was duly made in the bank book. Subsequently, Aushootoss was called upon to pay Rs. 200 a-share by way of contribution, which he refused to pay, on the ground of his not being a proprietor. Subsequently, the bank applied to Kallikissen, the purchaser, who immediately paid the contribution, and received a receipt in his own name. The bank having been afterwards called upon to enrol in the Supreme Court a memorial of the transfer pursuant to the provisions of Act 23 of 1845—had neglected to do so, or to return an answer to the application. Mr. Clarke submitted that there were three points to be considered. First, that the only objection the bank could urge was, that the transfer was collusive, but from this they were now estopped—for they had not only sanctioned it, but entered it in their own books, and they had no right to keep the public record at variance with their books, of which it ought to be a correct copy. They had, by a subsequent act, acknowledged Kallikissen to be the proprietor of these seven shares, they had demanded from him his contribution on them, they had received it from him, and granted to him in his own name, as such proprietor, their receipt; they could not, therefore, now question his title. The second point was, whether the Court had the power to issue the *mandamus*. The rule was that the Court would issue a *mandamus* to enforce a private right withheld by a public officer. Now, the directors and secretary were, under Act 23 of 1845, public officers for certain purposes. The bank could sue or be sued in the secretary's name, without his being rendered personally liable. A copy of the memorial recorded in that court, on the affirmation of a director or the secretary, was evidence for the public of the liability of the shareholders on actions against them. This was a public document, and he whose duty it was to register or enrol it, became for that purpose a public officer, by virtue of the Act which gave the authority and enjoined the duty. In the case of *The King v. The Bank of England*, 2 Bar. & Ald. 648, the Court refused to compel the bank to disclose their accounts in order to compel a dividend, Abbott, C. J., saying, "that it was an examination only fit for the Court of Chancery"—Holroyd, J., characterizes it "as an exposure of private accounts," and Best, J., stated that it would be making the Court auditors for all trading companies." None of these objections applied to this application, it was not for the purpose of exposing accounts, or compelling any payment, but it was to make that public which the Act intended to make public, and to supply evidence to the public to enable them to sue, in return for the boon to the bank which enabled them to sue in the name of the secretary. Mr. Clarke

cited and commented at great length on the cases of *The King v. The Mayor and Aldermen of London*, 2 T. R. 177; *Anonymous*, 2 Strange, 686; *Middleton's case*, 1 Sederfin, 169; *The Queen v. The Victoria Park*, 1 Queen's Bench Rep. 288. The third point turned on the words of the Act, which required the enrolment to be made *within* twelve months. This made it imperative to enrol within that time, but it never was intended to enable the directors to refuse to enrol immediately, when called upon to do so by the vendor and purchaser, thereby not only injuring them, but also the public, by withholding the evidence of those who were liable or not liable. This was not supported by the letter of the Act, and was contrary to its spirit, publicity, and the facility of obtaining evidence, being its primary object.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said he would decide on granting or refusing the application to-morrow.

APRIL 15.—THE CHIEF JUSTICE disposed of Mr. Clarke's application for a rule *nisi* in this case this morning. His lordship said that it did not appear to him that the affidavit upon which the learned counsel based his motion, was sufficient. In a case of so much importance, a much stronger affidavit must be produced to justify a Court in granting even an application for a rule *nisi*. This was an application on the part of Aushootoss Dey for a writ of *mandamus* to be issued, directed to the directors and secretary of the Union Bank, commanding them to take the necessary steps towards enrolling a memorial in the Supreme Court of a certain transfer of shares alleged to have been effected on or about the 19th of November last, from Aushootoss Dey to Kallikissen Ghose. The interval between the alleged transfer and the actual suspension of payments by the Union Bank had been so extremely short, that it was in itself a sufficient circumstance to induce one to pause, as suggestive of doubt. The affidavit put in by Mr. Clarke did not say who Kallikissen Ghose was, nor did it disclose that the purchase-money had been paid, or explain the reasons that led to the alleged transfer so shortly before the stoppage of the bank. In the absence of this information, then, and of a denial, moreover, of collusion, or of an intention to evade the liabilities of the bank in the event of an emergency such as that which had actually occurred, it appeared to him that the affidavit was clearly insufficient to justify the granting of a rule *nisi*. He would say nothing about what his course would have been, had the affidavit been complete. He was not of opinion that, in a proper case, and upon proof of the absence of all improper motives or objects, the remedy now sought for would be denied, where the bank was still going on; but here the writ would be altogether discretionary, and the court should not interfere in respect of a transaction said to have occurred on the very eve of the bank's insolvency, by taking any steps that might operate prejudicially for the creditors. Mr. Clarke had argued that the bank was precluded from urging that the alleged transfer had been effected by collusive means, by having recorded the transfer in its books, which, in his lordship's opinion, it ought not to have done, and by having received the contribution of Rs. 200 upon each share from Baboo Kallikissen Ghose; but it was most clear that the creditors had a vital interest in the question as to who the shareholders of the bank are; and they could not be precluded from advancing any objection by the acts of the bank.

APRIL 19.—MR. CLARKE now applied for a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus* on the revised affidavit of Aushootoss Dey, supplying the defects pointed out by the Chief Justice on the former application (see our report of the 15th and 16th instant). The affidavit now stated that the shares were sold on November 19 last, to Kallikissen Ghose, for Rs. 360 each share, for which Kallikissen, who was a man of property, paid the money down. That it was a *bond fide* transaction and no collusion. That he (Aushootoss Dey) knew by report at the time that the bank was likely to sustain considerable loss from the failure of Cockerell, Larpent and Co. of London; but he did not at the time anticipate or believe that the bank was likely to become insolvent, or unable to meet its liabilities, or that its paid-up capital of a crore of rupees had been lost. That he did believe a large loss had been sustained, and that it would take some years to recover the same, and before any dividends could be paid, and that shares would become unsaleable, and he was therefore desirous of ceasing to belong to the bank, which had been ill-conducted and mismanaged. That the shares were transferred in the bank books and the usual forms observed. That Kallikissen, on February 1st last, as the proprietor of the shares, paid to the secretary of the bank, Mr. Russell, for and on account of the bank, the sum of Co.'s Rs. 2,400, as his contribution due and payable on the shares, whereon Mr. Russell gave Kallikissen a written receipt. And that he, Aushootoss Dey, had served a notice on Mr. Russell to have a memorial of the said transfer registered in the Supreme Court,

according to the provisions of Act 23 of 1845, to which no answer had been received. The learned counsel, on the suggestion of the Chief Justice, said that he would also file the affidavit of Kallikissen Ghose, the purchaser.

The CHIEF JUSTICE granted the rule *nisi*; notices to be served on the directors and secretary of the Union Bank, and on Mr. Richards as president of the creditors' committee.

(From the Friend of India, April 13.)

The public have not forgotten the outcry which was raised against Messrs. Glyn, Halifax and Co., the London bankers, by the directors of the Union Bank, at the meeting which was held in Calcutta on the last day of the last year. Their conduct was represented as disgraceful, and it was asserted that they had rendered themselves liable to an action at law. We stated at the time that these gentlemen had always sustained the highest character in the commercial community in England, and that we must have some stronger evidence than the mere assertion of a Union Bank Director before we could admit the slightest suspicion of their integrity. The *Englishman* stated, on Tuesday last, that a letter from the firm, dated the 24th of February, had been received in Calcutta by the last mail, in which they asserted that so far from having encouraged these post bills transactions, they had peremptorily refused to negotiate these instruments, or to act as the agents of the Union Bank in disposing of them, although they would have been allowed a commission of one-half per cent. on the sale, and permitted to carry the proceeds to the Union Bank account in their books. They peremptorily deny that they ever were engaged in any such transactions, directly or indirectly. They never had but one transaction of the kind, and on their refusal to act, the bills were handed over, according to the instructions of the secretary, to Messrs. Cockerell and Co. For our part we never had the slightest doubt that all their transactions with the bank, by which they have unfortunately been involved to the extent of 18 lacs of rupees, had been marked by transparent integrity; and a perusal of their correspondence, as given in the *Englishman*, will impart the same confidence to others, even if they had not previously been enabled to make up their minds, from the disclosures of the last three months, as to the degree of credit which was to be given to any charge of dishonesty which a Union Bank director might bring against another party, to cover his own delinquency.

An advertisement has been published by the present secretary to the Union Bank, stating that a list of the shareholders with a specification of the names of those who have responded in full, of those who have responded in part, and of those who have not responded at all, to the calls made by the committee, will be submitted to the meeting to be held on the 29th instant, and, with the sanction of the meeting, will be published immediately afterwards. That list was ready before the last meeting, and might have been presented to it, and published immediately, and the public would then have been enabled to ascertain in what position the shareholders stood who have wisely availed themselves of the *Haddington* steamer to quit this scene of confusion and anxiety. A shareholder in the *Englishman* of Tuesday last declares that he for one will not feel inclined to pay any attention to the calls of the committee, until they publish a detailed schedule of the debts and credits of the bank, and shew that they have honestly and without fear or favour commenced on the realisation of the amounts due to the bank. Other shareholders we know have resolved, as soon as any attempt is made upon their property or their liberty, to bring the question at once before the Supreme Court, whether any shareholder is liable for the debts of the bank under the provisions of the Act before its assets and property have been realised and found inadequate. However reasonable this may appear, it is to be questioned whether it will eventually be for their benefit,—but we shall return to the subject next week.

BENGAL COAL COMPANY.

By a very curious provision in the deeds of the Calcutta Steam Tug Company and the Bengal Coal Company, the secretaryship of the former and the managing directorship of the latter are vested perpetually in the firm of Carr, Tagore, and Co., or in one of the members thereof. This firm being now virtually defunct, it has become a question whether its right to the perpetual management of these companies descends to the firm of Gordon, Stuart, and Co., which has taken up its general business, and two of the three members of which were partners in the privileged house. To judge from letters which have appeared in our columns, some of the shareholders of the Coal Company at least appear inclined to support a reversion of the new firm to a reversion of this charter. But we must say that it does seem



proprietors that they should be held bound to leave the management of their funds and business in the hands of men who, to common understandings, would appear to be in no way connected with the favoured firm, except as being responsible for its debts, the debts of a house which has lately been compelled to suspend its payments.

The objections of the shareholders, some of which, as we remarked above, have been recorded in our columns, have attracted the attention of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co., as may be learnt from an official correspondence which we publish elsewhere. The *de facto* managing directors of the Coal Company, having fortified themselves with the opinion of distinguished counsel, come forward with a proposal which the directors of the company submit to their fellow shareholders. Three eminent barristers have, it would appear, given it as their opinion—we think the opinion should have been published, however—that Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co. are entitled to the office as the representatives of Carr, Tagore, and Co. Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co. nevertheless agree to waive their supposed legal claim under the deed, provided they are elected to the office by the directors, and confirmed in it by the shareholders at the next annual meeting! That is, if the proprietors will give them an indisputable title to the office, they will waive one that is at least questionable. If not, they will fall back upon the deed and hold their post in defiance of the shareholders, if the law or its interpreters will allow them. In justice to them, however, we must observe that they engage, if elected by the directors and confirmed by the shareholders, to allow an alteration of the deed as to the seemingly unaccountable clauses on which they rely; and consent that at any future time they may be ejected under a vote of want of confidence from a properly convened meeting. On the whole, then, we ought, perhaps, to regard Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co., as very reasonable men in conceding so much to their enforced constituents, since they might, if well assured of the validity of their right, have resolved to keep the office to themselves and their successors for ever.

The Directors have elected them, and declared the next annual meeting, to be held in November next, special, for their confirmation or rejection. This is perhaps the wisest course that could have been adopted under the circumstances. The present management is pronounced safe and satisfactory, and an appeal to law, if unsuccessful, would bind the obnoxious clauses round the neck of the Company for ever; while by acceding to the proposal of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co., the proprietors will, in a few months, acquire the right of doing what they like with their own. — *Hurkaru*, April 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

ARRIVAL OF SIR DUDLEY HILL.—The salute, of thirteen guns, fired yesterday, was in honour of the landing of Major-General Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, C. B., who arrived by the *Procursor*, and not, as stated in this morning's *Englishman*, to notify the installation of Mr. Drinkwater Bethune as a member of the Supreme Council. The salute of fifteen guns in honour of the events thus referred to was fired this morning, when Mr. Bethune took the oath and his seat. Sir Dudley Hill has arrived to take his tour of duty on the general staff of this Presidency. The gallant officer and his family are, we understand, residing for the present at Spence's hotel. — *Hurkaru*, April 11.

THE NEW MASTER ATTENDANT.—Captain Thomas, the new Master Attendant, having arrived in the *Procursor*, took charge of his office yesterday, thereby terminating several officiating appointments. — *Ibid*.

THE ADDRESS TO THE ARCHDEACON.—The address voted to Dr. Dealtry at the late meeting of the members of the old church congregation and his friends and admirers generally, was presented on Saturday afternoon; but as the intention of making the presentation then was not made generally known, a great number who otherwise might have been present did not attend. In consequence also of proper notice not being publicly given, the address was not so numerously signed as might have been expected from the archdeacon's extensive popularity, but an advertisement in the *Exchange Gazette*, just a day after the fare, announced yesterday that the "Testimonial," i. e. the address, lies for further signatures in the vestry of the old church. It is intended to forward the address to Dr. Dealtry. — *Ibid*.

THE ASSIGNEES OF PALMER AND CO.—The *Englishman* reports progress in the case of Ashootosh Dey and Mr. Larpent. The weakly baboo was some weeks back ordered to pay two lakhs of rupees with interest, as having been one of the assignees of Palmer and Co.'s estate. The money, it will be remembered, was drawn from the Union Bank by Mr. Larpent, and deposited with his own firm of Cockerell and Co., and lost. The Insol-

vent Court assigned, Mr. Macpherson, has adopted stringent measures against the baboo, and an attachment was the other day issued against both parties, calling upon them to pay the whole amount in four days. Another attachment, it appears, was issued on Thursday, which was set aside yesterday for informality. The baboo immediately paid the money and filed a bill against Mr. Larpent, and applied for a writ *ne exeat regno*, which was granted. So Mr. Larpent does not go home in the *Haddington*. — *Friend of India*, April 13.

ACCIDENT TO MR. FORLONG.—The papers state that Mr. James Forlong, the head manager of the Bengal Indigo Company's factories, has been accidentally wounded by the discharge of a pistol, and that the wound is considered dangerous. — *Ibid*. [A subsequent paper states that it was believed the accident would not prove fatal.]

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Two young gentlemen, volunteers of the pilot service, met with a watery grave on Saturday last. Mr. volunteer Elphinstone, a son of General Elphinstone, of Cabul, and Mr. Thomas Ryder, a son of Captain Ryder, of the Royal Navy, were proceeding down Garden Reach in a boat, when a sudden gust of wind upset it, and the lascars in the boat was the only person saved. — *Ibid*.

CLERICAL MOVEMENT.—The Rev. J. H. Pratt, the bishop's chaplain, we learn, takes the archdeacon's duty during his temporary absence, assisted at the Thursday evening services, by the Rev. G. G. Cuthbert, secretary to the Church Missionary Society, who has removed into the building known as the Old Church Rooms. — *Ibid*.

SIR THOMAS TURTON'S DEFICIENCIES.—We learn that Government has expressed its very decided disapprobation of the mode in which the chief justice proposes to make up the deficiency of 10 lacs of rupees in Sir T. Turton's office, by placing his successor upon half-pay, and appropriating the other half to the widows and orphans. — *Ibid*.

FORMATION OF A CALCUTTA LLOYDS.—We have before us a circular announcing the establishment of a Calcutta Lloyd's, on the plan of the well-known institution of the same name in London. The rooms are, we understand, to be open from this day in the fine new building at Colvin's Ghat, over the offices of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The subscriptions are fixed at thirty-two rupees per annum, or six rupees a month. Already the list of subscribers contains the names of most of the principal commercial and many of the nautical men of the place. The proprietors suggest that the subscribers should nominate from among themselves a committee to frame rules for the election of future members and for other matters of detail. The habits and necessities of Calcutta life have in former times been found somewhat opposed to the success of projects partaking of the nature of that now under notice; but we believe that such a change has taken place of late years, such progress has been made towards an assimilation of local usages with those of home, that there is no reason to apprehend failure on this ground. — *Hurkaru*, April 15.

OPIMUM SALE.—The following is the result of the sixth opium sale of the season held this morning:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1,790	765	750	755 4 8	13,51,975
Benares	775	730	725	726 12 4	5,63,250

The drug is still on the decline, the above exhibiting a fall of about thirty rupees from the average of the preceding sale. — *Ibid*, April 17.

MESSESS. EWING, AIRD, AND ANDERSON.—An adjudication of insolvency was obtained against the estate of Messrs. Ewing, Aird, and Anderson, on Wednesday last, and a meeting of creditors was convened for the following day, to elect a co-assignee who should administer the estate, which has now gone into the Insolvent Court as a matter of course, in conjunction with the official assignee. A meeting was held according to appointment, and Mr. Kettlewell, of the firm of Messrs. Leach, Kettlewell, and Co. was nominated *visd voce*. — *Ibid*, April 22.

MOFUSSIL.

ALLAHABAD.—April 6.—**Arrival of Col. Benson.**—Colonel Benson has arrived here from Cawnpore. The precise nature of his mission appears to be unknown; but he is reported to have a roving commission for 'going to and fro on the earth, seeking' for abuses in the executive department. And if many-tongued rumour happen for once not to lie, two or three courts of enquiry (the result of his inquiries) are about to be held on as many executive officers in upper or middle India. His encampment, which is a large one, stands near the hotel (some three or four miles hence), at which he is himself residing—but his business lies in cantonments, and one would imagine that he would find it more convenient to be 'nearer to his work.'

Mr. Scarlett and Major Butt.—*Apron des botes*, a Mr. Scarlett, a shop-keeper of this place, is about to start by dak for Calcutta, at the expense of Government. This is the person who disclosed certain facts which formed the basis of the recent proceedings against the late Major Butt of the engineers—and it is said that he does not communicate his varied and valuable information, without a good deal of what old Trapbois calls 'consideration.'—*Hurkaru*, April 12.

Mhow.—*Accident to Captain Herbert.*—We regret much to learn that another serious accident happened in the early part of the month to a sportsman while out shooting. Captain Herbert, one of the 9th Light Cavalry, stationed at Mhow, went out into the district with the intention of shooting a bear of whom he had received intelligence. The beast was wounded, but not mortally; he turned upon his pursuer, attacked him with fury, and tore his leg and arm in such a frightful manner, that his recovery was at one time considered very doubtful. Captain Herbert is now, we believe, out of danger, but fears are still entertained of his recovering the use of his wounded limbs.—*Delhi Gaz.*, April 18.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

STORES AND EQUIPMENTS.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 6, 1848.—On several late occasions the judgment of regimental and station committees on stores and equipments tendered to regiments for acceptance, have been directly reversed by special committees, a circumstance which shows the necessity that some uniform system should be prescribed to check the inconvenience which such conflicting opinions involve; his Exc. the Rt. Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, has therefore been pleased to resolve, that musters (bearing the seal of the military board) of the principal articles of regimental equipment, which are furnished under the authority of the board, shall be kept by regimental quarter-master, and in future it is to be considered a rule, that the opinion of committees are to be limited to a comparison of the articles tendered, with these musters.

As this is the test by which magazine officers are required to receive all stores, the standard and comparison for receipt and issue will thus be uniform.

The military board is requested to cause muster patterns of the principal regimental equipments, as above specified, to be furnished to quarter-masters of corps, to enable the above arrangements to be carried into effect at an early date.

COURT MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN EDWARD STOKES SCOTT WARING, 6th L.C.

Head Quarters, Simla, March 27, 1848.—At a general court martial, assembled at Lahore, March 3, 1848, Capt. E. S. S. Waring, 6th L.C., was arraigned on the following charge:

For disgraceful conduct, in the following instances:

1st. In having, at Meerut, on or about November 3, 1845, obtained the accommodation of the indorsement of Messrs. W. R. Ford and Co., merchants of Meerut, to a promissory note, payable at four months after the date thereof, for Rs. 450, to enable him to obtain a loan from the North-Western Bank of India, and on which he did obtain such loan, and in having, by his failure to pay the amount of the said promissory note when it became due, and subsequently rendered it necessary for Messrs. Ford and Co. to pay the amount with interest, and which sum has been owing to Messrs. Ford and Co. from May 4, 1847, and is still due; he, Capt. Waring, having in letters to Messrs. Ford and Co., written between May 9, and November 15, 1847, repeatedly pledged himself to an early payment, and having broken his promise throughout.

2d. In having, in a letter to the said Messrs. Ford and Co., dated June 9, 1847, falsely stated that he had written to his agents, Messrs. Cockerell and Co., to pay to the agent of Messrs. Ford and Co., in Calcutta, the sum of Rs. 500, and deceitfully desired Messrs. Ford and Co. to direct their agent accordingly to apply for the money.

3d. In having, in a letter to the said Messrs. Ford and Co., dated June 20, 1847, falsely asserted that his not having heard from the agent of the bank at Lahore, was the cause of his not sending them a draft for his debt to them, and in having, under pretence of payment, transmitted to Messrs. Ford and Co. with the said letter, and bearing the same date, an order for Rs. 500, payable at 30 days' sight, but of no value, because not drawn on any person.

4th. In having, at Ferozepore, on or about July 3, 1847, drawn a bill of exchange for Rs. 515, and payable at 30 days after sight, upon Messrs. Cockerell and Co., merchants of Calcutta, in favour of the said Messrs. Ford and Co. or order, and

in having fraudulently tendered the same to them in pay of his debt to them; he, Captain Waring, well knowing that the said bill of exchange would not be honoured by Messrs. Cockerell and Co.

5th. In having, at Nakodah, on or about October 28, 1847, drawn a bill of exchange for Rs. 500, and payable at two months after date, on Bridj Lall, Commissariat Gomastah at Ferozepore, in favour of the said Messrs. Ford and Co., and fraudulently tendered the same to them in part payment of his debt, and in having falsely stated to them, in a letter of the same date, that Bridj Lall had promised to pay the amount; he, Captain Waring, having had no authority to draw the said bill of exchange upon Bridj Lall, nor having had any sufficient reason to expect that it would be accepted and duly honoured by Bridj Lall.

6th. In having, on or about June 30, 1847, induced Lieut. T. E. B. Lees, 43rd N.L.I.R., and cornet J. Theobald, 6th L.C., to endorse a promissory note for Rs. 500, dated June 20, 1847, payable in 3 months after date, to enable him to obtain a loan from the Simla and Umballah Bank, through the Lahore agent of that bank, which loan he accordingly obtained, and in having taken no sufficient measures to pay the same, and by his failure to pay the amount of the said promissory note when it became due, and subsequently, having rendered it necessary for Lieutenant Lees and cornet Theobald to pay the amount with interest.

7th. In having, at Ferozepore, on or about September 18, 1847, drawn a bill of exchange for Rs. 1,000, and payable at thirty days after sight thereof, on P. L. Trench, Esq., B.C.S., at Ghazee-pore, in favour of Mr. J. O. B. Tandy, Lahore agent to the North Western Bank, or order, and in having fraudulently attempted to get the same discounted by Mr. Tandy, he, Captain Waring, having had no authority to draw the said bill of exchange upon Mr. Trench, nor having had any sufficient reason to expect that it would be accepted and duly honoured by Mr. Trench.

8th. In having, at Nakodah, on or about October 28, 1847, drawn a bill of exchange for Rs. 1,100, and payable at two months after date, on Bridj Lall, commissariat gomastah at Ferozepore, in favour of Mr. E. Hughes, or order; and in having fraudulently tendered the same to Mr. Hughes, as Ferozepore correspondent of the Lahore agent to the North-western Bank, in payment of his debt to the bank, he, Captain Waring, having had no authority to draw the said bill of exchange upon Bridj Lall, nor having had any sufficient reason to expect that it would be accepted and duly honoured by Bridj Lall.

9th. In having, at Lahore, on or about November 17, 1847, given to Mr. J. O. B. Tandy, Lahore agent of the North-western Bank, in payment of his, Captain Waring's, debt to the bank, an order on the deputy pay-master at Lahore for Rs. 1,200, by instalments of Rs. 200 a month, to be deducted from his, Captain Waring's, pay, he, Captain Waring, well knowing that the said instalments could not be paid under that order, in consequence of his having previously obtained leave of absence, from November 15, 1847, to proceed to the presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe; that order having been given to deceive Mr. Tandy, and to induce him to withhold proceedings for the recovery of the debt due by him, Captain Waring, to the said bank.

10th. In having, at Ferozepore, on or about September 30, 1847, dishonourably given a bond to Bridj Lall, commissariat gomastah at Ferozepore, for the repayment of ten thousand one hundred and forty rupees, with interest by instalments of four hundred rupees each month, which bond contained a condition in the following words; viz. "in failure of which said instalments, the whole amount, with interest, to be payable on demand from my commission. I further bind myself, and authorize my brother officers to sell out my commission, and whatever they think just to pay for my commission as a captain in the honourable East-India Company's service, the whole amount, with interest, to be payable from the said commission on demand," he, Captain Waring, well knowing that the said condition was deceitful and could not be fulfilled, and thus fraudulently and falsely inducing the said Bridj Lall to believe that the said bond contained valid security for the said sum with interest.

11th. In having, at Ferozepore, on or about October 21, 1847, fraudulently endeavoured to persuade Bridj Lall, commissariat gomastah at Ferozepore, to allow him, Captain Waring, to draw on him, Bridj Lall, in favour of the Lahore agent of the North Western Bank, for the sum of eleven hundred rupees, due by him, Captain Waring, to that bank, by the assurance that he, Bridj Lall, would receive a sufficient sum by instalments, from the deputy pay-master at Lahore, in part of the amount specified in the bond referred to in the 10th instance, before he, Bridj Lall, would be required to pay any money to

the said bank, he, Captain Waring, well knowing that there was no probability of the said instalments being continued to be paid by the said deputy pay-master, in consequence of his, Captain Waring's, being about to submit an application for leave, from the 16th of November, 1847, to proceed to the presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe; which leave he applied for on the 28th of October, 1847, and obtained accordingly.

12th. In having, in a letter dated November 17, 1847, dishonourably, and without the consent of the said Bridj Lall, requested the deputy paymaster at Lahore to suspend payment of an order presented by Rada Kissen, the agent or representative of the said Bridj Lall, beyond Rs. 200 a month; and in having, in a letter written on the 2nd January, 1848, at Lahore (dated by mistake 2nd January, 1847), dishonourably requested the deputy paymaster at Lahore not to deduct any portion of his pay for December on account of Rada Kissen, the agent or representative of the said Bridj Lall, notwithstanding that he had bound himself in the bond alluded to in the tenth instance, to pay Rs. 400 per mensem to Bridj Lall, in payment of his debt to him, and had given the said Rada Kissen an order for regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400, which order had been registered in the pay-office, Lahore, on the 8rd of November, 1847.

13th. In having, at Nakodah, on the 30th October, 1847, made application for leave to proceed to the presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, which was accordingly granted to him in General Orders, dated 6th November, 1847; he well knowing that the grant of the said leave and furlough would interfere with the settlement of the debt due to the said Bridj Lall, to whom he had given the bond above-mentioned, and an order on his monthly pay and allowances, and of the debts due to the North-Western Bank, and to Messrs. Ford and Co., of Meerut, as above-mentioned.

14th. In having, on or about the 6th of November, 1847, at Sultanpore, in the territory of the sirdar of Akowalla, when proceeding with remount horses from Nakodah to Lahore, obtained supplies of lambs, fuel, and fodder from the villagers of Sultanpore and servants of the sirdars, and in having marched from the place without paying for the said supplies.

15th. In having, at the time and place last specified, taken ten sheep from a butcher or butchers of Sultanpore, against his or their consent, and in having marched from the place without having paid for the said sheep.

Finding.—The Court, from the evidence before it, is of opinion, that prisoner Captain Edward Stokes Scott Waring, of the 6th regiment of light cavalry, is of the

1st Instance of the charge, guilty, with the exception of the words "and is still due," but the Court finds that the money was due up to January 31, 1848, the date of the charge.

2nd Instance, not guilty, and accordingly acquits him of the same.

3rd Instance, not guilty, and accordingly acquits him of the same.

4th Instance, guilty.

5th Instance, guilty.

6th Instance, guilty, with the exception of the words "having rendered," but the Court, in their stead, finds the word "rendering."

7th Instance, guilty.

8th Instance, guilty.

9th Instance, guilty.

10th Instance, guilty.

11th Instance, not guilty, and the Court accordingly acquits him of the same.

12th Instance, guilty.

13th Instance, guilty.

And the Court also finds the prisoner guilty of disgraceful conduct in connection with the guilty above found.

14th Instance, guilty.

15th Instance, guilty, with the exception of the words "against his or their consent," of which it acquits him.

But the Court finds that the prisoner was not guilty of disgraceful conduct in the last two instances, of which it acquits him; but of highly unbecoming conduct, inasmuch that he neglected to see that the supplies and sheep were paid for.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, sentences him, the said Captain Edward Stokes Scott Waring, of the 6th regiment of light cavalry, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) Gough, Gen. Com.-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Simla, March 22, 1847.

The name of Captain E. S. S. Waring will cease to be borne on the returns of the 6th regiment of light cavalry from the date

on which this order may be published at Nakodah, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant adjutant-general at the Presidency.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, C. to offic. as civ. and dur. abs. of T. K. Loyd.

BEST, W. R. to exercise pow. of jt. mag. April 7.

GRAHAM, J. C. to be asst. post mr. of Sumbulpore, v. Johnson, res. April 15.

GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinahpore, made over ch. of current duties of his off. to proceed to Malda to hold the 2nd quarterly session of 1848.

HAMMOND, A. to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Behart, and to ex. powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district, April 8.

LOUGHMAN, R. J. civ. and sess. judge of Patna, asst. ch. of his off. April 8.

MACKILLOP, J. R. to be an asst. in the Rohilkund, div. April 6.

MANSER, C. G. ret. to duty April 9, re-attached to Bengal div. presidency of Fort William.

MCCHLERY, W. to be an asst. in the Meerut div. April 6.

PRINSEP, E. A. to be an asst. in the Allahabad div. April 6.

RICHARDSON, R. J. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna, and to ex. powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. April 7.

RICKETTS, G. H. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Chuprah.

SHERIDAN, A. to be post mr. of Serampore, April 10.

STEER, C. coll. of Dinapore, res. ch. of his treasury, April 7.

WILMOT, E. perm. to resign the service fr. May 1.

WOOD, B. to be a dep. mag. in Zillah Nuddea, and stationed at Santipore, April 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTELL, H. G. 7 mo. to Simla, on m. c.

EGERTON, P. H. 1 mo.

FARQUHARSON, R. N. 1 mo.

LINSAY, C. R. 1 mo.

LOYD, T. K. to Dec. 1, 1848, to hills.

MONTRESOR, C. F. 6 weeks.

PRINSEP, J. H. leave cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

PRATT, Rev. J. H. to perform archdeaconal duties dur. abs. of Archdeacon Deatry.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADEY, 2nd Lieut. C. F. engineers, perm. to retire from the service.

ALDERSON, Capt. J. C. 62nd N.I. trans. at his req. to invalid estab.

ALEXANDER, Ens. H. 55th N.I. passed vernac. exam.

ATKINSON, Capt. F. D. 2nd Eur. reg. to be 2nd asst. sec. to gov. of India in the military dept.

AUSTIN, 1st Lieut. A. G. art, who, in general orders of Feb. 27, 1847, No. 88, was allowed a furlough to Europe on account of private affairs, for 1 year, without pay. Having returned to India, on April 10, 1848, after an absence of 13 months, without the permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors, is permitted, in consideration of the explanation which he has furnished, to return to his duty till the pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be known.

BENNETT, Lieut. J. P. 41st N.I. to proceed to Dewar, and offic. as adj. to the Mithwarrah local batt. April 6.

BERRISFORD, Ens. R. 62nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 20, in succ. to Alderton, invalided.

BINNY, Ens. W. H. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 14, in succ. to Lumley, retired.

BLAKE, Ens. H. B. 47th N.I. passed vernac. exam.

BOLLEAU, Ens. N. E. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 20, v. Saeyd, dec.

BOYS, Brev. capt. W. J. E. 6th L.C. to be capt. of a troop fr. April 3, in succ. to Waring, cashiered.

BRANDER, Ens. M. G. 40th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Becher, March 31.

BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. 40th N.I. services pl. at disp. of commr. of Arracan, as a temp. arrangement, that officer retaining his actg. appt. of executive engineer, April 6.

BRIIGES, Ens. J. A. M. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares.

BROWN, Ens. C. L. 46th N.I. to offic. as lat. to H.M.'s 24th foot.

BRUCE, Ens. A. H. B. 20th N.I. passed vernac. exam.

BUCKLEY, Lieut. col. F. to be col. fr. March 28, in succ. to Maj. gen. Hodgson, dec.

CARLETON, Brev. capt. H. A. art. to offic. as com. of ord. at Dum Dum dur. abs. of Richardson on m. c. April 7.

CLARKE, Ens. J. C. L. 67th N.I. passed vernac. exam.

COSTLEY, Brig. W. R. C. to receive reports of pres. div. March 30.

COUPER, Ens. J. K. 2nd grens. passed vernac. exam.

COXE, Ens. H. W. H. 70th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Impey, abs. on furl.

COURTENAY, 1st Lieut. H. R., horse art. to proc. to Subathoo, and do duty with detach. of horse art. under com. of Maj. Horsford.

CUMBERLAND, Ens. R. R. 61st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

DUNSON, Capt. R. 2nd in com. of 11th irreg. com. to offic. as adjt. on dep. of Harnage, on leave.

ELTON, Brev. capt. R. W. 59th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 31, in succ. to Winter, ret.

ERSKINE, Capt. W. C. 2nd in com. 2nd inf. reg. Scindiah's cont. to offic. as adj. dur. leave of Adams.

GRAY, 1st Lieut. W. J. 4th com. 4th batt. to act as adj. and qr. mr. to a detach. of art. April 1.

GREEN, Lieut. and adj. 49th N.I. to offic. as station staff at Benares, April 6.

HARRIS, Capt. J. S. invs. to do duty with European inv. and vet. comp. at Chunar, to join, April 4.

HATCH, Lieut. G. 57th N.I. to be a dep. jud. adv. gen. on the estab. v. Rickards.

HAWES, Ens. W. H. 63rd N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. to 41st N.I. v. Morrisson, perm. to res. app.

HAYES, Lieut. E. E. C. 62nd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. March 20, in succ. to Alderton, inval.

HEARSEY, Lieut. col. J. B. 7th L.C. to rec. reports of the Jullundur station dur. abs. of Brig. Wheeler, on special duty.

HOGGAN, Brev. maj. W. 63rd N.I. to be maj. fr. March 28, in succ. to Maj. gen. Hodgson, dec.

HORNA, Lieut. col. B. 43rd N.I. to rec. reports of dist. of Rohilkund and Kumaon, March 30.

HUGHES, Maj. R. R. inv. estab. to do duty with the Eur. inv. and vet. cos. at Coonar, and to join, April 4.

HUGHES, Lieut. W. T. 2nd irreg. cav. to act as 2nd in com. in add. to duties of adj.

JENKINS, Ens. C. V. to do duty with 61st N.I. at Barrackpore.

KEIGHLEY, Lieut. C. H. 44th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Loveday, March 31.

KEMP, Ens. D. 5th N.I. passed vernac. exam.

LAW, Lieut. C. P. St. J. to offic. as 2nd in com. 10th Irreg. cav. in add. to his duties as adj. dur. abs. of Wale, April 5.

LOVEDAY, Lieut. B. M. 15th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Carnegie, Mar. 31.

LOWE, Ens. J. R. A. S. 21st N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. to 11th N.I.

LUMLEY, Capt. J. R. 9th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the service on the pension of his rank fr. Mar. 14.

LYONS, Capt. S. A. 34th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Agra, on departure of Seaton, on leave, Mar. 29.

MACKINLAY, Maj. J. H. to be lieut. col. fr. Mar. 28, in succ. to Maj. Gen. Hodgson, dec.

MAGNIAC, Ens. H. D. to do duty with 49th N.I. at Benares.

MARQUIS, Lieut. J. 21st N.I. perm. to resign the service fr. Mar. 15.

McGARGOR, Maj. S. H. C. to be a mem. of the local com. of pub. inst. Ap. 8.

METCALPE, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. extra A. D. C. to be A. D. C. to Gov. Gen. v. Hay, April 11.

MOXON, Lieut. G. G. 52nd N.I. to be Interp. and qr. mr. v. Hall.

MURRAY, Lieut. J. J. 71st N.I. passed vernac. exam.

PASKE, Ens. B. H. 58th N.I. passed vernac. exam.

PRESANT, 2nd Lieut. T. art. passed vernac. exam.

RICKARDS, Capt. W. H. Dep. Jud. Adv. Gen. offic. in Civ. employ, transferred fr. the Panjab to Cawnpore div. April 3.

RAID, Lieut. C. 2nd in com. of Shimoon Bath. to offic. as Adj. dur. illness of Lieut. Aubert, March 19.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. C. C. Sub. Assist. Com. Genl. to be jr. Mag. and Superint. of Bazaars at Jullundur as a temp. arrangement, April 5.

ROSS, Brev. Capt. A. H. 42nd L.I. to offic. as Maj. of Brig. in Rohilkund, dur. abs. of Fraser, March 28.

SAVARY, Brev. maj. W. T. 64th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the service, on pens. of a major, fr. April 21.

SCOTT, Ens. W. A. 59th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 31, in succ. to Winter, retired.

SHAND, Lieut. W. 60th N.I. ret. to duty, April 7.

SHAW, Col. S. art. to be a brigadier of the 2nd class, April 7.

SHAW, Ens. C. R. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Benares.

SHEPHERD, Cornet A. M. 6th L.C. to be lieut. fr. April 3, in succ. to Waring, cashiered.

SHERRE, Ens. J. F. to do duty with 57th N.I. at Dinapore.

SIMEON, 2nd Lieut. E. art. fr. 2nd comp. 8th, to 2nd comp. 4th batt.

SINCLAIR, Ens. G. 63rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 28, in succ. to Maj. gen. Hodgson, dec.

SINCLAIR, Ens. H. to do duty with 14th N.I. at Bezhampore.

SISSMORE, Capt. T. H. ret. to duty, April 10.

SLADEN, First Lieut. J. R., H. A. to proc. to Sahabao, and do duty with detach. of H. A. under com. of Maj. Horsford.

SYERS, Lieut. col. D. 59th N.I. to receive reports of station at Bareilly, March 30.

VERNER, Brev. capt. E. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 14, in succ. to Lumley, retired.

WEBSTER, Ens. R. F. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 15, v. Marquis, retired.

WILLAN, Ens. H. D. A. D. 44th N.I. passed vernac. exam.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. W. H. to be int. and qr. mr. 67th N.I. v. Hicks.

WILLIAMSON, Brev. capt. F. A. 63rd N.I. to be capt. fr. March 28, in succ. to Maj. gen. Hodgson, dec.

WISE, Ens. W. H. to do duty with 62nd N.I. at Dacca.

YOUNG, Capt. J. B. dep. jud. adv. gen. posted to Panjab div. April 3.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AND THE DATES RESOIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

GILLESPIE, A, April 10. | WILSON, W. April 10.

INFANTRY.

ARNOLD, W. D. April 10. | CALENDAR, A. April 10.
BRADFORD, H. R. April 10. | VANBENEN, J. A. April 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. G. 15th irreg. cav. fr. Feb. 16 to March 15, to Kote Kangra.

ARMSTRONG, Cornet the Hon. C. J. D. 6 mo. fr. April 16, to Deyrah and Musorie.

AUSTEN, Capt. G. P. 18th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla.

BLACKBURN, Lieut. H. L. 41st N.I. 6 mo. fr. March 15, to pres. on m. c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

BOWEN, Lieut. H. C. 29th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 16, to Agra.

BROWN, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. leave cancelled.

BROWNLOW, Ens. C. H. doing duty with 60th N.I. 6 mo. to Muttra.

BUDD, Brev. capt. G. R. 3rd L. C. 7 mo. fr. April 1, on m. c.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. R. N. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.

CAMPBELL, Ens. L. G. A. 58rd N.I. fr. Feb. 20 to April 20, to res. at Umballah, on m. c.

CHASE, Lieut. D. A. 1 mo.

COOMBE, Ens. M. H. 45th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Naince Tal.

COMBE, Ens. A. 65th N.I. April 10, to Sept. 30, to Chuprah.

COMBER, Ens. A. K. 18th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills n. of Deyrah.

COTTON, Lieut. C. McC. 10th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills, n. of Deyrah.

DE TESSIER, 1st Lieut. H. P. art. fr. April 10 to June 15, to dist. of Kooloo.

DOD, Lieut. E. J. 62nd N.I. fr. March 13 to July 13, to Cherra Poonjes, on m. c.

DORIN, Ens. J. A. 68th N.I. fr. April 7 to Oct. 7, to Bareilly.

FOWLES, Lieut. J. 7th N.I. leave to commence fr. April 15, instead of May 1, as previously notified.

FRASER, Brev. maj. J. C. B. brig. maj. Bareilly, 6 mo. fr. May 1, to hills n. of Deyrah.

GILLON, Lieut. W. 72nd N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Kangra.

GOAD, Capt. S. B. 1st L. C. fr. April 1 to Nov. 10, to Simla, on m. c.

GOWAN, Lieut. G. Y. 18th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Peshawar and hills n. of Deyrah.

GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. C. T. horse art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and Agra.

HARVEY, Brev. capt. E. 10th L. C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.

HASSELL, Capt. C. 48th N.I. fr. April 30 to Oct. 15, to Nursingpore.

HEATH, 2nd Lieut. A. h. art. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to proc. into dist. with sup. eng.

HUNTER, Ens. M. 18th N.I. 8 mo. fr. March 24, to Dhurmsala and Simla.

JAMIESON, Capt. J. W. H. 52nd N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to hills n. of Deyrah.

M'DOUGALL, Brev. maj. A. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. A. M. Arracan local batt. 4 mo. in ext. on m. c.

MACLEOD, 1st Lieut. H. J. B. horse art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and Agra.

MAGNAY, Capt. E. 1st Eur. fus. fr. March 16 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.

MAY, Lieut. S. B. 46th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. April 7.

M'MULLIN, Lieut. A. L. 23rd N.I. April 1 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.

MILES, Lieut. C. W. 23rd N.I. April 1 to June 30, to Simla.

MILL, 1st Lieut. J. art. leave cane. April 3.

MYLNE, 1st Lieut. W. A. horse art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah.

NORTON, Lieut. R. B. 35th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 8, to Madras.

OSBORN, Ens. A. E. 45th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah.

PLATT, Maj. J. 23rd N.I. fr. May 4 to June 20, to Deyrah, Kyra-deh, and Pinjore Dhooas.

PLOWDEN, Lieut. A. C. 50th N.I. fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

PRICE, Capt. T. S. 8th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills near Kangra.

READ, Lieut. H. E. 50th N.I. fr. April 10 to Oct. 10, to Kote Kangra and hills n. of Deyrah.

RICHARDSON, Capt. W. 73rd N.I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 13, to Simla.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. R. 3rd L.C. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to hills n. of Deyrah.

ROGERS, Lieut. S. 73rd N.I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

SAVARY, Brev. Maj. W. T. 46th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. April 20, to remain at pres. prep. to retiring fr. the service.

SCOTT, Capt. W. L. L. 1st L. C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.

SEATON, Brev. maj. T. C. E. brig. maj. Agra, 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla.
 SMITH, Ens. H. S. 1st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Fattyghur.
 SMITH, Capt. L. art. 1 year to sea, on m. c.
 STAFFORD, Ens. J. F. 4th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Hansi.
 TALBOT, Maj. J. R. inv. est. 9 mo. fr. April 1, to rem. at Serampore on m. c.
 TERROTT, Lieut. C. S. J. 29th N.I. 6 mo. from April 15, to hills north of Deyrah.
 THOMSON, Lieut. F. R. 29th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynce Tal and hills north of Deyrah.
 TOOGOOD, Ens. A. D. 2nd Eur. regt. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Arrah and Calcutta.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 13, to hills near Kangra.
 TURNER, Ens. F. Mc. C. 29th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.
 WALLACE, Lieut. W. B. 51st N.I. fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Meerut, Simla, Mussoorie, and Nynce Tal.
 WATSON, 1st Lieut. J. E. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.
 WHEELER, 1st Lieut. T. 1st Eur. Beng. Fus. leave cancelled at his request.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. J. 1st Eur. fus. leave cancelled.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R., M.D. to aff. med. aid to the detach. of art. proc. to Subathoo, under com. of Brev. capt. H. M. Conran, March 23.
 BRANDER, Surg. J. M. M.D. rem. fr. 6th batt. art. to 52nd N.I. April 3.
 BROWN, Surg. G. G. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 3rd co. 1st batt. art. April 1.
 DUNLOP, Surg. A. V. M.D. rem. fr. 52nd N.I. to 6th batt. art.
 HARE, Asst. surg. E. 7th cav. to med. ch. of Punjab div. staff.
 HARPUR, Asst. surg. G. passed vernac. exam.
 LACY, Asst. surg. T. S. passed vernac. exam.
 LYLE, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to do duty with art. at Dum Dum.
 MAXWELL, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 45th N.I. at Umballah, dur. abs. of Maclean, April 4.
 MURRAY, Dr. J. to be civil surg. of Agra, April 3.
 RUSSEL, Asst. surg. T. 11th N.I. to relieve Surg. Woodburn, fr. med. ch. of art. at Bareilly, April 7.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. D. attached to 1st and 2nd tr. 2nd brig. h. art. ret. fr. duty with a party of convalescents, who had proceeded to Landour, to rejoin the troops of that brig. fr. March 28.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M. 51st N. I. app. to med. ch. of the civil and jail estab. and station staff, v. Thomas, Mar. 25.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. N. S. to aff. med. aid to 29th N. I. at Hajee-pore, on depart. of Asst. surg. Squire, on leave, Mar. 29.
 STEVENS, Asst. surg. W. S. M. D. to aff. med. to 25th N.I. at Agra, on depart. of Asst. surg. Sismore, Mar. 29.
 TURNER, Vet. surg. C. art. app. to the ch. of horses of No. 6 light field battery, Mar. 21.
 WELLS, Asst. surg. to do duty under orders of staff surg. at Meerut.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRASSEY, Asst. surg. R. J. 4 mo. on m. c.
 CHALMERS, Asst. surg. C. B. 12 mo. on m. c.
 CHAPMAN, Asst. surg. J. 6 mo.
 MCLEAN, Surg. H. 46th N.I. fr. April 10 to Nov. 15, to hills near Simla, on m. c.
 PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. 2 mo. fr. Mar. 14, to Dacca.
 SQUIRE, Asst. surg. J. 29th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Naince Tal and hills N. of Deyrah.
 TURNER, Asst. surg. E. 1 mo. in ext. to enable him to proc. to Malda, March 31.
 VEAL, Asst. surg. W. 9th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 1 to pres. to apply for fur. to Europe, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Maj. gen. D. St. L. Hill, arr. at Bengal, on April 10.
 CAVALRY.—3rd R. drag. Lieut. G. E. P. Kauntze, to be adj. v. Sullivan; Capt. Ouvry, 6 mo. fr. April 10, to Simla; Lieut. Colt, May 1 to June 30, to Simla and Kussowlie.—9th lancers. Capt. Campbell and Lieut. McFarlane, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills N. of Deyrah.—14th lt. drag. Capt. Goddard, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah; Maj. Doherty, and Lieut. English, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.
 INFANTRY.—4th reg. Lieut. Gamble, 1 year to Eng; Capt. W. Bellingham, fr. 32nd, to be capt. v. Bell, fr. April 3, who exch.—22nd. Capt. Russell, two years to England.—24th. Lieut. Grant, to rejoin; Lieut. Woodington, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Naince Tal; Ens. Woodgate to be interp.—32nd. Capt. Bellingham, 8 mo. fr. March 25, to hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. col. Markham, 3 mo. fr. April 14, to Simla; Asst. surg. Moorhead, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills N. of Deyrah; Capt. W. Bell, fr. 4th, to be capt. fr. April 3, v. Bellingham, who exch.—33d. Capt. Case, Inglis, and Lowe, and Lieut. Wear, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.—53rd. Lieut. Hopkins, April 1 to Oct. 30, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.—80th.—Capt. S. T. Christie, to do duty with conv. depot at Darjeeling; Lieut. Young

to off. as station staff at Darjeeling depot; Asst. surg. Bain to med. ch. of Darjeeling depot.—98th. Capt. Lovett and Lieut. Hughes, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARCHER, Mrs. H. s. at Delhi, April 20.
 BURKINYOUNG, the lady of J. A. s. at Calcutta, April 8.
 CAMPBELL, the wife of J. G. c.s. d. at Chowringhee, April 12.
 CHAMBERS, the wife of Capt. J. 21st N.I. s. at Banda, April 6.
 CHRISTIE, the wife of Lieut. R. 5th L.C. d. at Meerut, March 30.
 GUNLIFFE, the lady of R. E. c.s. d. at Dacca, April 4.
 DE BRAUFORT, the wife of E. P. s. at Calcutta, April 6.
 DRAKE, the lady of Capt. J. 46th N.I. s. (still-born) at Landour, April 1.
 EDWARDS, the lady of W. c.s. d. at Simla, April 8.
 FINE, Mrs. C. C. d. at Agra, March 20.
 HAMILTON, Mrs. J. M. s. at Calcutta, March 2.
 MYLAN, Mrs. M. d. at Calcutta, April 13.
 ROBERTS, the lady of A. A. c.s. s. at Delhi, April 10.
 ROBINSON, the lady of S. H. s. at Calcutta, April 13.
 ROSENEY, the lady of Lieut. E. 45th N.I. d. at Loodiana, April 8.
 RUDD, the lady of the Rev. J. E. s. at Calcutta, April 8.
 SETTLE, the wife of R. twins (son and daughter), at Meerut, April 12.
 SHARRATT, the wife of C. s. at Allahabad, April 6.
 SMART, Mrs. J. R. s. at Calcutta, April 8.
 STEPHENSON, the wife of R. M. s. at Calcutta, April 18.
 VIALS, the wife of W. s. at Cossipore, April 9.
 WHITTALL, the wife of Asst. surg. R. s. at Buxar, April 6.
 WILSON, the lady of W. A. s. at Calcutta, April 14.
 WRIXON, Mrs. W. R. s. at Meerut, April 5.

MARRIAGES.

ATEINSON, W. L. to Jessy H. d. of the late C. M. Hollingbery, at Calcutta, April 12.
 GOOSE, T. H. to Miss E. A. T. Alsopp, at Delhi, March 21.
 HUNT, Wm. S. to Frances, 2nd d. of Cond. L. Keelan, at Bankipore, March 13.
 MORISON, Alexander J. to Caroline A. d. of J. F. Sandys, at Calcutta, April 12.
 MORRISON, David B. c.s. to Anna Frances, d. of W. H. Tyles, c.s. at Allypore, April 3.
 MOTT, J. to Mrs. C. Pilkington, at Cawnpore, April 3.
 REEVES, David, to Anne Johnson, at Agra, April 10.
 RODDICK, Edgar G. art. to Sarah, d. of P. Sallen, at Jullundur, April 14.
 VAN GELDER, J. to Jane, d. of R. G. Trill, at Calcutta, April 15.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY, Agnes E. d. of Michael, at Agra, aged 10 ms. April 6.
 BANTON, B. wife of T. T. at Calcutta, aged 17, April 18.
 CAMPBELL, C. D. at Cawnpore, April 3.
 CAWOOD, Sarah, wife of C. at Fattyghur, aged 22, April 11.
 CONLAN, Emma, daughter of T. at Mussoorie, aged 2 mo. April 15.
 COOPER, infant child of B. H. c.s. at Sylhet, April 6.
 DRAKE, Caroline, wife of capt. J. M. 46th N.I. at Landour, Apr. 5.
 ELPHINSTONE, George A. son of the late Lieut. Col. Charles, at Calcutta, aged 17, April 9.
 GREENE, Alice, O. daughter of Maj. G. T. Eng. aged 1, April 11.
 GRIEFF, J. T. son of J. at Calcutta, aged 22, April 19.
 HAMILTON, Anne, wife of J. M., H. C. Marine, at Calcutta, aged 25, April 3.
 HOPPER, Mrs. widow of the late Maj. gen. William, at Calcutta.
 KAVANAGH, John, at Chunar, March 28.
 LEARY, Lieut. J. H. Ranger Scinde Forests, at Meerut, March 19.
 MACGREGOR, Geo. W. s. of Maj. at Benares, aged 3 mo. April 4.
 MAITLAND, Annie, d. of Capt. H. D. 72nd N.I. at Ferozepore, aged 1, April 11.
 MARSHALL, Matilda, S. A. d. of C. A. at Landour, aged 5 mo. April 14.
 MELLER, Letitia A. d. of W. at Subathoo, aged 1, April 10.
 MILNE, Esther A. d. of Capt. Henry, 21st N.I. at Banda, aged 1, April 11.
 MYLAN, Mary, wife of James, at Calcutta, aged 19, April 15.
 PARGOLINE, J. W. at Berhampore, aged 38, March 16.
 POIRRELL, Charles J. at Calcutta, aged 26, April 8.
 PRAZET, Rosalie A. M. at Chandernagore, aged 17, April 6.
 REBEIRO, Mrs. P. at Calcutta, aged 90, April 5.
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. G. 37th N.I. at Deyrah Doon, April 13.
 RODRIQUES, Julius A. s. of the late Francis, at Calcutta, April 16.
 SCOTT, William, s. of G. W. at Calcutta, aged 10 mo. April 14.
 SEYMOUR, John C. s. of C. C. at Calcutta, aged 4, April 7.
 SHEAF, George E. s. of W. March 30.
 STAINFORTH, Lieut. H. M. 24th, at Landour, April.
 SULLY, Bishop Cranmer, M.D. at Calcutta, aged 61, April 11.
 THORNHILL, Catherine L. d. of C. W. at Naince Tal, aged 3, April 6.
 THRIEPLAND, Henry J. s. of Thomas, aged 20, March 20.
 WILLIAMS, Anne H. d. of J. K. at Muttra, aged 2, April 11.
 WILLIAMS, William K. s. of J. K. at Muttra, aged 7 mo. April 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 8. *Templer*, Brown, Liverpool; *Bintang*, Furness, Bombay.—9. Steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Suez.—11. *Mary Somerville*, Johnson, Liverpool; *Patriot Queen*, Roddick, Liverpool; *Arabia*, Davis, Portsmouth; *Seaton*, Kentish, Bombay; *Red Rover*, Oliver, China; *Sir George Pollock*, Thornhill, London.—12. *Juliana*, Woodhouse, Bombay; *Bengallee*, Colebank, Liverpool.—13. *Eliza Penelope*, Shilstone, Penang; *George Hallett*, Sears, Boston.—14. *Fyzel Rohmany*, Porter, Bombay; *Arab*, Foster, Munsoorcottah; *Joha Brightman*, Scott, Vizagapatam; *Prince of Wales*, Jones, Bombay.—15. *Julia*, Row, Bombay; *Patriot King*, Massey, Liverpool.—16. *Ripsima Anna Maria*, N. Hickford, Penang; *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, China and Penang.—18. *Ocean*, Barn, Bourbon.—20. *Glenorchy*, Crawford, London.—21. Steamer *Balafrise*, Cops, Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Precursor*.—Maj. gen. Sir Dudley Hill, K.C.B. two Misses Hill, and Lieut. Hill, H.M.'s 75th, A.D.C.; Messrs. G. Gilbert, Aird, and Newson; Messrs. Vanrenen, Arnold, Wilson, Gillespie, Bradford, and Callender, cadets; Mr. Balfour; Captain Thomas; Messrs. Bethune, Hancock, McEwen, and Balfour; Mrs. Balfour, infant, and servant, Capt. Sissmore, art.; Mr. Reeves and servant, Miss Walsh, Mrs. French, and Mr. Moore. From SUEZ.—Mr. Austin, Bengal art. From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Tyndall. From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mansell and servant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Ayrton and servant. From MADRAS.—Maj. Lewis and servant, Capt. W. Gabbett, Mr. Pemberton Hodgson, and Mrs. Soirell.

Per *Sir George Pollock*.—Col. Grattan, H.M.'s 18th; Mr. and Mrs. Da Costa and child, Miss Lyster, and Mr. Colman.

Per *Juliana*.—Mr. J. James.

Per *Eliza Penelope*.—Mrs. and Miss Wequelin, Mr. Feury, and Mr. Robinson.

Per *George Hallett*.—Mr. James Sullivan and Mr. H. T. Higginson.

Per *Prince of Wales*.—Mr. Jones and family.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 8. *Minerva*, Coleman, Mauritius; *Courier*, Towerson, Liverpool; *Actress*, Salmon, Bombay; *Earl of Liverpool*, Coal-shaft, Liverpool.—10. *Rob Roy*, Francis, China.—11. *Albatross*, Blanc, Bourbon; *Labuan*, Thomas, London; *Anne Louise*, Delbeke, Havre.—13. *Fire Queen*, Wallace, Moulmein.—15. *Ceres*, Equin, Havre; *Inchinnan*, Bailie, London; *Walter Morris*, Morris, London; *Regina*, Quintor, Mauritius.—16. *Joha Adam*, Dixon, Rangoon.—17. *Ass*, Gallam, Aden.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 22, 1848.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	9 0	to 10 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	4 8	.. 5 0
Old Suez 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	4 8	.. 5 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 12	.. 2 0
Third 4 Suez	do.	18 0	.. 19 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16 8	.. 17 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2050	to 2075
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	prem.	140	.. 180
Oriental Bank (Co.'s Rs. 1,000)*	do.	140	.. 150
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	100	.. 130

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	7 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	..	7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 0	a	104 10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 8	a	17 2	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	14 0	a	15 8	
Spanish Dollars	219 0	a	220 8	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 4	a	219 12	
Sovereigns	11 1	a	11 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	a	16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 4	a	21 5	

EXCHANGES.

Our present quotations are 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d. for 6 months' first class document bills.

FREIGHTS.

To London; 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton, for dead weight.

* Rs. 500 paid up.

MARKETS.

The Express portion of the London mail of the 24th February arrived on the evening of the 6th instant, followed by the *Precursor* steamer with the bulk of the mail on the 9th, and the Express, with London news to the 7th ultimo, came to hand on the 17th, and a portion of the mail on the 18th instant. The intelligence received by those opportunities is full of commercial and political interest. The progress of commercial improvement in England continued. Money remained abundant, but was procurable, as before, only on undecidable security. Political causes had thrown consols down to 82, from which point there was a decided upward tendency; and when the mail left they were at 83, holders looking for higher prices. Grains of all kinds were abundant and cheap; and, with a fair harvest, the returning prosperity of the country would not be retarded, at least by a scarcity of food. The indigo sale had passed off with spirit at an advance of 6d. to 9d. on October rates, and the market had since maintained a firm appearance. Sugar had fallen 1s. per cwt. and rice had also given way to the same extent. Saltpetre was in large speculative demand, and had advanced 2 to 4 shillings per cwt. The alarm created by political events on the continent had, however, unhappily the effect of causing much embarrassment and anxiety in the export business of the country; and shipments have been generally suspended until further accounts could be received from parties who had given orders, and from intended consignees.

In our Export market we have to report a continuation of the good demand which existed for Indigo. Immediately after advices of the February sale had been received, several transactions by private contract took place at an advance of 5 to 10 Rs. per maund, which, however, was not maintained at the subsequent public sales, which went off at previous rates. The demand for Sugar slackened latterly, and purchasers can procure the article on easier terms. The new crop has not yet come into market. A brisk demand has risen for Saltpetre, consequent on the news of political occurrences in Europe. Rice, for the English market, continues under total neglect. Silk is wanted, but the market remains bare of stock; and silk piece goods have attracted less attention. The news of the unsettled state in which the mail left the market at home has had a depressing influence upon shippers here.

Government have corrected an oversight in Act 6 of 1848, by which goods from the free ports of the Straits of Malacca, Tenasserim, and the Province of Arracan, were exempted from the payment of duty. Act 7 of 1848 enacts that the exemption in Act 6 shall not apply to those ports; and, further, that no drawback shall be allowed on the re-export of goods where duty has not been charged.

The improved feeling and steadiness noticed in our last report as prevailing for Manchester Goods has continued. The market was closed on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, in consequence of the Churruck Porja holidays. It re-opened on the 17th with much cheerfulness and animation, and a good deal of business has since been done in staple fabrics, in some instances at advanced rates. Mule Twist is firmer, and Metals are generally looking up.

There is no change to note in the aspect of the Money Market, nor have Government securities undergone any material fluctuation since the date of our last report.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

PROMOTION.—By the decease of Lieut. general T. Pollock, C.B., on the 23rd February, and Major general J. Napier, on the 3rd March, 1848, in Europe, the following promotions, &c. will take place. Lieut. colonels C. D. Dun and H. Dowkes to be lieut. colonels commandant, the former from the 23rd February, and the latter from 3rd March, 1848. 4th regt. N.I.—Major C. Hewatson to be lieut. colonel, Capt. (Bt. Major) E. Roberts to be major, Lieut. (Bt. Captain) J. Stewart to be captain, and Ensign G. P. B. Sherard to be lieutenant, 23rd February, 1848. 4th regt. N.I.—Major E. Haldane to be lieut. colonel, Capt. T. J. Fischer to be major, Lieut. J. E. Palmer to be captain, and Ensign R. C. Babington to be lieutenant 3rd March, 1848. In consequence of the demise of Colonels (Lieut. general) T. Pollock, C.B., and (Major general) J. Napier, the following officers will be entitled to Off reckonings. Lieut. colonels J. H. Winbolt and M. Tweedie to a half-share each, the former from the 24th February, 1848, and the latter from the 4th March, 1848.—*Athenæum*, April 18.

VISIT TO THE NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.—Yesterday, at noon, the Right Honourable the Governor paid a visit of ceremony to His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic. The customary salute was fired, on the arrival of the Governor at Chepauk, and also on his leaving the palace.

INSPECTION.—The Commander in Chief inspected H. M. 25th (K. O. B.) on the island at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. Upon his arrival at the ground, His Excellency was received with the usual salute, and a similar compliment, marked his departure.—*Ibid*.

F. LEVEE.—The Right Hon. the Governor's first levee, pursuant to notification, was yesterday 'helden' in the Banquetting Hall, and was probably the largest assemblage ever witnessed within its walls on a similar occasion. The Commander in Chief, the members of council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, were present, with a full attendance of the members of the services, and a number of native gentlemen. The European gentlemen were presented to his Excellency, then the native officers, and lastly the native gentlemen. The ceremony of reception must have been a most fatiguing one, from the numbers who were present. — *United Service Gazette*, April 14.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1848.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rules, in assimilation with the practice in Bengal, regarding the vacation of appointments by officers in the commissariat department, consequent on regimental promotion; and, also, the date from which superior salary is to be drawn on departmental promotion, whether present for duty, or absent on leave.

1. Officers of the commissariat department vacating an appointment in that line of the service, consequent on promotion, are entitled to draw their staff salary up to the end of the month in which they may be apprized, in the course of dawk, of their removal, or of another officer being appointed to the department in their place.

2. When advanced from a lower to a higher grade they are allowed the superior salary from the date on which the government order, or other communication announcing the promotion, may arrive at the station at which the party concerned may be doing duty.

Officers promoted while absent on leave, commence to draw the allowance of the advanced grade from the date of resuming their duties.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROWN, C. P. to be a mem. of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, v. Cherry, April 20.
FISHER, W. to act as subord. jud. of the zillah of Chittoor dur. abs. of Bell, April 18.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BABINGTON, Ens. R. C. 4th N.I. to be lieut. in succ. to Haldine, prom. fr. March 3.
CADDELL, Lieut. A. T. art. fr. effect. h. brig. to non-effect. h. brig. April 17.
CARPENTER, Lieut. col. T. D. fr. 49th to 1st N.I. April 19.
CHURCH, R. doing duty with 52nd, posted to 47th N.I. as 4th ens. April 18, to rank fr. Dec. 10, 1847.
DOWKER, Sen. Lieut. col. H. to be lieut. col. 4 comt. v. Napier, dec. fr. March 3, posted to 49th N.I. April 19.
DUN, Lieut. col. C. D. to be lieut. col. com. v. Pollock, dec. fr. Feb. 23, posted to 3rd L.I. April 19.
FISCHER, Capt. T. J. 4th N.I. to be maj. in suc. to Haldine, prom. fr. March 3.
HALDINE, Sen. maj. E. fr. 4th N.I. to be lieut. col. in suc. to Dowker, prom. fr. March 3, posted to 4th N.I.
HANKIN, E. L. posted to 24th N.I. as 4th ens. April 18 (not arrived); to rank fr. Dec. 10.
HEWETSON, Sen. maj. C. fr. 49th N.I. to be lieut. col. in suc. to Das, fr. Feb. 23, posted to 49th N.I. April 19.
HOMES, Lieut. G. B. art. fr. 3rd batt. to horse brig. effect.
HOSKASON, Lieut. H. to be qr. mr. and int. to 24th N.I. April 18.
KEIGHTLY, Lieut. F. 24th N.I. to be adj. April 18.
PALMER, Lieut. J. E. 4th N.I. to be capt. in succ. to Haldine, prom. fr. March 3.
PEREIRA, C. L. posted to 50th N.I. as 4th ens. April 18; (not arrived); to rank fr. Dec. 10.
PRINGLE, A. posted to 27th N.I. as 4th ens. April 18; (not arrived) to rank fr. Dec. 10.
ROBERTS, Brev. major E. 49th N.I. to be major, in succ. to Hewetson, prom. fr. Feb. 23.
SHERARD, Ens. G. P. B. 49th N.I. to be Lieut. in succ. to Hewetson, prom. fr. Feb. 23.
SMITH, C. J. posted to 27th N.I. as 3rd ens. April 18; (not arrived) to rank fr. Dec. 14, 1847.
STEWART, Brev. Capt. J. 49th N.I. to be capt. in suc. to Hewetson fr. Feb. 23.
TWEEDIE, Lieut. col. M. to a half share fr. off-reckoning fund fr. March 4, v. Napier, dec.
WILKESON, 2nd Lieut. C. V. eng. has been perm. to resign his appt. of 2nd asst. to the civil engineer, 5th div. and act. 1st asst. fr. date of his embarkation to Europe.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. W. L. G. fr. 4th N.I. to 1st Mad. fus.
WIMBOLT, Lieut. col. J. H. to a half share fr. off-reckoning fund fr. Feb. 24, v. Pollock, dec.

DEATH OF AGENCIES.

DENT, Comet R. C. 1st L.C. fr. April 16 to 30, in ext. to Madras.
BYRNE, Lieut. H. 39th N.I. fr. June 1 to Sept. 1, to Madras.
FISHER, Lieut. T. R. 36th N.I. April 4 to Sept. 30, to pres. on m. c.
JEPSON, Ens. H. J. 41st N.I. March 24 to June 30, in ext. to Vizagapatam, on m. c.
LITTLEHALES, Capt. W. B. 52nd N.I. May 1 to Sept. 30, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.
LODGE, Ens. W. R. 35th N.I. April 7, 1848, to March 31, 1849, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
MCMASTER, Lieut. A. C. 36th N.I. April 4 to July 15, to Waltair and E. coast, on m. c.
MOLESWORTH, Ens. R. F. 5th N.I. fr. April 20 to 30, in ext. to rem. at Madras, on m. c.
PERRELL, Lieut. G. S. 47th N.I. fr. April 6 to May 11, to Masulipatam on m. c.
POOL, Major M. 5th N.I. 30 days from April 26, to Madras.
RYTHENDON, Lieut. A. W. 45th N.I. fr. May 1 to Aug. 31, to Madras.
SIMPSON, Maj. E. J. fr. April 1 to 20 in ext. to enable him to join.
TWEEDIE, Lieut. Col. Com. 43rd N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 11, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
PYRELL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. fr. April 7 to July 2, to sea on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRCH, surg. De B. M.D. app. to 39th N.I. canc. April 17.
JACKSON, assist. surg. relieved fr. doing duty with 2nd Eur. L. I.
LADD, surg. app. to 12th N.I. canc. April 17.
NEWELL, lieut. col. comt. E. G. prom. to have effect fr. March 12, 1847.
SANDYS, lieut. col. comt. G. prom. to have effect fr. Nov. 7, 1847.
WILLIAMS, assist. surg. A. to do duty under the surg. of the genl. hospital at the presidency, April 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIRCH, surg. De B. leave cancelled at his request.
JACKSON, assist. surg. J. M. 5 mo. to sea coast and sea, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COXE, the wife of J. W. s. at Paracowakum, April 16.
GUNTHER, the lady of Capt. W. M. 6th N.I. d. at Ramandroog, April 12.
HARR, the lady of Lieut. W. J. 4th N.I. s. at Ellickpore, April 18.
KING, the wife of G. s. at Bangalore, March 26.
LANGFORD, the wife of M. s. at Madras, April 15.
REMINGTON, the wife of Lieut. W. E. 5th L. C. d. at Janlaah, April 18.

DEATHS.

BAILEY, Peter, at Madras, April 18.
GROUBE, Wm. H. s. of Capt. G. B. 5th L. C. at Janlaah, aged 9 mo. April 25.
WROUGHTON, Annie H. d. of J. C. at Coimbatore, April 12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 16. *Mary Adams*, Lucas, Boston; *James Hull*, Vanstavern, Bombay; *Nankin*, Palmer, Aden.—18. *Paragon*, Boxley, Mauritius.—19. *Conservative*, Tuite, Mauritius; *Ann Falcon*, Bowness, Bordeaux.—20. *Columbus*, Edie, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Mary Adams*.—Rev. Mr. C. P. Heyer, Rev. Mr. C. Little and lady, and Mr. A. P. French.
Per *Paragon*.—Mrs. Boxley and servant.
Per *Conservative*.—H. A. Ebdon, M.D.

DEPARTURES.

April 15. *Lismoyne*, Rouls, Mauritius.—16. *Thetis*, Mainland, London; *Mary Nixon*, MacDonnell, London; *Jane*, Hazlewood, Maulmein.—17. *Nankin*, Palmer, Calcutta.—20. *Conservative*, Tuite, Cuddalore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Thetis*.—Lieuts. J. C. Bartley, and A. V. D. Harris.
Per *Jane*.—Two Miss Passels, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Mannock, Mr. Goulbin, asst. apoth. Mr. and Mrs. James, conductor.

BOMBAY.

RAGHOOJEE BANGRIAH.

We displace some other matter this morning in order to make room for the long and interesting report of the trial of the redoubtable freebooter, Raghoojee Bangriah, which appears in another part of our paper. It will be seen that the offence for which the culprit was arraigned was committed so far back as September, 1844, and consisted in an attack made by his gang on a small party of Police sepoy, eight of whom fell during the affray. The evidence relates that this party, eleven in number, started, on the 14th of September, from a place called Oundha, in the Poonah Zillah, with orders to proceed to Bheemashunker, and pursue the Bund-wallahs, who had made their appearance at that place, and attacked the ryots, with the view of seizing money and provisions. Besides the eleven sepoy, there were a couple of guides, and a boy, the son of one of the party. On arriving at their destination, they obtained information—but from whom is not stated—that the marauders of whom they were in quest had taken their departure from the neighbourhood, and gone down the ghats into the Concan. They then decided on returning to Oundha, and commenced their march accordingly. After traversing about six miles of ground, they came to the jungle of Ranmulla, where there was a stream to cross, and the weather being wet and cloudy, they proceeded cautiously along. Not long after fording the river, one of their number, who had stepped aside, gave an alarm; and proof was soon afforded that they had got amongst a band of depredators, more numerous and formidable than the gang they had expected to meet at Bheemashunker. It appears the robbers were some ninety in number, and armed with swords and shields, bows and arrows, spears, matchlocks, sticks, slings for throwing stones, &c. They had also horns, which were blown as signals when needful. On meeting them, the sepoy were told to lay down their arms, which they refused to do, but, on endeavouring to fire their muskets, found they would not go off. Whether this was owing to the rain, or to some foul play or other, it is difficult to say. The robbers took advantage of the circumstance, and fiercely assailed their opponents, eight of whom speedily bit the dust. Raghoojee Bhangriah, with his sword and shield, and a cloth about his head, seems to have been foremost in the fray; and one of the witnesses describes him as having aimed a blow at him, which, on his leaping aside to avoid it, descended and cut off the hand of another man. Of the three sepoy who escaped, one was spared because of the presence of the little boy his son, whose helpless state the marauders seem to have commiserated. Another heard the order given that he should be deprived of his nose, ears, and hands; but this mutilation was countermanded in consequence of his being the friend of the above favoured individual. On their departure, about four hours after the commencement of this conflict, the leader said to him: "Tell your sahib my name is Raghoojee Bangriah. I have five hundred men at my call. It is of no use sending poor native troops against me. Let Europeans come, and if I am a true Bangriah, I will hang their heads and hats to the trees in the jungle!" Raghoojee appears to have been at this time a mere youth: he was short, thin, of dark complexion, and seemingly about 22 years of age. On the termination of the conflict, the robbers cut the throats of the eight men who had fallen, and threw their bodies into the river.

The witnesses on the trial clearly identified Raghoojee, though at the lapse of upwards of three years and a-half; and their evidence as to the circumstances of the outrage tallied in all material respects; so that there could be no doubt of the guilt of the prisoner. His defence was, that he was not present on the occasion of the fight in September, 1844, and that the witnesses were induced by animosity to swear so positively against him. We are informed that he would have engaged some one to conduct his case from the commencement, had it not been for the reluctance exhibited by the vakeels of the court to defend a criminal against whom a prosecution had been instituted by Government. The Parson called in at his request towards the conclusion of the trial, and who declined to act without making sure of his fee, had, it appears, no authority to practise as vakeel, but was in the habit of defending prisoners in the "court below." Raghoojee has been condemned to death; and the result of the proceedings has given great joy to the natives; but his sentence will, of course, have to be confirmed by the Sudder Court and by Government before the last penalty of the law is inflicted upon him. Our reporter tells us that there are several members of Raghoojee's gang in Tannah jail—some under sentence, and some waiting to be tried—together with the patell of a village, who gave Lieutenant Gell the information of Raghoojee's pilgrimage to Punderpore, and who is to be tried on a charge of having for some time connived at the acts of the outlaws.

The story current among the natives as to the causes which in-

duced Raghoojee to take to "the road"—or, more correctly, the jungle—is curious enough to deserve mention. The freebooter's father was a village functionary, and having engaged in some evil practices, a man named Amrutrao interfered and got him punished. Raghoojee likewise committed a robbery, and, at the instance of the same Amrutrao, was captured and incarcerated. Bolder than his sire, however, he succeeded in effecting his escape, and roamed the country for his living. Amrutrao, who had succeeded the elder Bangriah as Jemadar, reported him to the authorities as a more than ordinarily dangerous character, and obtained special powers for his capture. Thus armed, he is alleged to have gone to Raghoojee's mother, and to have used violence towards her, in order to extort information as to the "whereabouts" of her son. Hearing of the outrage, the young robber swore a deep oath of vengeance; and, not long afterwards, some of his gang fell upon Amrutrao and cut him to pieces! This happened about two years ago; and several of the parties concerned were, we understand, convicted and hanged for the offence. But the most curious part of the story is to come. The vow which Raghoojee had "registered in Heaven," and the fulfilment of which was to be contingent upon the death of his enemy, was that he would perform a pilgrimage to Punderpore, and there "shave off his beard." Circumstances delayed the performance of this duty, and it was not until the time when Mr. Gell set out in pursuit of him that he could get an opportunity of carrying his intention into effect. The result is well known. The pilgrimage was fatal to Raghoojee. But the natives say that his fall was brought about entirely by an unfortunate event—the death of Dewjee Mahar, whose name is mentioned in our report, and who, it is averred, was his astrologer, and in the habit of foretelling the events of his career, and warning him against any danger that clouded his prospects! This man is believed to have fallen in some affray subsequent to the disturbance of 1844, and many persons do not hesitate to declare that had he lived, the famous freebooter of the Mahratta country would still have borne a "charmed life," and been able to defy alike the valour and the sagacity of his enemies.

We do not, of course, vouch for the accuracy of all this. We "tell the tale as 'twas told to us;"—and a native was the chronicler.

Since writing the above, we have been supplied with the annexed statement, affording some further and more authentic particulars connected with the murder of Amrutrao, and other passages in the career of Raghoojee Bangriah.

Memorandum.—Padoo Nirmal and Bhavoo Keng were both convicted of murdering Amrutrao, Jemadar of the Ghant police, in the Koncan Zilla, before Mr. Tarrant, late acting judge of Tannah, who tried them in the capacity of special commissioner, under an authority from Government. They were hanged about two years ago at Dolekham, in the northern Koncan, just at the same spot where Amrutrao was murdered. The murderers were associates of Raghoojee, who commissioned them to commit the crime, because he apprehended Raghoojee with 63 other men, for having committed a gang robbery in the Koncan Zilla. Raghoojee, on this occasion, was placed in a chowkee of the village of Rajooras, with hand fetters connecting two prisoners together. He and the other prisoner connected with him made their escape and fled; but that prisoner was shortly afterwards apprehended. It is said that Amrutrao Harree, in order to discover the articles stolen by Raghoojee, went to his house and insulted and ill-treated his mother. This increased the recklessness of Raghoojee, who afterwards determined to shed the blood of Amrutrao. Raghoojee's father, in consequence of the exertions of Amrutrao, had been transported as a felon for life, for certain atrocious deeds he was convicted of having perpetrated. Two of the associates of Raghoojee, in the case of murder at Ranmulla, have been apprehended, and tried before Mr. Warden and Mr. Brown, who held commissions from Government on two different occasions to try those prisoners. They were both accordingly tried, convicted, and hanged, in 1845 and 1847 respectively. The first prisoner confessed, in the course of his trial, that he was Raghoojee's associate, and that Raghoojee was his leader, and slew four or five men with his own hands. Both these men have been executed at Poona, and several others have been at different times apprehended, of whom a few were hanged, and others transported, and imprisoned for life, and for certain terms of years, as the nature of their offences warranted.

Raghoojee had, about two years ago, written two letters to Government, and to Mr. Keays, the session judge of Tannah, stating that if his father's situation, which had been given to Amrutrao, were conferred on him, by discharging that person from his office, he would be able to suppress the Bund.

Dewjee Mahar was shot by the police sepoy of the police corps in the Poonah district.—*Telegraph and Courier*, April 17.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

We have not yet had the good fortune to receive the last number of the *Calcutta Review*, which contains, we observe, an article on Calcutta commercial morality, which appears with peculiar propriety at the present time, when so small a measure of the commodity referred to can be produced even as a sample in the market. The reviewer clearly states the manner in which visionary firms come into existence, and how men of straw gain credit with the money-lender. The gentlemen adventurers who go in quest of a profession, and require to raise ready cash to begin the world with, seem not to give themselves the slightest concern how it shall ever be repaid by them; if they can find men foolish enough to give a security, or make a first advance, then all is right for many a day to come. Bills are drawn to meet bills—goods are made to represent ten times their value—and there seems really nothing substantial about the whole concern but the villany and extravagance of those who share in it. The grand object of the ambition of the swindlers appears a singular one: for a few years to keep a racing stud, expensive carriages, and make a figure in colonial society, seem the terms on which they are willing to sell themselves, and earn a reputation of which Newgate would not envy them. To attain riches, honours, and eminent position, great crimes are committed and hazards incurred. We had not supposed that the chance of a some half-score years of celebrity in the commercial capital of Bengal would have been temptation enough for almost any man to have suffered himself to be enrolled in the list of contemptible swindlers who have cheated others for the most pitiful ends, in the full assurance that they would themselves be cheated of the very ends they had in view. The Union Bank plunderers and their confederates were playing against such fearful odds that nothing short of a miracle could have saved them in the long run from exposure. One of the earliest proceedings on the part of the partners of a Calcutta firm trading on nothing; has been, it seems, to obtain a splendid mansion and an extravagant establishment of carriages, horses, servants, and furniture, and to indulge in personal or domestic expenses scarcely justifiable in men of ordinary fortune. The whole of what were the retinues, and might have been converted into the profits or capital of the concern, were thus given to the winds at once, and the household calls supplied by fresh acts of fraud and dishonesty. But even this variety of recklessness, by which a low-bred personal vanity for a time was soothed, was not sufficient. The carelessness and extravagance with which Indigo establishments were managed, was sufficient to have brought ruin on the wealthiest capitalists. There seems to have been no desire to restrict themselves to the smallest possible amount of roguery—no wish expressed to avoid taxing the purse of their creditors more extensively than was essential. There was not attempt at management, either without or within doors: if the masters swindled and squandered, so did their men. Managers of indigo factories occasionally hoarded or spent many times the amount of their nominal incomes. To give the original accommodation a chance of fructifying by thrift or management, seems never to have been thought of. To try to pay up the capital that had been originally advanced, and then realise the fruits of industry for future use, was out of the question. The first thing was to make a dash—let those care about the means who came hindmost. While the prevailing villany, and general destitution of principle, and disregard of character and appearance, through which alone such things as these could have come to pass, astonish us, we must confess ourselves almost equally amazed at the monstrous gullibility by which vulgar and dishonest spendthrifts came to be provided with the means of indulgence. A very small amount of information ought to have been sufficient to satisfy any one that the personal expenses indulged in by the commercial fashionables of Calcutta could not be supplied by the honestly-reaped fruits of commerce,—that no honest man could have lived as many of them appear to have done,—and that the style they aspired to must have been as much beyond their means as it was uncalled for by their position. If the members of the bank, rapacious houses, who prided themselves on being "the most dashing" men in Calcutta society, could live on the returns of their transactions, those who with transactions equally extensive and profitable, and a very different style of ambition, pumped the ozen heater of their way without attempting to ape their betters, must have realised fortunes in a marvellously short period of time. But this was notoriously not the case; and the conclusion flowing from the fact was inevitable—that the "dash" was cut at other men's expense. The impudence and the extent of these transactions is perhaps the most marvellous of the whole. The climax of both was the issuing of half a million of post-bills after it was known that the Union Bank was ruined, and those for whose sake the bills were issued ought to have been in the bankrupt list: it must, at the time, have been foreseen that by this stupendous swindle the evil day could not be postponed

for eighteen months under the most suspicious circumstances, and that for this much of a reprieve—this much of an extension of indulgence—hundreds of the confiding, who had already been systematically plundered, must be literally reduced to beggary. The reviewer seems chiefly to deal with those who have actually shared in the frauds referred to; but for every actual participant in crime there must have been some half-dozen who knew of what was in hand, and yet gave no warning—afforded no evidence of the antipathy which every honest man ought to have felt towards the dishonest. The wonderful amount of blindness and forbearance shewn the rogues, so long as they remained unbranded—though, assuredly, not unsuspected or undetected, is even a worse symptom of the state of public morals in the commercial capital than the number of downright swindlers proved to exist in it. Had the fashionable scoundrels been shunned so soon as they became suspected, the object of becoming scoundrels would have been frustrated, seeing this was the certain method of making them unfashionable. As places in society are assigned by its heads, it appears to us that on all such things as these a large amount of responsibility devolves on our rulers: the frequent and severe scrutiny of a Government-house invitation-list would accomplish an incredible amount of good—where "moving in the best society" coarsens on the worthless so much power in doing mischief. Even in the lesser presidencies, how often does one meet at Government-house with women who might feel gratified by being suffered to hide their shame in the penitentiary—men for whom the house of correction were a more fitting place than where they are found to be received with acceptance!—*Times*, April 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.
LOCAL.

COMMODORE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.—Captain T. G. Carleton, I. N., has been appointed commodore in the Persian Gulf, under Captain Hawkins, and will proceed shortly in the sloop *Epiphron*, to take up his command. The *Epiphron* returns, we believe, immediately to Bombay with Commodore Hawkins, and it is expected she will bring down with her a large quantity of the Nimroud Marbles, collected at Bussora, for transmission home to the British Museum. Those sent to England by the *Janna* were a portion of the same collection, and were brought to Bombay by the *Epiphron* in February last.—*Times*, April 22.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENSIONS.—The *Gazette* of Thursday announces the appointment of S. V. W. Hart, of the 2nd Grenadiers, as superintendent of pensions and family payments, in room of the late Major Rowley.—Captain H. Barr carrying on the duties of the office till Captain Hart's arrival; and that of Lieutenant E. D. Marston, 25th N.I., to be barrack-master, vice Captain Parr, who has succeeded Major Willoughby in the Fort-Adjutancy. Lieut. Gell, we believe, succeeds Lieut. Marston as superintendent of police at Kurrachee; and Lieut. Walker, of the Marine battalion, takes the place of Lieut. Gell as Adjutant of the Ghaut Locals. The same *Gazette* also announces a change in the designation of the Ghaut Light Infantry, which is hereafter to be called by the more appropriate name of the "Ghaut Local Infantry."—*Ibid*.

RETIREMENT OF COL. HAGART.—A vacancy has just occurred in the adjutant-generalship of the Bombay army by the retirement from the service of Lieutenant-colonel Charles Hagart, which is to take effect from the 1st May next. As a matter of course, we presume, Lieutenant-colonel Hancock, deputy adjutant-general, will succeed Colonel Hagart, Major T. Donnan taking Colonel Hancock's place as deputy, in which situation he has been acting since the departure of Colonel Hagart, on sick leave, to the Neigherries.—*Ibid*.

SCINDS SALT.—We have just received some very beautiful specimens of this mineral in a form we were not prepared for. One of them is a cubiform crystal nearly two inches each way almost as transparent as glass, affording a beautiful play of colours by refraction. Another is a snow-white stalactite, purer than Paris marble, without any lustre whatever; the third, an elegantly carved dish, exactly like highly crystallised marble or alabaster. They are all singularly beautiful, and the donors of them has our most grateful thanks for the contribution.—*Ibid*, April 26.

DR. WOOLMAN.—We observe Assistant-Surgeon Woolman, of the Bombay service, gazetted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras. This gentleman's history in connection with the service is so singular, that we hope we may be permitted to allude to it without any material breach of the rule which forbids the journalist from meddling with the affairs of private life. Dr. Woolman left England for India in February 1844. On his way out, overland, he was distressed from his intense

tips of proceeding direct to Bombay, by the offer of an appointment in a passenger ship on its way from Suez to India. He was in part induced to accept of this by the delay it allowed him in Egypt, so as to enable him to visit Thebes. Thither he proceeded in April, in company with Mr. R. Gordon, Artillery Cadet, who was cut off by small-pox on the Nile. On his way down Mr. Woosnam was detained at Aden, where sickness was prevalent, and there was a deficiency of medical men. He arrived at Bombay on board the *Julius Caesar* in June, in charge of sepoy's suffering from Aden boils, and through his means was government induced to make such arrangements as to exempt sick sepoy's from the suffering to which until then they had occasionally been exposed on landing. He was some ten months in Bombay, during which time he had the good fortune almost always to hold some acting staff appointment or another. In July, 1841, Sir H. Pottinger arrived here on his way to China, and desired to have a medical man assigned to him: the party intended was not at the presidency, and Mr. Woosnam was sent in his stead. He was a man of good talents, excellent acquirements and much skill in his profession; and his good sense, good temper, and agreeable manners, were considered to qualify him well for the task assigned to him. Not long after his arrival in China he was advanced to the post of Private Secretary, and so well performed his duties in this position that Sir Henry Pottinger secured the continuance of his assistance on his return to England in 1844, whither Mr. Woosnam accompanied him with the view of arranging and closing the vast mass of documents which the plenipotentiary was unable to have perfected in China. He accompanied Sir H. Pottinger from England to the Cape, where he filled his former office, and is now private secretary to the Governor at Madras. We may, we think, congratulate our Madras friends in having in Dr. Woosnam so accessible and pleasant a means of access to their ruler—and a man as likely to use the knowledge and influence he possesses for praiseworthy ends as need be desired.—*Ibid.*

EXAMINATION AT THE ELPHINSTONE INSTITUTION.—The examination of the pupils of the Elphinstone Institution was held yesterday in the committee room of the institution at a quarter past eleven o'clock. A considerable number of gentlemen were present to witness the presentation of prizes. Sir Erskine Perry, Knight, occupied the chair. Mr. Harkness proceeded to read the report. It embodied numerous items of interest, but we regret our not being able to furnish our readers with even an outline of it, there being no accommodation prepared for the reporters. The report on the whole was a very favourable one. The students were very highly spoken of. There are at present in the institution about eight hundred and fifty-nine pupils, all very promising young men and youths. Mr. Harkness, on concluding his report, called each boy in his turn to receive his prize, which was presented by Sir Erskine Perry. About seventy students received books as rewards for proficiency in different studies in the English and vernacular languages. The prizes being distributed, Sir Erskine Perry rose and addressed the gentlemen present at some length, and concluded by addressing the young men who had received the rewards, on the beneficial results which accrue from an early and close application to learning.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF A NEW GOVERNOR.—The H. C. steam frigate *Servant*, Commander Lowe, having on board the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falkland, lady, and suite, anchored in the harbour shortly before midnight of the 27th, having left Aden at half-past nine o'clock on the night of the 19th. Shortly after her arrival, Sir E. Perry, Sir B. Oliver, Capt. French, and some other gentlemen, went on board to pay their respects to the new governor, who wisely preferred remaining on board to landing at such an hour with a strong adverse tide. His lordship and family landed at seven yesterday morning under the customary salute from H. M. S. *Vernon* and the battery: he considerably declined the attendance of troops, and all military parades was dispensed with—an agreeable relief in this roasting weather. Lord Falkland proceeded immediately to Parell, where every thing was in readiness for his reception. He will be at home in and assume the reins of authority on Monday. We are sorry to learn that he has been suffering considerably on his voyage, and that a large abscess on his chest required to be opened on the voyage. He was rarely able to quit his cabin. His lordship is accompanied by the Hon. Col. Ashburham, and Captain Carey, R. N.—as military and private secretary respectively.—*Times*, April 29.

DR. MCKENZIE.—Dr. McKenzie, we believe, proceeds to England ten or twelve days hence as physician in attendance on Mr. Clerk.—*Ibid.*

ROYAL SALUTE.—A royal salute was fired yesterday at noon from the battery in honour of the birth of another prince to our illustrious Sovereign on the 18th March inst. The salute

compliment is to be paid to the auspicious event at all the military stations under this presidency.—*Ibid.*

EMBANKMENT.—We mentioned in a former issue that leave had been granted by Government to have an embankment run from the Cooperage to Colaba, with a view of reclaiming some four or five acres of ground, already nearly filled up with sand from the sea. It is not at present intended to bring up this to the level of the esplanade—a wide bank of about thirty feet of sand behind the stone wall facing the sea, will, it is supposed, be sufficient, while the street sweepings are being thrown in next to the Colaba shore to obtain a turf-bearing soil. These seem skilful and judicious arrangements: the manure mixed with the sand, and moistened by an abundant supply of fine fresh water close by, will speedily give a smooth grassy sward, such as we have very few examples of. The smell, which at present is annoying, will cease to be perceptible when the rains begin: and that which used to be putrifying in the sun, or tossed backwards and forwards by the tide a perennial nuisance, will become the means of extending the esplanade, enabling the wood-yard to be extended, and the vellard to be widened, without trouble, to any extent that may be desired.—*Times*, May 1.

MOFUSSIL.

AMHERSTAD.—*The Mission.*—The Rev. G. H. Pieritz, formerly missionary to the Jews at Jerusalem, but now in connexion with the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, arrived here with Mrs. Pieritz on March 25th, from England, with the view to join that society's mission at Ahmedabad.—*Church Missionary Record*.

BRISBANE. April 17.—*Dr. Tawse*—Superintending-surgeon Tawse left this station last evening to take up his appointment at the Presidency as Inspector-General of Hospitals and third member of the Medical Board. He was much esteemed, and leaves us with much regret for his loss. We are to have Surgeon Montgomery, I understand, as his successor.

Gen. Barr.—Major-General Barr, I hear, proceeds shortly to the Ram Ghaut, accompanied by his staff, to enjoy the cool breezes from seaward.

The Late Rajah of Sattara's Affairs.—Mr. Hart, of the civil service, I have been informed, proceeds on a commission to investigate into the affairs of his late highness of Sattara.

The Weather.—We had some light rain last evening, preceded by much thunder and lightning. We looked for heavy showers through the night, but all stormy indications passed off, and we are nearly grilled with the heat, and not a few troubled with a certain cutaneous affection called the "prickly heat."—*Times*, April 22.

KALABAGH.—*Coal.*—We have been favoured by a correspondent to whom, in such matters, we are under the deepest obligations, with some specimens of coal from the Upper Indus, near Kalabagh. It differs very materially from most of what we have seen from seams in India. It retains its woody structure, but bears a very close resemblance to some of the less perfect specimens of jet from near Whitby in Yorkshire. It is hard, heavy, and lustrous; breaks with an imperfect conchoidal fracture, seems to have considerable toughness, and might, we should imagine, be easily cut into ornaments and polished. Its remoteness from any place of consumption, and the extreme cheapness of fire-wood on the Indus, will, we should imagine, make it of little value as fuel, however abundant it may be on the banks of the river. It burns freely, and gives out a very large quantity of heat. Along with it specimens of iron pyrites, in which it abounds, have reached us. The mineral is common amongst most kinds of coal, and greatly deteriorates their quality. It is of no sort of value by itself. It is often mistaken for a copper ore, to which externally it bears a strong resemblance.—*Ibid.*, April 26.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, H. E. attained rank of 4th class, fr. Mar. 12.
BELL, W. W. col. of Dharwar, to proc. into his dist. on deputation fr. Apr. 5.
BUTTINGTON, A. to be dept. coll. of continental customs and excise fr. Apr. 15.
BLANE, D. A. to conduct duties of rev. comm. southern div. dur. abs. of E. H. Townsend, Apr. 25.
BOYD, F. attained rank of 5th class fr. Dec. 11.
COURTNEY, W. del. over ch. of Poona collect. to Davidson, on Apr. 13.
DAVIDSON, D. attained rank of 3rd class fr. Sep. 23, 1847, rec. ch. of Poona collect. fr. Courtney, on Apr. 13.
DE VITER, J. S. D. attained rank of 4th class fr. Mar. 12.
EDDIS, B. H. attained rank of 8th class fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
ESKIN, G. J. attained rank of 4th class fr. March 12.
FAWCETT, E. G. to rem. in distr. on deputation until close of season, April 17.

GLYN, R. E. to be 3rd assist. to col. and mag. of Kaira, April 13; passed exam. in Maharashtra, April 15.
 HADY, R. attained rank of 5th class fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 HADY, W. attained rank of 3rd class fr. Sept. 23, 1847.
 INVERARITY, G. attained rank of 4th class, fr. March 12.
 JENKINS, E. L. attained rank of 3rd class, fr. Sept. 23, 1847.
 LARSEN, M. asst. ch. of his appt. of acting register of the Sadler Dewance and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, April 14.
 MANSON, H. attained rank of 5th class, fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 MORGAN, J. R. attained rank of 3rd class, fr. Feb. 23, 1847.
 NEWTON, H. attained rank of 5th class, fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 TUCKER, L. H. B. attained rank of 5th class, fr. Dec. 11, 1847.
 WINCHESTER, Asst. surg. perm. to res. his appt. of civil surg. at Tara, and his services are pl. at the disp. of the C.-in-C. April 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BREAST, A. F. 1 mo. fr. May 6.
 HARRISON, C. M. to Mahabulchur and Poona, April 11.
 HENSON, W. J. 10 days to Malcom Fort; 1 mo. in ext.
 KEAYS, B. 1 mo. fr. March 28, to Mahabulchur.
 PRINGLE, R. H. 18 days fr. April 8.
 TOWNSEND, E. H. revenue comm. southern div. 3 mo. to Egypt.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYS, Rev. M. J. to be chapl. of Boaj, April 14.
 SCHWAB, Rev. W. H. to be chapl. of Rajkote, April 14.
 TRENWITT, Rev. E. C. chapl. at Ahmednagar, to visit Kaira six times in the year, instead of the chapl. at Baroda, and Harolo twice in the year, April 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JERVIS, Rev. J. J. W. 1 mo. fr. May 1.
 SCHWAB, Rev. W. H. 1 mo. fr. April 12.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILEY, Capt. B. art. retd. to duty, April 9.
 BATTISCOMBE, 2nd Lieut. to act as adj. and gr. m. art. in N. div. of the army dur. abs. of Douglas on leave, April 26.
 BERNERS, Major, will revert to the position of sub-assist. comm. genl. and repair to the Presidency till further orders.
 BLUNT, Lieut. A. art. to perform veb. duties of 3rd troop H. A. dur. abs. of Macdonald on leave.
 BRINT, Cornet, R. R. W. 2nd L. C. to be Lieut. fr. April 13, in suc. to Rowley, dec.
 BROWNE, Maj. J. D. to be lieut. col. v. Robertson, prom. fr. Feb. 28, to take rank, v. Capon, prom. fr. Feb. 26, posted to 28th N.I. April 26.
 BRYAN, Ens. C. V. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 28, in succ. to Bulkeley, prom.
 BULKLEY, Maj. R. to be lieut. col. v. Robertson, prom. fr. Feb. 28; posted to 2nd grens. April 26.
 CAPON, Brev. col. D. to be col. v. Cleland, dec. fr. Feb. 26; posted to 2nd L.I. v. Aitchison, dec. April 24.
 CHAMBLAIN, Ens. C. F. 26th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Apr. 24.
 DORRIS, Ens. J. R. P. posted to 10th N.I. March 31.
 FARQUHARSON, Cornet J. C. 2nd L.C. doing duty with horse brig, at Poona, to proc. and join his corps, April 18.
 FARRELL, Lieut. col. E. F. fr. 29th to 18th N.I. April 26.
 FORBES, Brev. capt. J. G. 23rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 28, in succ. to Scott, prom.; to rank fr. Feb. 21, in succ. to Scott, prom.
 FRASER, Capt. T. G. 29th N.I. to be an asst. for com. gen. to assume ch. of the com. dep. in Seinde, April 24.
 GILL, Lieut. J. S. to be lieut. of police of Seinde, April 26.
 HAGART, Lieut. col. C. 1st Eur. mgt. to retire fr. the service, on pens. of rank, fr. May 1.
 HART, Capt. S. V. W. 2nd gren. to be superint. of pensions and family payments, v. Rowley, dec.
 HART, Lieut. and brev. capt. eng. is app. as a temp. arrang. adj. and asst. to the chief eng. without prejudice to his present app. as dockyard keeper.
 HATHWAY, Lieut. 11th N.I. to act as adj. to 2nd Beloochee batt. dur. abs. of Grant, April 24.
 HENDERSON, Ens. E. 23rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 26, in succ. to Scott, prom.; to rank fr. Feb. 21, in succ. to Scott, prom.
 HOBSON, Brev. maj. H. H. 28th N.I. to be maj. fr. Feb. 28, in succ. to Bulkeley, prom.
 HOGG, Ens. G. T. to do duty with 1st Eur. fus. to join, April 24.
 HUME, Brev. maj. J. G. 10th N.I. to be major, fr. Feb. 28, in succ. to Browne, prom. to rank fr. Feb. 26, in succ. to Browne, prom.
 JACOB, Major G. Le G. resum. ch. of off. of pol. supt. of Sawant Warree, on April 11.
 JAMES, Lieut. C. M. W. 6th N.I. to be a.d.-c. to Brig. James, comdg. N. div. of the army, April 1.
 JAMES, Ens. H. H. 10th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Feb. 28, in succ. to Browne, prom. to rank fr. Feb. 26, in succ. to Browne, prom.
 KEIR, 1st Lieut. J. T. art. to rec. vet. ch. of homes of No. 5, lt. field battery, fr. date of Capt. Wormald's dept. in Camp Bhool.
 LE MESSURIER, Lieut. col. G. P. 11th N.I. returned to duty.

LODWICK, Lieut. H. 10th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 28, in succ. to Browne, prom.; to rank fr. Feb. 28, in succ. to Browne, prom.
 MACLACHLAN, 2nd Lieut. art. passed collog. exam. April 15.
 MACLEOD, Lieut. W. E. 20th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 28, in succ. to Bulkeley, prom.
 MARSTON, Lieut. E. D. 25th N.I. to be barrack master at Bombay.
 MEREWETHER, Lieut. W. L. to act as adj. to 2nd Scinde irr. horse dur. abs. of Collier, April 24.
 OLDFIELD, Lieut. F. J. 3rd L.C. to act as int. to that regt. dur. abs. of Buckle, on leave.
 OUTRAM, Brev. Lieut. col. 23rd N.I. to be maj. fr. Feb. 28, in succ. to Scott, prom.; to rank fr. Feb. 21, in succ. to Scott, prom.
 OVANS, Col. C. posted to 19th N.I. v. Cleland, dec. April 24.
 PAUA, Ens. A. G. posted to 23rd N.I. L.I. Mar. 31; to join, Apr. 20.
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. col. W. D. to be col. v. Aitchison, dec. fr. Feb. 28; to remain unattached, April 24.
 ROBINSON, Ens. H. L. posted to 28th N.I. March 31; to prom. and join his corps, April 26.
 ROTTON, Ens. F. 29th N.I. passed vernac. exam. April 24.
 SANFORD, Lieut. H. R. services pl. at disp. of the Resident of Sattara, as a temp. measure, April 19.
 SCOTT, Major J. to be lieut. col. v. Capon, prom. Feb. 26; to take rank, v. Corrells, dec. fr. Feb. 21; posted to 27th N.I. April 26.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. E. H. 2nd L.C. to be capt. fr. April 13, in succ. to Rowley, dec.
 SIMSON, Lieut. J. D. 6th N.I. ret. to duty, April 1.
 SYMONS, Lieut. to asst. as gr. mr. and interp. to 5th N.I. dur. abs. of Oliver, April 15.
 TREVELYAN, Brev. maj. W. 2nd L.C. to be maj. fr. April 13, in succ. to Rowley, dec.
 WALKER, Lieut. C. W. gr. mr. of the marine batt. to be adj. of the Ghaut local inf. April 26.
 WILLIAMS, Ens. R. T. to do duty with 24th N.I. and to join.
 WYLLIE, Lieut. col. W. G. B. fr. 2nd grens. to 29th N.I. April 26.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

CROWE, T. C. April 9. PITTMAN, R. April 9.
 HEATHORN, L. April 9.

INFANTRY.

BUCHANAN, W. April 1. SMITH, J. A. April 9.
 HAWKIN, S. K. April 9. WILLIAMS, R. F. April 9.
 HOGG, G. F. April 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALCOCK, Capt. A. J. 5th N.I. to Europe on furl. for 3 years, on m. c.
 BOLTON, Lieut. W. M. S. 2nd grens. 1 mo. fr. May 1, to Bombay.
 BOURGILLON, Lieut. O. 25th N.I. fr. May 1 to June 30, to Bombay.
 BROWN, Capt. S. W. 26th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 CAMERON, Lieut. W. art. to Apr. 25 in ext. to rem. at Bombay.
 CLARKSON, Capt. G. 12th N.I. to Europe on furl. for three years, on m. c.
 CURTIS, Capt. W. F. 1st L. C. fr. Mar. 31 to Apr. 30, in ext. to remain at Bombay.
 GERR, Surg. to rec. med. ch. of art. at Ahmednagar dur. abs. of Montgomery, on leave.
 GODFREY, Capt. 17th N.I. to Europe, on furl. for three years, on m. c.
 GRAVIER, Ens. C. J. 17th N.I. Apr. 1 to May 15, to Bombay for exam. in Hindustani.
 HORWOOD, Capt. W. S. 14th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 LANGTON, Lieut. A. 17th N.I. Apr. 1 to 15, to Neillgherry on m. c.
 LECKIE, Capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. fr. May 1 to 31 to pres.
 LEITH, Capt. R. W. B. to Europe, on furl. for three years on m. c.
 LAUD, Lieut. A. P. 27th N.I. 1 mo. from April 1, to sea coast, on m. c.
 PARNBY, Capt. H. W. 26th N.I. unexpired portion of leave cancelled fr. Apr. 9.
 SCOTT, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 3, to Bombay, on m. c.
 SHORTT, Ens. J. A. G. G. 7th N.I. fr. May 1 to 31, to Bombay.
 SYMONS, Lieut. C. J. 5th N.I. fr. April 20 to May 31, to Bombay.
 WINDICOMBE, Brev. W. 7th N.I. April 12 to 30th, to Bombay, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNE, Asst. surg. to relieve Surg. Gray fr. duties of civ. Surg. at Poona, April 14.
 BARNARDISTON, Asst. surg. to be placed next for service in the Indian army, April 25.
 BARNARDISTON, Asst. surg. G. E. to Poona in med. ch. of the 1st of sappers and miners, and to return to Bombay on completion of that duty, April 13.
 DAVEY, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Cahill.

KEITH, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. April 15, 1848.
 LARKINS, Asst. surg., assist. mgg. of Broach, qual. for trans. of pub. business, in the Guzerat language, April 26.
 LAWES, Asst. surg. to remain at Rheolia, and rec. med. ch. of detach. 20th N.I.
 LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of nat. mil. gen. hosp. at Aden, fr. Davey, April 15.
 MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. J. M. pl. under supp. surg. pres. div. for gen. duty, April 15, to proc. to Scinde, for gen. duty, under orders of supt. surg. Scinde Force, April 26.
 MEADE, Asst. surg. C. C. to rec. med. ch. of 1st camp. 4th batt. art. fr. surg. Malcolmson, April 12.
 MONTGOMERY, Surg. A. to be supt. surg. fr. April 15, 1848, posted to S. div. of the Deccan, April 14.
 PIRIE, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. April 18.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. J. G. services pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of the Indian navy, April 25.
 TAWSE, Sup. surg. A. to be insp. gen. of hosp. fr. April 15, 1848.
 WRIGHT, Sup. surg. R. insp. gen. of hosp. to be surg. gen. fr. April 15, 1848.
 WINCHESTER, Asst. surg. pres. to res. appt. of civ. surg. at Tan-nah, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. April 14.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE GRAVE.
 REGISTERED.

MACKENZIE, J. M. M.D. April 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FEART, Surg. J. H. 2mo. fr. March 25, to Mahabulshwur.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ADAMS, Mid. to be surgeon of the *Hastings*.
 BERTON, Lieut. C. H. ret. to duty on April 9.
 CARLESS, Capt. F. G. to be commodore in the Russian Gulf, v. Hawkins.
 CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. W. 1 mo. to pres.
 FENNELLY, Mid. W. M. to be lieut. to rank fr. Sept. 13.
 PEPPER, Capt. to be act. Indian naval store-keeper, fr. May 1, v. Robinson.
 STROGAN, Mid. W. pl. on list of mates, to be store acct. of the *Elphinstone*, fr. April 12.
 BOW, Mate W. J. to be Lieut. fr. Feb. 8, v. Hunt.
 WINDUS, Mid. A. T. ret. to duty on April 9.

DOMESTIC.

BAUGH, the wife of Lieut. C. R. 20th N.I. d. at Sukkar, April 11.
 BIRDWOOD, Mrs. d. at Aden, April 13.
 BRICE, the wife of A. C. s. at Cochin, April 15.
 BROWN, the wife of Wm. s. at Byculla, April 13.
 GOODWIN, the lady of Lieut. R. T. s. at Sholapore, April 1.
 HOWELL, the wife of J. W. s. at Bombay, April 27.
 MAJOR, the wife of J. d. at Surat, April 19.
 MANNING, the lady of F. civ. surg. d. at Ahmednagar, April 10.
 SEART, the wife of E. M. c.s. d. at Nasick, April 21.
 THOMPSON, the lady of G. W. d. at Bombay, April 20.

MARRIAGES.

BREMER, Donald, to Maria Louise, d. of the late G. R. Rodd, at Bombay, April 29.
 SPEN, Alexander, M.D. surg. 26th N.I. to Mary Margaret, d. of Wm. West, at Bombay, April 20.
 GORDON, Lieut. James H. H.M.'s 86th, to Jane M. d. of Maj. C. D. Blair, c.s. 10th Bengal L.C. at Dymally, April 18.
 FERRIS, Robert K. c.s. to Mary Jane, d. of Lieut. col. G. Moore, mil. and gen. at Bombay, April 15.
 WHITSTONE, Lieut. R. W. 2nd Eng. L.I. to Amelia M. relict of Rev. capt. Hibbert, at Ahmednagar, April 18.
 WILSON, Joseph, to Mrs. Louise Portlock, at Bombay, April 10.

DEATHS.

FENTON, Mrs. E. at sea, aged 17, April 12.
 FENTON, Ellen, d. of Mrs. E. at Bombay, aged 9 mo. April 18.
 FRASER, Asst. surg. A. R. at Bombay, April 18.
 BARNARD, Edward B. s. of Capt. H. J. eng. at Poona, aged 3 mo. April 19.
 POWELL, Eyre, B. L.N. at Colaba, April 21.
 REEL, R. W. s. of J. H. at Lower Colaba, aged 7, April 14.
 THOMPSON, Chas. E. s. of Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. at Cairo, aged 1. March 19.
 WHITTELL, Anne Mary, d. of Mr. at Kelbadavie, aged 1, April 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 15. *Sultan*, Potts, Shields; *Laurick*, White, Heng-Kong; *Accord*, Buckle, Point de Galla.—20. *Ferazepore*, Grant, Cardiff; *William and Ann*, Davis, Shields.—22. *Warrior*, Hoof, Shields; *Greyhound*, Coromandel Coast; *Looshank*, Turney, Dublin.—26. *Eliza Stewart*, Henderson, Greenock.—27. *Charlotte Duvery*, London; *Steamer Sesostris*, Lowe, Aden; *Ursula*, Ridley, Liverpool.—28. *Lloyds*, Pearson, London.—30. *Steamer Medusa*, King-cash, Nagotana.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Laurick*.—W. Martin, and T. G. Beaumont.
 Per *Carnac*.—Mrs. Larkins, Mrs. Scott and a child, Dr. Larkins, and Capt. Scott.
 Per *Dwarka*.—Col. Bradshaw, Capt. Butler, and Lieut. Young-husband.
 Per *Charlotte*.—Mesdames Amelia Purvis and Catherine Alguere.
 Per steamer *Lady Mary Wood*.—Mrs. Worgan, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Osborn, Miss Wright, Brig. gen. Hughes, c.s.; Dr. A. Tawse, Major Littlewood, Capt. G. L. Thompson, 26th N.I.; Capt. W. Brown, 12th N.I.; Lieut. D. St. Clair, 13th N.I.; Capt. Wells, Lieut. Osborn, art.; Lieut. Mitchell, Lieut. F. S. Kemp, N. V. batt.; Major Burn, Lieut. J. Worgan, art.; Lieut. G. Stack, 24th N.I.; Ens. W. H. Beynon, 21st N.I.; and Messrs. de Salis, Cargill, and Wood.
 Steamer *Sesostris*.—Lady Viscountess Falkland and servant; Mrs. Carey; the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Falkland, and three servants; the Hon. Col. Ashburnham; Capt. Carey, R. N.; Capt. G. Gall, 5th Madras Cavalry; Lieut. W. W. Anderson, 1st Bombay L. C.; Lieut. Couch, H. M.'s 22nd Foot; D. A. Smith, Esq. Cadet Bo. army; A. Walkinshaw, Esq.; Mr. Cox, and Shaik Ibrahim; Mrs. Hinsley; Sergt. Major Hinsley.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 15. *Elphinstone*, Frushand, Persian Gulf; *Bolivar*, Murray, China.—18. *Sultany*, Monk, Calcutta.—20. *Queen of Leitch*, Potter, Clyde; *Futlay Saloom*, McClellan, Calcutta.—22. *Sophia Moffat*, Poole, London.—23. *Columbus*, Short, London.—27. *Ann Loing*, Wilson, Liverpool.—29. *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Madras and Calcutta; *Ann Maclean*, Niven, China.—MAY 1. *Steamer Atalanta*, Gordon, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sultany*.—Mrs. Monk, Mrs. Miller, Dr. Miller, and Messrs. Gentle and E. Palliser.
 Per *Futlay Saloom*.—T. Shepherd, Esq.
 Per steamer *Victoria*.—Lieut. Knight.
 Per *Agnes*, to Colombo.—C. P. Cargill, Esq.
 Per steamer *Atalanta*.—Mrs. McLennan, Mrs. Larkins, Mrs. Turnbull and 3 children, Mrs. Watson and 1 child, with servant; Mrs. Courtney and 1 child, with servant; Mrs. Simpson and 3 children, Mrs. Godfrey and 3 children, Mrs. Horwood and child, with servant; Miss M. Gillivray, with servant; Lieut. col. C. Haggart, Bombay army; Lieut. col. J. Bradshaw, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; Capt. W. S. Horwood, 14th Bombay N.I.; Capt. D. Jones, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; Capt. W. Butler, ditto; Capt. G. Keane, H.M.'s 86th Foot; Capt. W. H. Godfrey, 17th Bombay N.I.; Dr. Larkins, Bombay army; Robert Burn, Esq.; J. Graham, Esq.; C. Inman, Esq.; H. Martin, Esq.; Charles W. Hulle, Esq.; William Pene de Salis, Esq.; Capt. Tulloch, F. C. Wood, Esq.; F. Stecher, Esq.; Custodio Manoel Gomes, Esq.; Mr. T. Vyase, Mr. Julien, Mr. J. M. Kinlay, and Mr. Agostinho Laurence.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, May 1, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	Rs. 106 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do.	1825-26	Rs. 102 do.
5 Do. do.	1829-30	Rs. 102 do.
4 Do. do.	1832-33	Rs. 85½ do.
4 Do. do.	1836-36	Rs. 85 do. Co.
5 Do. do.	1841-42	Rs. 96½ to 99 do.
2 Do. do.	1842-43	Rs. 88 do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 84½ per cent. rpm.
Orissal do. Rs. 1,000 cash (500 paid up)	4 do.
Commercial do.	11 do. disc.
Agra do.	(Rs. 500) Nominal.
Bank of Madras	(Rs. 1,000) do.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	..	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d. per rupee.
3 months'	..	1s. 9½d.
1 month	..	1s. 9½d.
At sight	..	1s. 8½d.
On China at 60 days'	..	Rs. 206 per 100 Sp. drs.
On Madras at 30 days'	..	..
Do. at sight	..	100½
On Calcutta at 60 days'	..	98½ per Rs. 100
Do. 30 days'	..	98½
Do. at sight	..	½ per cent. pm.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 6
Do. (dragons)	11 6
Bank of England Notes, per £	11
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222
German Crowns, "	213
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16 to 17

FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, per ton of 20 cwt., 4l. 10s.
To China, per candy, Rs. 17½.

MARKETS.

FROM THE 18TH TO THE 29TH APRIL INCLUSIVE.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 29TH APRIL, 1848.—The languid feeling stated in our last report as then prevailing in consequence of the news of the decision in regard to the Opium case having induced our Mharwarrie dealers to suspend their purchases for the time being, may be said to have passed away, and a fair inquiry again exists for those fabrics of low quality which for some time past have had the attention of our dealers. There is every disposition manifested on the part of the holders to meet any demand that presents itself, owing to the short period that has now to elapse before the close of the season, and the natural result has been, that where large transactions have had effect a reduction in price has, in most instances, been submitted to.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The transactions of the past fortnight have been on a larger scale than those we had to report by the last mail, but generally speaking the prices obtained have been below those previously ruling. The fabrics most in demand are low grey jaconets, medapollams, and shirtings, especially the two former, which are much sought after, while stocks of all are exceedingly light. The same remark as to scarcity applies to similar goods in a bleached state, and a fair enquiry also exists for them. For grey domestics of the fine and heavy makes there is no enquiry whatever; of low and middling 24 yards cloth several sales have been made. —Grey longcloths. At present no stocks exists, and the season for these goods is now over.—Dyed and fancy goods. Turkey red plain cloth continues dull of sale at reduced prices. For Turkey red tweeled cloth no enquiry exists. There has been some little enquiry for Turkey red prints of good patterns, and a few sales are reported.

EXCHANGE.—A rapid and considerable decline has taken place in the last few days, as very few China bills have been received by the last steamer, and our dependence for some time past has been chiefly upon them, owing to the greater part of the local bills finding their way to the Government Treasury against advances granted on produce at a low rate of exchange. We have heard of transactions in bank paper at six months' sight at 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d., and there is no probability of improvement for some time to come, but on the contrary, there is a great likelihood of still lower rates.

MONEY MARKET.—Money has been pretty easy during the past fortnight. Bank stocks, however, have receded in value, as will be seen from our quotations. Shares in the Oriental Bank went down to par after the payment of a dividend, and a farther decline took place owing to several parties having been under the necessity of realising their property.

EXPORTS.—COTTON WOOL.—A decline took place in the value of this article after the departure of the last mail, and some large transactions had effect at reduced prices. Upon the arrival of the mail from England two days ago, bringing unfavourable accounts of the Cotton-market there, a considerable fall took place, and the article is much depressed. No transactions have taken place in the interval, and we look for further decline on our quotations, as stocks are large and considerable quantities coming forward.—Accounts from China lately received mention a decline having occurred in prices there also.

CEYLON.

DARING BURGLARY AND APPREHENSION OF THE ROBBERS.—On the evening of the 28th ult., during the temporary absence of Mr. Forbes, his bugalow, on the Lyivakande Kande Estate, Matalle district, was broken into, and the iron cash chest carried off. Mr. Forbes, on his return after dark, immediately procured lights and went to his lines to examine his coolies. On his way thither he discovered the missing box lying in the dry bed of a stream with its top broken to pieces—being of cast iron it offered little resistance to a heavy blow. The whole of the cash contained in it, about £24, had been taken out. On making a strict scrutiny amongst the coolies, who were all found in their houses, as if nothing had happened, a man was found having his hand slightly lacerated from a recent wound. This clue to suspicion was diligently followed out, and the result was, that the greater part of the money, which was in notes, was found concealed in the suspected individual's house. The notes were stained with blood, which brought home the guilt of the robbery to the above individual most successfully. The other inmates of the house were also taken into custody, as it is very evident, from the weight of the iron chest, that more than one man had been concerned in its removal. The above neighbourhood, for the last fourteen months, at least, has enjoyed, a bad celebrity for the frequent occurrence of robberies on it, and Mr. Forbes deserves much credit for the promptitude and ingenuity shewn in tracing the delinquents in the present case, as it will be likely to prevent attempts at burglary for the future.—*Colombo Observer.*

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CLARK, the lady of R. C. d. at Colombo, March 30.
COOKE, the wife of Nathaniel, s. at Chilaw, March 20.
DAWSON, the wife of C. C. s. at Colombo, March 26.
PITTS, the lady of Charles, s. at Kandy, April 5.

DEATH.

MEURLING, Merciana, H. d. of Wm. C. at Galle, aged 18, April 3.

SINGAPORE.

TRADE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

We have at length found our way through nearly three hundred pages of not very attractive matter, presenting tabular statements of the trade and shipping of the Straits' settlements for the official year 1845-46. The return commences with the imports and exports of Prince of Wales Island, and it is gratifying to find that there is exhibited an increase on the imports of the preceding year of something more than Rs. 1,270,000, and on the exports of upwards of Rs. 1,920,000. This increase appears to be owing, in some measure, to the alteration of the duties levied in England on the principal article of Straits' produce, which has given an impetus to the agricultural interests of the settlement, and caused on the spot a larger demand for merchandize. The favourable crop of beetle-nut on the Pedlar coast has also exerted a most beneficial effect both on the outward and inward trade.

With reference to the exports to Great Britain, the principal increase is manifested in the articles of coffee, nutmegs, rum, sugar, and tin. The increase in piece goods alone imported from Great Britain amounts to Rs. 261,635. The trade with America and foreign Europe shews but little variation on either side. The imports from Mauritius have fallen off considerably; the exports shew a very material decrease. There is also a deficiency of Rs. 140,569 in the imports from Calcutta; accounted for, however, by the fact that the imports from Arracan are now entered under a separate head, whereas in former years they were blended with the Calcutta returns. A slight deficiency may also be observed in the exports to Calcutta. Passing over other details of less consequence, we find that the exports to China shew an extraordinary increase, being more than double those of the preceding year. The following is a statement of both outward and inward China trade:—

	1844-45.	1845-46.
Exports	445,468	945,980
Imports	168,996	296,931

In this increase of exports, opium shews the largest amount; in the year 1844-45 there was no export of this article, and the change in favour of 1845-46 is attributed to the opening of a new line of packet steamers by which the merchants in the Straits got the first news of any alteration in the China market, and were thus enabled to export goods before the alteration could be known in Calcutta. It is not supposed that this remarkable increase is likely to be permanent, although "it may not probably recede to so great a degree or so rapidly as it has arisen."

The total returns of the trade of the past five years are as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1841-42 ...	6,262,308	6,076,156
1842-43 ...	4,538,656	5,200,668
1843-44 ...	5,434,714	4,999,966
1844-45 ...	5,511,940	5,335,939
1845-46 ...	6,899,784	6,737,503
Aggregating as follows:—		

	Imports.	Exports.	Grand Total.
1841-42 ...	6,793,427	+ Ra. 7,017,699	= Ra. 13,811,126
1842-43 ...	5,383,804	" 6,245,259	" 11,629,063
1843-44 ...	6,236,786	" 6,046,914	" 12,283,700
1844-45 ...	6,771,864	" 6,469,692	" 13,241,556
1845-46 ...	8,051,113	" 8,390,509	" 16,441,622

In the above returns the second columns refer to the one item of specie.

The number of square-rigged vessels entered during the year was three hundred and sixty-six, being thirteen short of the number of the former year. Three hundred and sixty-one square-rigged vessels cleared out, a decrease on the last statement of thirty-three. The falling off in inward tonnage is five thousand one hundred and thirty-eight, in outward four thousand six hundred and eighty-eight.

We now come to the Singapore returns. The following is the general result of the trade of Singapore, for the year under review:—

	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
Imports ..	23,432,105	3,184,343 Rs.	26,616,448
Do. from Penang,	1,269,123	393,832 "	1,662,955
Do. from Malacca,	529,652	143,221 "	672,873
Exports ..	17,046,974	4,117,013 "	21,163,987
Do. to Penang, ..	1,147,011	722,359 "	1,869,370
Do. to Malacca, ..	279,304	257,066 "	536,370

43,703,169 8,817,834 Rs. 52,521,003

Shewing an increase in the imports of Rs. 1,939,956, and a falling off in the exports of Rs. 539,236. The trade with Great Britain shews a diminution of Rs. 22,827 in the imports, and of Rs. 759,993 in the exports. The Calcutta trade, both outward and inward, has also declined. The amount of opium imported is less by 458 chests; the total deficiency in the imports is 862,394, and in exports 490,450; the latter apparently owing to a serious decrease in the exportation of sycee silver. The China trade inward has increased by Rs. 410,122, but the outward trade has receded to the extent of Rs. 815,116—which is attributed to a falling off in the exports of opium.

We have next the returns of the trade of Malacca for the year under review. The imports shew an increase of Rs. 33,063, the exports a decrease of Rs. 41,831.

Mr. Garling, the Resident Councillor at Penang, furnishes a valuable minute on the Copper Currency Act, which, however, is rather out of date, as the question of the currency of the Straits' Settlements is now, we believe, decided. There is also a copy of the regulations and restrictions of the port of Cochin China. Lastly, there is a minute on the advantages of making Macassar a free port, which is also out of date.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

SCINDE.

KURRACHEE.—*The Weather.*—By the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Dwarka*, which came into harbour on Saturday, the 22nd ult., we have letters from Kurrahee to the 18th instant, and from other parts of Lower Scinde of corresponding dates. The weather at Kurrachee during the week from the 8th to the 15th had been extremely hot, and many of the European soldiers had fallen victims to it.

—*The New Church.*—The erection of the long-talked-of church at Kurrachee was about being entered on, Government having granted the sum of Rs. 52,060 for the purpose.

—*The Government.*—The machinery of government was, during the commissioner's absence, being kept in motion by the secretary, Captain Brown, and Mr. Pringle's assistant, Lieut. Lester. The commissioner and family left Bombay for Kurrachee on the morning of Saturday, the 22nd, on board the *Queen*.

—*The Scinde Gazette.*—The case of the proprietor of the late *Scinde Gazette* would seem to be connected with those of the local elements of the camel baggage corps, two of which terminated so unfavourably for them, the third being still in course of investigation, and on the conclusion of which Mr. Von Geyer will be brought to a court martial.

—*Upper Scinde.*—*Islam Khan.*—Our advices from Upper Scinde come down to the 15th instant, Islam Khan, the Boogie Chief, who we a short time since reported as having escaped from the colony at Larkhana, had not been recaptured, though numerous parties had been out in all directions in quest of him. The latest, and believed to be the most authentic, account of his movements was to the effect that the chief had reached his own country in safety, but that he had not found his tribe quite so ready to rise on his behalf as he had imagined they would have been, the rencontre with Lieutenant Merewether being rather astonishing them, and made them averse to venturing again in the plains on marauding expeditions on behalf of a chief who had once for his own purposes forsaken them. The disgrace attaching to Islam Khan for having, on his flight from Larkhana, left one of his wives behind him, would seem to have been so great—the safety and protection of their families being the first principle of honour among the hill tribes—that the chief appears to have left the Boogie and retired further into the hills, and joined another tribe, from amongst which he had chosen another wife, and thus virtually united himself to them; so we may conclude that for some time at least he will not give any annoyance to our frontier stations. Should he be so inclined as to attempt to do so, Jacob and his horse would soon, we have no doubt, render a good account of him and his band. Since the escape of Islam Khan upwards of 200 of his tribe had come in and surrendered themselves to Major Goldney, the Collector at Shikarpore, who had located them with all their effects at Larkhana.

—*Enmities.*—On the 10th instant, a contest had occurred betwixt some men of the 1st Belooch battalion and the Upper

Scinde police. A quarrel arose in a cluster of huts outside the city, occupied by women of ill-fame, but by the timely and judicious interference of the officers of both corps peace was speedily restored, though at one time, from the number of combatants engaged on both sides, serious results were apprehended. As some were armed with swords, severe wounds were given and received on both sides. One Beloochee was so severely wounded by a sabre cut in the arm that amputation was obliged to be resorted to: the limb was taken out from the shoulder-joint by surgeons Malcolmson and Ward, and the man was doing well. One of the Scinde police was so severely wounded by sword cuts in the head that doubts of his recovery were entertained. The wounds and bruises inflicted by bludgeons were numerous and severe. A court of inquiry was sitting to investigate into the cause of the quarrel, and to determine the degree of blame attachable to each party. It would appear perfectly clear that the disturbance did not arise from any ill-feeling betwixt the corps, but from an accidental affray, when others joined in, like an "Irish row."

SHIKARPORE.—*Fever.*—It having been reported to the authorities that fever of a very severe type had suddenly appeared in a village named Sultan-ke-gote, ten miles from Shikarpore, which had proved fatal to a great number of the inhabitants—that no one who had been attacked had recovered, and that the people believed it to be the plague, Dr. Malcolmson, civil surgeon, immediately proceeded to the fever-stricken village for the purpose of inquiring into the nature of the disease and affording medical assistance to the sufferers. On his return he is said to have reported it on its commencement to be the remittent fever of tropical climates, accompanied in most instances with unequivocal symptoms of typhus. Twenty-two of the villagers had died of the disease, and many of them were ill of it; it seemed to attack both old and young indiscriminately. Dr. Malcolmson had on his first visit administered suitable remedies, and had again visited the same village for the same purpose: no more deaths had occurred, and the disease was fast disappearing.

—*The Troops.*—The troops of all arms of the Shikarpore brigade continued in the best of health, hardly any sickness, certainly none that could be attributed to the climate. Dr. Barrington, of the 9th N.I., had left Upper Scinde for Bombay on sick certificate.

—*The Weather, Vegetation, &c.*—The weather was burning hot, but not nearly so much so we are told as at Hyderabad and Sukkur. Some of the officers had commenced the use of tattles, punkas, and thermautidotes. Grapes, malberries, and apples were just coming into season; the beautiful gardens of Shikarpore were in full blossom, and recalled recollections of home; and, says a correspondent, "in the delightfully cool evenings and mornings, a stroll through the orange groves, in full bloom, with the fair (for fair they are) and beautiful ladies of Shikarpore, reminds one of some parts of Italy. The river is now rising, and when the canals are filled it will be enchanting to slip down the stream and abandon the boat to the current under the shadow of the delicious and fragrant-smelling baun and cirris trees, whose blossoms at this season perfume the air with an exquisite odour."

—*State of the Country.*—With the exception of a few petty robberies and a few murders—of common occurrence in Scinde—all remained tranquil. Nor do we think the broken Belooch spirit can ever, unassisted, again sufficiently rally to cause any serious alarm. Though the mass of the people are contented with the English Government, which guarantees to them life and property and protection, yet it cannot be expected that a Belooch population of 400,000 can so soon forget the power which they once held, and control which they once exerted over the general mass of the people; consequently scowling visages are said still sometimes to be seen in the inland villages. This, however, is nothing more than the growling of a wolf, harmless from his fangs having been drawn. On the whole, Scinde may be said to be in a state of profound tranquillity throughout the length and breadth of the land; there is no rallying point for the discontented, if they were so inclined. Major Goldney, the collector in Upper Scinde, appears eminently adapted for the position which he holds: to a profound knowledge of the languages of the country, is in him combined a perfect knowledge of the customs and manners of the people. He is in reality one of the most talented of Sir Charles Napier's hard-working military servants.

DUTIES.—An amendment has already appeared on the Act VI. of 1848, which repeals the duties on goods imported in foreign bottoms in any port within the three presidencies, by which its operation is extended to Scinde; which leads us to infer that Young Egypt has not yet been annexed to the Company's dominions. We thought that all this had been settled,

though nothing had been said about the matter: and we are disposed to infer that it is so, and that the new clause is added on the principal laid down by the miller of the Monastery when he mattered twice that it was "best to make sure," or the British practice of enumerating England, Ireland, and Scotland, and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. We must it seems still have India and Scinde—and Young Egypt can claim kindred at present with no one of the presidencies. Her soul is like a star, and dwells apart; and long may she so dwell, if we would but relieve ourselves of the monstrous waste she occasions.—*Bombay Times, May 1.*

PENANG.

Death of Mr. Sarason.—The *Penang Gazette* received to the 25th ult., announces the death of J. W. Sarason, Esq., resident-counsellor at Malacca. It also contains a report of changes in the administration of the Straits Settlements,—that Colonel Butterworth goes to Madras, and will be succeeded as Governor by Mr. Blundell;—that Mr. Church, the resident counsellor at Singapore, retires, and will be replaced by one of the young Bengal civilians, Mr. L. S. Jackson, or Mr. H. Nelson.—*Bengal Review, April 19.*

PESHAWUR.

Major Lumsden.—We are informed by our usual Peshawur correspondent that Lieut. Lumsden had been directed to proceed thence to Lahore with his corps of guides, and that Lieut. Nicholson is to take his place at Peshawur, as soon as he shall have finished his work at Hassan Abdal. The Governor, Sirdar Gulab Singh, Providence, was about to proceed on leave to assist at the celebration of the marriage of his son, Lema Singh, which is to cost Rs. 120,000. He has leave for two months and a half, and his eldest son, Col. Atta Singh, of the artillery, is to officiate for him during his absence. The Hoodee passed off very quietly, and our news-writer says the troops settle as they have not spent a more pleasant festival for years.—*Delhi Gazette, April 12.*

THE CONQUEROR.—We regret much to learn that the Conqueror was unable to reach Attock. Her commander, Lieut. Christopher, proceeded up to Attock in a boat, and declared it unsafe, from what he saw, to venture so far with his vessel, on account of the number of rocks and the strength of the current.—*Ibid.*

Since passing the above, we learn that Lieut. Lumsden quitted Peshawur with his corps on the 29th March.—*Ibid.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The New Bishop.—It affords us pleasure to announce to our readers that the Right Rev. Dr. Gray, Bishop of Cape Town, together with several clergymen, and other gentlemen understood to be candidates for admission to the sacred ministry, arrived in the colony on the 19th instant. This event, which has been for some time anxiously looked for, will be no doubt hailed with satisfaction by that intelligent and respectable portion of the colonial population to whom the Church of England is endeared as the communion in which they were born, and with which, from their view of the Scriptural character, as well of its doctrines as of its external forms and constitution, they desire to preserve their connection unimpaired. It is known to our readers that applications for such an appointment were addressed from this frontier, some years ago, to the leading members of the English hierarchy. But though we gave currency in our columns at the time to a memorial on the subject, we abstained from expressing any opinions as to the desirableness of the object in view; not, indeed, from any disinclination to see the organization of the Episcopal Church, to which we ourselves belong, rendered complete in this colony, but in consequence of the difficulty of perceiving from what source the expense of providing for the maintenance of the episcopal office was to arise. We did not consider that either upon a view of the actual position and circumstances of that church in the colony, or even upon general grounds, it would be proper for its chief minister to be dependent for his support upon an annual grant from the public treasury; and it could hardly have been expected at that time that so noble an instance of munificence would be exhibited as that by which Miss Burdett Coutts, in endowing the bishoprick at her sole charge, has signalized her devotedness to the blessed cause of Christianity. We would

only express our hope and sincere desire that the fruits of her pious care in furnishing an episcopal see in South Africa may be visible in the present age, as well as in ages to come, in the exertion thereby, under God, of a growing influence for good upon the state of religion and education in the country at large, and that her name may go down with distinguished honour to posterity as a benefactress to the colony. It could not but be gratifying to men of charitable and candid disposition to observe the friendly reference to the Dutch Reformed Church contained in the appeal made by the Bishop to the Christian public in England soon after his designation to the episcopal office; and we cannot doubt that the kindly feeling thus evinced will be largely reciprocated by very many excellent members both of that body and the other religious denominations by which his lordship will find himself surrounded; and should circumstances in some instances even cause it to fall out otherwise, we trust that the parties on each side may be led in the spirit of mutual forbearance, and in obedience to the direction of Scripture, to "follow after the things that make for peace, and things wherewith one may edify another."—*Frontier Times, Feb. 29.*

AFFGHANISTAN.

Our last Kabul intelligence is to the effect that the Peer of Dost Mahomed Khan having written from Jellalabad, expressing an urgent desire to see him, and explain orally his opinions regarding the proceedings of Sirdar Mahomed Haider Khan, the Ameer, accompanied by Ghoolam Mahomed Khan, Mookterood-dowlah, Hafizjee, Moullah Mahomed Saeed Khan, Barukzaie, Shah Abasser, &c. and one thousand Suwars, quitted his capital, which he left in charge of Sirdars Ufzul and Akram Khan, and proceeded to the lower provinces, reaching Balabagh on the 22nd of March; on the 23rd he was invited to Tattung by Nawab Jubbar Khan, Sirdar Haider Khan going out to Charbagh to meet his father, who reached that place on the 24th; a rumour soon after prevailed that unless the Sirdar could manage, by a timely present, to remove the displeasure of his father, he would be deprived of the Wuzerat, and see Sirdar Afzul Khan declared his father's heir. The Ameer did not remain at Charbagh, but proceeded at once to Jellalabad, where he occupied the house and garden of the late Mahomed Ukbar Khan, north-west of the town, and close on the banks of the river. A number of the neighbouring chiefs assembled to pay their respects to the Ameer. It appears that the mother of Haider Khan kept him well informed of all the intrigues on the tapis, and recommended, amongst other things, that in case the Ameer should demand of him an increase of his rent to the extent of two lakhs, he should agree to pay, as Sirdar Ufzul Khan, supported by the sons of Mahomed Zuman Khan, was ready to give that sum if he were appointed Wuzer. Hafizjee had, at her request, undertaken the office of mediator between the father and son; not, however, apparently, with much success, as Shah Mardan Khan was, shortly after the Ameer's arrival, appointed Governor of Jellalabad, in suppression of the Sirdar. Since writing the above we have received later letters (down to the 28th March) but they contain nothing of any importance. A robbery, on rather an extensive scale, has been committed in the passes near Cheshmare by some Ghilzies. Sirdar Haider Khan, who was encamped with his troops near the residence of the Ameer, had not as yet accommodated his differences with his father; though it was rumoured that the latter, having received a considerable present from his son, would soon return to Kabul. It was also stated that he proposed sending a vakeel to Major Lawrence at Peshawur, and that Shah Mardan Khan has been selected for that purpose; our writer adding that the jalas for conveying him down the river were already prepared.—*Delhi Gazette, April 12.*

We learn, by Peshawur, letters of the 6th instant, that the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, having settled his differences with, to the satisfaction of, Sirdar Haider Khan, had returned on the 3d idem to Kabul, where his presence is said to have been much required, as Akram Khan proved himself unequal to the government entrusted to his care. No doubt the lady mother of Haider Khan knew how to increase his difficulties. Some reports had reached of an inclination on the part of the Western Hazarehs to join Yar Mahomed of Herat, but they require confirmation. The Ameer, before his departure, made some arrangements with the Khaiburies, but the details are not given.—*Ibid., April 19.*

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. G.—The letter of this correspondent in conformity with his wish is acknowledged.

MRS. S. has our thanks.

A respected COLONIAL Correspondent will be at no loss to determine why his communications have not found a place in our journal.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, June 2, 1848.

On Saturday, the 27th of May, a meeting, important from its numbers, and still more important from the wealth, influence, and character of those composing it, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Its object was to uphold the system of free labour in the British colonies, and to prevent the United Kingdom from becoming dependent for its supplies of sugar and coffee on slave-holding and slave-importing countries. The *élite* of the mercantile world were present, and Mr. THOMAS BARING took the Chair. A series of resolutions were passed, recording the judgment of the vast assemblage on the desirableness of maintaining the system of free labour; on the difficulties of the British colonies, and the impossibility of their maintaining successfully a competition with the slave-cultivated lands of Cuba and Brazil; on the horrible increase of the slave-trade within the last two years; on the monstrous inconsistency of affecting to check the operation of the slave-trade by a vast sacrifice of life and a ruinous expenditure on the coast of Africa, while we are stimulating the demand for slave labour; on the necessity of promptly and materially modifying the fatal Act of 1846; on the duty of the British nation to avert the destruction of its colonies, and secure full success to the great experiment of emancipation; on the expediency of encouraging the introduction into the colonies of suitable free labourers under proper supervision, and of facilitating local improvement; and on the just claims of the colonies, until placed in a situation to encounter the opposition with which they will have to contend, to receive such support as shall place them on a footing of virtual equality in respect of the cost of labour with those countries in which slavery continues to exist. A number of speeches were made which, one and all, were admirable in their way. Nearly every speaker took ground not previously occupied, and each made out a case which ought alone to be sufficient to carry the object which the meeting had in view. To us the proceedings of the meeting have a peculiar importance; for in the present state of the question of the sugar and coffee duties, the interests of the Eastern dependencies of the British Crown are identified with those of the Western. If the West-Indian colonies are doomed to furnish one mighty hecatomb for the ruthless devourer, Free Trade, India will necessarily be another victim; and if its friends, actuated by the recollection of old differences now better to be forgotten, or, paralyzed by apathy, stand aloof from the contest, they may rest assured that they will not escape the common ruin.

Bishop BUTLER was of opinion that nations, like individuals, sometimes go mad; and does not the present state, not only of public feeling but of Parliamentary feeling, seem to countenance this belief? A few brief years only have

fleeted since we resolved on the abolition of slavery; and, to carry our resolution into effect, we made sacrifices surpassing any ever made by any country in the world, for the sake of a principle of general humanity. We have continued, down to the present time, to maintain an armed force at a ruinous cost, both of money and men's lives, for the purpose of putting down the slave-trade. Whether or not we have acted wisely in this matters not—we have, at least, acted in sincerity; for their is nothing attractive in service on the coast of Africa; and even the Accuser-General, Mr. CORDEN, could not allege that our gallant officers and men, engaged in the distressing duties of that service, were but enjoying a pleasure-trip. Yet now we are ready to throw away all the results for which we have laboured; we are turning our backs upon a course which we have followed through a combination of difficulties, enough, it might have been supposed, to deter the stoutest heart, and giving to slavery the greatest triumph which in modern times it has ever gained. And for what? Because a set of men, some of them crack-brained idolaters of a system, others "wise in their generation," seeking to promote their personal interests, regardless of aught besides—because a set of men thus made up tell us that Free Trade is the philosopher's stone; and that its laws admit of no exception. Since the year 1845 the slave-trade has doubled in extent! Hear this, ye who laboured to put down this accursed traffic, and who sacrificed your time, your money, your ease, your health, your comfort in the cause. You have done all this in vain. The Manchester Parliament have decreed that your labours shall be neutralized, and unless, like the high-minded citizens of London, you speak in accents not to be either mistaken or despised, the Parliament of Westminster will ratify the decree of their northern brethren. What madness was it to embarrass ourselves, and reduce our colonial fellow-subjects to the brink of ruin, if, after putting down slavery in the British dominions, we are to encourage it, to foster, to pamper, to feed it up into gross and loathsome obesity in foreign countries! Slavery is either right or wrong; it is either a good thing or a bad one. If right and good, why did we put it down in our own possessions? If wrong and evil, how can we without incurring fearful guilt and imperilling our national safety support it elsewhere? Well and truly may we adopt the language of one of the resolutions passed at the City Meeting, and declare "that the interest and the honour of the British Empire are alike concerned in averting the destruction of the agriculture and trade of the colonies; and in securing the full success of the great experiment of emancipation, the failure of which would indefinitely postpone the abolition of slavery throughout the world." It is clear, as Alderman THOMPSON justly said, "It is clear, that as long as slave-grown sugar is admitted into our country; the slave trade will exist in all its horrors." It will exist; and it will go on increasing. Thousands upon thousands will be slaughtered in the wars waged by the ruffian chiefs of Africa, for the purpose of procuring slaves for the market; thousands upon thousands more will perish amid the horrors of the middle passage; thousands upon thousands again will expire ere half the natural term of life be run, sinking under the effects of a degree of labour which no human frame can sustain, and the strokes of the ever-sounding whip, without which it could not be enforced. And who will be accountable for these

things? The British nation, which, gulled by the most stupid and the most unprincipled pretenders that ever appeared to form a sect, has been led to believe, that while causing all these horrors, it is only to fulfilling its vocation of setting the nations of the world an example in the way of free trade. This is the doctrine of the "freebooters," among whom, that very unhappy person (for all persons cursed with bad tempers are unhappy) Mr. BRIGHT, chose to rank himself. The "freebooters" of Europe may well sympathize with the "freebooters" of Africa. But the sympathies of the generality of Englishmen are, we devoutly hope, better directed than towards the ruffian who steals slaves, or the wretch who murders them by over-work and excessive punishment. At all events, let us be consistent. Either let us cease to denounce slavery, or let us attest the honesty of our denunciation by abstaining from participating in its results. These two courses are before us. But let us look well at both, before we choose between them. The latter is as just and as safe as it is plain. The former involves, indeed, an abandonment of our previous policy, but that is not all; it involves an abandonment of the great principles of justice and mercy, and the adoption of the lowest description of worldly expediency, as our sole guide. By choosing it, we shall virtually say, we care not how many human beings are subjected to captivity, oppression, and untimely death. We despise the claims of justice, and laugh at the sanctions of religion; we are ready to strike hands with the blood-stained slaveholder, and take a share of his blood-engendered profits; to defy decency, to set at naught conscience, and to brave the threatenings of divine vengeance—all these abominations we are ready to commit, all these restraints we are ready to shake from us, all these penalties we are ready to incur. Come what will, come what may, free trade, and cheap sugar we will have—we know the moral cost, and are ready to pay it.

We learn from the Bombay papers that a meeting has been lately held at that presidency to celebrate the opening of a Mechanics' Institution there. The Chief Justice, Sir THOMAS ERSKINE PERRY, presided, and of course made a speech, which, in justice, we must admit to be very far preferable to some which he has delivered from the bench. His views were not in all points unimpeachable, but his appreciation of the value of Mechanics' Institutions was, in the main, just. He stated that he "was not very convergent with what had been done by Mechanics' Institutions during the past twenty-five years," but he believed it would be found that they had "not been very influential." He is quite right—they have not been influential; many of them have ceased to exist, and those which survive, linger on in a wretched state of valetudinarianism. The reason of these results is, moreover, hit by Sir THOMAS PERRY most correctly: "It is hardly to be expected," he says (and he says truly), "that men who work hard all day should devote their leisure hours to the laborious researches of science. I apprehend," he continues, "that little or nothing has been done for the advancement of science by these institutions;" and so, like a sensible man, he refuses to entertain the hope that the hantling of Bombay will do more than its predecessors at home. Thus, seeing no chance of advantage from occupying the high ground taken some years ago by Dr. BAKER and Lord BACONHAM (whom, by the way,

he eulogizes, for exciting hopes, we suppose, which could not be fulfilled), the Chief Justice descends into a safer position, and makes up his mind that "rational amusement, more than any thing else, is the object which should be aimed at" by those who take the lead in Mechanics' Institutions. Now we have not the least objection to men amusing themselves in any way they please, provided they do no injury to themselves or others; and if they like Mechanics' Institutions, let them have them. The Chief Justice's is the right view of these establishments—they are places of amusement, and nothing else—scientific toyshops, where children of a larger growth may obtain gratification, resembling in character, but oh! how inferior in degree, to that which their more youthful brethren derive from cheaper and more readily-available sources. The frequenters of these institutions care nothing for the exhibitions that take place, except as they afford amusement. Chemistry and electricity are prime favourites among the physical sciences, because they furnish such pretty experiments. Astronomy is rather popular, because an orrery is something to look at. Those branches of knowledge which cannot afford gratification to the eye are dead failures. There is no harm in all this, if it be not dignified by the title of scientific pursuit. If the people collected at a lecture derive pleasure from it, well and good; but it is certain that the majority of them know and care no more for the scientific doctrines which they hear enunciated, than the butterfly who flutters in the sun knows of the nature, position, or dimensions of the glorious orb in whose light and warmth he luxuriates. Why, then, is this kind of amusement dignified especially by the epithet "rational?" It has no more claim to be called, *par excellence*, rational, than a game at blindman's-buff or touch-tag. If people amuse themselves harmlessly, it is a very good thing; but do not let us flatter them into a belief that they are philosophers because they choose or are driven into a particular kind of amusement. On one point Sir THOMAS PERRY is not very consistent. He sneers at the physical enjoyments of past ages, and yet falls into raptures on the Grecian games. With the Greeks, moreover, he associates the French, and refers to that people as affording an example in the way of rational enjoyment. We do not believe that the French are great patrons of Mechanics' Institutions; but their amusements are doubtless very rational. For instance; who that has visited the Continent has not witnessed over and over again the delightful spectacle of richly-whiskered and moustached men, evidently on the best terms with themselves, sitting calmly under the canopy of heaven, inhaling the blessed breeze (rendered more odoriferous by the fumes of tobacco), and bending all the powers of their minds to the achievement of victory at the intellectual game of domino? Here we leave the game to children; but the French, in the intensity of their rationality, retain it for the delight of their maturer years. This is French rationality. Again; what can be more rational, and at the same time more innocently delightful, than the practice recently indulged in so largely of wrenching up miserable poplars from their original location, bedubbing them trees of liberty, planting them in new holes, and hunting up unfortunate *carrés* to come and bless them? Of a truth, our once lively neighbours—now, alas! lively no more—do excel in rationality. As to the old stories of Henri Quatre, and the fowl boiling in every peasant's pot, which the Chief Justice quotes, we are quite willing to ad-

with that a fowl, or better still, a good substantial joint of beef or mutton, are most excellent things for working men. Such enjoyments will do them more good than all the Mechanics' Institutions in the world, with all their playthings and all their speechifying. We should rejoice to see them all well supplied in this respect; then they might hear lectures if they liked, and profit by them as much as they could. SELDEN says an Englishman fights best upon a full stomach; and we are persuaded that, if he is to grow scientific, a good layer of meat and bread will furnish an excellent foundation. As to the natives of India, whom the promoters of the Bombay Institution are trying to draw within its walls,—at present without success, for only four have joined,—as to the natives, we do not pretend to advise with the same confidence which we feel in regard to our own countrymen; but we have a strong belief that an ample supply of such food as is agreeable to them will, in their case also, be found a very nice preparative to a course of philosophy.

We dare not meddle with the other speeches at this gathering. One made by a distinguished Scottish minister is stated in the *Bombay Times* to have been so elevated in its flights, and so profound in its divings, that it could not be reported. As the editor of the *Times* is himself a Scotchman, and, as we believe, a good member of the Kirk, as of extensive acquirements, we cannot help sort of a speech this could be. But if it were less than those usually delivered at Mechanics' in our country, we need not, indeed, feel sur-
apacity of the reporter to follow it.

A BOOK was lately published for the purpose of advising parents in the choice of a profession for their sons. Of course, the leading occupations of civilized life were included; but there is one profession which, having grown up in modern times, we fear may have been overlooked, and we would respectfully suggest to the author of the work which we have adverted to that the omission (if it have occurred) should be supplied in a future edition. The profession to which we refer is that of a political adventurer,—a patriot or a philanthropist, as the case may be. It is unquestionably, at present, the most thriving one going; and though, like other professions, it will without doubt in time be overstocked, and probably very quickly, from the great profits recently made by its members, there is hope for industrious young men for some years to come. There is one great advantage in this profession well worth the consideration of those parents who happen to have sons that seem to have no great aptitude for anything. A man cannot get into the church without some measure both of theological and general learning. He may eat his way to the bar without difficulty and without qualification; but when admitted to the dignity of an utter barrister, he will eat no more, unless he has contrived to furnish his head with some law reading. Attorneys look out not only for a barrister, but a lawyer; and for the man who has no law there will for the most part be no briefs. An exception here and there occurs. A barrister runs about to all public meetings of all kinds,—to the courts of public companies and the gatherings of railway proprietors; and by dint of this new species of huggery exercised on possible clients instead of attorneys, he manages to pick up a few briefs recommended to his notice by tolerable fees. This, how-

ever, is a rare case, and when we find a barrister thus acting, it is quite clear that he has mistaken his vocation, and should have chosen the patriot or philanthropist line. But to return. The medical profession is not accessible to a candidate without requisite knowledge, any more than the other learned faculties. Neither the College of Surgeons nor the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries will smile on a candidate who has not acquired a moderate measure of information in the sciences connected with the healing art. But in taking up the trade of a patriot or a philanthropist, no information of any kind is necessary. It might be supposed that strong native talent would be required to supply its place; but this would be a mistake. There is no more necessity for talent than for knowledge. Two qualities, and but two, are required—imperturbable assurance and an utter disregard of principle. These are indispensable; if a youth be troubled with the slightest tincture of modesty, or the most delicate degree of preference for truth above falsehood, his father must not attempt to push him in this way—he will never do.

Where the natural qualifications are not wanting, there is one recommendation of the trade of which we are treating, which is peculiar to it. Success is certain to reward ambitious effort. This cannot be affirmed of any other pursuit. In every walk of life, neglected and disappointed merit encounters us. The best man, so far from attaining the best position in the line of life which he has adopted, is often obliged to put up with the worst; while those whose intellectual powers qualify them for no higher office than that of snuffing his candles, are revelling in profusion far above him. Not less in these latter days than in those of the inspired king of Israel, is it found that "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favour to men of skill." The "hope deferred" that "maketh the heart sick" consumes the deserving, while fortune runs with both her hands full to meet the blockhead and overwhelm him with her gifts. That which the wise man saw almost three thousand years ago may still be seen: "Folly is set in great dignity, and the rich (intellectually) sit in a low place." The political charlatan leaves far behind in the race for honour and emolument the able, the upright, and the high-minded; and, in proportion as he is worthless, is generally successful. He has only to be active and impudent, and he will seldom fail of his reward. That reward, as in other professions, varies; but if the adventurer at all understands his business, he may generally contrive to pick up his thousand a year, which, if not a very magnificent income, is one not to be despised as times go. In judging of its sufficiency, moreover, we must look at the circumstances of the case. To obtain it, no previous study is necessary—no expensive education—no long waiting at the portals of a profession before being admitted to it—no period of probation to allow opportunity for testing ability. A man may jump at once from the most obscure situation and the most ordinary employment to notoriety, if not to eminence. He may have passed seven, or ten, or fourteen years in measuring ribbons and tape, or weighing soap and candles and shoe-leaves (by courtesy called tea), or scooping up pennies worth of Irish butter and dividing single Gloucester into minute fractions, and he may emerge at once from the exercise of these inglorious occupations into a suit of decent clothes, the receipt of a handsome income, and the swagger

of one very anxious to be thought a gentleman, but ignorant how to sustain the character. Such is the fortune on which the adventurer may confidently reckon if he will only take the trouble of fishing out a grievance; and in this world it is very hard if he cannot find one, public or private, real or imaginary. In time, when his hands have got habituated to cleanliness and gloves, he may obtain admission to a club, where he may study exclusiveness, and learn the art of cutting dead his old associates, with whom he used to get muddled over adulterated beer; while in his speeches he may be able to talk familiarly of his *friends*, the Lord HENRYS and the Lord CHARLESSES, who occasionally dine in the same room with him.

We have not adverted to the possibility of an adventurer meeting with some dirty constituency willing to send him to Parliament (the qualification matters not), and we have been careful to give a very moderate statement of the results which may fairly be expected to crown his honest labours. We have thus done, because we would not excite unreasonable expectations. During the memorable contest of what was called the Country party with the WALPOLE administration, there was a very clever periodical paper published, entitled *Common Sense*; in the opening number of which, the reader was reminded that all that was promised him by the projectors of the paper was that valuable article which gave name to it—common sense; and that if it should happen to contain any wit, he would have that into the bargain. We have dealt with the incipient political adventurer in the like manner. We promise him nothing but competency. It may be his lot to find his virtuous exertions requited with affluence. Now and then—and the instances of late are somewhat numerous—subscriptions are raised to reward extraordinary merit in this way. These are the great prizes which fall to the lot of but few; but, as a class of adventurers of a very different sort used to argue in regard to the great prize in a state lottery, "Somebody must get it, and why not I as well as another?" Every clergyman cannot be an archbishop, nor every lawyer a chancellor or a chief justice, nor every medical practitioner a royal physician; but these great prizes stimulate hope and encourage exertion. Why should not the same effect take place in the profession which we are considering? Within a few days the result of a subscription, charitably raised for the benefit of a gentleman well known in the political world, has been announced, and it appears that the amount was £76,761. 6s. 6d. We give the exact sum, because we should be loth to deprive the subscribers of even a *medicum* of the honour which they have earned by their liberality; and moreover, we delight in swelling out the sum to its full dimensions, and, as a distinguished law lord has it, "pondering thereon"—£76,761. 6s. 6d.! (we must be permitted to repeat it; we wish the farthings had been added). This, we think, may be regarded as a tolerable remuneration for almost any conceivable amount of service; and such is a specimen of the prizes which may lead on "aspiring young men" (to adopt the language of recruiting sergeants) to persevere in seeking their fortune in an honourable way. We think the Duke of WELLINGTON obtained from the gratitude of Parliament little more, while his illustrious brother, but for the timely liberality of the East-India Company, would have spent his old age in penury. But we are optimists—we hold that "whatever is, is right." These things, therefore, are right as well as all others.

There is one fact connected with this famous subscription which is deserving notice. Of the great sum raised by it, the county of Lancaster (the southern part we suspect) contributed no less than £46,044. 6s. We do not ask how much of fearful destitution and intense suffering existed in that most miserable district while this subscription was going on—that is not our business, and clearly was not that of the subscribers either, or else they would, it may be presumed, have attended to it. But the point to which we desire to call attention is this—that while Lancashire contributed more than half the entire sum raised by the subscription, the vast, rich, and populous county of York, the most important division of which boasts of the object of the subscription as its representative, contributed no more than the paltry sum of £3,894. 15s. 9d.! The Yorkshiremen have maintained their old character for shrewdness, and held fast their money. But how came they to honour with their votes a man for whose benefit they so parsimoniously doled out their pence? There is an old spelling-book story which may give us a clue to this. In that venerable fiction, a man, not remarkable for the severity of his life, is represented as going to a friar and begging a shilling; the friar refuses it, when the applicant reduces his demand successively to sixpence, a penny, and a farthing. The friar is still obdurate, when the visitor, finding he can get nothing else, begs a blessing, which is immediately conceded, and is about to be bestowed, when the suppliant suddenly declines receiving it, on the ground that the refusal of previous applications proved that, if the gift were of the value of a single farthing, it would be withheld. By the light of this specimen of the experience of bygone days, we may arrive at a just estimation of the value of a seat in Parliament for the West Riding of Yorkshire. We will not state it either in words or figures, because we would not shock anybody; but it is pretty clear that it is not an honour greatly to be coveted, or its present possessor would never have had it.

Our countrymen in the East have a powerful passion for publicly expressing the grateful feelings of their natures. It will in time become, if it be not even now, quite dangerous for any one, however private a person he may be, to venture upon a journey to India, for no sooner will he have landed than it will be discovered that he possesses some rare merit or extraordinary accomplishment; or that he has done some remarkable deed, and forthwith meetings will be called, harangues made, and thanks voted. At home we indulge in these harmless amusements "pretty considerably," as brother Johnathan says, but we fall far short of our countrymen in India; to them town-halls are the Elysian Fields, and the *summum bonum* of life a vote of thanks. In that country there are some men whom it seems impossible for their friends to thank enough wherever they go they find an assembly summoned to their honour, whatever they do is rewarded with public gratitude. The expression of congratulations is so much a part of the nature of the Anglo-Indian public, that such persons are absolutely necessary to the social welfare. They are to society what waste-pipes are to cisterns, and serve to carry off the superfluous gratitude which would otherwise overflow to the danger of the whole community, and the result in such a case would probably be the passing of a vote of thanks all round, thus, "I thank everybody else;

everybody else thanks me. 'I'm proud of everybody else, everybody else is proud of me;—in short, we are all proud of each other.' SNOOKS takes the chair at the meeting in honour of POPKINS, and POPKINS takes the chair at the meeting in honour of SNOOKS. Now we do not quarrel with the habit of voting public thanks on fitting occasions, far from it; we object only to the extent to which it is carried. It may be very well that Lord THIS and the Marquis THAT should receive such a compliment, but why offer the same to Mr. JONES or Mr. WATSON on his retirement from the office of junior assistant-clerk in the Tughlickabad Tract Distributing Society or the Burygunge Book Club? In England, not long since, there was a perfect mania for such exhibitions; to such a height was it carried, that one gentleman, who by successful speculation in a peculiar kind of investment had realized an immense private fortune, was thanked for the same, and the public approbation was expressed in the subscription of a very large sum—some 50,000*l.* if we recollect rightly—as a reward for his industry in enriching himself. The clergy, too, were in great danger at one time of being thanked to death. It positively was not safe for them to do anything, and even in idleness there was peril. The Rev. Mr. BROWN, vicar of Smothen-cum-Pooreby, was appointed to a better living in the next parish. The vestry immediately voted him thanks, the District Visiting Society gave him a gown, the Dorcas Society presented him with bands and a white cambric handkerchief, the parish at large gave him a reading-desk, and he was lucky if he escaped a silver tea-service, salver, and inkstand. In those days, a clergyman advanced in years might have opened a bazaar or silversmith's shop with the proceeds of public meetings and public gratitude. The schoolmaster who left his school was thanked by the pupils who had felt the weight of his rod. In this case, indeed, the intention of the testimonial was doubtful, and it might be construed as evincing either sorrow or joy on the part of the givers. The actor was thanked, the doctor was thanked, the lawyer was thanked; thanks were given to the learned, the ignorant, the handsome, the ugly, the rich, the poor—no, not the poor, they escaped the infliction, and received what is more expressively than politely designated as “monkey allowance,—more kials than halfpence;” but for all besides there were thanks. Why should his state of things be? Why should we turn our country, or any country, into one great great public meeting in honour of everybody? What right has TIMKINS to a testimonial for barely doing his duty? And why should Sir JOHN Nobody be thanked for sitting in an easy chair and listening to dull speeches for an hour or two? though in this latter case we must confess some recompense is but reasonable, and he who presides over a public meeting, (excepting such a one as the late city meeting, where sense and eloquence formed the staple of the speeches,) may justly claim some compensation for his sufferings. But still the thanks mania is a great nuisance, and ought to be “put down,” as a great city authority has it. At present, as we have said, it rages with frightful violence in our Eastern possessions, sparing neither sex nor age. Old men on the verge of the grave are afflicted by it, children in their nurses' arms suffer from it; the ladies escape not; in fact, it attacks everybody. A man can't beautify his own house in Calcutta or Bombay without the gratitude of the public being excited; and even the Benighted are becoming infected with the com-

plaint. As soon as SNOOKS arrives in India, he is thanked. Wherever his duty calls him away, the same fate attends him. His “evil spirit,” a public meeting, is constantly at his side, and when about to leave the country, “for good and all,” a monster assembly is aggregated, and he quits the shores of India with shouts of applause ringing in his ears, a vote of thanks in his pocket, a silver service in his trunk; and ere the land is out of sight, he sees a column in course of erection to his glorification, recording his good deeds, and stating that the monument was subscribed for at a public meeting in honour of SNOOKS. India has been declared by a modern writer to be “no longer the land of romance.” True, it is no longer the land of romance, it is the land of gratitude. Should the mania again visit this country with half the virulence that characterises it in India, we may expect to be thanked for eating our own breakfasts, or enjoying ourselves by visiting the Chiswick fete, or listening to ALBONI's voice and COSTA's hand. Now this profusion of gratitude is very ridiculous. Can't we be content to think well of a man without hiring a room to make orations in his praise, or subscribing our guinea to give him—appropriate gift—a dozen silver spoons? It is now an honour *not* to be thanked; and *not* to be able to shew public testimonials must be considered a state of supreme felicity. The Indian papers rarely appear without reports of two or three meetings in honour of two or three different people; the disease is, if possible, on the increase; and therefore we call public attention to the alarming fact. In a short time, every one having been a recipient of public gratitude, there will be no one left to be thanked; and then what will become of us? We tremble at the very thought. Nobody to be thanked in such a thankful age! The only thing to be done is to begin afresh, and congratulate everybody a second time.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAY 11.—*Conveyance of Indian Mails*.—The EARL of ELLENBOROUGH having called the attention of the Postmaster-General to the conveyance of mails to Alexandria,

The MARQUIS of CLANRICARDE said the matter was under the control of the Admiralty and Treasury, and not of the Post Office. The noble lord complained that only a month's notice had been given of the renewal of the contract for the conveyance of the mails to Alexandria, but the Government were not precluded from advertising again should no beneficial offer be made in that time.

—*Defalcation in the Accounts of Officers of the Supreme Court*.—The EARL of ELLENBOROUGH, adverting to the cases of two officers of the Supreme Court who had recently become defaulters, hoped that the Government would take measures to guard against a repetition of such disgraceful occurrences.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE said, steps had already been taken to correct the evil.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 5.—*Se Custom Duties in India*.—In reply to a question from Mr. Ricardo,

SIR JOHN HOBHOUSE said, that by an act of the Governor-General in Council, passed in obedience to the directions of the Home Authorities, the differential duties between British and foreign ships had been done away with. The Act should be laid on the table. The Act itself, and the grounds on which it was passed, had already been laid before the committee on Indian cotton.

LORD G. BANTINCK said, that Singapore was a free port, and the Act in question was so framed that goods could be landed in that island and thence shipped to India duty free.

SIR JOHN HOBHOUSE said, the omission was accidental and should be looked to.

— *Discontinuance of the Southampton Mail.*—In reply to a question from Mr. Macgregor, Mr. WARD stated, that the Indian Mail from Southampton had been suspended from the 3rd of May, in consequence of the French railway system having greatly reduced the time occupied in a journey from London to Marseilles.

MAY 16.—*The Indian Mails.*—In reply to a question from an hon. member, Mr. WARD stated that an officer appointed by Government would be allowed to inspect the books of the parties contracting to carry the Indian mails, to ascertain whether the terms were fair. The gentleman so appointed would be Captain Ellice, controller of the steam navy. The Government gave notice that fresh tenders would be periodically required, and this was considered the best method of reducing the charges on the mail conveyance by existing competition.

MAY 26.—*The late ex-Raja of Sattara.*—The adjourned debate on this subject standing for to-day.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON was willing to postpone it if Government would promise him another day for its discussion, and would in the meanwhile afford him an assurance that no appropriation of the Sattara revenues should take place.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not give the hon. member any other day for the discussion of the subject, nor any such assurance as he desired respecting the revenues of Sattara.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the reply, the hon. member declined to proceed with the discussion that evening, and the motion is consequently adjourned *sine die*.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MAY 18.—*Jervis's Divorce Case.*—Captain Jervis, an officer in the Company's service, came to England on leave in 1838 a widower. Before returning to his duties, he married at St. Pancras church on the 20th December, 1838, Miss Mary Amelia Dobbie, a young lady of a highly respectable Essex family; in the following year they sailed for India. In November, 1839, Captain Jervis left his wife to attend to his duties with the army in Afghanistan, and remained absent from her till December, 1842. From this time they cohabited till 1844, during which period two children were born. Up to this time they were living at Landour, but in March, 1844, Captain Jervis having been appointed Indian pension paymaster at Barrackpore, removed thither, leaving his wife at Landour on account of her health. From March, 1844, the husband and wife never met. In the following May Mrs. Jervis commenced an illicit intercourse with Mr. Henry Vansittart, superintendent of the Deyrah Dhoon, and in March, 1845, she was delivered of a child, the result of that connexion. In the April succeeding she wrote to her husband confessing her fall, and thereupon Captain Jervis commenced proceedings against Mr. Vansittart, and recovered 8000 rupees damages. A decree having been obtained in favour of Captain Jervis from the Ecclesiastical Court in England, the case now came before the House of Lords for final adjudication. After the recital of the evidence, which was ordered to be printed, judgment was postponed.

Counsel, Messrs. Crowder and Bigg.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

MAY 27.—*The Ripon—Collision.*—On the 8th February last a Swedish brig, the *Oscar*, was moored off the Blackwall buoy; the P. and O. C.'s steamer *Ripon*, which had been making an experimental trip, struck the *Oscar* on the starboard-bow and damaged her considerably. The Court pronounced for the damages.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

MAY 16.—*Hughesdon and Mackay.*—(Before Mr. Commissioner Fane.)—The bankrupts were East Indian merchants, formerly of Chanderanagore and last of Calcutta, where they traded in co-partnership under the firm of Hughesdon, Brothers. Debts were proved to the amount of 12,000*l.*, and Mr. C. Deane, of Old Jewry Chambers, and Mr. W. Kirkman, of St. Dunstan's Hill, were chosen assignees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOPPAGE OF INDIAN HOUSES.—On the 25th ult. the firm of Messrs. Gouger and Stewart suspended payments. The liabilities are stated at 80,000*l.*, of which, however, not more than 30,000*l.* is uncovered by securities. The cause of stoppage was the constant receipt for some time past of remittances on insolvent firms. The business was of a wholly legitimate character. The firm of Alfred Gouger & Co., at Calcutta, is a distinct concern, and will not therefore, it is hoped, be materially affected. On the following day Messrs. Roberts, Mitchell & Co. stopped. Liabilities, 74,000*l.*; acceptances, 16,000*l.*; assets, 85,000*l.* The cause of suspension was the stoppage of Carr, Tagore and Co.

STEAMERS ON THE INDIAN STATION.—A fine new steamer has just been built by Messrs. Tod, McGregor and Co., of Greenock, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company. She is to run between Canton and Hong Kong, and is named after the former place. She is of 550 tons burden, and 175-horse power, and when full freighted will draw but seven and a half feet water. The boilers are tubular, and made of brass; they are fitted with a self-acting blow-off apparatus for emitting the bime. The *Canton* will carry two 32-pounders; she is also fitted with Lambe's patent life-boat. The following is a list of the P. and O. steamers on the Indian station:—

Name.	Tons.	Horse power.
Achilles	950	320
Bentinck	1,800	520
Braganza	1,100	400
Haddington	1,500	450
Indus	1,400	450
Lady Mary Wood	650	320
Oriental	1,600	450
Pekin	1,180	430
Pottinger	1,400	450
Precursor	1,600	500

The following steamers are in course of completion for the same company, to be placed on the Indian station,—the *Malta*, *Vectis*, *Ganges*, and *Bombay*.

LIEUT. CAMPBELL.—The following general order has been published:—To H. M.'s troops in India. Head-quarters, Simla, April 12. The Commander-in-Chief in India directs the publication of the following letter from Lord Fitz Roy Somerset, G. C. B., military secretary at the horse-guards, announcing H. M.'s pardon to Lieut. William Wilson Campbell, of the 94th regiment of foot, who had been sentenced to be cashiered, by a general court-martial, held at Fort St. George, in Madras, on the 30th day of September, 1847; and which sentence was promulgated to the army in this command, in General Orders, No. 88, of the 4th of November last. "Horse-guards, February 22, 1848. My Lord,—The judge-advocate-general having notified in the usual manner to the Commander-in-Chief the proceedings of the general court-martial, held at Fort St. George, Madras, on the 30th day of September, 1847, and subsequent days, whereby Lieut. William Wilson Campbell, of the 94th foot, was sentenced to be cashiered, which sentence your lordship had confirmed, and Mr. Hayter having in a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, submitted for the information of his grace such remarks as had occurred to him upon a perusal of the proceedings in question, I have now the honour to acquaint your lordship, with reference to your letter of the 17th November last, that his grace has been induced, under all the circumstances of the case, to recommend to the Queen that Mr. Campbell should receive Her Majesty's pardon, and be restored to Her Majesty's service for the purpose of at once retiring therefrom, receiving the value of his commission. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to approve thereof, his grace desires that Her Majesty's pleasure may be made known to the army under your lordship's command, in the same public manner as were the finding and sentence of the court martial before which Mr. Campbell was tried. I have, &c., Fitz Roy Somerset.—General Lord Gough, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c."—By order of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, C. R. Curzon, Col., Adj. Gen. H.M.'s forces in India.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.—At a Court of Directors of the East-India Company, held on the 31st ult., Mr. John Lewis was appointed provisional member of the Council of India, and Mr. John Frere Thomas, provisional member of the Council of Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 23. *Wellington*, Crosby, Van Diemen's Land.—24. *Duke of Portland*, Cubitt, Madras; *Arequipa*, Cragg, Mauritius.—25. *Maidstone*, McBeath, Bengal.—26. *Thomas Hughes*, Huddart, Port-Phillip.—29. *Orator*, Fayt, Singapore; *British Sovereign*, Cow, South Australia.—30. *Johnstone*, Harrison, and *Pama*, Baird, New South Wales; *Neptune*, Stuart, Mauritius; *Glendaragh*, Kiscock, Bengal; *John Hullett*, McIntyre, Mauritius.—31. *Tudor*, Lay, *Glennara*, Domett; *Socrates*, Randall, and *Winfred*, Christie, Bengal; *Camperdown*, Denny, Bombay; *Enterprise*, Robinson, Port-Phillip; *Jeremiah Garnett*, Davis, Shanghai; *Owen Glendower*, Robertson, Bombay; *Robert Clive*, Mercer, Mauritius; *Culdee*, Logan, China; *Euphrates*, Clifford, China; *Oliver Van Noord*, Verbeke, Akyab. JUNE 1. *Hamlet*, Wilson, New South Wales; *Rattler*, Goldsmith, Hobart Town; *Winchester*, Milligan, Launceston; *Commodore*, Witherick, South Australia; *Orleana*, Johnston, Bengal; *Belleiro*, Rees, Bengal; *William Gladstone*, Smith, and *Anne Mary*, Hilton, Mauritius; *Syria*, Simmonds, Bengal; *Cyrus*, Spratt, South Seas; *Trafalgar*, Morrison, New South Wales; *Marborough*, Webb, and *Menam*, Maxton, Bengal; *Australia*, Harrison, Whampoa; *Nelson*, Lamont, Port-Phillip.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

May 24. The lady of Alexander Shank, Esq. of the Bengal civil service, daughter, in Southwick-place, Hyde-park-gardens.
 25. The lady of Edward Masterman, Esq. son.
 27. The wife of Charles A. Ferguson, Esq. daughter, at Lee-terrace, Blackheath.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 23. Joseph, son of the late Walter Currie, Esq. to Frances Jessima, daughter of John Carlisle, Esq. at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope.

May 23. Henry Morrell Cox, Esq. to Fanny, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq. at St. James's Church, Taunton.

— John Bower, of the Temple, barrister-at-law, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Major General Sir William Nott, G.C.B. at Sutterton, Lincolnshire.

30. Rev. Charles Lawford, to Julia Frances, daughter of the Rev. G. P. Lowther, at Oreboston Church, Wilts.

DEATHS.

March 20. Capt. G. H. Whistler, of the Bengal army, drowned near Rajmahal, occasioned by the taking fire of the *Benares* steamer.

April 19. Mrs. E. A. Maclean, widow of the late Lieut. L. A. Maclean, 67th Bengal N.I. on board the *Southampton*, on her passage to England.

21. James Hastie, Esq. of Calcutta, on board the *Haddington* steam-ship, on her passage to Suez.

26. Thomas Edward Tanner, Esq. late of Bombay, at Suez, returning to England, aged 31.

May 16. Charles Forbes, Esq. (nephew of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.), a partner in the house of Forbes and Co. of Bombay, at Malta.

24. The infant son of Mr. W. O. Young, of Kensington.

26. Capt. J. Urquhart, late of the Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Glen Urquhart, aged 82.

27. Capt. T. E. Foss, late of the Hon. East India Co.'s service, at Phillimore-terrace, Kensington.

28. Louis Peter Petit, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, aged 33.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 31st, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Charles Forbes.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Archdeacon Thomas Dealtry.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. James Roxburgh, 39th N.I.

Capt. William J. H. Charteris, 45th N.I.

Capt. Francis Winter, retired.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Richard W. Raikes, 1st cav.

Lieut. Lord D. Kennedy, 1st cav.

Maj. Adam Cuppage, 27th N.I.

Capt. Charles A. Blagrove, 40th N.I.

Lieut. James Cundy, 40th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. David Davidson, 18th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Francis H. Crozier.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. William Pattie, c.b., 1st cav.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Ernest A. B. Travers, 2nd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. John R. Hawkins, artillery.

Lieut. Francis Wemyss, engineers, in Aug.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Mark B. Thornhill, 6 months.

Mr. Edgar F. Latour, 3 months.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 25th MAY, 1848.

Bengal, 32nd Foot.—Capt. the Hon. Richard Watson, from half-pay unattached, to be capt. v. Thomas Daniel Kelly, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 26th May, 1848.

Lieut. Henry Edwin Weare, to be capt. by purchase, v. Watson, who retires. Dated 26th May, 1848.

Ens. Charles Fleming Stewart, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Weare. Dated 26th May, 1848.

Ens. Harley Kingsmill Drury, from the 41st Foot, to be ens. v. Stewart. Dated 26th May, 1848.

61st Foot.—Ens. William Henry Wall to be lieut. by purchase, v. Maycock, who retires. Dated 26th May, 1848.

Thomas Gabbett, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. Wall.

Dated 26th May, 1848.

Madras, 84th Foot.—Lieut. Bower Mein, from the 89th Foot, to be lieut. v. Faircloth, appointed quartermaster. Dated 26th May, 1848.

Bombay, 22nd Foot.—Lieut. Joseph Edwin Thackwell, to be capt. by purchase, v. Souter, who retires. Dated 26th May, 1848.

Ens. Thomas Young, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Thackwell. Dated 26th May, 1848.

Ens. Lynch Stapleton Cotton, from the 28th Foot, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Edgar Steadman Smith, who retires. Dated 27th May, 1848.

Ens. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie, from the 73rd Foot, to be ens. v. Young. Dated 26th May, 1848.

Lieut. John Brennan, to be adj. v. Thackwell, promoted. Dated 26th May, 1848.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Philosophy of a Future State. By THOMAS DICK, LL.D., Author of "The Christian Philosopher," "The Philosophy of Religion," "Diffusion of Knowledge," "Moral Improvement," "Celestial Scenery," etc. London and Glasgow. Collins.

This volume exhibits abundant evidence of a pious and benevolent mind. It may be read by all with interest and by many with profit. The natural indications of a future state are collected with care and arranged with skill; but after all we are by no means convinced that it is not the safest as well as the most conclusive way to rest the doctrine upon the plain declarations of the scriptures. If they be admitted as true, the point is established. If they be rejected, no evidence will carry conviction. The author of this work is an admirer of that greatly over-rated man Dr. Chalmers, and he appears to have imbibed much of the spirit and taste of his idol. Swedenborg saw the inhabitants of the world beyond the grave employed much in the same way as they had been in this. Very similar seems to be the view of the author before us. We cannot pretend to dispute with him as to the occupations of that state of bliss reserved for the faithful. We are content to rest in the Apostolic declaration, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." But were it wise or lawful to speculate on such matters, we should find some difficulty in taking the word of our author on the subject, and believing that the pursuits of the blessed will embrace arithmetic, trigonometry, conic sections, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and hydrostatics. Those who are the greatest proficients in these studies on earth, are certainly not always among the best Christians. Differing from Dr. Dick as to the propriety and value, not of his conjectures merely, but of all conjectures on subjects which must be classed among the "secret things" that "belong unto God," and desiring to discourage all attempts in theology to become "wise above that which is written," we feel that it would be unjust to dismiss his book without again bearing testimony to the amiable feeling and devotional spirit by which it is marked.

A Letter to the Shareholders of the East India Railway, and to the Commercial Capitalists of England and India. By TRANSIT. London, 1848. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The writer of this letter is of opinion, that a great trunk line between Calcutta and the opening of the Gangetic Valley should be completed before any attempt is made to form lines or portions of lines in any other direction; and he maintains his opinion with the energy of a man convinced of its truth. We are sorry, to meet with such specimens of Benthamitish slang as "The broad principle of the greatest benefit to the greatest number;" but some of his views are very just; and as an illustration, we may quote the following passage:—

"You have been selling too much; you have been cramming your cottons and twist on them [the people of India] without increasing their means of taking it. In a long-continued trade with any country, the benefit must be mutual, or will cease from one party being bankrupt (unless he cleverly shut shop in time). This is the case, and your cottons are a drug in the market. You have ruined their trade in Dacca muslin, of which last year not a single piece was exported; you have reduced their sale of raw cotton to nil, and what have you done to improve their manufactures or means of conveyance? You must begin by buying, or, in other words, by improving their ability to sell."

Poems and Songs. By E. H. B. London, 1848. Pickering.

The contents of this beautifully printed little volume evince a delicacy of taste and a degree of poetic sensibility rarely met with "in these degenerate days," when so many attend the court of the Muses who, it is obvious, were never properly introduced. The pieces are mostly short, and appear, in many instances, to have been struck off under the influence of over-

powering feeling. They have, consequently, a vivid impression of reality which mere spinners of syllables can never attain. The collection is appropriately inscribed to Sergeant Thibault, by whose elegant mind it cannot fail to be duly appreciated.

Our readers will not be displeased with a specimen.
TO THE BIRD OF PARADISE.

I.
Sweet bird of beauty! whence thy flight;
Oh! say—do climes of orient light
Gladden thine Iris wings?
Art thou from the haunts of the Hours fair,
Laden with hope as a spirit of air,
When a message from Heaven it brings?

II.
Alas! this world is no place for thee,
Nay has a cage, and a snare for the free—
And thy wing it may find no rest.
Thy once loved home is a lonely waste,
And the flowers which proffer'd their dew to thy taste,
Earth has folded them all on her breast.

III.
Then why linger here, bright bird of the skies?
Go bathe thy glad wings where the rivers arise,
Abandoning with bliss for ever.
O'er the far off mountains—thy home is there,
Where the eye may not reach—the tongue declare,
And where death never enters—never.

IV.
I will gaze on thy flight—I will track thy way—
My soul mounting up from this prison of clay,
Search out for thy beauty above.
With thee my rest and my treasure shall be,
When the spirit may spurn all control, and be free—
As the light o'er the altar of love.

A Word or two on Port Wine! addressed to the British Public generally, but particularly to private gentlemen; showing how, and why, it is adulterated, and affording some means of detecting its adulterations. By JOSEPH JAMES FORRESTER, Author of "Map of the Wine-Districts of the Alto-Douro," "Survey of the River Douro, from the Spanish Frontier to the Atlantic," &c. &c. Together with "Strictures" on a "Word of Truth on Port-wine." (Intended to be a reply to the Pamphlet so called,) by T. WHITTAKER, the Younger. London, 1848. Richardson, Ollivier, Royston, and Brown.

THE subject of this pamphlet is one that comes home to the business and bosom of an Englishman. Here John Bull may learn what sort of brewing is carried on to prepare his favourite stimulant, and what is the precise character of much that he drinks under the delusive name of fine old Port. The landlord's test seems to be pretty generally adopted both by purveyors and consumers. When his customers complained that his wine was not good, Boniface exclaimed, with a mixed feeling of indignation and surprise, "Not good! why isn't it black, and doesn't it make you drunk? What would you have?" The readers of this pamphlet (the value of which seems to be appreciated since it is in its fourth edition), will learn from it that blackness and power of intoxicating are not really the characteristics of first-rate port wines; but that other qualities are necessary—qualities rendering the article more beneficial to health, as well as more grateful to the cultivated taste. Further they will be taught (see pp. 25, 26) to discriminate unerringly between wine and that which passes under its name, without any lawful title so to do. We think we need hardly say more to recommend this tract.

Travels in Ceylon and Continental India, including Nepal and other parts of the Himalayas, to the Borders of Tibet, with some Notices of the Overland Route. Appendices: I. Addressed to Baron Von Humboldt, on the Geographical Distribution of Coniferæ on the Himalayan Mountains. II. On the Vegetation of the Himalayan Mountains. III. The Birds of the Himalayan Mountains. By Dr. W. HOFFMEISTER, Travelling Physician to His Royal Highness Prince Waldemar of Prussia. Translated from the German. Edinburgh, 1848: W. P. Kennedy, London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

ONE would scarcely have supposed that it was possible to have produced an account of travels in India that should possess any originality, so exhausted has the subject already been, yet such a work has been accomplished by the author whose name stands at the head of this notice. It is true that Dr. Hoffmeister possessed some advantages in his travels. He was entirely a foreigner to every thing in the land which he visited, and therefore all he saw was novel, whereas an Englishman travelling in India has most probably been previously well acquainted with the country and inhabitants by means of the manifold descriptions which we possess. Another circumstance in favour of Dr. Hoffmeister was the situation he occupied in the retinue of Prince Waldemar. Whatever the cause, however, the book before us is a most entertaining one, and one which will repay

perusal, not only by those who read merely for amusement but also by the naturalist. The sketch of the Greek court, which the author visited on his route, is most amusing; and few will fail to smile, at least, at the waits and Scotch reel being danced side by side with the Pyrrhic dances, or at the idea of the ladies of the court refreshing themselves after a long and tedious gallop, with a quiet game of blind man's buff or la grace; the Queen, who was foremost among the horsewomen, taking the lead, also, in the lighter recreations! The account of Greece and the Greek court is, indeed, one of the most interesting portions of the book. After visiting Calao and the pyramids, the royal party proceeded to Ceylon, where they met with various adventures, some comical, some serious, but none which we have time or space to dilate on.

Madras next claimed the attention of the Prince: and, after a short stay there, he departed for Calcutta. From Calcutta the Royal party went to Nepal and Oude. In the latter kingdom the Nabob entertained his visitors with great state and pomp. After various wanderings the Prince and his suite arrived at Simla, where they were regally entertained with dinners, balls, &c. From this point they set forward to the banks of the Sutlej, and were present during the sanguinary war in that quarter. There, Dr. Hoffmeister found his grave. On the 21st of December, while the battle of Ferozeshah was raging, Lord Hardinge and Prince Waldemar, the latter accompanied by Dr. Hoffmeister, rode along the lines, when a grape-shot struck the doctor in his forehead, and he fell from his horse dead. He was buried in the burial-ground of Ferozepoor, and a monument to his memory was erected by the Prince.

That the book is not free from errors, will naturally be supposed. It was scarcely possible, indeed, for a foreigner to avoid some mistakes, and therefore we are not much surprised to find the author erroneously account for the brilliancy of a ball at Simla by supposing it to result from the magnificent presents which the Company's officers must, as he imagines, receive from the princes at whose court they are employed.

Not possessing the original work, we cannot, of course, say in how far the translation is faithful; but we may observe that it reads fluently, in some places elegantly, and nowhere like a literal translation.

One word, and our task is done. The duty of a literary critic is, at times, far from agreeable. However much he may wish to give unqualified praise, stern truth demands that he should not overlook the faults of those whose works he judges. In this spirit we refer to one passage of the book before us. At page 280 the author indulges in a very foolish sneer at the English church service, which he was induced to attend while at Simla. Considering the source from which the far greater part of that service is taken, we do not think it redounds much to the author's credit to avow that he "never carried away much of edification from it." So sensible was the translator of the bad judgment displayed by the author that he attempts a lame apology and palliation, by reminding the reader that the writer was listening to a foreign language. If, by this seemingly unnecessary piece of information, the translator meant to say that his author did not understand English, we may simply ask, how then could he make the statement which he does, that every thing in that service which failed to edify him, is repeated two or three times over?—the veracity of which observation is equal to the good taste which prompted the whole passage. The author further informs us that at the end of the Epistle and Gospel "a few remarks were appended instead of a sermon." If such were the case, we can only say that they manage these things differently in India to what they do at home, and that it behoves the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to look to it.

A Present for an Apprentice. To which is added, Franklin's Way to Wealth. By the late THOMAS TEGG, Esq. London, 1848. William Tegg and Co.

THIS little book is every way adapted to the purpose for which it was written. It contains a great deal of good advice, that if acted on cannot fail to be beneficial. When the author of the volume wrote it, he had passed through a long life spent among the busiest scenes of men, and no doubt the advice he offers to the youthful apprentice is the result of close and personal observation.

Tales of the Munster Festivals, containing Caid Drawing, The Half-Six, and The Coimar. By GERALD GRIFFIN. London and Belfast, 1848. Sims and McIntosh.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 28th April, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 31st June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th April, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 6th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 8th July, 1848, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 10th May, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 9d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Bombay, 1s. 9½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 23rd May, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 7th June, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BRITISH IRON,—and
BEST CAST STEEL FILES, &c.;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 7th day of June, 1848, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 31st May, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 14th June, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

REGIMENTAL BUTTONS,
EPAULETTES and LACE,—also,
SOLDIERS' CAPS;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 14th day of June, 1848, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 31st May, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 14th of June, 1848, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 1,000 Tons of Coal, of either of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Alexandria, in Egypt, viz. :—

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DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,

Scrapped.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's Office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 14th day of June aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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Strand, near Somerset House.—Mrs. WHITE begs most respectfully to recommend to her friends (more particularly those resident in India) her most beautiful make of Lisle Thread Hose and Half Hose for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; their lightness, durability, and comfort can only be appreciated by those who have tried them. She also strongly recommends a beautiful description of Merino Vest and Drawers adapted for the East and West Indies.

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40	7 8 3	6 18 9	65	12 12 0	10 19 0
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	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
20	8 17 6	8 8 3	8 25 3	4 22 10	9 00 8	8 81 9	9 05 18	10 76 16
30	9 12 3	8 16 5	9 29 18	5 25 13	7 03 14	8 65 3	9 33 10	10 76 16
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20	1 6 2	1 4 1	1 1 5	0 18 7	0 15 7	20
30	1 16 3	1 13 3	1 9 9	1 6 1	1 2 5	30
40	2 7 3	2 3 11	1 18 11	1 14 2	1 9 4	40
50	3 7 4	3 3 4	2 17 3	2 10 1	2 2 6	50

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On the 10th May, the steamer ITALIA, built expressly for speed and the comfortable accommodation of passengers, will start from Trieste to Alexandria without touching at any intermediate port, and hereafter will ply monthly in correspondence with the arrival at Suez of the Best-India Company's Bombay steamer. Passengers, including berth, table-money, and fees,—1st class, £10; 2nd class, £12; 3rd class, £8; servants only, £8. English spoken on board, and every attention paid to the comfort of passengers.

To secure passages, apply at the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, 137, Leadenhall Street.

OUTFITS to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.—Cadets,

Assistant-Surgeons, Midshipmen, and Passengers generally, supplied with their entire outfit, at UNWIN & Co.'s, 57 and 59, Lombard Street, viz: Shirts, Towels, Table Linen, Sheets, Hosiery, White Jean Jackets and Trowsers, Woolen Clothing, Sea-Bedding, Shag and Double Goggles, Cabin Furniture, Bullock Drawers, Trunks, &c. Ladies' ready-made Linen of every description. Light Trunks for Overland.

BEST LONDON-MADE GUNS and PISTOLS.

DEANE'S REGISTERED DETONATING GUN has been adapted by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and extensively patronized by the nobility and most eminent sporting gentlemen, as the safest and best shooting Gun now manufactured. G. and J. DEANE beg to inform sportsmen in India that they have at all times ready an extensive assortment of Fowling Pieces and Rifles expressly for that part of the world, of the best London manufacture, in Musket and Carbine bore; also, very superior and accurate shooting Rifles, of two, three, and four-ounce ball, for light shooting, &c. Orders received punctually attended to by next overland mail.—**GEO. and JOHN DEANE**, Gun Makers to H.R.H. Prince Albert, 30, King William Street, London Bridge.

RIFLES.—Superior London-made Double Rifles, with extra shot barrels, swivels, slings, &c., complete, in brass-bound mahogany cases and double sets of town-made apparatus, water-proof outer cover to case, &c. &c. Price, 25 guineas. Also, Single Rifles, military bore, two grooves, with extra-ordinaire nipples and plug-mould for shooting 1,500 yards, with swivels, slings, and pack up in stock, &c., suitable for officers going abroad. A trial requested before purchasing.

H. HOLLAND, GUN-MAKER, 9, King Street, Holborn, London.

On the 5th inst will be published, 2nd Edit. for 1848, of

THE EAST-INDIA REGISTER and ARMY LIST.

CONTAINING:

Complete Lists of the Company's Servants, at home and abroad; Regulations respecting the appointment of Writers, Cadets, &c. Compiled from the official returns received at the East-India House.

By F. CLARK,

Of the Secretary's Office, East-India House.

1 thick vol. 12mo. Sewed, 10s. or 11s. 6d. strongly bound.

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London: W. H. ALLEN and Co. and all Booksellers.

NOTICE.—MR. G. W. WHEATLEY RESUMES

the BUSINESS of an EAST INDIA and GENERAL AGENT, at 155, Leadenhall-street, heretofore carried on at 34, Cornhill, under the firm of "Waghorn and Co.," and hopes for the support of all who favoured that firm, of which Mr. Wheatley has for many years been an active member.

Ms. WAGHORN calls the attention of his friends to the above notice, and adds his unqualified recommendation of Mr. Wheatley.

1848.

THE following SPLENDID SHIPS, belonging to Messrs. WIGRAM, of Blackwall, built and fitted expressly for the India Trade, will leave GRAVESEND at the appointed dates.—Each Ship carries an experienced Surgeon.

Last Shipping-day in the East-India Docks three days previously.

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Essex	850	T. W. Pixley ..	Cape & Bombay ..	Sailed
Malstone	1000	J. T. Nash	Cape & Calcutta ..	3 July
Southampton	1050	W. A. Bowen, M.C.S.	Calcutta direct....	20 do.
New Ship	900	C. C. Conist	Cape & Madras ..	14 Aug.
Queen	1350	D. W. Leod	Calcutta direct....	1 Sept.
True Briton	800	S. McBeath	Ditto	10 Oct.
Minerva	900	G. Coleman	As may be required	
Samarang	700	W. Buckle	Ditto	
Royal Albert	750	A. Scanlan	Ditto	

For Freight or Passage, apply to the respective Commanders, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 156, Leadenhall Street.

THE following SPLENDID SHIPS, belonging to Messrs. GREEN, of Blackwall, built expressly for the INDIA TRADE, will be despatched punctually from GRAVESEND at the undermentioned dates:—

Name.	Tons.	Commander.	Destination.	To sail.
Wellesley	1150	F. Arrow	Madras & Calcutta	10 June
Barham	1300	J. Gimblett	Ditto	25 —
Sutlej	1300	E. P. Nisbet	Cape, Madras, & Cal	15 July
Monarch	1400	C. G. Weller	Calcutta direct ..	25 —
Alfred	1400	A. Henning	Ditto	10 Aug.
Trafalgar (new)	1350	C. Nelson	Madras & Calcutta	30 —
Prince of Wales	1350	W. F. Hopkins	Calcutta direct ..	25 —
Vernon	1000	E. Voss	Madras direct ..	10 Sept.
Earl of Hardwicke	1000	A. Parish	Calcutta direct ..	25 —
Agincourt	1050	W. H. Fare	Coast & Bombay ..	30 July
Owen Glendower	1000	D. Robertson	Cape & Bombay ..	10 Aug.

For Plans and Terms of Passage, apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 16, Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross; or to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT (to sail from Gravesend 30th June), the fine First-class Ship ROBERT SMALL, 800 tons, THOMAS SMALL, Commander. Lying in the East-India Docks.—The Ship has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will have an experienced surgeon.—For freight or passage, apply to Capt. T. SMALL, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to WIMBLE and ALLPORT, 156, Leadenhall Street.

CAPE of GOOD HOPE LINE of PACKETS.—The undermentioned first-class A 1 Clipper Barques will be despatched punctually on the 1st of every month (last shipping-day, the 25th of each month prior to the date of sailing):—

COROMANDEL, 416 tons, — ARMAND,—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius. London Docks, July 1.

FAVOURITE, 332 tons, — BROWN,—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius. St. Katharine Docks, August 1.

These vessels possess most superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. LINDSAY, 11, Abchurch Lane; or to W. O. YOUNG, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings.

CHINA.—LINE of PACKETS for HONG-KONG and WHAMPOA.—The following First-class A 1 Coppered SHIPS will be despatched punctually, as under:—

Names.	Tons.	Commanders.	Loading at.	To sail.
Tartar	650	R. R. Harvey	East-India Docks ..	June 8
Queen	408	— Gordon	London Docks	July 7
Land of Cakes	496	— Grant	Ditto	Aug. 7

The first-named vessel belongs to Messrs. GREEN, of Blackwall.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. LINDSAY, 11, Abchurch Lane; or to W. O. YOUNG, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings.

THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS.

THESE really important articles of under clothing, although manufactured expressly for India, are equally valuable in all tropical climates, and are strongly recommended by all medical men as the most effectual preventative of the many diseases arising from check of perspiration to which the residents in warm climates are so particularly liable. This manufacture possesses all the advantages, without the inconvenience, of flannel waistcoats; the texture is light, soft, and delicate, perfectly free from all irritating or disagreeable qualities, and a very superior absorbent, consequently the very best description of under-waistcoat that can be worn in India, or in any warm climate. The valuable qualities of THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS are well known and have been long tested in India, and the very general approval and consequent demand for them has given rise to many inferior imitations, which, with a view to deceive, have been variously marked India Gauze, Oriental Gauze, Gauze Victoria, &c. Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, therefore, beg most particularly to impress upon all parties the necessity of applying direct to their establishment, 159, STRAND, LONDON, for any they may require, and also most especially to caution the public against purchasing any article of the kind except those which are marked THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE, as none others can be depended upon.

These waistcoats are made both for ladies and gentlemen, and Messrs. Thresher and Glenni undertake to forward them in dozens or half-dozen to every part of England and the principal towns of Ireland and Scotland, carriage free, at the following prices:—Gentlemen's, 7s. per dozen, and Ladies', 6s. per dozen; and also to pack and forward them, free of expense, to any agent in India, by the overland route, at the following additional rates, viz. 12s. per dozen to Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, and 15s. per dozen to Bombay.

OUTFITS TO INDIA, BY SHIP AND OVERLAND.

Every particular connected with outfits to India, both for ladies and gentlemen, including detailed lists of requisite clothing, uniforms, &c. &c. for every appointment, with the necessary variations for the outfits of

CIVILIANS, CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, &c. together with every information respecting passage by ship and by the overland route, baggage, packing, &c.; will be forwarded on application to Messrs. Thresher and Glenni, as above.

TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT,

From Alexandria to Suez, under direction of the Egyptian Transit Company, only 3 cwt. of baggage is allowed without extra charge, and no package or trunk should exceed 80 lb. weight.

THE REGULATION OVERLAND TRUNKS & CASES, Manufactured by Thresher and Glenni especially for the TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT, and for the cabins of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ships to MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, and INDIA, can only be procured at their East-India Outfit Warehouse, 159, Strand, London.

All communications addressed to Messrs. THRESHER and GLENNY, 159, STRAND, LONDON, will have immediate attention.

S. W. SILVER and CO. CLOTHIERS, NAVAL, MILITARY, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS and CONTRACTORS, respectfully acquaint the public, that they have completed the alterations at their warehouses, 66 and 67, CORNHILL, which enables them to concentrate and exhibit all the requirements of an OUTFIT. Being the manufacturers (with experienced managers) of the chief and most expensive portions of OUTFITS, they are enabled to produce and render them at WHOLESALE PRICES; thus preventing MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, CADETS, and PASSENGERS generally sacrificing the usual intermediate profit. LADIES' OUTFITS (which are under the management of Females) on similar terms.

SILVER and Co. having a correspondent in nearly every ENGLISH COLONY, their customers may at all times avail themselves of their assistance. SILVER and Co. pack and ship their customers' outfits, clear and warehouse their baggage homewards, procure and give SHIP-SAILING information, outwards or homewards, without receiving a commission for such business. Moreover, they do not allow the too usual commission to persons who introduce customers to them, that purchasers may derive every advantage. For example, individuals who are about to leave for India are generally inundated with applications and lists from Outfitters, who obtain the name and address of the party going abroad from persons to whom they pay (if they supply the Outfit) so large a commission for the information, as to materially increase the amount of the Outfit. Now, SILVER and Co. never forward a list of necessities to any one, unless directed to do so by the party (or friend) going abroad. Thus SILVER and Co.'s prices are not burdened with commission, because all recommendations to apply to them are pure and disinterested.

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THE HAND-BEDSTEAD FOR CADETS, weight 17 lbs.

BESMERES and SONS, CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS, and Ready-made Linen Warehousemen, invite overland travellers to India to inspect this PORTABLE BEDSTEAD, price 12s. 6d., invented and made only by them. Although so light, it is strong, compact, of full size, and may be used without a mattress; it passes readily into a bag 6 inches in diameter, 24 long. Bedstead, bedding, blankets, sheets, quilt, &c., packed in one of these Waterproof Regulation Overland Trunks, weigh under 30 lbs. Overland Trunks, One Guinea each. Lists of Outfit for Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons, estimates and information of every expense of the passage and journey, forwarded by post. Lists of Linen, priced, may also be had.—Outfitting Warehouses, Nos. 51 to 64, Houndsditch, London.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons
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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	353	Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	357
BENGAL:—		Ceylon	358
Legal Proceedings	355	CHINA:—	
The Union Bank in Liquidation	355	Recent Proceedings at Shanghai	358
Miscellaneous Intelligence	359	Domestic Intelligence	358
Government General Order	360	Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	358
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	360	MANILLA	359
H.M. Forces in the East	361	ORIGINAL ARTICLE:—	
Domestic Intelligence	361	The Great Sugar Question	359
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	361	HOME:—	
MADRAS:—		Parliamentary Proceedings	378
Miscellaneous Intelligence	362	Military Seminary, Addiscombe	370
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	362	Debate at the East-India House	373
Domestic Intelligence	364	Miscellaneous Intelligence	376
Shipping Intelligence	364	Shipping Intelligence	377
BOMBAY:—		Domestic Intelligence	378
Miscellaneous Intelligence	364	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	378
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	366	Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India	379
Domestic Intelligence	367	Embarkation of Troops for India	379

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Precursor*, with the mails, left Calcutta May 3; Saugor, 5; Madras, 11; Point de Galle, 16; and Aden, 30; reaching Suez June 6. A mail left Hong Kong, by the *Pollinger*, April 26, making Singapore May 6 and Penang 8. The *Sesostria*, with a mail, left Bombay May 12, and arrived at Aden on the 23rd. The three mails thus brought were forwarded to Alexandria, at which place they arrived on the 9th inst. and were put on board the *Hindustan*, which reached Malta on the 14th inst.; on which day the *Oberon*, with the Marseilles portion, left, arriving at her destination on the 17th. The *Hindustan*, with the remainder, would leave Malta on the 14th, and may be expected at Southampton on the 26th inst.

The *Pollinger*, with the London mail of Feb. 24, arrived at Hong-Kong April 22.

The *Achar*, with the London mail of April 7, arrived at Bombay May 6.

The *Bentick*, with the London mail of March 24, reached Madras May 3.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, viz *Marseilles*, will be despatched on the evening of Saturday, June 24.

A mail for Bombay, viz *Marseilles*, will leave London on the evening of Friday, July 7.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	May 3	Ceylon	May 11
Madras	May 11	China	April 25
Bombay	May 12	Singapore	May 6

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

AGAIN we have the note of war sounded in the PUNJAB. Treachery and massacre are again in the ascendant, and the British authorities are once more compelled to have

recourse to arms. The locality of the late outrages is MOOLTAN, the capital of a district consisting of a large tract between the left bank of the Indus and the right bank of the Sutlej, and extending down to the junction of those two rivers. The city has been always reputed a place of great strength. After various unsuccessful attempts, extending over many years, it was taken by storm by RUNJEET SINGH, but with immense loss. It was committed by its conqueror to the care of a subordinate governor, who administered its affairs as a renter, and dependant of the Sikh State. The ruler who exercised authority in Mooltan at the period of the death of RUNJEET SINGH subsequently perished in a durbar affray. His eldest son, DEWAN MOOLRAJ, assumed the charge held by his father, but not without opposition. LALL SINGH quarrelled with him, and wrested from him one of his districts. Subsequently the Dewan was summoned to Lahore to settle his accounts; settlements in the East being never made, so long as it is possible to postpone them. He went under British guarantee, settled in some sort and returned to the seat of his government. Latterly negotiations have been carried on between the Dewan, and the ruling powers in the Punjab, the nature of which is not very clearly known. According to one report they originated, in a desire entertained by those who exercised paramount authority in the Punjab, to bring the entire dominions of the infant Maharajah under one mode of settlement; and with this view it was proposed to get rid of the Dewans. According to another report, the Dewan himself wished to be relieved from his charge, but this seems scarcely probable. These negotiations having to all appearance been conducted to a successful issue, Mr. VANS AGNEW, a Bengal civil servant and assistant to the Resident at Lahore, and Lieutenant ANDERSON, of the Bombay Fusiliers, were deputed to proceed with the intended governor, SIRDAR KHAN SINGH, and instal him in his new authority. They were accompanied by a very small force, if indeed by any thing deserving the name of a force, for it does not seem clearly understood whether their escort attended them from Lahore, or was formed from troops at Mooltan. All is involved in confusion, and possibly future accounts may render necessary very large corrections of those now furnished. The two officers, however, arrived at Mooltan about the 16th or 17th of April, and the place was formally transferred by DEWAN MOOLRAJ. On the following day the work of assassination commenced. While employed in inspecting the fortress, Mr. AGNEW was murderously attacked by two men and cut down. He was rescued by the new governor, KHAN SINGH, who mounted the wounded

man on an elephant, and conveyed him to a fort outside the town. In the mean time Lieut. ANDERSON had been also attacked, and was found lying wounded and bleeding by the road-side; the DEWAN MOOLRAJ who was riding with him having disappeared. Lieutenant ANDERSON, like his companion, was borne to the little fort, upon which a fire was opened from MOOLTAN, but, the distance being too great, without much effect. Three days after the attempted assassination, the Mooltanese troops moved out to attack the fort in which the British officers lay. Their numbers were great, but the refugees felt confident in being able to defend themselves until relieved. Probably this might have been practicable. The BHALPORA chief had been applied to for assistance, and it might have arrived in time, but the Sikh troops within the little port opened the gates, and to a man joined the assailants. What followed may be readily anticipated. Lieutenant ANDERSON was dying from the wounds which he had previously received. Mr. AGNEW, though suffering greatly, was yet able, not indeed to defend himself effectually, but at least to make an effort at resistance. On a party of the assailants approaching him, he presented a pistol, but it missed fire. He then drew his sword and wounded several of the enemy, manfully struggling until he received a gun-shot wound, the effect of which was instant death. KHAN SINGH, according to the present belief, remained faithful, fighting by the side of the gallant Englishman, and being himself wounded. It will be most gratifying to find this confirmed. MOOLTAN is now in a state of complete revolt, and the dismembered limbs of our unhappy countrymen are exposed on its walls. Besides the two officers whose names are thus unhappily brought forward, there was another European victim in the person of a medical practitioner, named WILKINSON, stated to have been well known and much esteemed.

The CHIEF OF BHALPORA, on receiving news of the first attack, despatched a force to the relief of the British officers, and, as the distance is only thirty-five miles, they might have averted the catastrophe which has taken place, had the garrison maintained their fidelity. On hearing of the completion of the bloody tragedy they halted, to await further orders. A large force, which had been ordered by the authorities at Lahore to be in readiness to march for MOOLTAN, received counter orders, on its being ascertained that the British officers were beyond the reach of succour. What steps will ultimately be taken to avenge the death of our countrymen, and vindicate our insulted authority, remains to be seen. It is to be hoped that they will be decisive, and as prompt as prudence will admit.

Looking to the circumstances attending the sacrifice of the brave men murdered at MOOLTAN, it is impossible not to see that they were the victims of undue confidence. The parade of magnanimity has often been our bane, and a fresh illustration of the awful consequences of trusting those who are not trustworthy has now been afforded. Those gentlemen should not have been sent to MOOLTAN without a strong escort, and moreover one to be depended on. It is very fine to be magnanimous—it is part of the cant of the day. But the loss of valuable lives, the necessity for renewed military operations at a vast expense, and other evils and inconveniences which are the fruits of magnanimity, are poorly compensated by the reputation or the self-gratulation which flows from the indulgence of this swaggering

sentiment. Make fast your bolts and bars, and then treat the enemy without as magnanimously as you please. Arm yourself to the teeth, and then shew all possible confidence towards the robber that dogs your path. These are the dictates of common sense, if not of magnanimity. Be prudent in the first instance, and then play the confiding hero if you will. Take care that the insidious foe is deprived of the power to hurt you, and then trust him without further restraint.

There was a rumour, but whether resting on any foundation or not seems uncertain, that our friend YARR MAHOMED from Herat, and KOHUNDIL KHAN from Candahar, assisted from other quarters, were to pour down upon SCINDE, and turn us out of possession there. For the confirmation or dispersion of this rumour we must wait further advices. It seems to be discredited.

At CALCUTTA, the UNION BANK continues still the topic. Another meeting has been held, a report of which appears in our Selections.

The commercial world appear to be alarmed by the state of affairs in Europe, and the Insurance General Committee of Calcutta have recommenced covering war risks on shipments made for Europe.

Government has put forth a notification announcing that it will in future be optional with shippers of goods under its advances to insure either in India or in England; and that in the latter case the Court of Directors will be ready to effect the insurance on being guaranteed the repayment of the premium.

From MADRAS there is no intelligence of interest, except what is contained in the following extract relating to GOOMSOOR, which is highly gratifying:—

"Of affairs in Goomsoor we are happy to be able to speak both positively and favourably. A recent letter from that quarter, on which the utmost reliance can be placed, informs us that the operations of the present agency have proved most successful. Both in hills and plains peace has been established. 'The country,' says this correspondent, 'has been drained of Meriahs; the total number rescued and sent to Nowgam being 235.' The Choosand chiefs who were so resolute in maintaining a hostile attitude have surrendered unconditionally to Capt. M'Vicar, and all the influential men have pledged themselves in the most solemn and binding manner not to resume the sacrifices. This intelligence is most gratifying, and reflects great credit on the ability, judgment, and perseverance of the Goomsoor political."

BOMBAY is not more lively than Madras. The assumption of his functions by the new Governor, and the departure of the old one form the most important items of intelligence.

CEYLON partakes in the commercial storm, as the following paragraph from the *Colombo Observer* indicates:—

"It is with great regret we announce the suspension of one of the oldest and most important mercantile firms in Colombo—that of Messrs. Acland, Boyd, and Co. This firm may be said to have led the way in coffee planting, and its members are connected, either as proprietors or agents, with a vast number of properties. Mr. Acland has resigned his offices of Legislative Councillor and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. The circular issued by Messrs. Acland, Boyd, and Co. adduces the fall of their London friends, Messrs. Boyd, Thomas, and Co. as the cause of theirs. Statements are to be prepared, and a meeting held in a few days."

The news from CHINA, though not lengthy, is rather interesting, but we must refer our readers to the proper place for it.

BENGAL.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

SUPREME COURT, APRIL 27.

In the matter of *William Anderson*.—Mr. CLARKE applied for a *habeas corpus*, on the affidavit of Mr. Anderson, from which it appeared that he had preferred a complaint before Mr. Stratford, one of the deputy superintendents of police, against his bearer, Mudden, for theft, and Mr. Stratford, at his complaint, entered the complaint to be heard before Mr. Patton, the chief magistrate; but that in Mr. Patton's absence Mr. Hume proceeded to hear and determine the cases which ought to have come before Mr. Patton, and whilst Anderson was in waiting Mr. Hume sent a peon to require his attendance; that Anderson had before this presented a petition to the Government of Bengal against Mr. Hume, of which Mr. Hume was aware, and he therefore, not wishing the present case to be heard by Mr. Hume, and he (Anderson) therefore, whilst sitting in the ante-room, wrote the following letter to Mr. Hume.

TO J. HUME, ESQ., MAGISTRATE.

Sir,—With due respect for Her Majesty's court and laws, I have to request you will let the chief magistrate try my cause, as I think you mix up your private feelings with your judicial duties.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

W. ANDERSON.

April 22nd, 1848.

That Mr. Hume, on the receipt of this, sent for him again, and on his going there, Mr. Hume produced the note, stating that he possessed the powers of fining and imprisonment; told him that if he would withdraw the note and apologize, he would not punish him; and that, upon his refusal, Mr. Hume delivered him into custody and issued the following warrant of commitment.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA, &c.

Receive into your custody the body of William Anderson, for that he, the said William Anderson, on the 22nd of April, 1848, at the police office in Calcutta, did contemptuously neglect and refuse to prosecute one Muddooly, him the said William Anderson charged with a felony before me, asserting as his reason for so refusing that I, as one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the town of Calcutta, allowed my private feelings to influence my judicial duties, and that thereby he, the said William Anderson, was unable to obtain justice, and him detain until the 7th day of May next, at which time you will bring up the said William Anderson before Her Majesty's justices of the peace.

JAMES HUME,
Justice of the Peace.

Mr. CLARKE said that he intended to treat it as a mere question of dry law. The committal was for contemptuously neglecting and refusing to proceed, and the order was to bring him up in fifteen days. Now, this was wrong and informal, as the committal ought to be "until he comply and perform the thing required." In 1 Burns, 780, it was laid down that if the commitment be not for an offence so indictable, or being rather of a civil than criminal nature, as for contumacy in refusing to do something which he ought to do, the conclusion ought to be "until he comply and perform the thing required." Now this is exactly the contumacy mentioned in Burns. I know of no act which gives a magistrate power to punish for that offence; he has only power to commit until he do what is required, in order to enforce his authority; but here is a positive term of fifteen days given.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—We think that you are entitled to your rule on the form of the warrant, though we think at the same time that it was a highly improper and contemptuous letter, and the assertion appears to have been wholly unfounded. It is a question, however, whether it would not have been better and more dignified to treat the letter with the contempt it deserved as a ridiculous production. Had he used proper and respectful terms, we are not aware that he would have been compelled to prosecute before a particular magistrate. Where he has the right to prefer his complaint before one or two or more coordinate tribunals, I see no right that a magistrate has to compel him to prefer that complaint before himself. Notice must be served on Mr. Hume.

Rule granted.

APRIL 28.—Anderson was brought up this morning on the Habeas Corpus.—The gaoler's return was simply that he held him under that warrant, and to which no objection was taken.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the committal was not for contumacy, and therefore, not within the authority cited by Mr. Clarke yesterday in 1 Burns, and on which the Court gave their decision; but for a contempt, and was therefore perfectly correct according to *King v. James*, in 5 Barn. & Ald. 894, where it is laid down that a commitment for a contempt being a commitment for punishment must be for a time certain. The warrant could not therefore be otherwise than it was.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—I now see that it was not solely for contumacy, but for contemptuous manner also; and therefore would have been correct in being for a time certain according to the case cited; but this warrant is not only for the fifteen days; but at the end of that period "to bring him again before him," which is quite novel, being for an indefinite period and in excess of his authority.

The ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—I have an affidavit; but in the view that your lordship takes it will be unnecessary to put it in.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—No, Mr. Advocate; our decision is founded only on the informality apparent on the face of the commitment. We do not express any opinion as to whether or not a magistrate has power to commit for a contempt. There is no doubt that a magistrate being a court of oyer and terminer, having power to try and determine felonies, has equal powers with the justices sitting in sessions. Whether they have that power was discussed, but not decided, in the *King v. James*. Act 21 of 1839, sect. 8, provides that if a witness summoned by a justice shall refuse to attend as a witness or to give evidence, he shall be liable to be punished by her Majesty's Supreme Court, and it is doubtful whether this was not by implication a denial of his power to punish himself for contumacy. The letter is undoubtedly highly improper and offensive, and even if it were not cognizable by the magistrate the state could punish by indictment. I believe the imputation to have been uncalled for and unjust; but at all events imputations of that kind ought never to be made in that manner. In all cases of judicial misbehaviour there is a proper course by which it can be corrected. It would be impossible to preserve social order if magistrates sitting in open court were liable to be insulted by imputations of this kind. Had this been a regular conviction, with a punishment for a time certain, we would not have attended to an affidavit against the facts stated in the conviction.

Mr. CLARKE.—In that case I should have pursued a different course, and removed the proceedings into this court for revision by *certiorari*.

The prisoner was then discharged.

THE UNION BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Union Bank in liquidation took place on Saturday last, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The gathering of the shareholders was as large as any that the previous discussions of the affairs of this unfortunate institution had brought together; and, besides those who usually take a part in the proceedings of similar assemblies, we observed Sir Robert Barlow, Mr. Mytton, Mr. H. M. Elliott, and others. Mr. Elliott was asked to preside, but declined for a reason that, he said, would be obvious. Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND was then voted into the chair; and the secretary read the minutes of the last meeting.

Mr. O'HANLON remarked that the resolutions embodied in these minutes had not been published in the newspapers as resolutions authenticated by the chairman and the secretary—which was a grave omission, considering how important they were in their nature. He desired to know if any steps had been taken in pursuance of the resolutions?

The CHAIRMAN did not see that Mr. O'Hanlon could, at this moment, advance anything that could prevent the adoption of the minutes. They consisted of resolutions already passed at the foregoing meeting, and required no vote of approval on this occasion.

Mr. O'HANLON confessed there was no occasion to take the opinion of the meeting upon them to-day, for they had already been sanctioned by a previous one exercising equal authority with the present; but still, the question was, could the minutes be passed before they had been published? (A laugh.)

Mr. T. C. MORTON now read the general report of the operations of the executive committee during the past month, which we subjoin:—

"General Report of the Committee for April.

"The committee have to commence their present report by earnestly calling the attention of shareholders to the present position of the bank, and the imminent danger which threatens all parties involved in its liabilities. With 20 lacs of rupees at command, the committee believe that a large portion of the claims might be compounded, and the rest put into train for gradual and favourable adjustment. When the committee first undertook the task of managing the affairs of the bank in liquidation, they distinctly intimated the necessity of the raising of such a sum by contributions within a reasonable time, and the unanimity with which a report founded on that basis was received, led your committee to expect that a sum not far short of the amount mentioned would be forthcoming. This expectation has proved utterly fallacious, and the result is, that the assets of the bank are threatened with the sacrifice which must ensue from executions and sheriff's

sales. Several seizures have already been made; and although the utmost forbearance has been shown by the holder of the first judgment (the agent of Messrs. Glyn and Co.), it is impossible that much further indulgence can be hoped for.

"The following minute has been recorded by the creditors' committee:—

"That the shareholders be informed that the committees have no alternative, with reference to the numerous writs against the bank, but to place the entire assets under the seal of the sheriff, to be dealt with as the Supreme Court may decide.

"That, at the lowest computation, the assets of the bank amount to 40 lacs and upwards; and it is therefore obviously the policy of the shareholders at once to come forward with a fund to satisfy creditors and protect the property."

"Your committee yesterday received an official communication from the sheriff, stating that he had been called upon by a judgment creditor to proceed in the seizure and sale of the bank's property, and requiring to be furnished with a schedule of the assets, but intimating a readiness to act in conjunction with the executive committee so far as his duty will allow. It appears to the committee that the required schedule ought not to be withheld, and that the sheriff's offer to act in co-operation with the committee should be availed of as far as possible.

"Since the last meeting, the decision of the Supreme Court has been pronounced against the bank in regard to post-bills in the hands of *bond-fide* holders, without reference to the question whether the bank received consideration or not. The counsel for the bank have advised an appeal to England, but your committee in communication with the creditors' committee have resolved to appeal no post claim, the holder of which is willing to act in unison with the two committees.

"Your Committee have had under consideration several schemes for the liquidation of the bank, and they entertain some hopes that one of them may be successfully carried out. The great difficulty is to induce shareholders of wealth and influence cordially to co-operate, which hitherto they have not done. This backwardness in paying up the calls has been attributed by many of the shareholders themselves to the insufficient security which your committee are able to offer against future molestation, many parties who have refused to contribute are willing to come forward, and others who have paid declare themselves willing to pay more, on the condition of being released from further claims. An absolute release it is not in the power of your committee or the creditors' committee to procure for any one until all valid claims are satisfied; but your committee are ready to adopt a course which will sufficiently provide that the money of contributors shall not be parted with until they are amply guaranteed against all further liability. If none of the proposed schemes can be carried out their contributions may be demanded back. It is scarcely necessary to add that the success of every plan of liquidation is dependent upon the raising of a very considerable sum in cash or Company's paper.

"That many even of the past shareholders are actuated by a sincere willingness to bear their fair share of the common burden, the committee have strong ground for believing, and in illustration of this opinion they have much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter from Mr. F. J. Halliday, who has paid the full amount of his contribution, although as a past shareholder he stands in the second rank of liability.

"But in the present circumstances of the actual shareholders, many of whom are my greatly respected friends, I should not feel satisfied if I were thus to shelter myself even for a time under the protection of the technical advantages of my situation; I sympathize deeply with many of those present shareholders who stand at this moment in a condition of serious peril, and I admire and respect the efforts which are making by your committee and by those who have come to your assistance, honestly and manfully to meet the difficulties with which the shareholders are threatened, and to satisfy as fairly as you may be able, the just demands of the creditors. I feel also for the situation of many of the creditors themselves, who have suffered greatly by the bank's failure, and I cannot satisfy myself that they who were shareholders when these debts were incurred by the bank, are released by the subsequent sale of their shares from a certain degree of moral obligation, to contribute as early as possible to the fund which you are endeavouring to raise for the general satisfaction of our liabilities.

"For these reasons I have determined to contribute the sum of Company's Rs. 20,000 as requested; and I shall place the amount in your hands in the course of the day, or as soon as I can make the necessary arrangements.

"I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

"FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY."

"Other past shareholders declare their readiness to contribute, but urge (and with much reason) that they can scarcely be expected to pay while so many shareholders hang back.

"By the last mail from European official letter, dated 7th March, was received from the Committee in England, in which they were pleased to express their confidence in the management to whom the liquidation of the bank had been entrusted. By private advices from shareholders, it is stated that a general readiness exists on the part of those who are able to meet the call. No official communication had been received by English shareholders on the subject of the call, as this was only dispatched from hence by the February steamer.

"The committee have prepared and annexed to this report lists showing which of the shareholders have paid up in full, and which of them have paid in part. It will be seen by comparison of these lists with the general list of shareholders, that many of the most opulent have hitherto held back. And it is probably already known to the meeting that two influential and wealthy native shareholders have taken legal proceedings, having for their object the temporary protection of themselves from personal liability. The committee have no right to condemn the conduct of parties in taking such steps as they may deem expedient or advisable for their own individual protection, but they cannot help deploring the want of unanimity which is thus evidenced.

"With reference to the bank's debtors, it appears to the committee that a great deal of misapprehension prevails. The committee have been charged with having exhibited undue indulgence towards them, whilst shareholders were being pressed for their contributions. To this charge the committee can only reply by a solemn assurance that in abstaining from actual suit they had in view the interest of the banks not indulgence towards the debtors themselves. The best mode of recovering or making the most of a debt is not necessarily to sue for it. The question whether a suit is necessary or expedient must depend upon a variety of considerations. The minute and letter book will show that your committee and the secretary have turned their attention from the first to the realization of the bank's dues. A few have been realized, some have been compounded for and are in train of adjustment, but by far the greater portion of the uncovered debts are either bad altogether or such as require considerable time for getting in even in part. The creditors' committee have long since had the list submitted to them, and, after careful examination, only pointed out five names to be proceeded against. Actions have been commenced against eight parties, and are now pending. The judgments will be obtained your committee do not doubt. How much may be realised under them is another question.

"The question of the expediency of publishing the names of the bank's debtors has been much discussed, and your committee learn that they have been blamed for withholding their list from the public. In their own justification your committee have only to point to clause 41 of the deed, which is, at all events, binding until revoked. Your committee have resolved that they will not take upon themselves to violate an express clause of the deed. If it is thought advisable by the general body of proprietors to publish such list, a formal resolution ought to be passed to that effect, and the committee will then certainly throw no difficulties in the way.

"Carefully revised statements of the liabilities and assets of the bank have been prepared, and any shareholder assigning a satisfactory reason can have access to the same on application to the secretary. Annexed is an abstract of these statements.

LIABILITIES.	
Post bills	19,33,500
Glyn and Co. say	18,00,000
Returned bills	7,01,983
Fixed accounts, the amount due to shareholders being deducted	6,77,922
Floating accounts, ditto	6,96,076
Notes of Rs. 1,000 each	11,000
Notes under Rs. 1,000	10,335
Claims under Rs. 1,000	92,384
	57,22,202

ASSETS.		Valuation.
Indigo properties		10,40,000
Talooks		2,00,000
Purchase-money of Ramisserpore		90,000
Shares in public companies		3,90,000
Properties sold and accounts adjusted		9,18,000
Advances for indigo cultivation, 1847-48		86,052
Bills discounted		3,00,000
Sundry debtors		1,10,000
Indigo and other property to be accounted for by holders of post bills, and other parties		5,25,000
Claims on insolvent estates, and Carr, Tagore and Co., and returned bills		8,00,000
		44,59,000

Considerable progress has been made in the reduction of liabilities to the extent in all, since the last meeting, of Rs. 3,12,714, and it is expected that within a short time they will be brought into a much narrower compass, and the number of creditors be rendered comparatively small, and with the view of effecting the very desirable object of extinguishing 825 accounts out of 931, it is the wish of the Committee to pay all claims under Rs. 1,000 immediately. This proposition, however, has as yet met with only the qualified assent of the Creditors' Committee.

T. C. MORTON.

SCHEDULE A.

List of Parties who have contributed in full to the Loan and the Call.

H. M. Elliot,	C. Smith,
R. H. Mytton,	T. P. Marten,
Sir Robert Barlow,	T. C. Morton,
Radamadab Banerjee,	F. J. Halliday.

SCHEDULE B.

List of Parties some of whom have contributed in part to the Loan, some in full to the Call of Rs. 200, per share, and some only in part of that Call.

	Contribution.	Loan Call.
G. Parbury	In full.	In part.
James Sutherland	Ditto.	
Bishop of Calcutta	Ditto.	
Francis I. Bell	Ditto.	
W. Bracken	Ditto.	In part, and the remainder to be paid by instalments.
Callykissen Ghose	Ditto.	In part.
David Wilson	Ditto.	
R. Walker	Ditto.	
Brojonauth Dhur	Ditto.	
Rajah Nursinghunder Roy	Ditto.	In part.
F. W. Browne	Ditto.	
Rev. J. McQueen	Ditto.	
Geo. Shearwood	Ditto.	
W. B. Johnson	In part.	In part.
W. G. Young	Ditto.	
Tarenceschurn Bose	In full.	
Sir Frederick Currie	In full by amount in course of collection.	
Capt. J. J. R. Bowman	In full.	In part.
P. J. Paul	Ditto.	
John Jenkins	Ditto.	
G. G. Moir	Ditto.	
T. Caird	Ditto.	In part.
J. C. Schorn	Ditto.	
F. P. Buller	Ditto.	
M. S. Staunton	In part.	
Sir Joseph Thackwell	Ditto and remainder in course of remittance.	In part.
Juggoonauth Senkerott	In full.	In part.
Capt. C. B. Young	Ditto.	
Megnarain Roy	In part.	
Jer Homfray	In full.	
Ramdhun Ghose	Ditto.	In part.
J. Gilbert	Ditto.	
A. P. Lattey	Ditto.	
Saml. Smith, (Harkara Office)	Ditto.	
H. Remfrey	Ditto.	In part.
Soodram Sain	Ditto.	
Lieut. J. A. Angus	In part.	
Francis Smyth	In full.	
Capt. G. W. Bishop	In part.	In part.
J. S. Brandt	Ditto.	
Capt. J. J. Bowman, in trust for Mrs. Hohney	In full.	
F. B. Kemp	Ditto.	
W. H. Tyler	In part.	In part.
Mrs. Mackintosh, formerly Mrs. Harris	In full.	
J. G. Moffit	In part.	
H. Burkinyoung	In full.	
J. C. Plowden	In part.	In part by a sum in course of collection.
W. Charles, trustee	In full.	
Capt. Hamilton Vetch	Ditto.	
E. Neave	In part and the balance in course of collection.	
Major James Steel	In full.	In part.
Col. J. Chespe .....	.....
R. D. Johnson	In part.	

"It will surprise not a few to learn that the debts due to the bank, although they appear in the committee's report to be worth not more than a single lac, stand on the books of the bank at thirty lacs.

"The amount of actual claims upon insolvent estates, besides, is seventy lacs; and this, added to the aggregate value of the returned bills, gives a total of a crore."

BABOO PRUSUNNO COOMAR TAGORE moved,—

"That the report of the executive committee, just read, be received."

Mr. MOLLOY seconded the motion of the Baboo, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. O'HANLON now moved for a list of the debtors of the bank, giving the amount due by each individual, and the security, if any, by which it was covered.

Mr. CLARKE said he had seen a proposition which Sir Robert Barlow intended to bring forward, and he would ask Mr. O'Hanlon to allow it to be put to the meeting first, as it not only embraced his own suggestion, but went much further besides.

Sir ROBERT BARLOW, in submitting his proposition, begged to disclaim any intention of imputing the slightest partiality or blame to the executive committee. The shareholders were now involved in a predicament which must be utter ruin to most, and a heavy misfortune to all; and it was incumbent upon each individual to come forward at such a crisis, to labour for the alleviation of the general distress, not only by money, but also by advice. Sir Robert now proceeded to read his motion, which was as follows:—

"We are in a most difficult position, such as, I fear, involves most of us in ruin. We must, notwithstanding, look at our difficulties boldly. We must unanimously come forward, and honestly acknowledge our liabilities, and express our determination to meet the demands against us in the fullest extent of our power. In order to effect this, I beg to propose that the creditors' committee, whose full concurrence and co-operation must be sought, be requested to act with the shareholders' committee in the nomination of trustees, to be appointed for the benefit and security of all concerned. That all the bank's accounts be made public, and that the operations of the bank in liquidation be published in detail from time to time. That shareholders be called upon to state, in good faith, the amount he is able and willing to subscribe, for the general good of those concerned. That a list of the subscriptions in furtherance of the above proposal be circulated, and that it be referred to the trustees. This measure I strongly urge, because every man's means are, or may be, to a certain extent, known; and the joint trustees, having the knowledge, would be the best authority to fix the amount which should equitably be demanded from each shareholder with reference to any other property he may have, the whole of which is at stake, and will be made responsible for the bank's debts. That all sums which may be realised, be deposited in the names of the trustees appointed in the Bank of Bengal. That the creditors be solicited to stay further execution of judgment, and to grant time, say —, to the trustees, to dispose of the bank's property and to wind up its affairs."

Mr. CLARKE seconded the above motion.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion to the meeting.

Before the votes could be received upon it, Mr. BURKINYOUNG proposed as an amendment—

"That the various methods and suggestions that had been offered for the general and prompt liquidation of the bank's affairs, should be referred to a new committee for careful consideration, with a request that they draw up, or select from them, one for recommendation to the shareholders that should best unite and protect the interests both of the proprietary body and the creditors at large."

This committee, Mr. BURKINYOUNG proposed, should consist of Mr. Elliott, Mr. Mytton, Mr. Morton, Mr. S. L. D. Campbell, Mr. Charles Hogg, Mr. John Jenkins, Mr. Sutherland, Baboo Anahootosh Dey, and Baboo Prusunno Coommar Tagore.

Sir ROBERT BARLOW remarked that the nomination of trustees, which he had proposed, would secure precisely the mature reflection on the merits of his scheme that Mr. Burkinyoung desired. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CLARKE was of the same opinion, and strongly recommended Mr. Burkinyoung to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. HOMFRAY rose to vindicate himself, as a member of one of the special committees that were recently appointed, from the imputation that all, except the executive committee, had been nearly inoperative.

Mr. CLARKE replied, he knew of the appointment of an indigo committee, but did not remember to have seen any report emanate from that body. He was perfectly willing, however, to take Mr. Homfray's word upon the matter, and to say that his remark did not apply to his pet committee. (A laugh.)

After much discussion and some confusion, Mr. ELLIOTT moved:—

"That all claims not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be at once paid off in conformity with the resolution passed at previous meetings."

Mr. MYTTON seconded Mr. Elliott's motion in a few words, but with great warmth of feeling.

The CHAIRMAN put Mr. Elliott's motion to the vote, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. MORTON now read the report of the executive committee upon the report of the special committee, submitted on a previous occasion, in regard to the post-bill transaction in which Mr. W. P. Grant was concerned. The annexed is a copy of the document:—

Separate Report of the Executive Committee of Management of the Union Bank in Liquidation, Calcutta, 29th April, 1848.

"In the report of the committee made to the last general meeting of shareholders on the 25th ult., it was stated that the inquiry in

respect to the post-bill granted to Mr. W. P. Grant in June and July, 1846, could not be brought to a close, in consequence of that gentleman's unavoidable absence from Calcutta. The committee have since last meeting made further inquiries into the matter, and have received communications on the subject, one from Mr. Grant and one from Mr. J. C. Stewart, copies of both which letters are appended to this report, and the only conclusion at which the committee can arrive after full investigation is, that so far as the holders of the bills in question are concerned, full consideration appears to have been given for them, but that Mr. Grant's floating account with the bank was largely overdrawn, certainly to the extent of Rs. 50,000, which overdrawing was undoubtedly in some degree connected with the transaction referred to.

"In accordance with a resolution passed at the last general meeting, 'That the executive committee be requested to inquire and report to the next general meeting of shareholders, if any, and what authority from the Directors (at any time) exists allowing certain parties to overdraw their floating account in opposition to No. 7 of the printed rules of the bank,' the committee have made inquiries, and find that the actual authority under which cheques were passed in such cases, was the signature of the secretary marked 'Pay Exp.' as will be seen from a cheque appended to this report; and although it must doubtless have been under the implied or assumed authority of some or all of the directors, yet no record of such authority can be traced.

"General Account,

No. 6.

Bank No. 42458.

"Pay to Rummannaath Gossain, or order, Company's rupees Seventeen Thousand (Ten Thousand of which in Bank of Bengal Notes). Pay Exp. J. C. S. Pay H. A.

"To the Trustees of the Union Bank."

"T. C. MORTON."

"Calcutta, 26th May, 1846.

Co.'s Rs. 17,000.

Correspondence relating to the Bank Post Bill and Bill of Exchange transactions referred to the Executive Committee, by the Proprietors of the Bank, at an adjourned Meeting held at the Bank on the 26th February, 1848.

"10th March, 1848.

"J. L. RUSSELL, Esq., Secretary Union Bank.

"SIR,—As you are aware, I have attended at the bank once or twice this week, in order to comply with the wish of the executive committee that I should collate the varying statements of account relating to the bank post bill and bill of exchange transactions which have been lately under discussion. The bank's own books and vouchers, however, are all that have been laid before me.

"The result presented by these is distinct enough. It appears that in June and July, 1846, certain bills of Exchange on London were sold by the bank to Mr. W. P. Grant, to the value of Rs. 209,708 11 8
And bank post bills were also granted him on the security of his promissory notes for 201,000 0 0

Total Rs. 410,708 11 8

The total amount of cash which Mr. Grant has paid into the bank, either for these bills of exchange or those post-bills, is 347,041 4 8

Falling short of the obligations by Rs. 63,667 7 0

"But it appears that the whole amount of this Rs. 347,041 4s. 8a. was improperly credited to the bill of exchange account only; which therefore exhibited, for nearly a year afterwards, a balance at its credit of (at length) no less than Rs. 1,26,280 10c.—while no cash at all was received in redemption of Mr. Grant's promissory notes for the post-bills.

"At length in August, 1847, the anomaly of so heavy a balance outstanding at credit of the bill of exchange account, while the post-bills were altogether neglected, appears to have been adverted to. But, strange to say, instead of any part of that large balance being then applied (as far as it would go) to relieving the long outstanding post-bills granted as above, the whole amount of it was bodily transferred to credit of Mr. Grant's floating or private account in the bank's books, which indeed greatly needed relief, being at that time in arrear no less than Rs. 1,92,562 12a. No satisfactory result can, in my opinion, be come to in this inquiry without an investigation into this last-mentioned account.

"The purchase of the bills on England for 22,500l. by Mr. Grant was an exchange operation on his own, and partly Mr. Holroyd's account—promising them a very handsome profit by a return at 1s. 11d. perhaps even at 1s. 10d. of bills bought as high as 2s. 14d. only three months before; and in point of fact, the profit on this operation was ultimately paid over to Mr. Grant on the 6th August, 1847, being part of the above balance of Rs. 1,92,562 12a.—the transferred to credit of his private account. The advantage to the bank in all this was the hope of a speedier replenishment of its coffers through Mr. Grant's assistance.

"In a note which I wrote to Mr. Grant myself, on the 16th of July, 1846, I called his earnest attention to the fact that his private account with the bank was then in arrear some Rs. 90,000, and that only Rs. 50,000 had as yet been received by the bank towards payment of the 10,000l. bill of exchange which had last been sold to

him, and that in consequence of this delay on his part in paying for that bill, it would be necessary now to revise and abate the two favourable rates at which the bank had at first agreed to sell it to to him.

"The bank's selling its bills of exchange on London—on deposit of a mere security, like a promissory note—was a thing unheard of. Mr. Grant's promissory notes now in the bank unredeemed, were given, as their tenor shews, for post bills, and are held until the post bills which they secure are provided for.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. C. STEWART.

"Calcutta, 25th March, 1848.

"J. L. RUSSELL, Esq., Secretary Union Bank.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your communication of the 11th inst., whereby I am informed that Mr. J. C. Stewart states that it appears from his examination of the bank's books and vouchers, that in June and July, 1846, certain bills of exchange on London were given by the bank to the value of Rs. 209,700 11 8 And certain bank post bills to the amount of .. 201,000 0 0

Together 4,10,708 11 8
Towards which I paid into the bank in cash. 3,47,041 4 8

Falling short of the obligations by Rs. 64,607 7 0

"I have to state that the amount of cash which appears by Mr. Stewart's examination of the books to have been paid in by me exactly tallies with that which I gave to the meeting of shareholders and to the Executive Committee, as to the amount of cash paid by me into the bank on these two transactions, viz. :—
Cash Rs. 50,000, Rs. 50,000, and Rs. 20,000 Rs. 20,000 0 0
Court of Directors' bills 127,252 15 3
Ditto ditto ditto 101,967 2 8

Rs. 348,220 1 11

Less discount on Directors' bills 1314 15 2
and 863 11 1 2,178 13 3

Leaving net cash paid in Rs. 347,041 4 8

precisely the amount stated by Mr. Stewart as appearing from the examination of the bank's books and vouchers.

"In addition, I paid into the Bank Company's paper to the amount of Sicca Rs. 78,000. So that my former assertion is completely proved, viz., that I paid into the Bank more than the full value of what I got from it on those occasions.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) "W. P. GRANT."

After some further discussion, Mr. MOLLOY moved—

"That the separate report of the executive committee in regard to the post-bill transaction in which Mr. W. P. Grant was concerned, be received."

Mr. JENKINS moved as an amendment, that the original report of the select committee be read. But Mr. Molloy's motion being seconded, was carried almost unanimously against the amendment.

Mr. ELLIOTT now brought forward the question of publishing a list of the debtors of the bank, observing that, although it was included in Sir Robert Barlow's resolution, it would be as well to entertain it as a specific proposition. He would move—

"That the committee be instructed to publish immediately the names of the bank's debtors, the amount of their debts, the security, if any, on which they were advanced, and the nature and present condition of that security at the present time."

Mr. CLARKE rose to second Mr. Elliott's proposition—

Mr. Elliott's motion was put and carried unanimously. He next proposed—

"That the shareholders pass a vote of thanks to the executive committee for their exertions during the past month.

Sir ROBERT BARLOW seconded Mr. Elliott's motion, which was carried unanimously.

Sir Robert Barlow's first motion, which had been postponed for the resolution respecting the petty debts of the bank, was now brought forward again.

Mr. BURKINYOUNG moved his amendment upon upon it, in his turn. The amendment was lost, and the original motion carried unanimously.

The meeting now proceeded to elect the trustees under Sir Robert Barlow's resolution.

Sir ROBERT himself proposed that Mr. Robert Castle Jenkins should be one of the trustees appointed, as he was one whom he had known for a number of years, and in whose commercial experience and moral integrity he placed the most implicit reliance.

Mr. O'HANLON—I object to Mr. Jenkins. (A laugh.) I have met him on three different occasions since his return from England, and at each interview I have observed him acting the part of a mere partisan; I allude to his conduct here on a former occasion, to his conduct at Carr Tagore's, and to his conduct here again to-day; and, without intending to be offensive, I say he is

not a fit man to be trusted with a thing of this kind. (A laugh.) Somebody behind me whispers that he is one of the old clique! [All this was spoken by the worthy gentleman with an air of great gaiety, and taken in very good part by the meeting generally, and Mr. R. C. Jenkins himself.] Mr. O'Hanlon proceeded—Mr. Jenkins is a particular friend of mine, and I disclaim any intention of giving him offence; but I really must say that his travels during the last three years that he has been away from amongst us, do no appear to have improved him at all at all. (Much laughter, in which Mr. Jenkins joined.)

Mr. R. C. JENKINS—Why, really, I am not ambitious of the appointment proposed for me by Sir Robert Barlow. I never aspired to it.

Mr. KESSELL—And it really is strange that, while one who has so liberally stepped forward to respond to the call for both contribution and loan, has proposed the appointment of Mr. Jenkins, another should get up to thwart him, whose name appears neither in the schedule of those who have advanced the loan, nor in that of those who have paid their contribution. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. O'HANLON returned an angry reply to Mr. Kessell; but as Sir Robert Barlow's resolution left the appointment of trustees to the executive committee and the creditors' committee, and as the discussion was becoming rather personal, the meeting decided that they need not make the election.

Mr. O'HANLON now proposed—

"That the list of the bank's establishment, amounting to Rs. 3,332 a month, be referred to such trustees as may be elected by the creditors' committee and the executive committee."

Mr. MOXON observed that one of the items of this large account was the payment of Rs. 750 a month to the treasurer, to take care of—what?—of nothing that remained in the coffers! All the little money that could be realised was sent to the Bank of Bengal. What, then, did the treasurer do for his Rs. 750 a month?

Mr. O'HANLON's motion, which was seconded by Mr. MOXON, was put and carried unanimously.

A conversation here arose in reference to the proposed publication of all the accounts of the banks, in which are also understood to be included the accounts dating since the bankruptcy.

Mr. JNO. JENKINS remarked that, since January of this year, Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000 had been paid for Mundulghat, which was not the property of the bank.

Mr. MORTON admitted that was so, but explained that the payment had been made to save the Talook from a revenue sale.

It was next proposed—

"That a detailed list of the cash account be open for the inspection of the shareholders at any time."

A vote of thanks was finally given to the chair, and the meeting separated.—*Abridged from the Hurkaru, May 1.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

DEATH OF DR. BISHOP SULLY.—Dr. Bishop Cranmer Sully, formerly employed in the Company's service as a surgeon, and latterly as a teacher in the Oriental Seminary, a native institution, was found dead there on Tuesday evening; he is said to have died of apoplexy.—*Friend of India, April 20.*

THE TESTIMONIAL FEVER.—The rage for testimonials is descending to the rising generation, and it is beginning to be time it should cease. We are informed by the papers of the day that "In consequence of Mons. Dupuis' unwearied exertions in the training of his pupils in the elegant art of dancing, they were induced to mark their sense of it by presenting him with a piece of plate."—*Ibid.*

THE E. I. U. S. CLUB.—Several inquiries having been again lately made of us as to what steps are being taken for carrying out the prospectus of the "London United Service Club," we have much pleasure in mentioning that a committee for the N. W. P. has been formed at Agra. There sittings have already commenced, and, if we may judge from the names of the members, there is every prospect of the affairs of the club being put into an efficient train. A committee has also been formed at Madras, and with a third at Barrakpoor, or Calcutta, arrangements will be complete, as the Bombay gentlemen seem, as a body, disinclined to stir in the matter, for what reason it is impossible for us to say, though we should certainly like to hear one assigned, especially as many of the western presidency officers now serving in Sindh have not only joined the club, but taken much interest in its formation. We hope to receive the preliminary proceedings of the committee in a very short time, and shall meanwhile have much pleasure in continuing to register the names of such officers as may be induced to join this promising institution.—*Delhi Gazette, April 21.*

EXECUTION.—Yesterday morning, after an interval of eleven years, a gallows was erected on the "plain," in Calcutta, and

the ferocious villain Roostom, who had been found guilty of murdering his mother-in-law, and her two children, was executed, in the midst of a vast concourse of spectators. We learn from a contemporary, that there were bets on the question, whether the judges would not at the eleventh hour let the man off.—*Friend of India, April 27.*

PRECAUTIONS IN REGARD TO GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.—The disastrous wreck of the troop boat *Jellinghee* has led to the adoption of precautions in respect to the boats of the government service, calculated to ensure their enhanced safety. The causes of the accident to that vessel, it will be remembered, arose from the circumstance of her running at night, and her bow coming in violent collision with the rudder of the steamer by which she was towed, which stove in a part of the plate, and eventually swamped the boat. There has always been a standing rule against moving vessels after night-fall, but it has been promulgated anew with increased stringency. The other measure of precaution consists in giving the forepart of the vessel a double construction, thereby increasing its strength, and rendering it better fitted to resist the consequences of a violent contact. In addition, there will be fenders provided for the same purpose. In future, also, every chest containing treasure, received on board, will have a proper buoy rope rigged on to it, so that in the event of accident its recovery may be facilitated.—*Hurkaru, April 29.*

THE UNION BANK.—The *mandamus* case was heard yesterday, as to the right to compel the directors of the Union Bank to enrol in the Supreme Court a memorial that Promothonath Dey had ceased or discontinued to be a member of the bank on the 19th of November last, and that Kalikissen Ghose had become the purchaser. The Court heard the advocate-general only on behalf of the bank, and stopping the counsel on behalf of the creditors, heard the counsel for the Deys in reply, and refused the *mandamus*, both on the ground of the difficulty of granting it, as under the Act they could not narrow the *mandamus* to the case of the Deys only, but must extend it to all persons who had transferred since the last memorial, which would cause a multiplicity of issues each differing from the other; and further, that the affidavits did not state the circumstances of the transfer with sufficient particularity, so as to enable issue to be taken as to whether the several forms required by the deed had been complied with—as for instance, whether the express assent of the directors had been first obtained. The Chief Justice also laid some stress on the fact of the bank being insolvent; and that it being wholly discretionary with the Court to grant the *mandamus* or not, the Court ought to do nothing to prejudice creditors. The Chief Justice further intimated that had these difficulties been met, there would have been further questions to go into. First, as to whether a *mandamus* was the proper remedy. Secondly, whether the Court could compel a new memorial within the twelve months; and, thirdly, whether they ought to interfere in this particular case. Mr. Prinsep, the counsel for the creditors, also stated that he was quite ready to have argued it on the merits, being prepared with sufficient affidavits.—*Ibid. May 2.*

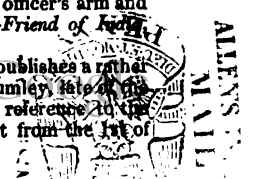
NEW LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.—We learn from the *Englishman* that Mr. Curnin has advertised himself as a commission agent, and declared his intention to establish a new life assurance office, under the name of the *Reliance*.—*Ibid.*

MOFUSSIL.

CARAGOLLA SURVEY.—We understand that the survey which was ordered to be taken of the road from Caragolla to Tytaliah will soon be resumed by Captain Goldie, of the Engineers, who has been appointed to succeed Captain Whiting. The object of this survey is to construct a new road for the facility and convenience of travellers proceeding to Darjeeling from the north western provinces. Stage bungalows on that road have, we understand, been also ordered to be built, at moderate distances, for the accommodation of gentlemen proceeding to the above sanatorium to recruit their health. Captain Warner, the executive officer of the Bauleah division, has been directed to construct some bungalows of the above description on the road from Caragolla to Purneah.—*Hurkaru, April 28.*

MHOW.—*Accident to Captain Herbert.*—The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Captain Herbert, of the 9th Light Cavalry, having gone in pursuit of a bear near Mhow, lodged a ball in him, and then approached him under the idea that he was dead; but the animal sprung up, and so fearfully lacerated the officer's arm and leg that his life was for a time despaired of.—*Friend of India, April 27.*

MUSCOORIE.—Mr. Lumley.—The *Mofussilite* publishes a rather singular advertisement from ex-Captain J. R. Lumley, late of the Honourable Company's Service, in which, with reference to the notification of his retirement, he proclaims that from the 1st of



June next he will refuse all Indian letters, and from the 1st of October all English letters, that are addressed otherwise than to "J. R. Lumley, Esq., Claremont, Mussoorie."—*Hurkaru*, April 28.

MYMENSING CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.—We understand that a charitable English institution has lately been established at Mymensing by its European and Native residents who have placed at the head of the school one of their students of the Dacca College.—*Ibid.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FURLOUGH TO EUROPE, &c.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 8, 1848.—Officers proceeding to the presidency on leave of absence, with a view to submitting applications, on their arrival there, for furlough to Europe, or to retire from the service, are reminded of the necessity that such applications must receive the sanction of the Right Honourable Commander-in-chief, previous to their being laid before government. It is therefore advisable for officers intending to embark soon after reaching Calcutta, to forward their applications to army head-quarters, in sufficient time to admit to his excellency's authority being conveyed to the assistant adjutant-general at the presidency, to submit them for the orders of government.

These instructions are equally applicable to officers holding civil situations, with reference to the 2nd paragraph of government general orders of the 12th of December, 1818.

It is only in urgent cases, and on medical certificate, as announced in general orders of the 10th of January, 1833, that the assistant adjutant-general at the presidency is authorized to submit applications of the above nature to government, without first obtaining the sanction of the Commander-in-chief.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYLEY, E. C. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Boobundshur.
CARNAC, C. R. del. ov. ch. of off. to Malet April 18.
CUNLIFFE, R. E. civ. and sess. jud. of Mymensing, res. ch. of off. April 14.
GRANT, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Dinapore, res. ch. of off. April 17.
MALET, O. W. off. coll. of Tipperah, assist. ch. of off. to Carnac April 18.
MUSPRATT, J. R. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Jessore, and to be in ch. of sub-div. of Khoosia dur. abs. of Montreor.
SWETENHAM, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Dacca, made ov. ch. of off. April 11.
WYATT, T. civ. and ses. jud. of Rungpore, made ov. ch. of off. April 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FORBES, Hon. Robt. 2 mo. in ext.
GALLOWAY, A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Delhi; 8 mo. on m. c.
MACKAY, C. 15 days.
WATSON, W. C. leave to commence March 24.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLAM, Lieut. and Adj. H. C. to act as 2nd in com. of 1st cav. Scindia's cont. fr. March 15, and to perf. duties of adj. cons. upon the appt. of Capt. Raikes, the 2nd in com. to act as comant. of that corps dur. Capt. Dewar's leave.
BENNETT, Lieut. J. P. 41st N.I. to act as adj. to the Mhairwarra local batt. fr. Feb. 13th last.
BLACK, Ens. S. 37th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. April 13, v. Robertson, dec.
ERSKINE, Capt. W. C. 2nd in com. 2nd inf. regt. Scindias, cont. to offic. as adjt. dur. leave of Adams, April 7.
FORREST, Brev. Capt. L. T. 40th N.I. perm. to exchange appt. with Brev. Capt. R. H. Sale, 9th N.I. and is accordingly appt. comant. of cav. of the united Malwa Contingent, April 29.
FORSTER, Capt. W. R. to com. the Shekhawatties batt. on dep. of Major H. Forster, March 4.
FORSTER, Lieut. H. P. to be 2nd in com. of the Shekhawatties batt. March 5.
GARSTIN, Lieut. col. E. supt. eng. lower provinces to offic. as chief eng. and mem. of mil. board dur. abs. of Col. Cheape on m. c. April 24.
GRIMES, Brev. Capt. H. S. 46th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 21, in succ. to Savary, retired.
HUNTER, Ens. 24th N.I. appt. to do duty with 2nd Assam L.I. bat. is cancelled, April 29.
KNOX, Brev. capt. J. S. 42nd N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Ford, on furl. to Europe.
KNYVETT, Brev. maj. A. 64th N.I. to offic. as ex. officer of Benares div.
LE GALLANS, Ens. A. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 21, in succ. to Savary, retired.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. A. M. 61st N.I. to be adjt. 1st regt. Oude local inf. in succ. to Thompson, April 14.

MACPHERSON, Lieut. R. D. 15th N.I. to be adj. of 1st regt. of inf. Gwalior contingent, v. Nott, April 29.
MAYOW, Capt. J. H. 2nd Eur. regt. to act as a. d. c. to Maj. gen. H. T. Tapp, comg. Singapore div. till the arrival of Capt. Tapp, April 17.
MITCHELL, Brev. maj. W. 52nd N.I. arrived at Bombay, Dec. 14.
MUNRO, Lieut. S. M. 25th N.I. to do duty with Arracan local batt. April 17.
FLOWDEN, Brev. maj. J. C. 17th N.I. transferred fr. Hidgelee div. and embankments to Midnapore div. v. Fagan, on furl. to Europe, to proc. to Midnapore and relieve Capt. Fagan, but to retain ch. of Hidgelee div. until arrival of Capt. Fagan, April 24.
POTT, Brev. capt. S. engs. transferred fr. Benares to Hidgelee div. April 24.
RAMSAY, Lieut. col. M. rem. fr. 5th to 57th N.I. April 12.
RILEY, Lieut. col. S. D. rem. fr. 14th to 5th N.I. April 12.
ROSE, Cornet J. A. posted to 5th L.C. at Meerut.
SALE, Brev. capt. M. H. 5th N.I. is perm. to exchange appt. with Brev. Capt. Forrest, 48th N.I. and is accordingly pl. at disp. of the com. in chief, for the purpose of being appt. by his Excellency 2nd in both of the 2nd Oude L.I. April 29.
SWINER, Ens. J. D. posted to 74th N.I. at Mhow.
THOMPSON, Lieut. B. L. to be 2nd in com. of 1st regt. Oude L.I. in succ. to Sneyd, April 14.
THOMPSON, Lieut. W. A. A. 9th L.C. adj. of 16th irr. cav. to do duty with gov. gen. body guard, v. Elliot, on furl. to Europe, to offic. as adj. of body guard fr. date of joining at Deyrah, and dur. abs. on detached duty of Cornet Pakenham, April 24.
TOWNSEND, Capt. E. du Pré, 9th N.I. appt. com. of the Bhopal coat. April 1.
TRENK, Ens. W. G. B. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares.
WAKE, Lieut. col. W. H. rem. fr. 57th to 14th N.I. April 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABERCROMBIE, Bt. capt. J. aft. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills N. of Deyrah.
ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. C. 2nd in com. 13th irr. cav. 3 mo. fr. April 15, to Hurwar and Mussoorie.
ANNESLEY, Lieut. R. M. S. 65th N.I. fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Darjeeling and Calcutta.
BATTEN, Lieut. J. G. 37th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla.
BLACKWOOD, Lieut. A. 59th N.I. 2 mo. fr. May 1, to Nynee Tal and Almora.
CARR, Capt. W. J. 2nd in com. of Mhairwarra local batt. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 1.
CAMPBELL, Brig. gen. A. C. B. and K. H. comg. Cawnpore div. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla.
DOUGLAS, Maj. C. 14th N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 24, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m. c.
FAIRLIE, Lieut. J. 3rd L.C. 6 mo. fr. May 2, to Nynee Tal and Deyrah.
GILL, Lieut. P. H. P. 37th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.
GREVILLE, 1st Lieut. S. 1st Eup. regt. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal and hills N. of Deyrah.
HAIG, Lieut. A. S. 55th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Mussoorie and Nynee Tal.
HALE, Lieut. E. D. 44th N.I. 9 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynee Tal, Almora, and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
HALLIDAY, Lieut. W. L. 56th N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 15, to pres. to apply for furl. to Europe on m. c.
HICKEY, 2nd Lieut. R. J. F. 1st Eur. regt. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynee Tal and hills N. of Deyrah.
JENKINS, Cornet R. U. 11th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.
KING, Lieut. H. 39th N.I. 3 mo. fr. May 1, to Benares.
KNYVETT, Brev. maj. A. 64th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to 28, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
MAXWELL, Ens. P. 37th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 10, to Labore and Simla.
NASH, Lieut. col. J. C. B. 49th N.I. 7 mo. fr. April 10, to Simla, on m. c.
PASKE, Ens. W. 30th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Jullundur and Simla.
RICHARDSON, Lieut. J. F. 49th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Lar-kana, in Schode.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. G. 37th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Bareilly and Mussoorie.
RYDER, Ens. S. C. D. 14th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Darjeeling.
SCOTT, Brig. J. C. B. comg. at Meerut, 4 mo. fr. May 1, to Mussoorie.
TOZER, Lieut. R. M. J. 45th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.
TOWNSEND, Bt. maj. F. 50th N.I. fr. April 7 to Oct. 17, to Simla, on m. c.
WILLIAMS, Cornet E. W. 3rd L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and Mussoorie.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOGLE, Asst. surg. A. L. M. D. to do duty with H. M.'s 9th lancers, April 11.

ESDAILE, Surg. J. M.D. to be presidency surg. April 29.
FRANCIS, Surg. C. B. 18mo. to sea on m. c.
MURRAY, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to med. ch. of civil station of Agra.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. J. fr. April 10 to Nov. 15, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
WRENCH, Asst. surg. T. G. fr. April 6 to Nov. 15, to Landour, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Capt. C. A. FitzH. Berkeley, fus. gds. to be mil. sec. to Gen. Berkeley; Major gen. Auchmuty to Poona div. Col. the Hon. T. Ashburnham, c.B. to be mil. sec. to the Gov.; Lieut. W. McMahon, 14th lt. drag. to be extra A.D.C. to the Gov.

CAVALRY.—9th Lancers. Lieut. Nelthorpe, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Lieut. Bird, May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla; Capt. Drysdale, May 1 to Oct. 15, to hills n. of Deyrah, 15th lt. drag. Paymr. Rofe, April 15 to Oct. 31, to Simla, on m. c.; Lieut. Prettyjohn to perf. duties of paymr. dur. abs. of Rofe.

INFANTRY.—4th reg. Major gen. Leake, Capt. Hext, Lieuts. Ramabottom, Apimer, Lovett, and Percy, to precede the corps to England by the overland route; Capt. Bell, to rem. in India 3 mo. after dep. of regt.—10th. Surgeon Mockler, April 15 to Nov. 1, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.; Assist. surg. Inglis to take ch. dur. abs. of Mockler.—14th. Ens. O. B. Payne to be Lieut. fr. April 7, v. Stainforth, dec.—28th. Capt. M. Andrews to ch. of troops to England fr. Rajasthan.—60th. Lieut. Ward to be A.D.C. to Brig. Dundas, v. Campbell.—78th. Lieut. H. D. Gordon to be adjt. fr. April 15, v. Pattison, prom.—84th. Lieut. Macbean to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Seymour.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOURN, the wife of W. s. at Calcutta, April 30.
CHAUNCEY, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, April 38.
COOPER, the wife of E. d. at Balasore, April 8.
CORSET, the lady of J. d. (still born), at Patna, April 27.
CRAWFORD, the wife of J. d. at Humerpore, April 24.
DALRYMPLE, the lady of J. W. c.s. s. at Calcutta, April 27.
FERMIE, the wife of D. d. at Calcutta, April 22.
GIBSON, the wife of J. d. at Cawnpore, April 2.
HOLMES, the wife of C. F. d. at Calcutta, April 24.
INNES, the lady of Capt. J. art. d. (still born), at Benares, April 22.
JOHNSTONE, the wife of Mr. s. (still born), at Moulsmein, April 12.
LAMB, the lady of Lieut. J. C. 52nd N.I. s. at Lahore, April 18.
RUSSELL, the lady of H. d. at Calcutta, April 22.
SQUIRES, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, April 30.
STEVENSON, the lady of W. B. com. of the brig *Fanny*, s. at Calcutta, April 24.
THOMSON, the wife of J. F. s. at Chinsurah, April 19.
THORPE, the wife of J. J. s. at Simla, April 28.
VIALI, the wife of Capt. T. s. at Hourah, April 24.
VINCENT, the wife of J. H.C.M. s. at Calcutta, April 21.
WALLIS, Mrs. C. B. s. at Calcutta, April 10.
WRIGHT, the lady of G. A. d. at Agra, April 26.
YULE, Mrs. J. W. d. at Moteehares, April 16.

MARRIAGES.

BLUME, F. to Miss M. A. Fendall, at Cawnpore, April 25.
HAWKINS, Capt. A. M. art. to Georgiana R. d. of the late Col. Greene, at Gwallor, April 26.
LOWE, Ens. J. R. A. S. 11th N.I. to Eliza P. d. of the late B. Hobday, at Allahabad, April 24.
M'CARTHY, M. J. to Harriett, d. of the late Major Martin, at Calcutta, April 15.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, John G. s. of Mrs. J. at Kidderpore, aged 5, April 12.
BREWELL, Caroline E. wife of A. C. c.s. at Calcutta, aged 19, April 28.
CHRISTIAN, Mrs. V. sen. at Chandernagore, aged 60, April 17.
CHRISTIE, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. R. 5th L.C. at Meerut, April 27.
CHRISTIE, Susan E. d. of Lieut. R. 5th L.C. at Meerut, April 25.
CONLAN, Sophia H. d. of James, at Agra, aged 2, April 12.
COOK, Augustus C. J. s. of Capt. L. A. 36th N.I. at Allahabad, aged 2 mo. April 12.
ELDERTON, Charles A. C. s. of Asst. surg. C. A. at Landour, aged 1, April 24.
ELDERTON, Mary G. d. of Asst. surg. C. A. at Landour, aged 4, April 21.
FAICHNIE, Floriana, d. of G. at Agra, aged 2, April 29.
GRANGE, Ellen, A. d. of J. W. at Midnapore, aged 1, April 13.
HART, the wife of R. H. at Berhampore, aged 57, April 22.
LANE, Ens. Frederick, 25th N.I. s. of H. S. at Agra, aged 17, April 24.
MASTER, Capt. G. W. 4th lanc. at Landour, April 20.
M'CALDER, infant s. of Mrs. at Moulsmein, April 12.
MURPHY, Robert C. s. of Mr. at Delhi, aged 1, April 26.
RICHARDSON, David, at Chinsurah, aged 26, April 19.
SHINKS, George, s. of the late Apoth. Henry, at Calcutta, aged 8, April 27.

SWALLOW, Charlotte, d. of J. at Lahore, aged 1, April 18.
SWARIS, G. A. at Calcutta, aged 43, April 23.
THORNTON, Thomas, at Allypore, aged 87, April 27.
YOUNG, Mary Ann L. d. of Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 16, April 30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 22. *Nankia*, Palmer, Madras.—25. *United*, Taylor, Bordeaux; *Laidman*, Walker, Liverpool.—26. *Louisa Baillie*, Roxby, Mauritius.—27. *Thomas Sparkes*, Harrison, Liverpool; *Punjab*, Palmer, Mauritius; *Gratitude*, Popham, Mauritius; *Champion*, Barker, Rangoon.—29. *Dido*, Miller, Singapore.—30. *Isabella Hercules*, Houston, Mauritius; steamer *Fire Queen*, Wallage, Moulsmein; *Fattie Oheb*, Keld, Singapore.—MAY 1. *Poppy*, Cole, China.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Julia*—W. S. Crawford and C. M'Arthur.
Per *Glenorchy*—J. M. Davoorn.
Per *Thomas Sparkes*—W. F. Gray.
Per *Punjab*—Mr. and Mrs. Ceylon and child, and Mr. Grau.
Per *Gratitude*—T. H. Mullens.
Per steamer *Tamacerin*—Major Birch, Mrs. Dicey, Capt. Palmer, Mrs. Stevenson, and Anthony Joseph.
Per *Dido*—Lieut. G. B. Pearson, Capt. Ross, Mrs. Ross and 2 children, and Miss Roe.
Per *Fire Queen*—Mrs. Wallage and child, Capt. Daniel and Lonsdale, Mr. Boggan, Messrs. Mobert and Smith.
Per *Fattie Oheb*—W. Shaw, T. Scott, G. Williamson, and Mrs. Scott.
Per *Poppy*—T. W. Jones and A. Sprot.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 22. *Bengal Merchant*, Lowen, Mauritius.—24. *William Goddard*, Toy, Boston.—26. *Ancas*, Saunders, Mauritius; *Audubon*, Winsor, Boston.—28. *James Lumsden*, Hutchison, London; *Semillante*, Perret, Bourbon.—29. *Allerton*, Phillips, Liverpool; *Arratoon Apear*, Durham, Singapore.—MAY 1. *Tigris*, Mawson, Liverpool.—3. Steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Emma Colvin*—Capt. Radcliffe, lady, 2 children, and 3 servants; F. Bellairs, Esq. and servant; W. Boothby, Esq. and servant.
Per *John M'Vicar*—Mrs. Cumberledge, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. Christie, 3 children, and servant; Mrs. Waters, 2 children, and servant; Miss Hopper; Capt. F. T. Paterson, 48th N.I.; Lieut. May, 48th N.I.; F. P. Holloway, Esq. and Dr. Rogers.
Per steamer *Precursor*, to Madras.—Capt. Russell, 32nd M.N.I.; Messrs. J. C. Narcis, L. G. Lucas, J. G. Wale, 15th Hussars; Maj. Denais, H.M.'s 94th; Major Lewis, Madras army, and servant. To Point de Galle—Lieut. Brown, B. art.; Messrs. Matukisna and P. Hodgson. To Suez.—Messrs. Rob Roy Campbell and Bonnavet. To Malta—Messrs. Carberry, Russell and child, and Capt. Daniel. To England—Mr. Duocan, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Rol, Mrs. Burnie and child, and servant; Major Savary, Messrs. Harris, B. P. S. Gonger, Ashburner, A. P. Wall, A. De H. Lerpent, and Thompson.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 3, 1848.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	9 0	to 10 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	4 0	.. 4 8
Old Sicsa 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	4 0	.. 4 8
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 12	.. 2 0
Third 4 Sicsa	do.	18 0	.. 19 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16 8	.. 17 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2050	to 2075
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	prem.	100	.. 120
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	100	.. 130

Oriental Bank Shares are not in this market, being transferable only in Bombay and London. They are Rs. 1,000 each, but only Rs. 500 per share paid.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	.. 9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	..	.. 7 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	..	.. 7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 0	a 104 10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 8	a 17 2	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	14 0	a 15 8	
Spanish Dollars	229 0	a 220 8	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 6	a 219 14	
Sovereigns	11 11	a 11 11	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	a 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 4	a 21 5	

EXCHANGES.

Since our last report, exchange with London rose to 1-11, at which point it only continued for a very brief period. It then fell to 1-10½ and 1-10½, and we may quote the present rate at 1-10½. Bills with documents are now scarce and wanted.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. per ton.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

We are without any intelligence from Europe since the date of our last report, and the coming mail is looked for with much anxiety.

Our markets for exports have been comparatively quiet, the Indigo season drawing towards a close, and but little of the article now remains for sale. The intelligence received by the last mail has somewhat damped the ardour of speculators in this dye, and prices have given away about 5 rupees per maund on former extreme rates. The demand for Sugar has not improved, but the market is nearly bare of the finer descriptions, and the qualities available are not such as to tempt shippers. In these, prices have given way 6 to 8 annas per maund. The crops of cane in the Benares district are full ones, but the absence this season of the usual facilities for obtaining advances for manufacturing purposes has retarded the commencement of refining operations, and the new sugar is consequently later than usual in coming to market. An active demand has prevailed for Saltpetre at an advance of fully 6 annas per maund on the better qualities; the article is still wanted, but the market is nearly bare at present. Rice remains still under total neglect. Raw Silk from Native filatures is in favour, and suitable qualities, as parcels arrive, are readily placed at slightly improved prices. Silk Piece Goods have been neglected until latterly, when a languid demand arose, and several transactions have been reported at prices barely supporting previous rates.

Government have issued a notification, under date the 22nd ult. intimating that the Court of Directors have instructed them to dispense with the obligation to insure, which is imposed on parties who receive advances on the hypothecation of goods, when such a course may be deemed expedient. The hon. Court will, in such cases, effect insurance in England to the amount of the advances, the parties taking the advances binding themselves to repay the premium before the shipping documents are handed over to their agents. For the present, under the above instructions, insurances here are dispensed with at the Export Warehouse. The General Committee of Insurance office have recommended an increase of ½ per cent. premium in sugar, rice, and saltpetre, making it 3 instead of 2½ per cent. on these articles, and to charge when parties wish to cover the chances of war risk 5 per cent. extra, not returnable in the event of no war.

Our Import market continues to present the gratifying feature of a good demand for staple Manchester Goods at improving prices, and considerable transactions have taken place in these fabrics since the date of our last report. Light Glasgow Fabrics have, however, not improved. Mule Twist is in worse demand, and prices have given way. Metals are looking up, and Spelter has maintained our last quotation of 10-2 per maund.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

PRESENTS TO THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—We are glad to learn that his highness the Nabob of the Carnatic has presented the Polytechnic Institution with a fine six-foot achromatic telescope, by "Cary," mounted on an equatorial stand, and furnished with eye-pieces, &c., for astronomical observations. We are also informed that Walter Elliott, Esq. is contributing to the attractions which these rooms afford, by sending for exhibition his valuable collection of craniums, shells, stuffed birds, fishes, and other animals.—*Athenæum*, May 2.

MAJOR E. ROBERTS.—We understand that Major E. Roberts, of the 49th regiment, N.I., is about to be invalided.—*Ibid.*

RUMOURD APPOINTMENTS.—It is rumoured that Captain T. Thompson, fort adjutant of Fort St. George, has been appointed to act as superintendent of the family and pension departments upon the responsibility of Lieut. Col. Thorpe, or until the arrival of Captain Watts, of the Artillery.—*Ibid.*

A ROYAL SALUTE was fired from the saluting battery on Thursday last, in honour of her Majesty the Queen having given birth to a princess, on the 18th of March.—*Ibid.*, May 6.

DEATH OF LIEUT. J. H. WAHAB.—We regret to announce that Lieut. J. H. Wahab, of the 38th regiment N. I., died at Mirzapore on the 17th ult. This casualty promotes Ensign J. Flint to his lieutenancy.—*Ibid.*, May 9.

COLONEL CHAMBERS.—Yesterday, a board of medical officers assembled for the purpose of reporting upon the health of Colonel Chambers, H. M. 25th K. O. B.—*Ibid.*, May 11.

LIEUT. A. P. ROSSI.—We understand that Lieut. A. P. Rossi, of H. M. 51st K. O. L. infantry, will appear before a medical board, on the 12th inst.—*Ibid.*

MOFUSSIL.

BANGALORE.—Bungalows.—The bungalow stations within the Bangalore division are said to be the following:—

Mysore direction—Bangalore, Kengaree, Biddédee, Closepett, Chennapatam.

Hosoor, ditto —Hebbagoda.

Madras, ditto —Ooscottah, Nursipoor, Colar, Baitmangal.

Chittoor, ditto —Thumbebully, Moolvagul, Nagles.

Bellary, ditto —Yellevenkum, Davunbully, Chickabala-poor.*

via Perreasunder,* Guntwar Pillay.*

Madras, ditto —Jungumcottah.

* * Note.—Between Chickabalapoor and Perreasunder there is a shed at Voonacul; and one between Perreasunder and Guntwar Pillay, at Wurlcondah; but the bungalows which are at Perreasunder and Guntwar Pillay are two miles away from the road, which is a very great inconvenience to travellers.—*Athenæum*, May 9.

CANNANORE.—April 22.—Since my last communication, we have been visited by heavy falls of rain, accompanied by loud claps of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning—this rain has not abated the intense heat of the weather: although during the falls, and when the sky is beclouded, it has been cool and pleasant. There is every indication of more rain, when we hope to suffer less from the disagreeableness we are compelled to endure at present.

The new post office is completed, has been reported on by a committee, and is now occupied by the post department. The building has a fine appearance, and is substantially constructed. It is an acquisition to this place contrasted with the paltry hovel which has hitherto been allotted to it.

Major General Lovell, K. H., accompanied by the Brigade Major of Malabar and Canara, proceeded to Mangalore on the 1st instant, on a tour of inspection, and returned to this station on the night of the 16th instant.

The 35th Regiment N. I. was reviewed at Mangalore by the general on the 10th instant.

During his absence, the command of the garrison of Cannanore was exercised by Lieut. Colonel Coffin, of the 12th Regiment, N. I.

A detachment of the E Company 5th Battalion Artillery, from St. Thomas's Mount, arrived here on the 14th instant.

The French Governor at Mahé has adopted the flag of the Republican Government of France.

The Court of Inquiry into the affairs of the Commissariat department at this station has completed its duties and the proceedings are now before Government. The Members of the Court have left for their several destinations.

Arrivals.—Major Paterson, Captains Desborough and Dora, Lieutenants Lyster, Boileau and McCrea, Ensign Knight, and Assistant Surgeon Menzies, M.D. of H. M.'s 94th Regiment, from Madras, per Steamer *Semiramis*.—Lieut. Vaughan, H.M.'s 94th Regiment; Sub-Conductor Baker, from Madras.

Departures.—Major Stevenson, 12th N. I., and Lieut. Couchman, 12th N. I., to Neilgherry Hills; Lieut. Read, 12th N. I., to Tellicherry, on duty; Major Grant, 16th Regt. N. I., to Quilon; Captain Budd, Assistant Commissary General, to Hosoor.

OOTACAMUND.—The Church.—Our present worthy Chaplain, has been fortunate in his efforts to render all connected with this sacred edifice, efficient and respectable. Since his arrival, at handsome new service of Communion plate has been received for the use of the congregation, besides other minor improvements; and recently an elegant new bell has been hung up in the belfry, the old one having unfortunately been so much injured, as to render it unfit for use.—*Ibid.*, April, 28.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANSTREUTHER, T. A. civ. and ses. judge of sillah of Rajamundry, del. over ch. of the court to P. Irvine, April 22.

BELL, J. H. sub. judge of sillah of Chittoor, del. over ch. of the court to W. Fisher, act. sub. judge, May 1.

BOURDILLON, J. D. actg. coll. and mag. of the N. div. of Arcot, rec. ch. of district fr. R. B. M. Bannag, April 27.

COPLSTON, F. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Mangalore.

FISHER, W. act. sub. judge of sillah of Chittoor, rec. ch. of court.

HARRINGTON, W. civ. and ses. judge of the sillah of Coimbatore, del. over ch. of court to prin. sudder ameen, April 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WALKER, J. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MORRIS, Rev. G. E. A.B. to be chaplain of Trichinopoly, May 9.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADEY, Ens. G. 31st Lt. inf. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 29, 1847, v. Clack, dec.

BAILLIE, Ens. J. E. to do duty with 1st fus. to join under and with detach. under ch. of Lieut. Cattley, proceeding fr. the Mount to Bellary, May 4.

BALDWIN, Ens. A. T. to do duty with 52nd N.I. to join, May 4.

BERRSFORD, Capt. J. P. fr. horse brigade to 4th batt. May 9; to be com. of ordnance Bangalore, v. Rowlandson, May 9.

BOURNE, Ens. M. K. to do duty with 28th N.I. to join, May 4.

BROWN, Brev. maj. J. R. 6th L.C. asst. surv. gen. Hyderabad survey, perm. to rem. at Bellary till May 20.

BUCK, Ens. L. W. 38th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. but will be required to appear for final exam. when he may visit the presidency, May 2.

BURGE, Ens. R. S. to do duty with 1st fus. to join with detach. under ch. of Lieut. Cattley, proceeding fr. the Mount to Bellary.

CADELL, Lieut. R. art. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. April 24.

CARTER, Lieut. C. to be qr. mr. and int. to 38th N.I.

DEEY, Ens. W. A. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 21, v. Money, dec.

DOWKER, Lieut. col. comdt. H. posted to 40th N.I.

DREVER, Ens. W. S. 31st Lt. I. to cont. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. until June 10, and then join his corps, April 25.

DUVAL, Ens. J. to do duty with 27th N.I. May 4; to join with detach. under ch. of Lieut. Drever, 2nd Eur. L.I. proceeding fr. the Mount to Trichinopoly.

FENTON, Cornet F. A. posted to 7th L.C. as 4th cornet, May 6; to rank fr. Jan. 20.

FLINT, Ens. J. 38th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 17, 1848, v. Wahab, dec.

GABBETT, Capt. W. M. art. to be a.-d.-c. on the personal staff of C.-in-C. fr. Feb. 8.

GEILS, 1st Lieut. A. A. 1st fus. to be capt. fr. April 24, in succ. to Chambers, dec.

GRANT, Lieut. C. D. 11th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 50th N.I. April 24.

HALL, Brev. maj. R. 49th N.I. to be maj. fr. April 18, 1848, v. Roberts, invalidated.

HARKNESS, Lieut. C. T. to be qr. mr. and int. to 4th N.I. Apr. 28.

HEARN, Ens. G. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 18, 1848, v. Roberts, invalidated.

HICHENS, Ens. R. S. to do duty with 27th N.I. May 4, to join with detach. under ch. of Lieut. Drever, 2nd L.I. proc. fr. the Mount to Trichinopoly.

HIGGINSON, Ens. T. E. L. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani presc. for officers of companies, May 5.

JACKSON, Lieut. W. B. 31st N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Apr. 25.

KING, Lieut. T. P. 50th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Waltair, qual. as adj. to receive moonshee allow. May 2.

LANAUZE, Act. dep. asst. com. A. to be dep. asst. com. of ord. v. Etheray, and to be posted to the arsenal at Secunderabad, May 2.

MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. C. app. to do duty with 12th N.I. to join under instr. of the adj. gen. of the army, May 8.

MACQUEEN, Ens. H. A. P. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. May 4; to join with detach. under ch. of Lieut. Drever, proc. from the Mount to Trichinopoly.

MAN, Lieut. H. 49th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 18, 1848, v. Roberts, invalidated.

MANNING, Capt. W. J. 1st fus. to be lt. maj. fr. April 24, v. Chambers, dec.

MORGAN, Ens. O. to do duty with 1st fus. to join with detach. under ch. of Lieut. Cattley, proceeding fr. the Mount to Bellary, May 4.

NEWELL, Lieut. col. comt. F. G. prom. to have effect fr. March 18, 1847.

OBBAED, Lieut. J. 48th N.I. perm. at his req. to resign the appt. of act. qr. mr. and int. to 20th N.I. to rejoin his regt. May 6.

PASKE, 2nd Lieut. J. 1st fus. to be lieut. fr. April 24, in succ. to Chambers, dec.

PATRICKSON, Brev. capt. J. fr. 5th to 1st batt. May 9.

PHILLIPPS, Ens. J. G. H. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. May 4, to join with detach. under ch. of Lt. Drever, proceeding fr. the Mount to Trichinopoly.

ROBERTS, Maj. E. 49th N.I. trans. to the inv. est. fr. April 18, posted to European veterans, to join h. q. at Vizagapatam, May 3.

ROWLANDSON, Capt. G. art. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. with a view to being app. to F. troop H. A. fr. 4th batt. to effective strength of the horse brigade, May 9.

SAMWELL, Ens. M. to do duty with 6th N.I. to join with detach. under ch. of Lieut. Cattley, proc. fr. the Mount to Bellary.

SANDYS, Lieut. col. comt. prom. to have effect fr. Nov. 7, 1847.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. G. F. 26th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.

SIBLEY, Lieut. E. R. fr. 2nd N.I. batt. to 1st N.I. batt. May 5.

SMITH, Ens. H. D. B. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. May 4; to join under ch. of Lieut. Drever, proc. from the Mount to Trichinopoly.

STEVENS, Brev. capt. W. B. fr. 2nd to 5th batt. May 9.

TAPP, Capt. J. H. to office as a.-d.-c. to Maj. gen. H. T. Tapp, com. Dinapore div. v. Inglis, April 17.

UTTERSON, Ens. W. E. 17th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. presc. for officers of companies, May 5.

WHANNELL, Lieut. col. comt. P. 20th N.I. to reside at the presidency, and within the limits of the centre div. April 26.

WILSON, Lieut. R. S. 52nd N.I. services pl. at dis. of C.-in-C.

WORSTER, Capt. W. K. art. posted to 1st batt. April 24.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

PRENDERGAST, R. S. J. May 3.

INFANTRY.

BAILIE, J. E. May 3.	MACQUEEN, H. A. P. April 20.
BALDWIN, A. T. April 30.	MORGAN, O. April 30.
BOURNE, M. K. April 30.	PEREIRA, C. L. April 30.
BURGE, R. T. April 30.	PHILLIPPS, J. G. H. May 3.
DUVAL, J. April 30.	SAMWELL, M. April 30.
HICHENS, R. S. April 30.	SMITH, C. J. April 30.
MACDONALD, C. E. W. April 30.	SMITH, H. D. B. April 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAKER, Ens. R. S. 17th N.I. fr. May 15 to July 15, to Madras, prep. to apply for leave to Europe.

BOWEN, Ens. G. B. 48th N.I. fr. April 28 to May 31, to Ramanally, on m. c.

BROWN, Lieut. J. F. H. 5th N.I. in ext. fr. June 1, for 1 mo. to Trichinopoly.

COFFIN, Col. J. C. 12th N.I. 30 days to Neilgherries fr. date of quitting stat.

DENT, Ens. T. W. 11th N.I. is perm. to proceed to China, with leave, until July 31.

EAGAR, Ens. J. J. 52nd N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 31, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

FAULKNER, Lieut. H. D. 42nd N.I. fr. May 1, to pres. prep. to apply for leave to Europe, on m. c.

FRYE, Lieut. H. 39th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 1, to Madras.

GAGE, Lieut. E. 15th N.I. 4 mo. fr. April 1, to Toomkoor and Chittledroog.

HOSMER, Lieut. col. C. 2nd N.V.B. 30 days to Sadras and East Coast.

HUGHES, Capt. J. E. 47th N.I. fr. April 5 to May 5, to Waltair, on m. c.

HUNTER, Ens. A. K. 37th gren. 2 yrs. fr. April 10, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

JAMES, Lieut. G. L. 5th N.I. 2 mo. in ext. Secunderabad.

LEWIN, Cornet M. W. 5th L.C. fr. May 20 to Sept. 20, to Canara.

MILLER, Capt. E. E. 1st L.C. to be considered as on leave on p. a. fr. Jan. 5 to May 5, to enable him to join his station.

MOLESWORTH, Ens. R. F. 5th N.I. fr. April 20 to June 30, in ext. to remain at Madras, on m. c.

PEARSE, 2nd Lieut. G. G. art. 6 mo. fr. April 18, to Simla.

PLACE, Lieut. A. F. 34th L.I. in ext. to May 15, at Bangalore.

ROBERTS, Major E. 49th N.I. May 1 to 31, to Madras.

STONE, Lieut. W. H. 44th N.I. in ext. fr. April 2 to 14, to Madras, on m. c.

TAYLOR, Lieut. H. D. 1st fus. fr. April 22 to May 22, to Ramanally, on m. c.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. M. 9th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

THORPE, Lieut. col. R. 13th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.

TULLOCK, Capt. G. A. 33rd N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c. to embark from Bombay.

TWEEDIE, Lieut. col. comt. M. 43rd N.I. to Europe on furl.

TYRELL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. to Sept. 1, in ext. on m. c.

WATSON, Lieut. col. L. W. 17th N.I. leave granted April 15, is cancelled, and that officer is perm. to proceed to the Neilgherries on m. c. with leave fr. April 24 to April 1, 1849.

WEST, Lieut. H. W. 1st fus. 4 mo. fr. May 15, to Madras.

WISH, Lieut. and adjt. C. W. F. 43rd N.I. fr. May 20 to Sept. 30, to Bangalore.

WILTON, Capt. J. 36th N.I. April 25 to July 5, to Madras, prep. to app. for leave to retire.

YALDWIN, Lieut. col. J. W. 34th N.I. 30 days fr. May 1, to Madras and Palmanair.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FIRMINGER, Asst. surg. J. W. fr. doing duty sup. surg. dep. ceded districts to 1st fus. May 1.

JACKSON, Asst. surg. E. M. fr. surg. dep. centre div. doing duty with 52nd N.I. to 41st N.I. April 27.

M'GREGOR, J. M.D. fr. doing duty sup. surg. dep. ceded districts to 1st fus. May 1.

PALMER, Asst. surg. J. E. doing duty with 2nd batt. art. to afford med. aid to detach. 2nd Eur. L.I. under orders to march fr. St. Thomas's Mount to Trichinopoly, May 9.

PRINGLE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to act as zillah surg. of Nellore dur. abs. of Jackson.

SMYTH, Surg. W. R. to be sup. surg. fr. Oct. 14, 1847.

VON SOMEREN, Asst. surg. W. Y. M.D. fr. doing duty with H.M.'s 51st L.I. to do duty with H.M.'s 25th foot, May 1.

WIGHT, Surg. R. M.D. to perf. med. duties of civ. surg. Coimbatore, dur. abs. of Porteous, April 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CADENHEAD, Asst. surg. J. 6 mo. fr. May 2, to Calcutta and Madras.
 GODDALL, Surg. H. 19th N.I. fr. April 18 to July 31, to St. Thomé and E. coast, on m. c.
 KNOCKER, Lieut. J. B. 40th N.I. is perm. to visit Bangalore dur. his leave.
 PORTEOUS, Asst. surg. H. W. 1 mo. to Neilgherries, April 25.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARTLEY, the wife of D. d. at Rajahmundry, April 23.
 CASSAM, the lady of Capt. M. H.M.'s 84th, d. at St. Thomé, April 20.
 CLARKE, the wife of the Rev. B. S. d. at Tranquebar, April 11.
 CLARKE, the wife of Mr. s. at Masulipatam, April 23.
 DE VAZ, Mrs. s. at Mercara, April 24.
 ECKERSALL, Mrs. E. C. d. at Ootacamund, April 8.
 GORDON, the wife of the Rev. J. W. d. at Waktair, April 15.
 KELMAN, the wife of J. E. d. at Bangalore, April 25.
 NOWILL, the wife of J. H. d. at Madras, May 3.
 RATLIFF, the wife of J. C. S. s. at Madras, May 2.
 ROZARIO, the wife of John, d. at Ootacamund, April 5.
 SETH, Mrs. P. A. d. at Sydappett, April 28.
 SINCLAIR, the wife of W. s. at Porsewankum, April 24.
 SKINNER, the lady of Capt. H. 4th Nizam's cav. s. at Aurungabad, May 5.
 SPARKS, the wife of Capt. T. P. 17th N.I. d. at Maulmein, April 19.
 WILSON, the wife of T. s. at Chetput, May 5.

MARRIAGE.

GARDNER, Capt. R. O. 50th N.I. to Magdalena, d. of the late Col. J. A. Meln, at Secunderabad, May 2.

DEATHS.

CAMERON, infant s. of E. G. P. at Cannanore, April 8.
 CHAMBERS, Maj. P. 1st fus. at Bellary, aged 43, April 24.
 DRAUGH, Thos. at Madras, aged 47, April 30.
 ERSKINE, Chas. W. H. s. of W. at Arcot, aged 7, May 6.
 FERRIER, Asst. surg. C. at Berhampore, April 19.
 FLETCHER, F. E. C. s. of F. at Ootacamund, aged 7 mo. April 24.
 MONEY, Lieut. R. W. T. 41st N.I. at Berhampore, April 21.
 ORTON, Andrew M. s. of G. at Nursingspoooram, aged 4, April 18.
 QUAMBEROUGH, the wife of Lieut. Geo. I.N. at Cochin, April 25.
 RODRIGUES, Anna L. relict of the late M. A. at Calicut, aged 60, April 8.
 ROZARIO, Anna Maria R. d. of J. at Ootacamund, aged 16 days, April 20.
 SCOTT, Wm. A. s. of W. at Madras, aged 5 mo. April 28.
 WAHAB, Lieut. J. H. 38th N.I. at Mirzapore, April 17.
 ZILLHARD, Ann, wife of J. sen. at Mysore, aged 43, April 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 25. *Rachel*, Scott, Singapore.—28. *Cottfield*, Cargy, Mauritius; *John Fleming*, Hamlin, China.—29. *Anna Robertson*, Munro, Hong-Kong.—30. *Northumberland*, Pollock, London; *Rebecca Jane*, Le Messurier, Mauritius; *Royal Albert*, Semalan, China.—MAY 1. *Victoria*, Potter, Mauritius; *Defiance*, Sargent, Moulema (?); steamer *Bentlack*, Kellock, Suez.—9. *Conservative*, Tuite, Cuddalore.—10. Steamer *Precurator*, Powell, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Rachel*.—Mr. E. B. Powell.
 Per *Northumberland*.—Mrs. Rundal, 2 children, and servant; Miss Dowker, Miss S. Dowker, Mr. Earle, Miss Earle, Mr. Wyatt, H.M.'s 94th regt.; Mr. Briscoe, H.M.'s 25th regt.; Mrs. Grint, Mrs. Anderson, Cadets Mr. Rundal, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. Pereira, Mr. Bourne, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Duval, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Samwell, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Burge, Mr. Hitchings, Mr. Dowker, Mr. H. Smyth, and Mr. Rankin; Mrs. Pollock, child, and servant; Mrs. Patterson, Miss Torrey, Miss C. Torrey, Miss Deacon, Capt. Tajia, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Draper, Mr. Pope, Mr. Hawkey, Mr. Tallock, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Price, Mr. W. Hemkile.
 Per *Victoria*.—D. Richardson.
 Per steamer *Bentlack*.—Mrs. Poole, Capt. McCaskill, Messrs. Chester, Prendergast, Phillips, Baillic, Bainbridge, St. John. From Aden.—Mrs. Showers and infant, Capt. Showers, 4 servants, and Mahomed Masaraden Khan; Mr. Colven, Mr. Johnson and child, the Misses Ford, Messrs. Cooper, Lissant, Paine, Townsend, Harman, Richardson, Chisholm, Counter, Bainfield, and Dundas; Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. R. Grey, Mr. Davis and child, and Mrs. Bluet.
 Per *Conservative*.—Mrs. J. Rugh, Mr. Norfor, Mr. Dullenier, Mr. Jordae, wife and family, and 3 servants.
 Per steamer *Precurator*.—Capt. Russell, 32nd Mad. N.I.; Messrs. J. C. Narcis, L. G. Lucas, J. G. Wale, 15th hussars; Maj. Dennis, H.M.'s 94th; Maj. Lewis, Mad. army, and servant.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 21. *Charles Dumerge*, Grant, Straits.—26. *James Hall*, Vanstaven, Mauritius; *Columbus*, Edie, Calcutta.—28. *Buccaneer*,

Daviet, Colombo.—29. *Ann Falcon*, Bowness, Calcutta; *John Fleming*, Hamlin, Coringa.—30. *Amelia*, Maiden, Northern Ports; *Montefiore*, Budge, Munsoorcottah.—MAY 2. *Rachel*, Scott, Coringa.—3. *Heroine*, Cuckmay, London; *Victoria*, Potter, Calcutta; *Rebecca Jane*, Le Messurier, Coringa; *Defiance*, Sargent, Coringa; steamer *Bentlack*, Kellock, Calcutta.—5. *Mary Adams*, Lucas, Calcutta.—8. *Northumberland*, Pollock, Calcutta.—9. *Antelope*, Le Grand, Nantz.—11. Steamer *Precurator*, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Charles Dumerge*.—Lieut. Paton, R. P. Thompson, Esq., 1 east. apothecary, wife and 2 children, 1 sergeant, wife and 5 children.
 Per *Columbus*.—Lieut. A. L. Boswell, 19th B.N.I. and Lieut. C. Pogson, H.M. 25th regt.
 Per *Buccaneer*.—Two Masters Lieards.
 Per *Amelia*.—Capt. E. Miller, Lieut. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, and Asst. Overseer Walker.
 Per *Defiance*.—Mrs. Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Rundall and 2 children.
 Per steamer *Bentlack*.—Dr. Eldon, H. Dighton, 3 servants, and D. Mirzadoga.
 Per *Mary Adams*.—Capt. J. S. Lewis.
 Per *Antelope*.—Mr. Fortin.
 Per steamer *Precurator*, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. col. R. Thorpe, Lieut. J. M. Taylor, Mrs. Freshfield and servant, Lieut. col. M. Tweedie, and Capt. Budd and lady.
 To CHINA.—Ensign T. W. Dent.
 To ADEN.—Lieut. Thomas and 2 servants.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, May 11, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	24 to 3 per cent. dis.
1829-30	24 to 25 do.
1841	15 to 16 do.
4 per cent. 1832-33	16 to 17 do.
1835-36	do. do.
5 per cent. transferable	8 to 9 per cent. prem.
book debt	
Tinfore Bonds	10 to 20 do. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	Par. 14 to 2 do. prem.
Agri. U. S. Bank Shares	250 to 260 Rs. prem.
of Rs. 500, Madras	
Steam Shares	20 to 30 do.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 11-1 to 11-2
Bank of England Notes	none.
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rate of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	5 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 ..
On do. of Indigo	8 ..
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9 ..
On cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	6 ..

Discounts.

On Government Acceptances	3 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	6 ..
Ditto above 30 days	7 1/2 ..

MONEY MARKET.

There is no change to notice under this head. The Money Market is generally in an easy state. Government Securities maintain their value with scarcely any variation, and Bank Shares are improving.

FREIGHTS.

To London, 4l. to 4l. 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL.

THE NEW GOVERNOR AND HIS STAFF.—The Right Honorable Lord Falkland was sworn into office at Parell at four o'clock on Monday, the 1st May, and assumed the reins of government. The whole of the troops in garrison—consisting of a detachment of artillery, left wing H. M. 8th foot, 24th N. I., marine battalion, wing 29th N. I., and the 26th N. I.,—were paraded the same evening to hear the proclamation read appointing Lord Falkland governor, after which a salute of nineteen guns and a feu-de-joie were fired by the troops. We are glad to learn that his lordship was so far recovered that he was able to attend council on Wednesday; he has since Monday been able to drive out with his family. His staff arrangements

are the following:—Colonel Ashburnham and Captain Carey, military and private secretaries; Lieutenant McMahon, extra A. D. C., and assistant private secretary; Lieutenant Henry, A. D. C. The Honourable Captain Jocelyn retires from the staff, and Captain D'Arcy, we believe, returns to Europe on leave.—*Times*, May 11.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—Major-general S.B. Ashmuty, C.B., appointed to the divisional staff of the Bombay army, vice Sir Charles Napier, arrived at Bombay on the 6th instant by the steamer *Achar*, and has been posted to the Poona division. Brigadier-general Munson has been consequently directed to assume command of the northern division, which will cause the present commandant, Brigadier James, to be for the present thrown out of divisional staff employ.—The appointments in the adjutant-general's department, consequent on the retirement of Col. Hagart, have been promulgated. They are as follow:—Lieut. Col. H. Hancock, from deputy to be head of the department; Major T. Donnelly, from assistant to be deputy; Capt. T. Stacks, from deputy-assistant to be assistant; and Capt. T. Tapp, from acting deputy-assistant to be deputy-assistant.—*Ibid.*

REMOURED MILITARY CHANGES.—A rumour is now in circulation to the effect that three companies of artillery and four native regiments are to be ordered to the presidency to form part of its garrison for some time to come; and that a Queen's corps from Bengal is likely to be transferred to Bombay for a like purpose—the regiment selected to be the one first for home. We do not vouch for either of the above reports, and leave our readers to place what faith in them they think fit.—*Ibid.*

GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.—We understand a committee, consisting of a brigadier, the deputy quartermaster-general, the superintending-surgeon, the brigade-major Queen's troops, and the garrison engineer, will shortly be assembled at the Grant Buildings, Colaba, for the purpose of examining them and reporting on their eligibility as barracks for European troops. Should their report prove satisfactory, we believe it is the intention of government to purchase the buildings from the Colaba Company should they be disposed to sell them.—*Ibid.*

INQUEST ON MR. HARRISON.—An inquest has been held on the late Mr. Harrison, deputy storekeeper and purser of the Indian Navy. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died by his own hands, but that there was no satisfactory evidence of the state of his mind. Mr. Harrison destroyed himself by poison. He had got into pecuniary difficulties, which preyed on his spirits; and the *Gazette* of the preceding Thursday contained the announcement that he was suspended the service for neglect of duty. We believe that the charge against him was in the very words of the *Gazette*, and that it was made on the grounds of his having visited some of the stores under his charge less frequently than he ought. We desire to be thus specific, to clear the memory of one who has rushed unbidden before his Maker, of an imputation apparently deducible from some portions of the evidence on the inquest; beyond what has just been stated, no further blame was laid to his charge—no suspicion of any sort whatever attached to his integrity. Mr. Harrison has long been well known in Bombay; a few hours before the terrible act which terminated his existence was committed, he had been seen in church by many of his acquaintances and friends; and his removal has occasioned a deep shock to the community.—*Ibid.*

RETURN OF MR. CLERK.—The Hon. Mr. Clerk returned from the hills on Sunday afternoon; he arrived from Nagotana by the steamer *Matua*, about four o'clock. Sir R. Oliver, Commander Jenkins, and a few other gentlemen, went out some way to meet him. H.M.'s ship *Vernon* and the war-steamers in the harbour manned their yards, and the *Hastings* fired a salute as he passed. Mr. Clerk proceeded direct to Malabar Point, where he resides until his final departure.—*Ibid.*, May 8.

LIEUT. GRAY.—Lieut. W. R. Gray, 26th N.I., a member of the committee of examination in the oriental languages at the presidency, is we believe to succeed Lieut. C. W. Walker, of the 5th L.I., as quarter-master and interpreter of the marine battalion, the adjutancy of which corps will shortly become vacant from a cause elsewhere explained.—*Ibid.*, May 6.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO THE LATE GOVERNOR.—Last night a very numerous party of gentlemen, accompanied by Sir Erskine Perry, chairman of the meeting on the occasion, proceeded to Malabar Point to present the Hon. the Governor with the valedictory address of the inhabitants of Bombay on his departure from India. The whole of the proceedings were excellently conducted, and every thing "went off" as well as could have been desired.—*Ibid.*

RACEDOWN BANERA.—This notorious bandit underwent the last penalty of the law at Tanna, on the 2nd instant. His fate seemed to excite no sympathy or commiseration. He was

a bold and successful outlaw most assuredly, but his nefarious enterprises had nothing to sanctify them: he and his gang plundered as a profession and for their bread, and their extinction was felt to be a riddance for the common good.—*Ibid.*

FIRE.—An alarming fire broke out last Wednesday evening, at about nine o'clock, in a place called Mandavie, opposite the Muejed bund. The alarm was immediately sounded through the Fort, and the fire-engines were not long reaching the spot. Want of water was on this occasion severely felt; in fact, the natives, by whom the street was perfectly blocked, did not at all seem inclined to render any assistance. Mr. King, of the fire-engine office, who richly merits praise for his indefatigable exertions, was almost the first man on the spot, and directed the engines to be played on the burning houses, he exposing himself to personal danger. Notwithstanding their endeavours to smother the flame, the devouring element soon made its way from house to house. The breeze was freshening, but was not of long duration; had it continued, as was anticipated, the fire would not have been extinguished so soon as it was. Captain Parr, and several other officers, with detachments of native regiments, were early in their arrival. Captain Jenkins, with a party of seamen, was seen busily engaged in pulling down a building in order to check the fury of the flame. At about eleven o'clock the fire had made very great progress, and was at its highest pitch. Not a single native appeared collected; every thing was in "confusion worse confounded." Great difficulty was experienced in getting them to do a single thing. It appears that the fire originated from a "ghee-pot." It was put on the fire to undergo the boiling process in order to remove the rank smell with which it was in no small degree gifted. This ghee, being overboiled, burst into a flame, which immediately communicated with the ceiling of the house; the stand-by, being panic-struck at the sight, "took to his heels." On Thursday the whole mass of lofty buildings lay in smoking ruins, the engines playing upon them. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at about three lacs of rupees. Ten houses appear to have been levelled to the ground.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE GOVERNOR.—It was not till Friday evening understood that Mr. Clerk purposed leaving for nearly a week to come; when the community were taken by surprise by the intimation that he was to take farewell of us next evening. By five o'clock, accordingly, a large cavalcade of mounted officers in full dress assembled as an escort; Mr. Clerk had declined the honour of having the troops called out, in consideration of the trouble it would occasion. The cortege proceeded round by Hyetulla, to avoid the long, narrow, and crowded road by Girgaum. On the way it was joined by the Honourable Mr. Reid, late governor, and now senior member of council (the Honourable Mr. Willoughby is at present suffering from family affliction, and was absent in consequence; and the commander-in-chief is at the hills); Sir Erskine Perry, chief justice; Sir W. Yardley, puisne justice; Messrs. Bell and Hutt, judges of the Sudder Adawlut; Mr. G. Grant, chief magistrate; Messrs. Danvers and Rivett, second and third magistrates; Colonel Jarvis, chief engineer; Brigadier Derinzy, commandant of the garrison; Drs. Glen, Wight, Tawse, and Scott, of the Medical Board; Dr. McLennan, superintending surgeon; Colonel Moore, auditor-general; Mr. Lumsden, secretary to government, general department; Colonel Melvill, military secretary to government; the right reverend the Lord Bishop; the venerable the Archdeacon; Sir R. Oliver; Captain Lynch, I. N.; Colonel Woodburn and Le Messurier; Majors Swanson and Jameson; the Rev. Mr. Keys; Messrs. Ravenscroft, Blowers, and Spens, C. S.; Captain Christopher, I. N.; Drs. Taylor, Boyd, Arbuckle, Carter, Giraud, and Peele; and the greater part of the civil and military officers at the presidency; Messrs. Howard, Holland, Dickkison, and Wallace, barristers at law; Messrs. Forbes, Cornac, Latham, &c. &c., merchants; Jugonnath Samkarsett, Cursetjee Janisejee, Framjee Cowasjee, Minmohundass Davidass, esquires, and a large concourse of native gentlemen. The cavalcade proceeded rapidly along the Esplanade, and stopped about two-thirds down the Apollo Pier, when Mr. Clerk, leaving his carriage, was accompanied on foot by the gentlemen who had escorted him to the place of embarkation. Here a guard of honour—a flank company and the regimental colours of the 26th N.I.—and the governor's band were drawn up. Mr. Clerk looked pale and much affected, and having shaken hands with his friends more immediately around him, took his place in a man-of-war's barge, and was escorted by a train of other boats down to the *Semiramis*, anchored nearly two miles off. The wind and tide were both strong and favourable, and the party were quickly alongside. The battery fired a salute of nineteen guns on his leaving the pier; the yards of H.M.'s ship *Vernon* and of the war-steamers of the Indian Navy had been manned on his reaching the bund, and conti-

used so until he was on board, when the *Hastings* and *Vernon* saluted him with their guns. The steamer got under weigh almost immediately afterwards, and passed down the harbour in dim twilight. The *Snake* steamer was sent down to tow the boats into port, a strong tide setting dead against them and the wind being unfavourable for their return. Though we have seen little of Mr. Clerk since he left for Scinde on the 10th of February, and nothing whatever since he quitted for the hills on the 18th of March, he was so much of a favourite that the community felt a blank and seemed lonelier on his departure, as if some near and kind relative had left us for ever.—*Ibid.*, May 10.

COMMITTEE ON MARINE STORES.—Consequent on the report of the special committee appointed to examine into the state of the marine stores, and the circumstances which gave rise to the tremendous swindling from which government have for many years suffered, another committee has been appointed to take an inventory of the stores and see to their arrangement—operations which have not, we believe, been thought of for many a year past! The committee consists of Commander Kempthorne, Lieutenant Hayman, a purser or clerk to be named by Sir R. Oliver, Commander Robinson and Captain Pepper, and we believe it would be difficult to find a task more laborious, tedious, or irksome than that imposed on them.—*Ibid.*

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR.—Capt. the Honourable Byron Carey, R.N. has been appointed secretary to the Honourable the Governor of Bombay.

MOFUSSIL.

BELGAUM, April 26th.—*Superintending Surgeon.*—Dr. Montgomery, our new superintending surgeon, lost no time in taking up his appointment here, he having arrived on the 20th instant, via Sattara.

—**May 5th.**—*Military.*—Ensign Dick, and Assistant surgeon Mc Nab, M.D., accompanied by a small detail of H. M.'s 78th, arrived on the morning of the 2nd instant.—*Times.*

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHBURNER, L. pl. under orders of the coll. of Ahmedabad for the purpose of studying Hindustani, May 1.
GOLDSMID, H. E. having returned to the Presidency, will resume charge of the revenue and financial depts. May 2.
HARDY, R. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, has been pl. in perm. ch. of the Talookas of Thalainir and Chopra, May 3.
HARRISON, C. M. to be act. asst. to the revenue commissioner N. div. May 3.
MELVILL, Lieut. col. having returned to the Presidency, will resume ch. of the military and marine depts. May 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

TRAVERS, A. C. 1 mo. in ext. to rem. at the Presidency on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 4th batt. art. dur. abs. of Lieut. Haggard.
BARTON, 2nd Lieut. art. to act as adjt. to details of art. at Kurrachee dur. abs. of Stevenson, April 28.
BERTHON, Ens. J. F. 18th N.I. reported fit for duty, to join his corps, May 1.
BERTHON, 1st Lieut. H. P. B. art. is attached to the corps of sappers and miners, as a temp. arrangement, and directed to proceed forthwith and assume com. of the company of that corps stationed at Kurrachee, May 1.
DONNELLY, Maj. T. to be dep. adj. gen. of the army, May 1.
FERGUSON, Ens. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. to join the wing of his regt. at Poona, April 28.
GOODFELLOW, Brev. maj. W. B. eng. to be maj. fr. April 15, in succ. to Peat, dec.
GORDON, Ens. 19th N.I. reported fit for duty, to join his corps.
HAGGARD, Lieut. T. T. art. having been reported fit for duty, to proceed and join his corps, May 8.
HALL, Lieut. A. to act as adjt. to right wing 25th N.I. at Dhoolia, dur. abs. of Battye, on leave.
HANCOCK, Lieut. col. H. to be adj. gen. of the army, May 1.
HATCH, 1st Lieut. W. S. art. to rec. ch. of ordnance depart. southern div. of the army, dur. abs. of Maj. Stamford, on leave.
HILL, Lieut. J. engs. ex. eng. at Kurrachee, to rec. ch. of supt. eng. office, May 8.
MANSON, Brig. gen. C.B. on being relieved at Poona, to proceed forthwith to Ahmedabad, and assume com. of the N. div. to which he stands appointed, May 8.
MINSTER, Capt. 11th N.I. to off. as maj. of brig. at Hyderabad, dur. abs. of Younghusband, on leave.
MOYLE, Lieut. H. R. C. 2nd N.I. to act as asst. supt. of Bazaars at Poona until further orders, May 8.
RUDD, Capt. H. 5th N.I. reported fit for duty, to join his corps.

SCOTT, 2nd Lieut. C. eng. to be 1st lieut. fr. April 15, in succ. to Peat, dec.

SCOTT, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. to act as interp. to 27th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Lloyd, on m. c.

STALKER, Lieut. col. to command the brigade at Kurrachee, as a temp. arrangement, May 2.

St. CLAIR, Lieut. J. D. 13th N.I. to take charge of details of European and native troops proceeding to Kurrachee on the steamer *Duarka*, May 2.

STOCK, Capt. T. to be asst. adj. gen. of the army, May 1; posted to S. div. of the army, May 6.

TAPP, Capt. T. to be dep. asst. adj. gen. of the army, May 1; posted to N. div. May 6.

TREMENHEERE, Lieut. and brev. maj. G. H. eng. to be capt. in succ. fr. April 15, in succ. to Peat, deceased.

WEBB, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of Lieut. Lloyd, on m. c.

WHITELOCK, Capt. R. 11th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. May 5.

WOODBURN, Lieut. col. A. 25th N.I. having been reported fit for duty, to proceed to join his corps, May 8.

WORMALD, Capt. R. C. art. having been reported fit for duty, is directed to return forthwith to Bhooj, for the purpose of delivering over ch. of the accounts of the 4th co. 2nd batt. art. of which he lately held charge, May 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. W. 1st L. C. fr. April 29 to May 31, to remain in Bombay, on m. c.

BATTYE, Ens. A. F. 25th N.I. fr. May 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.

BENBOW, Maj. C. 15th N.I. leave cancelled at his request.

BOWLES, Lieut. J. E. 23rd L.C. in ext. to May 31, to rem. at the presidency, on m. c.

BUCKLE, Lieut. C. 3rd L.C. fr. May 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.

COLLIER, Ens. E. A. 26th N.I. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m. c.

CRISPIN, Brev. maj. B. 16th N.I. fr. April 4 to May 4, to Bombay, on m. c.; 2 years to Neilgherries, on m. c.

DISBROWE, 2nd Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. regt. fr. May 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.

ELPHINSTONE, Ens. P. A. 18th N.I. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Cannamore.

GRICE, Lieut. H. 25th N.I. fr. April 24 to May 31, to proceed to Nassick, on m. c.

HAGGARD, Lieut. T. T. to May 31, to rem. at presidency, on m. c.

HEYMAN, Ens. F. J. 26th N.I. April 24 to June 1, to pres. on m. c.

KNIGHT, Ens. T. 16th N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 1, to Bombay, on m. c.

LECKIE, Capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. leave cancelled at his request.

MALCOLM, Lieut. J. 28th N.I. May 5 to 31, to Bombay.

MAXWELL, Lieut. H. P. B. 14th N.I. fr. April 19 to May 15, to Bombay, on m. c.

MELLISS, Ens. G. J. 8th N.I. fr. May 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. S. 1 mo. fr. April 20, to the Deccan, on m. c.

POLGRAVE, Ens. W. G. 8th N.I. fr. May 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.

SCOTT, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. in ext. to May 31, to rem. at the Presidency, on m. c.

TWEEDALE, Capt. A. 1st L. C. in ext. to May 31, to rem. at the Presidency, on m. c.

WALKER, Lieut. W. 1st gren. N.I. fr. May 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m. c.

WIDDICOMBE, Ens. W. 7th L. C. in ext. to May 31, to rem. at the Presidency, on m. c.

WOODBURN, Lieut. col. A. C.B. 25th N.I. leave cancelled at his request.

WOODHOUSE, Lieut. col. J. C.B. 25th N.I. in ext. to May 31, to rem. at the Presidency, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

BAYNE, Assist. surg. pl. at disp. of sup. surg. N. Deccan for general duty.

COSTELLOE, Assist. surg. to be civil surg. of Tannah, May 3.

GRAY, Surg. P. 2nd Gren. N.I. to med. ch. of Native Veteran batt. in succ. to White, May 3.

HARRIS, assist. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 9th N.I. May 2.

IMPEY, Assist. surg. E. services pl. at disp. of govt. of India, Apl. 29.

MILLAR, Assist. surg. R. to be civil surg. at Nassick, May 1.

PEELE, Assist. surg. R. D. to resume ch. of his appt. of oculist, April 28; to proceed to Egypt on special duty, May 5.

WINCHESTER, Assist. surg. J. W. to med. ch. of 2nd Gren. N.I. v. Gray, May 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LARKIN, Assist. surg. T. B. to Europe, for 3 years on m. c.

KNAPP, Assist. surg. J. M. fr. May 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. in Bombay on m. c.

MONTGOMERY, Surg. A. leave cancelled fr. April 22.

MURRAY, Assist. surg. T. fr. May 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleswar on m.c.

POET, Vet. surg. A. fr. May 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleswar on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ASHBURNER, the lady of Lieut. W. 3rd L.C. d. at Sholapore, April 29.

CRAWFORD, the lady of Capt. d. at Malabar Hill, April 30.

GORDON, the wife of W. d. at Bombay, April 29.

HALLETT, the lady of Major J. D. 3rd N.I. s. at Bombay, May 11.

LECKIE, the lady of Capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. s. at Baroda, April 29.

ROZARIO, the wife of P. s. at Kalbadavie, May 7.

YOUNG, the lady of Commander J. W. I.N. d. at Colaba, May 10.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD, Capt. D. 11th N.I. to Louisa Isabella, d. of the late Wm. Bannister, at Ootacamund, April 13.

PALIN, Lieut. C. T. 19th N.I. to Caroline Sarah, d. of Maj. W. B. Goodfellow, eng. April 24.

WRIGHT, S. to Miss M. Grogan, at Colabah, May 4.

DEATHS.

BOULTON, Mary Ann M. wife of Capt. F. S. at Colaba, aged 27, May 4.

DUNLOP, Lucy M. d. of A. at Poona, May 2.

FERNANDEZ, Lucy D. d. of Peter, at Cannanore, April 13.

FRANKLIN, Wm. s. of the late W. at Oomarcare, aged 2, May 2.

GOODWIN, H. C. s. of Lieut. R. L. 16th N.I. at Sholapore, aged 1 mo. April 29.

HARRISON, Pinner John, I.N. at Bombay, May 1.

HUNTER, Wm. A. s. of W. c.s. at Mahabuleswar, April 28.

PEAT, Maj. A. C. C.B. Eng. at Kurrachee, April 15.

SANGERS, infant d. of Thos. at Poona, May 1.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 1. *Tulloch Castle*, Jameson, London; *Duke of Lancaster*, Wakeham, Liverpool; *Falcon*, Poole, Glasgow.—2. *John Moore*, Whithycombe, Liverpool.—4. *Bombay*, Moore, London.—5. *Ganges*, Deas, Leith; *Golden Spring*, Smith, London.—6. *Kilblain*, Shaw, Clyde; *Steamer Achar*, Ball, Suez.—7. *John Bayshaw*, Hackett, Singapore.—8. *Hope*, Willie, Calcutta.—9. *Emily*, Wilson, London.—10. *Dauntless*, Pattis, Point de Galle; *Balfour*, Overend, Liverpool; *David Clark*, Swan, London; *Swithamly*, Jennings, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Medusa*.—The Hon. Mr. Clerk.

Per *Victoria*.—Messrs. Penn, Dalzell, and Pattullis.

Per *Surat*.—Capt. Ager and Lieut. Bruce.

Per *Ganges*.—Mr. David Shaw, cadet Bombay army.

Per *John Bayshaw*.—L. R. Gillies, Esq.

Per *Steamer Achar*.—Mrs. Gall and infant, Mrs. Wahab and infant, with servant; Mrs. Leech, Miss Jameson, Maj. gen. S. B. Auchmuty, H.M.'s service; Capt. Auchmuty, H.M.'s 94th foot, a. d. c. to ditto; Maj. A. S. Hawkins, 8th Bombay N.I.; Capt. R. H. Gall, H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drag. and servant; G. W. Leech, Esq.; Mr. Erakine, Bombay C.S.; Cornets H. P. and W. F. Sykes, Bombay cavalry; Maj. G. G. Green, and Ens. Arbuckle, H.M.'s 84th foot; Capt. T. Studdert, Capt. F. F. Taylor, 3rd Bombay cavalry; Lieut. G. F. Sheppard, 28th Bombay N.I.; Asst. surg. J. Mills, Bombay army; Mr. Muroo and servant; Mr. Bastas, and a servant of Mrs. Sandys; Meadames Fearon, Del Hoste, and Guerin, and servant; Miss Agar; Ens. W. A. Hobart, 26th Bombay N.I. and servant.

Per *Carnac*.—Mrs. Dalzell and 3 children.

Per *Surat*.—J. Wilkinson, Esq.

Per *Hope*.—Mr. Galestine.

Per *Emily*.—Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Clark, H. Wilson, Esq. M.D. Bombay army; Lieut. R. Douglas, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; Lieut. G. Clark, H.M.'s 60th Rifles.

Per *Carnac*.—Mr. Littlewood.

Per *Swithamly*.—J. G. Elder, Esq. Bombay army.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 2. *Fazel Currim*, Ballantine, Calcutta; *Amathea*, Robinson, China; *Polly*, Bernie, Liverpool; *Currency*, Devey, Liverpool. 4. *Charles Forbes*, Wills, China.—5. *William*, Salmon, Mauritius. 6. *Rajasthan*, Stewart, London; *Asia*, Roskell, Whompoa; *Lanrick*, White, Calcutta; *steamer Semiramis*, Dankell, Suez.—7. *Mary Ann Polkott*, Plomer, Liverpool; *Accord*, Buckle, China.—(Quere date.) *Steamer Sesostris*, Lowe, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Agnes*.—C. B. Cargill.

Per *Dwarka*.—Mrs. West; Mrs. Hinde and two children; Lieut. col. Le Messurier, 11th N.I.; Capt. Woodward and McKennie; Lieuts. Livingston and Youngusband; Ens. Hogg; Mr. Farquharson.

Per *Surat*, to Surat.—Mrs. Osborne; two Misses Aplin; Lieut.

col. Aplin, H.M.'s 86th foot; Lieut. Osborne, art.; Lieut. Milford; Mr. Glyn, C.S.

Per *Rajasthan*.—Mrs. Wright and child, Mrs. Crispe and child, Mrs. Treacher and child, Mrs. Nesbit, J. Wright, Esq. the Rev. Mr. Nesbit, Capt. M. Andrews, 35 men, 4 women, and 4 children.

Per *Carnac*.—Mrs. Osborne, Miss Wright, Lieut. Osborne, Mrs. Townsend and child, Mrs. Lodwick and servant, E. H. Townsend, Esq. C.S. and 3 servants, Mr. Lumsden, the Rev. J. Muhleisen and child, S. Simpson, Esq.; Capt. G. D'Arcy, H.M.'s 94th foot; Lieut. R. R. Youngusband, 20th Bo. N.I.; Capt. the Hon. S. Jocelyn, H.M.'s service; and Capt. S. W. Brown, 26th Bom. N.I.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, May 12, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	Rs. 110 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do.	1825-26	.. Rs. 101 do.
5 Do. do.	1829-30	.. Rs. 101 do.
4 Do. do.	1832-33	.. Rs. 85½ do.
4 Do. do.	1835-36	.. Rs. 84 to 4½ do. Co.
5 Do. do.	1841-42	.. Rs. 98½ to 99 do.
4 Do. do.	1842-43	.. Rs. 83½ do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 34 per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	4 do.
Commercial do.	11 do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	29 do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	Nominal at par.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	..	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d. per rupee.
3 months'	..	1s. 9½d.
1 month	..	1s. 9½d.
At sight	..	1s. 9d.
On China at 60 days'	..	Rs. 202 to 204 per 100 Sp. drs.
On Madras at 30 days'	..	99½
Do. at sight	..	99
On Calcutta at 60 days'	..	99 per Rs. 100
Do. 30 days'	..	99½
Do. at sight	..	par. at 2 annas. pm.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 10
Do. (dragons)	11 10
Bank of England Notes, per £.	11 10
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222
German Crowns, "	213
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½ to 17

FREIGHTS.

To London, 3l. 2s. 6d. to 3l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt. To Liverpool, 3l. 10s. To China, per candy, Rs. 14.

MARKETS.

From the 1st to 11th May inclusive.

Thursday Afternoon, May 11, 1848.—The somewhat improved tone we noticed in our last report as then existing, has continued to the present moment, and there has been quite as much activity in our import market as is usual at this period of the year. There has also been increased activity in our export market for some days past, and, as will be seen elsewhere, considerable business has been done. In money matters, too, we are happy to be able to notice an improved tone; the bank has reduced its rates of discount an additional one per cent. and there is now a feeling of confidence which we doubt not will continue to increase.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The inquiry we stated in our last as existing for low Grey goods, especially for Madapollams and Jaconets, still continues, and some large sales of the former have been made. The market is quite bare of these descriptions of goods, and they are readily bought up as received by importers. For the foregoing goods, in a bleached state, the inquiry has not been so active. Grey Shirtings continue in fair demand for low makes, but middling and finer kinds are not in much favour. The same remark applies to these goods in a bleached state. Grey Domestic, of all kinds, are at present quite neglected. In Dyed and Fancy Goods we have not much to notice. Turkey Red Plain Cloth continues in limited inquiry at low prices. In Tweeled Cloth, and Turkey Red Prints, we hear of nothing doing.

COTTON YARN.—Owing to our market having been relieved by further shipments to Calcutta, holders have become firmer, and endeavour to obtain an advance on the low rates so long prevailing. This the buyers are not yet disposed to give, and consequently the business done since our last has been trifling, the only sales reported being as follow:—

70 Bales, 300 lbs. each, Mule Twist—No. 40 at 7 ans. per lb.; No. 52 at 8½ ans. per lb.
50 Bales, 200 lbs. each, Mule Twist—No. 20 at 6½ ans. per lb.; No. 30 at 6½ ans. per lb.; No. 40 at 7 ans. per lb.; No. 50 at 8 ans. per lb.

50 Bales, 200 lbs. each; Water Twist—No. 20 at 6½ ans. per lb.; No. 30 at 7½ ans. per lb.; No. 40 at 8 ans. per lb.; No. 50 at 10 ans. per lb.

DYED YAKINS.—Orange continues in good enquiry, while Turkey Red is still more depressed.

COCHINHAL.—We have had heavy arrivals since the date of our last, and a decline has taken place. We hear of a sale of 2,000 lbs. at Rs. 3½ per lb., which we quote as the price of the day.

OPIUM.—We have no new feature to notice in this drug since the date of our last report. Holders are firm, and the price of the day is Rs. 1,050 per chest, at which we hear of business being done.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DUNLOP, Mrs. R. J. d. at Jaffna, April 1.

GODLIEB, the wife of S. V. d. at Kornegalle, April 28.

HART, Mrs. T. s. April 15.

LAKEMAN, Mrs. s. at Kandassura, April 7.

DEATH.

RITTS, infant s. of C. at Kandy, April 12.

CHINA.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS AT SHANGHAI.

British Consulate Office, Shanghai, March 28, 1848.

RESTRAINTS.

Her Majesty's Consul has much pleasure in stating, for the information of the British community, that the coercive measures he saw himself compelled to adopt fifteen days ago have been followed by complete success. The ten ringleaders in the outrage at Tsingpoo, demanded on the 13th instant, have this day been produced by the neetae, or provincial judge of the province: two of the most vicious and dangerous were at once distinctly identified by the parties who had suffered from their violence, and several of the remainder were recognized as having been among their assailants.

These ten offenders, in the presence of Her Majesty's Consul, the injured parties, all the local authorities, and a large number of assistants, were put in the cage on the spot, to which punishment they are sentenced for one month, prior to any further proceedings against them; and they will be exposed every day during that period in the public thoroughfares, as a warning to all who are in like manner evil disposed. The fullest satisfaction and redress having thus been afforded, it only remains for Her Majesty's Consul to announce that the embargo on the grain junks has been removed, and that from this date all duties will be paid as heretofore.

In reference to those remaining due for ships already cleared, communications will be made from the consulate to the parties interested in due time.

The peaceful, and in every sense happy, termination of difficulties which at one time threatened to compromise British interests at the port is most satisfactory. Her Majesty's consul, remembering the unanimity and cheerfulness with which the community signified their readiness to meet any inconvenience the necessity for coercive measures might entail, rejoices that the end has been attained without loss or sacrifice; and the cordial support received from the consular representatives of foreign powers at Shanghai, who at once identified themselves with the measures taken as for a common cause, has not, it may safely be assumed, failed in its effect.

How much is due to the judgment and decision with which a partial blockade of peculiar difficulty has been maintained during fifteen days by Captain Pitman, of H. M.'s brig *Chidlers*, must be known to the whole community, who have daily witnessed the unwearied vigilance and good temper evinced by the officers and men under his command. This task has been accomplished, not only without injury to the large Chinese traffic on the river, but without hostile collision or any bad feeling having been excited—a result on which they may well be congratulated.

Security to life and property, which for a moment seemed endangered, it is hoped is now more firmly established than before the outrage; and with prudence and forbearance such as his countrymen have already manifested, and which he fully counts upon whenever their excursions may lead them to a distance from Shanghai, her Majesty's consul is sanguine that they will no longer be exposed to dangers or molestation from those whom impunity might otherwise have emboldened.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M. Consul.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER PARADOX.—SEVEN PERSONS DROWNED.—On Saturday last, as the small schooner *Paradox*, on her way from Canton with passengers, was entering the harbour from the Cap-sing-moon passage, she was caught in a heavy squall, and having all sail set, was capsized, and went down, stern foremost. Dr. and Mrs. James were below in their cabin at the time, and sunk with her. Mr. Ash, nephew of Mr. Sword, of Canton, three Chinamen, and a Chinese female servant, were also drowned. The remaining three passengers and the crew were picked up by the lorch *Canton*, and a boat belonging to the schooner *Zephyr*, which fortunately chanced to be close to the *Paradox* at the time. Efforts have since been made, hitherto unsuccessfully, to raise the schooner, which is said to have contained property belonging to one of the passengers to a considerable amount.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JOHN DAVIS.—Sir John Davis sailed for England to-day in the *Pekin*. About one o'clock the garrison was drawn out, and lined the road from Government-House to the wharf, where a guard of honour was stationed. Sir John passed down the line, in company with the governor, the secretaries, and other officials, and was met on the Queen's Road by the general and staff, and members of the several departments. He embarked under a salute from the field-pieces on the wharf, the governor and principal officials accompanying him on board. As the steamer passed down the harbour a salute of 17 guns was fired by the *Melampus*.—*China Mail*, March 30.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ELMSLIN, A. W. to be H.M.'s off. consul at Canton; dur. abs. of Macgregor, April 1.

MEDHURST, W. H. to be H.M.'s off. vice-consul at Amoy, dur. abs. of Backhouse, April 1.

WADE, T. F. to perform the duties of private sec. to the gov. fr. March 21.

WALKER, J. T. to be H.M.'s off. vice-consul at Canton; April 1.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

D'ALMADA e CASTRO, Mrs. L. d. at Victoria, April 19.

YOUNG, Mrs. P. s. at Victoria, March 27.

MARRIAGES.

DALE, W. W. to Mary Ann, d. of the late Geo. Hickson, at Hong-Kong, April 1.

SARGENT, Lieut. Edmund W. 18th Royal Irish, to Alice Dinah, d. of the late Geo. Hickson, at Hong-Kong, March 25.

DEATH.

D'ARCY, Capt. W. N. of the schooner *Torrington*, washed overboard in the Formosa Channel, April 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 6. *Mischief*, White, Calcutta.—7. *Bayanahie*, Graviere, Manila.—9. *Earl of Clare*, Ager, Bombay; *Ianthie*, Johnson, Singapore.—14. *Pacificque*, Servan, Callao; *Winascales*, Sproul, Sydney.—15. *Hamilton*, Allen, Boston; *Maggie*, Jones, Swan River.—16. *Dos Hermanos*, Salado, Manila.—17. *Sylph*, McDonald, Calcutta.—20. *Water Witch*, Forgan, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Pottinger*.—Capt. Johnson, R.N., Messrs. C. Kerr, Jackson, Booker, Bovell, Riiza, Bowra, Ballard, Robson.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 1. *Royalist*, Gordon, Borneo.—3. *Sidney*, Scholefield, Calcutta; *North Star*, Hale, London.—5. *Thomas Henry*, Jury, London.—6. *Lady Anherat*, Relighill, Calcutta; *Ernaad*, Young, husband, Calcutta; *Cincinnati*, Child, New York.—8. *William Wilson*, Shaw, Manila.—9. *Margins of Bude*, Beniatyne, London.—11. *Valparaiso*, Leckwood, New York; *Johnnie*, Lyties, Batavia.—16. *Angelina*, Morgan, Sydney.—17. *Antelope*, Watkins, Bombay.—18. *Keipie*, Sime, Calcutta; *Mischief*, White, Calcutta; *Samsoet*, Hollis, Penang; *Vishnu*, Harbertson, Singapore.—26. *Pottinger*, Cooper, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Lady Anherat*.—Mr. and Mrs. Hughson and child.

Per *North Star*.—E. H. Colman.

Per *Pottinger*, for ENGLAND.—Capt. Scholefield.

For PENANG.—J. Leffler.

COMMERCIAL.

Hong-Kong, April 25, 1848.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England at six months' sight, there are large buyers at 4s. 2d. but few drawers. Company's accepted bills, 210 to 212.

FREIGHTS.

Tonnage very plentiful—4l. has been taken for small lots to England; to America 12 dollars would be accepted.

MANILLA. COMMERCIAL.

Manilla, March 31, 1848.

EXCHANGES.

On England—Transactions to a considerable amount obtained for the last mail at 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 7d. for 6 months' bills, and latterly sales have improved for the seller to 4s. 6d. per dollar.

On China—Little demand at 2 per cent. discount.

FREIGHTS.

The last quotations are 3l. 12s. to 5l. 12s.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, June 22, 1848.

THIS evening the great battle in the House of Commons between truth and falsehood, humanity and common sense, humanity and cruelty, good faith and treachery, honesty and fraud, is to be resumed, perhaps decided. The question whether we shall adhere to the solemn renunciation of slavery and the slave-trade, which stands recorded against us, or rush again into the enjoyment of its profits, is at issue: and a momentous question it is. The miserable semblance of temporary protection to free labour sugar offered by those who administer the affairs of the country is a mockery. It will not retard the ruin of the West-India colonies one hour: it will not cause a single additional *beegah* of cane to be planted in India. If the ministerial measure be carried, the colonies, East and West, are doomed to barrenness; the miserable inhabitants of Africa are doomed to a multiplication of the horrors under which they have long groaned, to an extent exceeding the power of imagination to conceive; and the character of the people of England is doomed to eternal infamy. Shall we retrace our steps, and let loose the demons whom we have partially chained, or not? This is the question. Let us, before we reply in the affirmative, at least know what we are about; and for this purpose let us turn to the evidence lately taken before the Parliamentary Committee on Sugar and Coffee. A witness born in the United States, but naturalized in Brazil, and who appears to have been nearly all his life conversant with the subject on which he was called to give evidence, thus describes the mode of conveying slaves from Africa to those countries which are to furnish us with cheap sugar:—"They" (the slaves) "are generally boys from ten to twelve years of age; they are put upon their side, and if they do not lie parallel upon their side, a plank is put upon them, and a sailor will get upon it and jam them down, so as to make them fit compact." Being asked, "At what distance apart are the different decks?" the witness answers, "That is left arbitrarily with the captain. Some of the American vessels are about seven to eight feet between the decks; some are only seventy-two inches between the beams. They have generally three tiers, one on the ground and two above." The witness hereupon being asked—"Do you mean that in the height of seventy-two inches, that is to say six feet, there are three tiers of slaves?" he answers "Generally!" In answer to a remark from one of the committee—"You have frequently seen this with your own eyes?" he replied, "Yes! Anybody may see it in Brazil." Thus much for the lodging of these wretched beings. Now for the extent

to which provision is made for alleviating the agony of tropical thirst aggravated as it must be to an almost unbearable degree by the frightful mode of package adopted. The witness says on this point—"They get a drink of water once a day. In a state of inactivity you may exist upon that for twenty days, perhaps, as I know from my own experience; but not much longer than twenty days, because the system fails rapidly after that. It is too horrible to describe the effect of the want of water; no person can have an idea of it without feeling it." The dens in which the slaves are stowed are never cleansed during the voyage, and the reason is thus given by the witness whom we have quoted: "You dare not bring many of them upon the deck; because, seeing the water, many of them would be tempted to jump overboard, and even to drink salt water." In one instance, out of a cargo of 160 slaves, only ten were saved; this fearful mortality arising from the want of water. "It was said, both by the captain and the owner of those slaves, that there was only water sufficient for a drink once in three days," hence this mortality! This was an extraordinary case; but in ordinary ones the mortality is frightful. And what of those who survive? What is their condition? Let the witness speak again: and first of the ten who retained life while 150 of their brother sufferers perished. The owner, when he went to look at them, said, "They look so miserable, that I am ashamed to have anything to do with them. If any one will give me 300 milreas (which would be about 37l.) I will sell them." And he did sell them for this price. Ten human beings—ten rational creatures destined to exist through eternity—were sold for 37l.; that is, for 3l. 14s. each! But passing from this to the ordinary run of cases, what do we find? The witness was asked, "What is the condition?"—that is, the usual condition—"of the slaves when they are landed?" And he describes it thus: "There are some with more iron constitutions than others; but to see them, they look horrible. The bones of the knees stand out, and look like large knobs: the calf of the leg has disappeared; it looks more like the leg of a monkey than any thing else, and you can count all the bones. The abdomen is very much bloated, and there is an imbecility in the eye; in fact, nature is reduced to the lowest point." Such are the effects of the traffic which English ministers, if supported by an English Parliament, are prepared to uphold, to perpetuate and to extend! We, we, the people of England, if we insist on cheap sugar, are accountable for all these atrocities. What says the witness above referred to,—a naturalized Brazilian, be it remembered?—"Since you have crushed the West-India islands, SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN BRAZIL HAVE RISEN UP TO A LARGE EXTENT." Nor will their owners ever want slaves. The profits of this execrable trade are enormous. "One cargo of slaves is worth ten cargoes of dry goods," says the witness. Heavy losses are sometimes sustained, but profits are often realized of 600 per cent. or more! While the chance of such profits exists, Africa will continue to pour forth her myriad hordes of wretches to raise cheap sugar for the enrichment of the Brazilian cultivator and the gratification of the English love of sweets.

And where are the great opponents of slavery? We ask not where are the unprincipled tongue-jobbers who spouted at a given price per hour on the abominations of the slave system. They are easily accounted for; there is no more

money to be got by abusing slavery, so they have tuned their venal voices to some other pitch. But we do ask, where are those anti-slavery champions who, in charity, might be supposed to have some portion of honesty? A few are yet in the field; but where are the rest? Fighting under the banners of free trade in defence of slavery! thus proclaiming themselves shameless hypocrites, and nothing else. It is almost disgraceful to descend to argue with such persons; else we might ask, what has the sugar question to do with free trade? The British sugar growers and manufacturers ask for a differential duty—not to protect them against fair competition; not because their lands are less fertile or less favourably situated; not because of any *natural* disadvantages to which they are subjected, but because of a disadvantage which is the creation of the British Legislature. They have been compelled to discontinue the employment of slave labour; this is well; but can you expect them, then, to compete with those who still employ it? Yes, says the thorough-paced free-trader, who, however, forgot his free trade when he consented to shackle the British planter by refusing to allow him to hold slaves. How monstrous is this! You say to a shopkeeper, you may exercise your industry and use your capital to the best advantage, so as to undersell your neighbours if you can, provided you buy and sell honestly; but you must not resort to fraud or theft. Nothing can be fairer. But if you allow their competitors to steal, and countenance and aid them in stealing, is this fair? But what if those who laid down these good rules against fraud and theft should forthwith betake themselves to the purchase of stolen goods because they were cheaper—would not the shopkeeper be justified in denouncing them as hypocrites and cheats? It would be no answer to say, we do not steal, we would not steal for the world; we only buy these goods, because they are cheap, and we must buy in the cheapest market, or we shall be excommunicated by the RICARDO Club. Of a truth, the encouragement of slave-grown commodities, after declaring the toleration of slavery to be a national sin, is the grossest instance of hypocrisy which the annals of the world can furnish.

We have heard it said that the degree of difference claimed for the free producers is not enough; and this is true. They do not ask it as all that they are entitled to, but all they are likely to get. An honest creditor ought to receive twenty shillings in the pound, but he cannot always get it. If his creditor be a rogue, or an insolvent, he must be content with a composition. Such is the situation of the British East and West India Sugar interests. They are dealing with insolvents—in principle, with bankrupts—in character, and they are struggling not for their due—obtaining that is out of the question—but for as large a dividend as they can lay hold of. Where is the modern statesman who does not bear on his front the brand of apostasy? We do not, in dealing with such men, appeal to their sense of justice. We do not think of urging them to consistency, any more than we think of exhorting a fallen woman to preserve her innocence. We may conjure her to pause in her career, and sin no more. And thus we may urge the Legislature, who, having abolished slavery in the British possessions, have repented them of the good deed, and thrown themselves into the embrace of foreign slaveholders, in like manner to pause. Stop, we cry, be-

fore a heavier weight of bloodguiltiness rests upon our country and upon you. Let not your hatred of those who are subjects of the same sovereign with yourselves, nor your love for all the world beside, lead you further on a road where crime is the guide, ruin the termination, and everlasting infamy the portion of those who pursue it.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 1.—*The Defalcations of Sir Thomas Turton.*—Lord Jocklyn asked whether it was true that a deficiency of £100,000 had been discovered in the accounts of the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, whether it was proposed that such deficiency should be made up by the Government at home or by the East-India Company, and whether any steps would be taken to prevent the recurrence of such cases. — Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE said it was true a deficiency was discovered in the accounts of the ecclesiastical registrar, though not to the extent the noble lord supposed. The sureties, to the amount of £10,000, would go but a small way towards liquidating the amount, even supposing that they were good. The East-India Company would protest against the deficiency being charged on the revenues of India, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, he apprehended, equally protest against it being charged to the revenues of England. It had not been deemed advisable to take measures against Sir Thomas Turton, but the Government of India were preparing a bill to prevent for the future the occurrence of such deficiencies.

JUNE 15.—*Sugar Duties.*—Mr. MASTERMAN presented a petition from the East-India Company, praying for protection to sugar, the produce of British colonies.

MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

A public examination of the Gentlemen Cadets educated at the East-India Company's Military Seminary took place on Friday, the 9th inst., in the presence of the Chairman, Lieut.-gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.; the Deputy-Chairman, Major-gen. Galloway, C.B.; several members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the following visitors, viz.:—The Right Hon. Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B. *Major-generals* Sir Geo. Pollock, G.C.B.; Parker, C.B. (Lieut. Gov. R.M. Acad.); MacLeod, Bengal engineers; Milman, Guards; T. W. Taylor, C.B. (Lieut. Gov. R.M. Coll.); Taylor, C.B., Madras estab., and Lindsay, Bengal estab. *Colonels* Sir F. Smith, R.E.; Hay, E.I.Co.'s Depot; Wymer, C.B. (Aide-de-camp to the Queen); Roberts, C.B.; Powney, Bengal artillery, and Bonner. *Lieutenant-colonels* Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B.; Harvey, 14th Dragoons; W. N. Forbes; W. Burlton, C.B.; F. Abbott, C.B.; R. Wood, H.M.S.; Hardinge, C.B., R.A.; English, R.E.; Chalmer, R.A., and C. E. T. Oldfield, C.B., Bengal cavalry. *Majors* Von Orlich, Prussian service; Oldfield, Bengal estab.; Sandham, R.A.; Coghlan, Bombay artillery, and Ludlow. *Captains* McKerlie, R.E.; Fanshawe, R.E.; the Hon. C. Hardinge; the Hon. P. Cary, R.N.; Spicer, H.M.S.; Tremeneere, Bombay engineers; E. Wilmot, R.A.; Turner, Bombay engineers; Meer Shahamat Ali; Sir Peter Laurie, alderman; T. L. Peacock, H. Wood (late accountant-general, Bengal), J. D. Dickinson, A. Easton, J. H. Pollock, W. Christie, W. Eade, R. Macan (Bombay C.S.), H. Ommaney, J. C. Macdonald, and C. Johnson, *esquires*. Professors Narrian (R.M.Coll.), Christie (R.M. Acad.), and Dr. Graham, Bombay medical service.

The class brought forward consisted of twenty-eight Cadets, of which number six were selected for the Engineers, viz.—

Edward Charles Sparshott	Thomas Gillespie
Williams	Henry Elliott Stainforth
Philip Salkeld	James Goddard
Arthur Boulnois	

Six for the Artillery, viz.—

Frederick Ely Smalpage	Alexander W. K. S. Lawrence
John Strange Nares	Thomas Graham
Charles Shaw de N. Lucas	Thomas Alexander Dirom

And the remainder for the Infantry, viz.—

Constantine Lawrence Yeoman	Robert Henry Tulloh
John Gordon	James Noding
George Henry Basevi	Frederick James Loft
Hamilton Maxwell	Wm. Henry Greenwell Palmer
James Robert Swetenham	Simon Temple
Henry Thomas Sewell	Theophilus Leslie Scott
Frederick William Lambert	Charles Percy Crossman
Boyce William Dunlop Morton	William Hands

Prizes were distributed as follows, viz.—
First Class.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| E. C. S. Williams | 1st Mathematics,
1st Fortification,
Military Surveying,
2nd Hindustani, and
The Pollock Medal,—in pre- |
|-------------------------|--|

senting which, the CHAIRMAN said: "Mr. Williams, I congratulate you most sincerely that, by the united testimony of the Public Examiner and Lieut. Governor, you have been selected to receive the 'Pollock Medal,' being the most distinguished cadet in study, and at the same time irreproachable in your conduct. I present it to you in the name of the inhabitants of Calcutta, who, to evince their deep sense of the distinguished military services of Sir George Pollock, has taken this method of perpetuating them, and of stimulating young Indian officers educated at Addiscombe to follow his bright example."

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| P. Falkeld | 2nd Mathematics,
French. |
| A. Boulnois | 2nd Fortification,
Civil Drawing,
1st Hindustani,
1st Good Conduct,—in pre- |

senting which, the CHAIRMAN addressed the cadet as follows:—"Mr. Boulnois, I perform a most gratifying duty in presenting to you, in the name of the Court of Directors, this sword, as an honourable mark of their approbation of your exemplary conduct during the whole period you have been at this institution. I feel every confidence that you will continue so to conduct yourself as to merit the good opinion of your superiors, and that the commencement of your military career being so propitious, your course of service will be as honourable to yourself and advantageous to your country."

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| H. E. Stainforth | Military Drawing. |
| J. Goddard | 2nd Good Conduct. |
| H. L. Smalpage | Latin. |

Second Class.

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| J. M. Innes | Mathematics,
3rd Good Conduct. |
| G. J. Chesney | Fortification,
Military Surveying,
Chemical. |
| E. Walker | French. |
| John A. Ballard | Military Drawing,
Civil Drawing. |
| Alex. Davidson | Hindustani. |
| T. E. Gahagan | Latin. |

Third Class.

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|-------------------------|-------------------|
| T. G. Montgomerie | 4th Good Conduct. |
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The Reports of the Public Examiner and the Lieutenant-Governor were read by Mr. T. R. Clarke. The former stated that, in submitting only six names for the service of the artillery, he was limited by the wants of the service. He spoke also of a degree of diligence alike creditable to the cadets and the professors; alluded to the assurance he had received of attention paid to Hindustani, and to the competition for the chemical prize. The latter Report bore testimony to the excellent conduct of the gentlemen cadets, and to the exemplary attention paid by the corporal cadets to their important duties.

At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes, the CHAIRMAN addressed the cadets as follows:—"Gentlemen Cadets, I must express to you the gratification it has afforded me and my colleagues in the Direction here present to learn by the Report of the Public Examiner that you have been diligent in your studies, and that the progress you have made has been very creditable. It is also satisfactory to find that the Lieutenant-Governor has been enabled to report your general good conduct and regularity during the term. For these favourable results we are indebted to the zeal and energy of the Lieutenant-Governor, ably assisted as he has been by the exertions of the several professors and officers of the institution, and who are justly entitled to our best thanks. To the Public Examiner, also, for the interest which he has manifested in the welfare of the institution, and the discriminating judgment which he has shewn in estimating the proficiency of the pupils, our warmest thanks are due. Gentlemen, to such of you as are now about proceeding to India, I am induced by the interest I feel for your prosperity and welfare, and by the hope that the advantages you have derived from your education here may enable you to perform good service to your country, to offer a word of friendly advice, which will not, I trust, be less acceptable to you as proceeding from one who up-

wards of half a century since started like yourselves a cadet in the service of the East-India Company. (Cheers.) There is one qualification absolutely necessary for the due and efficient discharge of your public duty, and in which your personal interest is also most materially concerned. It is a competent knowledge of the language of the troops you will have under your command. The foundation of that knowledge has been laid here; cultivate it with assiduity; you will be rewarded by the comfort and ease with which you will be able to perform your duty, and be assured that, without that knowledge, you will never be advanced or promoted to any staff appointment, either regimental or general. (Hear, hear.) I am anxious to impress upon you that it is by no means difficult to secure the attachment and respect of the sepoy. His fidelity does him honour; his gallantry is unquestionable. Treat him, therefore, with a generous confidence; be forbearing and indulgent as regards his customs and prejudices; be mindful of his comforts, and convince him by your conduct that you have his real welfare at heart, and thus you will command his gratitude and devotion. (Cheers.) Ten years have passed since I addressed from this chair the cadets then leaving this institution, and to you I offer advice in nearly similar terms, being persuaded that, if you attend to it, it will prove greatly to your advantage. (Cheers.) Be punctual, cheerful, obedient, and active in the performance of your military duty, and you will gain the approbation and confidence of your superiors. (Cheers.) Be courteous and gentlemanly in your demeanour to all,—neither apt to give nor take offence, but always acting in a manner becoming the high-minded officer and gentleman,—and you will secure the respect and regard of your equals. (Cheers.) Be temperate in your manner of living, and prudent in your expenditure. This, with a firm reliance on the mercy and beneficence of God, will afford you the best hope of returning to your native country in health and independence, and thus reaping the just reward of a long and honourable course of public service. (Cheers.) You will, I am sure, remember this day, not only because it is, as it were, the commencement of your career in the honourable profession on which you are entering, but because it is graced by the presence of some illustrious members of that profession whose bright examples are well calculated to afford you stimulus and encouragement. (Great cheering.) One of these is the late Governor-General of India, Viscount Hardinge—(much applause)—alike distinguished in the field and at the council board, honoured by the approbation and favour of his sovereign, and enjoying the full confidence of the East-India Company. (Cheers.) The proceedings of this day are also honoured by the presence of Sir George Pollock. (Cheers.) Of him I will only repeat to you the inscription engraven on the Pollock Medal, which I have this day had the very great gratification to present to Cadet Williams, in the name of the inhabitants of Calcutta. It was established by them as a testimony of their high sense of the great and successful military services of Major-general Sir George Pollock, and as a means of stimulating young Indian soldiers to follow the bright example of that distinguished officer. The inscription is this:—"To commemorate eminent services. Cabul, 1842. Treachery avenged. British honour vindicated. Disasters retrieved. British captives delivered. Khyber Pass forced. Jelalabad relieved. Victories of Mamoo Khail, Jugdulluck, Tezeen, and Istaliff. Military Seminary, Addiscombe. Presented by the British inhabitants of Calcutta, and awarded by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to the most distinguished cadet of the season." To you, Gentlemen Cadets, who will return here after the vacation, one word at parting. I will encourage the hope that what you have witnessed here this day will stimulate you to increased exertions, and that when I next meet you I shall have abundant proofs that such has been your determination." (Loud cheers.)

After the Chairman had concluded his speech,

Viscount HARDING rose and requested the Chairman's permission to say a few words. His Lordship, who was enthusiastically received by the whole company, said:—"It is not my intention to make any addition to the able and friendly advice which has been given by the Chairman, but I will say that, having had great experience during the last four years of the military service of the Indian army, I can most conscientiously affirm that in no country is the engineer and artillery part of that service excelled. (Applause.) In the examinations which have taken place to-day, I have witnessed with great satisfaction the manner in which the cadets destined for these services have acquitted themselves. (Hear, hear.) It has also given me great pleasure to see Lieut.-col. Abbott, of the Indian service, present on this occasion, when I remember how greatly he distinguished himself as superintendent engineer on the north-western frontier. (Applause.) In the field I found him gallant, and skilled

in the operations of war. By his aid we passed the Sutlej on a bridge of boats, and he conducted himself on the field in such a manner as to contribute very essentially to the victory of Sobraon. (Cheers.) After the battle he threw a bridge across the Sutlej, and that very night 10,000 men crossed into the Punjab. (Applause.) Now we owe that to the skill of an officer who, a few years ago, was a cadet at this College. Sir Charles Pasley told me that, 25 years ago, he saw him busily engaged in laying down a pontoon bridge, like that constructed to-day, at Chatham. (Applause.) But this is not all. I have seen Col. Forbes, of the Bengal presidency, who was also educated at this Seminary, sent for to this country to introduce at the Royal Mint the superior machinery which he had succeeded in constructing at Calcutta. I will mention another instance, to show the young men before me the benefit which they may derive in pursuing with diligence the studies necessary to qualify them for the department of engineers. The example I allude to is that of an officer who, after performing most valuable services in the dockyards at Calcutta, retired to this country, and on his return home was at once employed by the Admiralty, on account of his extraordinary skill. (Hear, hear.) But it is not only the department of engineers in the Indian army that has distinguished itself; the artillery also have served their country nobly. (Applause.) You have one great living instance of that in Sir George Pollock. (Loud applause.) We owe to him some of the most important services that have ever been rendered in India: the Khyber Pass was forced by him; the vindication of the honour of our arms was, with other exploits, most ably accomplished by my gallant friend. (Great cheering.) There was another instance of brilliant success achieved by an artillery officer, in the case of Sir Henry Lawrence. (Applause.) That officer, after being actively employed in the Burmese war, was engaged at Rangoon when I sent for him to supply the post vacant by the death of the gallant Major Broadfoot. I sent for him to come to the frontier; and, after the victory of Sobraon, I selected him to govern a kingdom containing three millions of subjects. (Hear, hear.) Having acted in that capacity, he has since been honoured by her Majesty, who has conferred on him the order of the Bath, and raised him to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. (Loud applause.) Having said so much of the engineer and artillery departments, I must now be permitted to claim some merits on behalf of the infantry and cavalry services. I belong to the former service myself, and to the latter belongs my gallant friend, Sir James Lubbock (cheers), who now for the third time fills the office of Chairman of the Court of Directors (cheers), and who has been placed in that position solely from the high respect and esteem in which he is held. (Loud cheers.) My gallant friend, General Galloway, whom I see here, has led two forlorn hopes, and was desperately wounded at Bhurtpore. (Cheers.) And I could quote many other names of the highest distinction in these branches of the service. (Applause.) There is no service which presents higher rewards to fidelity and end then that of the East-India Company. (Hear, hear.) When, therefore, war is necessary, and you have to draw your sword, I doubt not that you will wield the weapon with the same firm and dauntless courage as your predecessors, and that through life you will conduct yourselves like men of honour, and deserve the approbation of your country. (Loud applause.)

At the close of the proceedings, the Directors and their friends partook of a very elegant *déjeuner*, which was prepared for the occasion in the Lieutenant-Governor's residence.

Mathematical Department.—The mathematical examination was according to the following course, by the Rev. Jonathan Cape, A.M. For the Engineers:—Hydrostatics and hydrodynamics; theory of curved lines and conic sections, chaps. 1 to 7; the 2nd and 3rd parts of algebra, chaps. 10 to 14, and chap. 16 comprehending the theory of equations and expansion of series; differential calculus, chaps. 1 to 4; ditto chap. 5, and integral calculus, chaps. 1, 3, and 4; spherical trigonometry; astronomy, chaps. 1 to 3. For the Artillery:—Geometry, chaps. 4 and 5; application of algebra to geometry; trigonometry (analytical), part 2, chap. 3; statics, chaps. 1, 3, and 4; dynamics, to the end of projectiles, chap. 5. For the Infantry:—Geometry, chaps. 1 to 3, and problems (not including those on the ground); logarithms; trigonometry, part 1; mensuration.

The Public Examiner, Major-General Sir Charles Pasley, K.C.B., reported favourably of the manner in which the cadets severally acquitted themselves in the above tests.

Fortification Department.—In the fortification department, the proceedings commenced as usual at the cold-stream, where a barrel-bridge was formed across this piece of water, over which a gun, timbered up, was passed, and the cadets passed three deep. Other bridges had been previously constructed. The usual submarine explosion by the Voltaic battery was then exhibited, and

the Chairman proceeded to the field-work, where the attack of Vauban's first system, modelled in sand, was explained by Cadets Boulnois and Yeoman. The company then proceeded to the sand modelling hall, which was full of models, beautifully executed in sand. One, representing the circular system of the late Professor Bordwine, was explained by Cadets Williams and Lucas. The crown work of Lodi was explained by Cadet Smalpage. A proposed redoubt, by Capt. Bainbridge, of the Royal Engineers, was explained by Cadet Basevi; and a front of the German system was explained by Cadets Goddard and Salkeld. All the above were on the scale of a quarter of an inch to a foot. Emaumgurrh (a fort in Scinde) was explained by Cadet Gillespie. There was also a tower, modelled after a plan proposed by Capt. Nelson, of the Royal Engineers. These were constructed on a scale of half an inch to a foot. The Chairman then proceeded to the examination hall, where other cadets were examined in the subject of fortification. The plans and drawings exhibited in this department were of the usual character.

Military Drawing Department.—List of military drawings:—

First Class.	
Mr. Stansforth ...	(Prize), battle of Talavera.
Goddard ...	Tortosi.
Boulnois ...	Margalef.
Salkeld ...	Sargossa.
Williams ...	Relica.
Gillespie ...	Sangerhausen.
Graham ...	Salamanca.
Sewell ...	Corunna.
Lucas ...	Talavera.
Smalpage ...	Toulouse.
Gordon ...	Relica.
Noding ...	Mequinenza.
Nares ...	Fuertes d'Oneri.
Loft ...	Sagonte.
Temple ...	Santarem.
Second Class.	
Mr. Ballard ...	(Prize); Sargossa.
Chesney ...	Guards, and from a model of ground.
Innes ...	From a model of St. Helena.
Davidson ...	Corunna.
Hamilton (2nd) ...	Margalef.
Bogle ...	Tarragone.
McLeod ...	Sagonte.
Harward ...	Mequinenza.
Tennant ...	Cape of Good Hope.
Gahagan ...	Tortosi.
Evans ...	Doure.
Mullens ...	Subagal.
Reeves ...	Condeixa.

An important improvement has been introduced during last term, by requiring the vertical etching, or shading, hitherto usual in military drawing, to be disused, and the system of contouring, or of horizontal etching, to be exclusively adopted, as has been done for some years in the trigonometrical survey of Great Britain by Major-general Colby, with whom this improvement originated. Mr. E. B. Metcalf, the very able instructor of the cadets in military drawing, has carried this system into effect with much success, of which the above drawings afford a proof.

Landscape Drawing Department.—Many of the drawings in this department are very brilliant, and exceedingly well finished, especially those by Gentlemen Cadets A. Boulnois, G. Goddard, P. Salkeld, H. Maxwell, F. Lambert, E. Williams, T. Smalpage, and several others of the first class. The prize in this class was given to Gentleman Cadet A. Boulnois. In the second class, the prize for the best landscape was awarded to Gentleman Cadet A. Ballard; but the various drawings shown by Gentlemen Cadets J. McN. Innes, T. Harward, T. E. Gahagan, E. T. Chesney, T. H. McLeod, and A. Bogle, are, like those of the first class, very effectively wrought out, and beautifully clear in the colouring.

DEBATES AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., a Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held at 12 o'clock, at the request of nine proprietors, and for the purpose expressed in the following requisition:—

"To the Hon. the Chairman and Directors of the Hon. the East-India Company.

"Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned Proprietors of East-India Stock, request that you will have the goodness to convene a General Court of Proprietors, on the earliest day that may be convenient, for the purpose of laying before them the following resolution:—

"That, adverting to the present depressed state of the sugar-trade, and to the evidence by which it has been proved to a committee of the House of Commons that, without a further time of preparation, the sugar-growers of British India are not in a fit position to compete with the slave-owners of the Brazils and Cuba,—to the duty incumbent on Great Britain to give a fair trial,

at least, to free labour, as opposed to the inhuman system of slavery,—and to the vast importance to the manufactures of this country, as well as to the Government and people of India, that encouragement should be given to the increased exportation of raw produce, both as affording returns to the British merchants and as facilitating the enormous remittances which are annually required from India on public and private accounts,—a petition be presented to Parliament, praying that they will, in consideration of these circumstances, adopt the recommendation of the committee of the House of Commons aforesaid, by imposing a differential duty of 10s. per cwt. in favour of the produce of British possessions for the period of six years."

(Signed)

"ARIEL SMITH,
DAVID CHARLES GUTHRIE,
ALEX. GRANT,
WM. ALBERT HANKEY,
EDWARD HENRY CHAPMAN,

J. DEACON,
JOHN A. ARBUTHNOT,
THOS. SMITH,
FREDERICK GREEN."

The minutes of the last general Court having been read,—

The CHAIRMAN (Lieut.-gen. Sir JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON, G.C.B.) said, the Court had been specially summoned at the request of nine proprietors, which requisition would be read.

The above letter having been read,—

Mr. ARBUTHNOT rose to move the resolution contained therein. He should but briefly state the case to the Court, leaving to others more able than himself to enlarge thereon. There was no doubt that the East-India trade had for some time past been declining, and he did not hesitate to say that it arose in a great measure, if not entirely, from the depression in the home market. The price of sugar at home now was so low, that it could not be raised in India at the price for which it was sold in this country. (Hear.) There could be no hope but in a protective duty on the produce of our colonies. At present, it was utterly impossible that we could compete with slave grown sugar. The cost of production of sugar per cwt. was, in India, 22s.; in Cuba, 8s.; in Porto Rico, 8s. 6d.; and in the Brazils, perhaps, 10s. It was useless, then, for our colonies to attempt competing with the slave-holders. Various reasons might be assigned for the above fact, with respect to prices. The slaveholder had unlimited power over his slaves; he could make them work eighteen hours a day, and on Sunday; and, with the aid of the lash, he could get a great deal more labour, and at a much lower price, out of his workmen, than one who employed free labourers. When slavery was permitted in the West Indies, the cost per cwt. of the production of sugar was 6s. 6d.; since the abolition of slavery, however, the price had risen to 19s. 6d. per cwt. This clearly evidenced the inutility of opposing free labour to that which was compulsory. (Hear, hear.) Even America, where slavery was partially permitted, could not compete with the slave-grown sugar of Cuba. Unless protection were afforded to our own colonies, the production and exportation of sugar must cease in India! In 1851, all differences in the duty on foreign and colonial sugar would cease, and on that cessation the extinction of colonial sugar-growing must take place. (Hear.) When Parliament determined that colonial sugar should have a protective duty, many parties in this country, on the faith of Government, embarked large sums in the sugar-trade of India. In a very short period, the exportation of sugar from Bengal was raised from 8,000 tons per annum to 66,000. (Hear.) He would leave the Court to reflect on those facts. It was a *dictum* of free-traders, that if you took care of the imports, the exports would take care of themselves; but he would ask the men of Manchester if they thought it likely that they would be enabled to export their goods to India while we took nothing in return from that country. Specie could not always be brought from India; we must take part of our remittance in produce, otherwise it was impossible for the country to withstand the drain of gold. (Hear.) The value of exports from India in 1815, from June to November, was upwards of one million; for the same period in 1847, it was £600,000. Here was a falling off in two years; and that decline would yearly become greater. (Hear, hear.) He would say one word with reference to the latter part of the resolution, relating to the effect on the revenue of India. About £3,700,000 was annually required to be drawn from India to meet the expenses of the Indian Government in this country. Now to take this sum all in specie, and without taking any of the produce of the country, must have a very serious effect on the prosperity of India. It was not just to our good subjects, the natives of that country, to take so large an amount of capital annually from them, and give them none in return. What return could we make to them for depriving them of the export trade? In 1816, the value of Indian imports into this country was estimated at £1,000,000; at the present time it was next to nothing. How impossible was it, then, that India should continue her prosperity when so large a market for exports was cut off. He, therefore, on those grounds, urged the adoption of the resolution, that a petition be presented to Parliament in favour of the differential duty of 10s. per cwt., as recommended by the committee of the House on this subject. The opinion of that committee, he might observe, was entitled to great consideration, emanating, as it did, from a body composed nearly equally of two great and antagonistic parties. He sincerely hoped the

Legislature would listen to the prayer of their petition, and do justice to the British colonies. (The hon. proprietor resumed his seat amid loud cheers.)

Mr. HANKEY seconded the resolution, though he was well aware there were many others more capable of following the details of the question than he. In all that the hon. proprietor who had just sat down had said he entirely concurred; but he confessed it was not the commercial, nor yet the financial view of the case that had most weight with him. He regarded it in a much higher light. He looked at the moral and religious character of the question. When he remembered the period of the slavery abolition, and the ardour with which that question was discussed, and supported not only by every class of religionists, but by the country at large, and the strong desire that then existed to suppress the abominable traffic in slavery, he could not but be sorry to find that, notwithstanding the abhorrence of the nation, those feelings had latterly been disregarded, and our countenance, it might be indirectly, but yet very surely, had been given to the accursed slave-trade. (Cheers.) He was a free-trader, but under certain limitations; he was a friend to unshackled commerce, but only to a certain extent. (Hear.) Free-trade, fully carried out, was, he was afraid, but like the Trojan horse, and carried in its entrails a principle abhorrent to justice and religion. (Hear, hear.) To free-trade he would observe, "hitherto shall thou go, but no further;" and its principles he would adopt only so far as they did not interfere with his higher duties. (Hear.) Our colonial interests were sacrificed to obtain the freedom of the slave; the British legislature had manfully stepped forward to set him free and to raise him to a higher station, but now all the hopes of the friend of the slave had been disappointed, and the slave-trade was carried on with the indirect sanction of the British Parliament. (Cheers.) The measure of 1846 had the effect, undesigned, perhaps, though it were, of taking away from our colonial planters the power of cultivating their estates. (Hear.) When slavery was abolished, the planters were recommended to improve the method of culture, and by machinery to effect the labour of the slaves. They attended to this advice. They expended fortunes in the erection of costly machinery and in carrying out great improvements, but now all this was turned to their disadvantage; for if they increase the quantity of sugar, they only increased their own loss, and hastened their final ruin. (Cheers.) The consequence was, that estates were abandoned, or else the planter returned to the former imperfect mode of cultivation. (Hear.) He wished the country would take the question as he did. Important as it was in a financial and commercial point of view, it was of vastly more importance in the light in which he regarded it, and he hoped and trusted the country would be roused to a due sense of their obligations to God and man. (Cheers.) He would, in concluding, only observe that the act by which slavery was enured, raged to the destruction of our colonies was a direct violation of a solemn engagement previously made. The abolition of the slave-trade was a compact between this country and its God, like the compacts in the days of Israel, and therefore the destruction of that compact must be most awful. In most cordially seconding the motion, he trusted that the country at large would not be backward on this important occasion. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen, I hope the Court will excuse me rising thus early to address you, but I thought it my duty to inform you at once that the Court of Directors entirely approved and most cordially support the resolution of the hon. proprietor Mr. Arbuthnot. (Loud cheers.) The hon. proprietor observed in his speech how important it was that the resources of India should be developed to their fullest extent. In that I entirely agree, but if this petition be not adopted, one of India's greatest resources will be cut off. (Hear, hear.) It will not only be a great hardship to that country and this Company, but also to many of the commercial world who have sent over their capital to India, and perhaps embarked all their fortune in the cultivation of sugar in that country. (Hear, hear.) How important to India the continuance of her sugar cultivation is it is not necessary for me to say. It has been so extensively cultivated, that while in 1835-6 the quantity grown was only 184,000 tons, in a few years after it amounted to upwards of 1,000,000 tons. (Hear.) The effect, then, of its discontinuance may be easily imagined. (Hear, hear.) In regard to revenue, it is of great importance that this article should not be thrown out of cultivation. The amount annually remitted to this country from India is somewhere about £3,600,000; of this sum about £1,500,000 has been hitherto remitted in sugar. (Hear.) But should sugar be thrown out of cultivation, and there seems a great probability of its being so unless something be done to assist us, there will be the greatest difficulty in receiving from India the necessary amount of revenue. It is of the utmost importance, then, that we should receive some assistance, and I think we cannot

better facilitate this object than by presenting a petition to Parliament. (Cheers.) A clearer case, I think, was never made out than that we have heard to-day. (Hear, hear.) One thing is quite clear, that India cannot cultivate sugar at such a price as successfully to compete with slave-grown produce (hear, hear); and it seems to me to be a great dereliction of duty, after the enormous sacrifices we have made to obtain the suppression of slavery, to give a new impetus to that trade. (Hear, hear.) I do not know that I need trouble the Court further than again to observe, that the Court of Directors entirely concur in the resolution. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. WEEDING said this was not the first time this question had been brought before the Court. His hon. friend Mr. Tucker had, in 1823, seconded a motion of similar import to this, and in 1835 he (Mr. Tucker) presented a petition to the General Court, for its approbation, to the same effect. In 1833 and 1836 he (Mr. Weeding) had the honour to introduce similar petitions. (Hear, hear.) The distress of the sugar planters in India had been principally caused by the Act of 1846 (hear, hear), which graduated the difference of duty between slave and free-labour sugar till in 1851 all distinctive duties would cease. (Hear, hear.) On examining the evidence taken before the late committee on coffee and sugar planting, it was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that at which the committee had arrived, namely, that a differential duty of 10s. per cwt. should be imposed in favour of our colonial produce. (Cheers.) That amount of protection the gentlemen who called the present Court had also asked; but he would not conceal his opinion, that this duty was not enough. (Hear, hear.) It was clear that free-labour sugar could not compete with slave-produced sugar, and therefore the former must be protected, otherwise the sugar factories of India would be abandoned, and British India would cease to produce sugar for exportation. (Hear.) The manufacturers in the country were interested in this question, for they had displaced the exports of India as regarded cottons and woollens, and even supplanted the home trade to the extent of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 a year. This would, of course, be increased if the produce of the land in India were encouraged (hear, hear), otherwise it would decline. Sugar was a favourite article of produce in India, and that country could supply us with sufficient, if justice were done to her ryots. (Hear, hear.) But they could not contend against the slave-grown produce; they must have protection. (Cheers.) By improving the resources of the land of India, we should not only improve the condition of the people, but also render their means of prosperity more easy. India, besides paying all her own expenses, remitted a large revenue to this country annually, and in addition we had the advantage of her commerce. On these grounds she was entitled to great consideration at our hands, and her claim to justice ought not to be disregarded. (Cheers.) As regarded the slave question, a protective duty ought to be imposed on free-labour produce, and then slavery would be cut up by the roots. (Hear, hear.) For these reasons we ought to give protection to free labour. That was the measure now sought for, and he sincerely trusted it would be successful. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. FIELDER thought it a very harsh and cruel thing that England, after obtaining a footing in India, should treat it in the manner she had. (Hear.) India remitted annually nearly four millions to this country, and in return we had only increased her debt most enormously. (Hear.) That country supported its own army, navy, and civil service; gave honourable and profitable employment to thousands of our countrymen, besides sending over annually the sum he had just alluded to, and therefore we ought not to suffer her just claims on us to be disregarded. (Hear, hear.) On the score of religion and morality, too, it was our duty to retrace our steps in this case, and it was to both our own and India's interest that we should adopt the course proposed. (Cheers.)

Mr. STRACHAN said we stood under such great obligations to India, that all must regret the loss in her staple article of produce, cotton, though they might hope that when a more liberal colonial policy was adopted she might by other articles repair the damage done her. (Hear, hear.) Sugar-planting had of late years been greatly attended to in India, and very largely developed. A periodical devoted to the interests of India said, "In 1836 we exported sugar to the value of £165,000, and last year (1847) the value amounted to upwards of £1,600,000." He believed there was no instance of such rapid increase in any previous period. (Hear.) Last year, India supplied England with more than half the amount of sugar required, and there could be no doubt of her ability to furnish enough for the entire consumption of the country. (Hear, hear.) It could be easily proved to the Manchester manufacturers that it was of great importance to them for us to take a large and regular supply of sugar from India, as opening a wide field for the sale of their articles.

(Hear, hear.) The sugar-planting in India had been gradually ceasing. In the valuable evidence of Mr. Kemshead before the committee, he stated that "in 1841 we made no profit." In 1844 the loss was about £4,000 or £5,000, and in 1847 the total loss to the company, of which Mr. Kemshead was chairman, was £70,000. The company had now suspended operations, as the losses had more than balanced all former profits. (Hear, hear.) Now those facts deserved great attention, and it was the business of the Court to see if something could not be done to remedy the state of things. (Hear, hear.) It was absolutely necessary that Government should protect our colonial interest by a differential duty. (Hear.) Those who had expended capital in our colonies had a right to look for some protection. (Hear, hear.) The equalization of the duties, coupled with the emancipation of the slaves, had been the ruin of the West-Indian colonies. (Hear, hear.) There was no question that a great market for our manufactures could be opened in India; but could the Havannah and Brazils ever afford such a market. (Hear, hear.) On higher grounds, too, the subject deserved our attention. There could be no doubt that the bill of 1846 had given a great impetus to the slave-trade, and that the atrocities of that trade were as great as ever, if not greater. (Hear, hear.) In illustration of this fact, he would only read a short extract from a report of two native missionaries, who had advanced seventy miles up the country, perhaps further than any had gone before. While the missionaries were at this place, a neighbouring town was sold entire as slaves. "Another town," they wrote, "has been swept from off the face of the earth, in order that the slaveholders of Brazil may be the richer. The whole land is filled with sighs and tears." (Cheers.) The slave-trade, previously to the Act of 1846, had been gradually declining, but since then it had greatly revived. (Hear.) It only remained for him to say that he most heartily concurred in the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. SALOMANS said, a special case had been most clearly made out that day for the interference of Government, and he most cordially supported the resolution proposed. (Hear.) He believed that, with protection, free labour would in a few years be able to compete with slave labour on equal terms. (Hear.) He was glad Mr. Strachan had referred to the valuable evidence of Mr. Kemshead, which he recommended to the earnest attention of the Court. There could be no doubt that, from the abolition of slavery, the colonies had been most cruelly treated. (Hear.) Was it fair to manacle a man, and then bid him compete with a free man? (Cheers.) By our conduct we were jeopardizing the advantages of our colonies. (Hear.) We had encouraged the growth of sugar in India, but we could not compete with the produce of slave labour. (Hear.) He considered a complete case had been made out, and therefore he supported the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. GUTHRIE commenced by reading a protest against the Act of 1846 by several noble lords, including Lord Stanhope. The warnings of the protest had been completely fulfilled, and the effect then predicted had come to pass. (Hear, hear.) The hon. proprietor, who was very indistinctly heard, then went on to deprecate the Bill of 1846, whereby all distinctive duties between free-labour sugar and sugar produced by slavery gradually ceased. (Hear.) We had used our colonies shamefully. Let us take example by the manner in which France behaved to her colonies. She afforded a very large protection to the Mauritius planter, and America protected her native produce; but to the British planter there was to be no protection. (Hear, hear.) Now the protest he had just read was the opinion of certain peers; but their opinions might change. A few years might shew a very great difference in a man's sentiments. They would all admit that; and, indeed, a person lately very high in her Majesty's councils had, on more than one occasion, furnished an example of this change of opinion. (Laughter, and cheers.) But to shew that Lord Stanhope did not change his opinion on the subject, he might state that a letter was written a few days since by the noble lord, in which he reiterated the sentiments expressed in the protest. (Loud cheers.) The committee had awarded 10s. as a protective duty to the colonial producer, though that, perhaps, was not enough. (Hear, hear.) Sir Robert Peel had supported the measure of 1846, and it remained to be seen whether that consistent, good, and constitutional man would give his support to the present measure. The settlement of the question was of vast importance to India. The sugar-trade of that country, after a rapid and extraordinary rise, had now fallen, and was still declining frightfully. (Cheers.) They now saw the ruin predicted by those peers whose protest he had read. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PRINSEP felt that he had some interest in this question, as he was in India when sugar-planting was beginning to be attended to, and he had participated in its commencement and

progress. That a protective duty was necessary, was now amply proved, and it was required on the grounds of justice and public prosperity, religion and morality. (Hear, hear.) In India, when the impulse was given to the sugar-trade, the price rose from sixty to a hundred per cent., speculation was afloat, companies were formed, the staple articles of the country were in danger of being overlooked, and even indigo was in some degree supplanted; but now all was impending ruin. (Hear, hear.) Within a short time this promising prospect was overcast, and the seeds of ultimate disaster sown. In regard to the great increase of the slave-trade, there could be no doubt it resulted from the abolition of the distinctive duties. Yet the free-trader said, "You can't prevent the slave-trade, so let's enjoy its fruits in cheap sugar. Are we to have no cakes and ale because we are virtuous?" But we could prevent it,—in part, at least,—by not offering such encouragement to slave produce. (Cheers.) A deliberate compact entered into with the West-India proprietors had been wilfully broken. Suppose he were to employ a baker on condition that he should not bake on Sunday, should he be justified if he employed another baker who did bake on that day? Most assuredly not. Yet this was just the case between the Government and the West-India proprietors. (Cheers.) Away with such hypocrisy! (Loud cheers.) The free-trader says we must have the things that are cheapest, looking not to the manner in which those articles were produced. (Hear, hear.) Free trade excluded free labour from the market. (Hear, hear.) The slaveholder bought his labour, and used it as he would any other article of merchandise. He made his slaves work when he liked, how long he liked, and in every thing they were compelled to do his will. The whip of the taskmasters secured that compliance. (Cheers.) Yet the free-trader said we could not help it. But they could help it; and those who consoled themselves with that reflection were only endeavouring to throw the culpability from their own shoulders to those of another. (Hear.) Could it be expected that a man who was compelled to regulate the hours of work of his labourers according to law, to educate the young, provide medical treatment, and be in every respect bound by the law,—could it be expected that such a man could work as cheap as another who was bound by no laws whatever? (Cheers.) He maintained that protection was absolutely necessary, and ought to be afforded to all colonial and home produce, because foreign articles were not produced under such stringent laws as our own. (Hear.)

The resolution was then carried almost unanimously, but one hand out of a fully-attended Court being held up against it.

The following petition was then, after a few verbal amendments, adopted:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the East-India Company Sheweth,—

That your Petitioners, impressed with a deep sense of the danger which at present threatens the existence of the growth of Sugar, as an article of export from India to Great Britain, are desirous of making known to your Honourable House, the grounds of these apprehensions, and the probable consequences which may be expected to result from their realisation.

That it appears from a vast mass of evidence which has been laid before a Committee of your Honourable House, to be clearly established, that India cannot export Sugar to England in any quantity, except at a price much higher than that at which it is produced in those countries where slavery is permitted.

That, therefore, unless the produce of India be protected by an adequate differential duty, the growth of Sugar in that country for export must gradually diminish, and, finally, become altogether extinct.

That prior to the year 1846, while protection was afforded, a rapid increase in the export of sugar had been taking place, the supply from Bengal alone having been raised, within a period of ten years, from 7,184 tons to 67,379; while the export from Madras rose in five years from 177 tons to 8,673; but that owing to the check to cultivation, which has been experienced since the passing of the Act of 1846. Your Petitioners are credibly informed that many factories have ceased to work, and that the returns for the year ensuing, will exhibit a greatly reduced export.

That the exportation of goods from Great Britain to India has, until lately, amounted in value to upwards of four millions sterling, the amount of the home charges of the East-India Company, which have to be provided for by drafts on, or remittances from, India, to 3,700,000*l.* and the private tribute to about 500,000*l.* more.

That with a view to provide a medium of remittance for those large amounts, the continuation of the cultivation of Sugar in India is of vital importance, both as respects the welfare of the inhabitants of India, and the ~~success~~ of the East-India Company.

That already the Court of Directors of the East-India Company have found themselves compelled to order home large remittances in bullion, and that private merchants are adopting the same mode of getting home the returns for their shipments of merchandise, to their own great detriment, and to the manifest injury to the resources of India.

That the natives of India have strong claims on the consideration of this country, for that while they have lost, since the year 1816 by the competition of the British manufacturer, the exportation of manufactured goods to this country to the value of 1,669,488*l.* per annum, their home consumption has been superseded by upwards of three millions sterling in value of cotton goods which are now exported to India, and which are admitted at a duty of only five per cent. while the duty on the importation of British manufactures into Cuba is about 30 per cent.

That your petitioners having been informed that the Committee of your

Honourable House above referred to have recommended a differential duty of 10*s.* per cwt. in favour of the produce of British possessions.

Your petitioners respectfully pray that your Honourable House will confirm and adopt that recommendation.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

The CHAIRMAN moved that Mr. Masterman be requested to present the petition to Parliament.

This motion being carried amid cheers,

Mr. MASTERMAN said he should have the greatest pleasure in presenting the petition. The Bill of 1846 he considered most unjust and impolitic. (Loud cheers.)

The Court on the motion then adjourned.

[See Parliamentary Proceedings, House of Commons, June 15th.]

Yesterday a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held at 12 o'clock. The minutes of the last General Court having been read,

SUGAR DUTIES.

The CHAIRMAN (Lieutenant-General Sir JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON, G.C.B.) said, I have to acquaint the court that the seal of the Company has been affixed to the petition to the House of Commons, praying the House to adopt the recommendation of the committee appointed to inquire into sugar and coffee planting, namely, that a duty of 10*s.* per cwt. be imposed in favour of sugar, the produce of British possessions; and that the petition was presented to the House by Mr. Masterman, agreeably to the court's resolution.

RETURNS.

The CHAIRMAN laid on the table certain returns to orders of Parliament, accounts of superannuation, &c, granted since the last court.

DIVIDENDS.

The CHAIRMAN acquainted the court that the warrants for the payment of dividends would be ready for delivery on the 6th of July.

BY-LAWS.

The report of the committee of by-laws was brought up and read. It stated that the by-laws had been duly observed during the past year. The following gentlemen were re-elected members of the committee:—R. Twining, J. Hodgson, A. W. Roberts, W. G. Paxton, E. Goldsmid, T. Weeding, Esqrs.; Sir R. P. Glyn, Bart.; T. Fielder, Esq.; Sir C. Hopkinson, C. B.; H. S. Græme, H. F. Sandeman, W. Fox, J. Ewing, Esqrs. M. Clark and W. S. Jones, Esqrs., were elected in place of B. Barnard, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Barnewell, both deceased.

SATTARA.

In answer to a question from Mr. Sullivan,

The CHAIRMAN stated that no instruction had yet been sent to India from the home authorities with respect to the disposition of the territories of Sattara.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. POYNDEE presented two petitions from Baptist congregations at Louth and Burton-on-Trent, praying for the cessation of all connection between the British Government and idolatrous temples in India. The hon. proprietor then gave notice of a motion on the subject for the next court.

THE LATE RAJA OF SATTARA.

Mr. LEWIS said, the hon. Chairman had stated that no instructions had been sent out to India with respect to the disposal of the territories of Sattara, but would he promise to lay any correspondence that might take place on the subject before the proprietors?

The CHAIRMAN could not undertake to make such a promise.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON said, that Appa Sahib, the Raja of Sattara, had died on the 5th of April last, and the court of Directors had received the intelligence of it more than a month ago. He complained of dilatoriness on the part of the court in not sending out instructions before now, although he believed the subject had been brought before the notice of the chairman and deputy-chairman.

The CHAIRMAN wished to state, that the subject had not been brought before the notice of the court, otherwise than in the simple announcement in a despatch from Bombay of the decease of the Rajah. In reply to that despatch, the court said, "We have to observe in reply to your letter of the 5th April, respecting Sattara, that we cannot say what course we shall take on this subject till we are made acquainted with the views of the Governor-General relating thereto."—(Hear, hear.)

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. SULLIVAN said, every one connected with India was anxious to know what course the directors intended to pursue in respect of the important subject of railways in India. A year

since he drew the court's attention to the subject, and since that time two companies had expired through the withering neglect of the authorities, and he believed another was in the agonies of death.

The CHAIRMAN said it was true that two companies had expired, but if the honourable proprietor had seen the *Times* of that day, he must have observed that the request of the Bombay line for extension of time had been acceded to. He wished it distinctly to be understood, because an impression to the contrary seemed to prevail, that no member of that court could be more anxious to give India the advantages of railway communication than was the Court of Directors. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The court was not idle in this matter, and the subject seriously engaged the attention both of them and of the Board also. (Hear, hear.)

Mr WARDRO denied the assertion of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Sullivan) that conveyance for produce and not protective duties was the want of India.

Mr. SULLIVAN said if the hon. gentleman alluded to the sugar duties, he would only observe that as regarded India, it was all stuff. The sugar duties was a West India question dressed up in an East India garb.

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON said the necessity and advantage of railways to India were admitted by every one; and he hoped that if other companies were formed, they would be subjected to terms and conditions too hard for them to bear.

Mr. TWining had heard the remarks of the chairman with great satisfaction, and he believed that the court would agree with him in his appreciation of the agreeable information communicated by him. (Hear, hear.) He must say that the Court of Directors had always paid the utmost attention to the railway interest of India, and had treated every thing connected with the subject with the greatest consideration. (Hear, hear.)

In reply to a question of Mr. Sullivan,

The CHAIRMAN stated that there was no correspondence connected with Indian railways of sufficient importance to lay before the proprietors.

The Court then, on the motion, adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT DICK, K.C.B., K.C.H.—A monument to the memory of this distinguished officer has just been completed by Mr. Lough. It is to be placed in the church of the gallant soldier's birth-place in Perthshire. In the upper portion a group of war trophies, flags, trumpets, &c. surround a laurel crown, within which are written the names of some of the battles and localities in which Sir Robert Dick was engaged, namely, "Maida, Egypt, Bassaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Salamanca, Waterloo." Beneath this is the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Major-General Sir Robert Henry Dick, K.C.B., K.C.H., who, after distinguished services in the Peninsula, in the command of a light battalion, at Waterloo, with the 42nd Royal Highland regiment, fell mortally wounded whilst leading the third division of the army of the Sutledge to the attack on the Sikh entrenched camp at Sohraon, on the 10th February, 1846. The officers who had the honour of serving under him in his last battle, and others, his friends, in her Majesty's and the Hon. East-India Company's service, in Bengal, have caused the monument to be placed in his parish church, in testimony of their respect and affection for a generous and considerate commander, a gallant and devoted soldier." In the lowest compartment of the monument is an elaborate and highly-finished composition, representing Sir Robert Dick receiving the fatal shot whilst at the head of his troops.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.—A meeting of the shareholders in this concern was held on the 9th instant, at which a letter from Mr. Melvill was read and adopted. It stated the terms with the East-India Company to be the grant, on the part of the East-India Company, of the necessary land, free of charge, for ninety-nine years, terminable, on the part of Government, at twenty-five or fifty, by the payment of the market value of the railway. 2nd. A guarantee, for twenty-five years, of five per cent., on a capital not exceeding £500,000, on condition that £30,000 was paid into the East-India Company's treasury before the 5th of January, 1848. Subsequently an extension of time for the payment of the £30,000 was granted, and on the 8th instant a letter was received from Mr. Melvill, stating the willingness of the East-India Company to extend the term for one month from the 24th ult.; and that this sum should be returned, with interest at five per cent., at the expiration of a further period of one month, if it could not be shewn that a railway company was able to carry on the undertaking without delay. To this the Railway Company objected, and a correspondence on the subject ensued. The meeting adjourned for a week. The *Times* of the 20th instant says, "We are glad to under-

stand that a communication from the India House has been received by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, conceding the full period required by the Company for the registration of their shareholders,—namely, four months from the 24th instant."

A PAIR OF PARADOXES.—Bright, the cotton-spinning Quaker, is a professed, it might almost be said, professional philanthropist, a semi-angel in drab and smalls, a universal brother, though it must be confessed, that many who have experienced his fraternity find it infinitely more like the hug of a bear than the embrace of a brother, yet he is at the same time a strong advocate of the Sugar Bill of 1846, although that measure revived the slave-trade with tenfold horrors. Cobden, the "apostle of peace," and the representative of the seat of the anti-slavery movement, is equally vehement in supporting the measure of 1846. What is the reason of these startling paradoxes. Is it that, as every farthing of the immense fortunes of this worthy pair is stained with the blood of starved, overtaken men, women, and children, these *Arcades ambo*—cotton lords both—count as nothing the annual sacrifice, at the shrine of cheapness, of some few thousand blacks? Poor philanthropy stands but a small chance against pocket, and the gentle, soft-spoken Quaker, who, in his love for his fellow creatures, is so eagerly anxious for the abolition of hanging (it is to be hoped from no personal apprehension), sees nothing hateful in the deaths of innocent men, provided their complexion be darker than his own; to him the slave-trade has no horrors; but while sipping his bohea sweetened by sugar made cheap by human blood, he clasps his hands, throws up his eyes, and lays this flattering unction to his soul—"Verily, John, thou art very righteous."

MILITARY MEMORIALS.—Two very appropriate monuments to the memory of the officers and men of the 16th Lancers and 31st Foot who fell during the Sikh campaign, are about to be erected in Canterbury Cathedral. The cavalry tribute is composed of white marble. The pediment contains the regimental devices, within a wreath of laurel, with the medals, &c., on either side. The middle panel exhibits an alto-relief group of a private of the 16th Lancers discovering his officer wounded on the field, and reclining against a palm-tree. In the background is the soldier's horse. The tablet is flanked by columns which bear the names of the officers and men who fell during the campaign. The lower plinth bears the inscription. The infantry monument is somewhat plainer than its companion. The groundwork is composed of black marble, the tablet being white. The latter is surmounted by the shattered flags of the regiment. In the foreground is a representation of one of Runjeet Singh's ponderous guns, and on either side are Sikh trophies, with branches of laurels, medals, and other emblems. Adjoining, on each corner, on bronze scrolls, are the words "Moodkee, Ferozeslah, Aliwal, Sohraon."—*Morning Post*, June 13.

LOSS OF THE ABRIEL.—This vessel, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, has for some time past, as our readers are aware, been employed in the conveyance of the Bombay mail, under temporary contract with her Majesty's Government, between Alexandria and Malta, but that contract being ended, she was ordered home. On her return voyage, having called at Civita Vecchia, she proceeded towards Leghorn, when she struck on the dangerous rocky shoals of Maldi Vetro, on the 2nd instant. No lives were lost. We believe that the cause of the accident was the prevailing folly of "hugging the shore." The shoals lie four miles W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. from the town of Vado, on the Tuscan coast, thirteen miles S. of Leghorn lighthouse, which is in lat. 43° 32' 50", and long. 10° 17' 45". There are only eight feet water over the shoal; the depth between the shoal and shore varies from three to eight fathoms, and outside the shoal is a most excellent road. The *Ariel*, at the time of the accident, was commanded by Mr. Calbeck. Within little more than a year, two first-class steam-ships belonging to this company have been lost through the insane folly of keeping too close to shore.

STOPPAGE OF INDIAN HOUSES.—[We have to announce two more failures in the East-India trade, the parties being Messrs. Kelsalls and Co., and Messrs. Speir and Co. The liabilities are not large in either case; but the houses are both very respectable, and had they failed a year or two back, the amount would have been considerable. A succession of bad remittances from India led to their stoppage; but in the case of Messrs. Kelsalls, it is understood that the resources of the firm were crippled some time ago by the failure of Alexander, Beattie, and Co., of Calcutta; while in that of Messrs. Speir and Co., the death of the senior partner is stated as the immediate cause, —*Times*, June 12.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.—The vessel *British Sovereign*, arrived from Port Adelaide, South Australia, has brought 260 bags of wheat, the produce of the colony, besides nearly 300 tons weight

of copper and lead ore, and a great variety of other articles of general merchandize. The vessel *Winchester*, from Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, has brought the large quantity of 5,000 bushels of wheat, and also upwards of 700 hams, which latter is a novel article of supply from that distant colony; and the vessel *Elizabeth Buckham*, likewise from Launceston, has brought 808 bushels 241 packages of wheat, also of Australian produce. These supplies from this important colony are of much interest. —*Times*.

ARRIVAL OF THE NERBUDDA.—This fine 16-gun brig, built at Bombay, and launched on the 5th February last, arrived at Portsmouth on the 2nd instant, having left Bombay on the 29th February, accomplishing the distance in ninety-three days. She is in charge of Capt. Edward Pierce, late of the *Cruizer*, whose stores and fittings were transferred to the *Nerbudda*. The *Nerbudda* is a fast sailer, and a very superior sea-going vessel; she presents a faultless appearance when in sail, and fully justifies the sanguine expectations formed of her powers by her friends at Bombay.

CONVEYANCE OF THE BOMBAY MAIIS.—The contract of the Peninsular Company with Government for the conveyance of the Bombay mails from Malta to Southampton having expired, the Company's steamers from the Black Sea and Malta will not in future bring home this mail. It is, however, considered more than probable that the contract will be renewed, for the present unsettled state of the Continent renders it inexpedient for the Government to trust entirely to the route *via* Marseilles for letters and despatches from India. —*Times*.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.—On the 19th instant, 23 men of the 25th regt. (the King's own Borderers), 9 men of the 51st (the King's own Light Infantry), and 10 men of the 84th, were inspected previous to proceeding to Madras. The following officers accompany them: Lieuts. D. Hastings, 78th Highlanders, F. H. Garner, 84th; Ensigns W. H. Newenham, 25th, C. S. Nott, 51st, and Assist. Surg. S. Crauford, 51st. With the above embark 42 men of the 15th Hussars, with Cornets W. Bennet and T. W. Goldrop, also for Madras.

COST OF REMITTANCE OF SPECIE FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND.—At this time half a million sterling of India's public tribute is in course of importation to England in the form of rupees, and it is commonly estimated that nearly £350,000 of private tribute is in course of remittance in a similar way. Three halfpence on every rupee, or nearly five per cent., is the dead loss, amounting on these two transactions to full £40,000, arising out of this expensive mode of remittance. —Lord G. BENTINCK's proposed *Report on Sugar and Coffee planting*.

THE MANCHESTER MEN IN INDIA.—So late as 1816-17 India exported cotton manufactures to England to the amount of £1,659,438. The cotton manufactures of India were subsequently so overcome by British competition, that the value of her exports was not only beat down to £16,961, in 1842-43, but the native manufactures were overwhelmed by Manchester and Paisley goods, in their own market, to an extent which, in 1846, reached £4,253,796. —*Ibid*.

WRECK OF THE SUTLEJ.—The *Sutlej*, having on board two companies and part of another of the 50th, under Major Long, when off the Cape on the homeward voyage, was overtaken by a hurricane, and became a complete wreck, losing the whole of her masts and rigging, and upwards of 100 tons of cargo being obliged to be thrown overboard. In the same gale the *Prince of Wales*, with invalids, lost one of her boats, and had another stove in.

STEAMER BETWEEN HONG KONG AND CANTON.—The new steamer *Canton* of 400 tons burden, and 150 horse-power, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, will most probably leave Southampton for Canton on Saturday next, the 24th inst., under the command of Capt. Jamieson: she is intended to be run between Canton and Hong Kong three times a week. —The *Canton* is well armed, having four long guns and eight swivels, in addition to small-arms.

MONUMENT TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.—Mr. Lough, the celebrated sculptor, has just completed a recumbent statue of the late Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, to be placed in a mausoleum to his lordship's memory, at Malta. The expense has been defrayed by the admirers of the noble marquis in India.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—The gallant members of the Junior United Services Club contemplate giving a grand entertainment to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., the late governor of Scinde, to celebrate the gallant general's return from the scene of his eminent services in India. —*Morning Post*, June 10.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S Stock closed on Tuesday the 6th instant, and will open again on Thursday the 13th July.

DR. DEALTRY.—A paragraph has been going the round of the press, stating that this gentleman is about to return to India as Bishop of Agra.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE OF CEYLON.—Henry Collingwood Selby, Esq., is appointed Queen's Advocate of Ceylon. —*Observer*, June 18.

BARCLAY, BROTHERS, AND CO.—A dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound has just been declared on this estate.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.—The *Gloriana* troop ship, lately arrived, brought 200 boxes of specie for the East-India Company.

The *Vulture* steam frigate, Capt. John M'Dougall, from India, has just been paid off.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 1. *Alfred Dekker*, Batavia; *Babong*, — 2. *East London*, Thetap-son, Ceylon; *Sungrat*, Johnson, Ceylon; *Pratt*, Irving, and *Louisa Munro*, Harding, Mauritius; *Duke of Wellington*, Miles, Ceylon; *Blue Bell*, Wilson, Algoa Bay; *Amity*, Blacklock, Mauritius; *Duchess of Leinster*, Renfrew, Ceylon. — 3. *Elizabeth Buckham*, Hewley, Van Diemen's Land; *Lysander*, Sangster, Bengal; *H.M.S. Nerbudda*, Peirce, Bombay; *Flora Kerr*, M'Nider, Singapore; *Vanguard*, Robinson, Mauritius; *Aurora*, Ryan, Bengal and Demerara. — 4. *Queen*, Nash, Bengal; *Malabar*, Pare, and *Aboukir*, Scott, Bombay; *Hindostan*, Pook, Hong-Kong; *Robert Henderson*, Toddmaster, Bombay; *Helon Mary*, Legg, Akyah. — 5. *Isabella* and *Anne*, Lumsden, Mauritius; *H.M.S. Albat*, Pease, Ceylon; *Maria Luther*, Hutches, Madras; *Sandford*, Callan, Cape. — 6. *Mara*, Dupre, Ceylon; *Queen*, Thompson, Cape; *Daglas*, Sumner, Akyah. — 9. *Agincourt*, Nesbit, Bengal and Trinidad. — 10. *Boyne*, Vincent, Bombay; *Tamarian*, M'Kenzie, Bengal and Demerara. — 12. *Mimra*, Clach, Hong-Kong; *Harrison Chillon*, Kay, Tutuoreen; *Mary Ann*, Guy, Algoa Bay; *Edeu*, Adams, Mauritius; *Emmu*, Bibby, Hong-Kong. — 13. *Lady M'Naghten*, Hibbert, South Australia. — 15. *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins, Bengal; *Hersford*, Raeburn, Ceylon. — 16. *St. George*, James, New South Wales; *Orissa*, Smith, Bengal; *Qualia*, Edwards, Penang. — 17. *Wanderer*, Ross, Van Diemen's Land; *True Briton*, Connitt, Madras; *Jane*, Stanley, Mauritius; *Flora*, Tiedeman, Singapore. — 20. *Rajah*, Ferguson, South Australia; *Letitia*, Thorpe, Cochin. — 21. *Mary Hay*, Volum, Launceston; *Nestor*, Wright, Bengal; *Frances Barclay*, Shanghai; *Atilla*, Adelaide.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Hindostan*, June 26. — Capt. Scholfield, Capt. Watson, Sear, Ridza, Mr. J. Bowring, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. S. Hill, Mr. R. Calvert, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Cornstock, Rear Admiral Von Bosch, Capt. Fubins, Mr. Blundell, Mr. Ballsteh, Mr. Thompson, Maj. Satary, Mrs. Carbery, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Burney and child, Eur. female servant, Mr. R. Campbell, Mr. Larpet, Mr. Bonneville, Mr. Dunesh, Mr. Roe, Mr. Harris, Mr. Gogery, Mr. Ahabner, Mr. A. P. Wall, Lieut. Col. Thorp, Lieut. Col. Tweedie, Lieut. Taylor, Capt. Budd, Mrs. Budd, Mrs. Froehfield and servant, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, three children and Eur. female servant, Hon. Lieut. Col. Spence, Maj. Skinner, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Walker, Mr. Locke, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Kier and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Layard, two children and female servant; Mrs. Carr, Miss Carr and Eur. female servant; Miss Clements, Mrs. Townshend, two children and two native female servants; Mrs. Sodwick and female servant; Hon. Capt. Jocelyn, Capt. J. Brown, Capt. D'Arcy, Capt. Gordon, I. N., Lieut. Youngblood, Capt. Sewell, Mrs. Sewell, two children and female servant; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Lumsden, Dr. Farquhar, child, and female servant, Miss Saunders, Miss Taylor, and two children.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs. — May 25. *Agricola*, Bell, New South Wales; *Eleanor Russell*, Robinson, Gibraltar and Mauritius. — 27. *Princess Royal*, Cairncross, Hobart Town; *Malacca*, Coasitt, Bombay. — 28. *Monarch*, Desandeen, Bombay; *Bohnda*, Jones, Cape. — 30. *Cumberland*, Lewis, Cape and Bombay; *Gladstone*, Black, Cape and Madras. — JUNE 3. *Ariette*, Barlow, Madras. — 4. *Amelia Mulholland*, Green, Mauritius. — 5. *Royal Saxon*, Thomson, Ceylon; *Boyes of Streatham*, Nicholson, Cape. — 6. *Achilles*, Baxill, New South Wales; *Melbourne*, Freyer, Port Phillip; *Sarah Tolman*, Brown, Port Phillip; *Hampshire*, Biddy, Aden; *Notfolk*, Kreeft, Mauritius; *Mary*, Storey, Cape and Bombay. — 7. *Isabella Blyth*, Bayles, Calcutta. — 14. *President*, McNeillish, Aden; *Agincourt*, Scott, New South Wales. — 15. *Ocean Queen*, Sutcliffe, Cape and Singapore; *Hape*, Miller, Calcutta. — 14. *Hebrides*, Melville, Bombay; *John Bartlett*, Woodward, Adelaide; *Sir Robert Sike*, Brown, Tutuoreen; *Turkey*, Harvey, Hong Kong. — 12. *New Zealand*, Smith, Ceylon. — 16. *Compellitor*, Hyde, South Australia. — 16. *Elsie Moore*, Abridge, New South Wales; *China*, Ferguson, Bombay; *Blonde*, Todd, Port Phillip. — 12. *Sea Gull*, Langley, Singapore and Penang. — 16. *Amity*, Blacklock, Bordeaux and Mauritius. — 19. *Calcutta*, Wrangmore, Hobart Town; *Isabella Blyth*, Hale, Mauritius; *Symmetry*, French, South Australia; *Niece Lekkerland*, Kraine, Batavia; *Vigilant*, Johnson, Cape; *Britons' Queen*, Arkcoll, Cape; *Sabina*, Cousens, Cape and Manila.

From PORTSMOUTH.—JUNE 15. *Wellesley*, Arrow, Madras and Bengal; *Surge*, Maurice, Hong Kong.

From the MUMBLES.—JUNE 12. *Richardson*, English, South Australia.

From LEITH.—JUNE 16. *Gazelle*, Robertson, Cape and Mauritius.

From SWANSEA.—JUNE 2. *Record*, Pattulo, Singapore.

From GLOUCESTER.—JUNE 2. *Syria*, Brown, Calcutta.

From CARDIFF.—JUNE 5. *Neptune*, Vautier, Cape.

From PLYMOUTH.—JUNE 3. *Earl Grey*, Robertson, New South Wales.—2. *Royal George*, Greives, South Australia.—7. *Oriental*, Wilson, Cape and Bombay.—9. *Berkshire*, Whyte, Port Phillip.—MAY 25. *Constance*, Godfrey, South Australia.—JUNE 15. *Tusman*, Blackburne, Port Phillip; *Castle Eden*, Austen, New South Wales.—17. *Santipore*, Gilmore, South Australia.

From BRISTOL.—JUNE 10. *Abbotsford*, Marshall, Singapore.

From HULL.—JUNE 10. *Atwick*, Brewer, Bombay.

From SHIELDS.—JUNE 15. *Enchantress*, Cordean, Algoa Bay.

From LIVERPOOL.—MAY 22. *Sandersons*, Douglas, Shanghai.—23. *Buenos Ayrian*, Major, Calcutta.—26. *Henry Gardner*, Smith, Bombay.—27. *Mary*, Tweedie, Calcutta.—30. *John Christian*, Churchward, Hong-Kong.—JUNE 3. *Athena*, Ogg, Hong-Kong; *Harry Lorrequer*, Jeffares, Tynon, and *Dowthorpe*, Marwood, Bombay.—6. *Anjer*, Hawkins, Bombay.—7. *Surat*, Graham, Calcutta.—8. *Mary Imrie*, Boyd, and *Guisachen*, Ord, Calcutta; *Emily*, Valentine, Shanghai.—12. *Bessy Robertson*, Christie, Algoa Bay.—10. *Viscount Sandon*, March, Hong-Kong.—13. *St. Lawrence*, McFarlane, Bombay.—16. *John Bull*, Crawford, Calcutta; *Loodinaka*, McDonnell, Calcutta.—17. *Walton*, Stanton, Shanghai; *Robert*, Sassunich, Batavia and Singapore; *Sir Henry Poltinger*, McWean, Calcutta.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—MAY 23. *Achilles* (steamer), White, Calcutta.

From CLYDE.—MAY 22. *Bangalore*, Aiton, Batavia and Sourabaya.—23. *Ellen*, Rodger, Singapore.—27. *Glen Huntly*, Barr, Port Phillip and New South Wales; *Isabella*, Noble, Bombay.—30. *Belle Isle*, Reid, Calcutta.—JUNE 13. *Assam*, M'Alpin, Batavia and Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, June 20, to proceed per steamer *Bentick* from Seer.

For MALTA.—Lieut. Tilly, Mrs. Trounce, Lieut. M. Conolly, R.N. and nephew, Capt. Lindsay, Miss H. Bawtree, Mrs. Foreman, Mr. L. Ward, Mrs. Ward, Miss Ward, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Learmouth and child, Mrs. Carr and infant, Mr. F. M. Owen, Mrs. Owen and infant, Eur. female servant and Eur. man servant; Capt. Owen and family.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. S. Scully.

For ADEN.—Lieut. Crawford, Mr. H. Field, Miss Field, Maj. Maat, Mrs. Thompson's native female servant, Mr. Taylor's native man servant.

For CEYLON.—Lieut. Waters, Miss Watson, Lieut. Baker, Eas. Thompson.

For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Pennycriek, Miss M'Pherson, Mr. N. Campbell, Mr. B. Hutchinson, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. James Allan, Mr. F. Chatfield, Capt. Johnson, Mrs. Bax, Mr. De Souza, Mr. G. Stevens.

For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Crozier and native female servant, Mrs. Glasse, Mrs. Fraser, Lieut. Monck.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Cramerus, Mr. F. Birk.

For HONG KONG.—Rear Admiral Sir F. Collier, Mr. Price (secretary), and Eur. man servant, Lieut. Lockyer, R.N.; Mr. E. Boves, Mr. Melrose, Mr. Fortune, Mr. E. S. Compton.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

June 16. The lady of Edward B. Eastwick, Esq. of Haileybury College, son, at Hertford.

—The wife of Beaumont Hankey, Esq. son, at 17, Gloucester-road, Hyde-park.

MARRIAGES.

June 3. Major Charles Farran, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Mary Anne, relict of the late T. N. Fraser, at Kennington church.

6. W. W. Raincock, Esq. to Caroline, daughter of the late C. Clarke, Esq. late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, at St. Giles's, Camberwell.

7. W. L. Dansey, Esq. to Julia, daughter of E. Marjoribanks, Esq. at Trinity church, Marylebone.

8. Henry Moore, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Emily, daughter of W. Kinder, Esq. at St. John's church, Notting Hill.

10. Rev. James Long, of Calcutta, to Emily, daughter of the late William Orme, Esq. at St. John's, Notting Hill.

13. Francis Edward Guise, Esq. to Henrietta, daughter of the late Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart. and formerly Governor of Bombay, at Milford church, near Lymington.

15. Henry Henaley, Esq. to Caroline Arabella, daughter of William Henry Valpy, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's civil service, at St. James's, Dover.

—Lieut. col. D. Ewart, Bengal Artillery, to Ann, daughter of late Lieut. general the Hon. J. Ramsay, at Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

Feb. 10. Mary Ann, wife of Capt. Browne, 66th regiment Bengal N.I. on board the *Gloriana*, on her passage to England.

29. Capt. Charles Rowlandson, of the Madras army, on board the *Sutlej*, on her passage to England.

March 20. Capt. C. M. Sneyd, of the Bengal army, drowned at sea, aged 27.

April 27. Charlotte Louisa, the wife of John Kinnis, Esq. M.D. on her passage from Bombay.

May 11. Ens. W. W. Maddock, H. M.'s 98th regt. on board the steamer *Haddington*, on his passage to England, aged 21.

June 1. Lieut. J. Bird, I.N. aged 36.

4. Colonel Wm. Sorell, formerly of the 43rd regiment, and late lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land, aged 74.

9. Jane, the wife of Divie Robertson, Esq., at 22, Bedford-square.

14. Mary, wife of Major Claud Douglas, 14th Bengal N.I. at Bideford, North Devon.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

June 7th and 14th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Alan Swinton.

Mr. Thomas C. Loch.

Mr. Richard P. Harrison.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Henry D. Cook.

Mr. G. J. Waters.

Mr. William Lavie, retired.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Arthur W. Jones.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Frederick A. Dawson, M.A., chaplain.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. Henry H. Bretton, B.A., assistant chaplain.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Meredith James Vibart, artillery.

Lieut. Edward J. White, 2nd Eur. regt.

Major Charles J. Oldfield, 4th N.I.

Capt. William J. Martin, 9th N.I.

Major William M. N. Sturt, 10th N.

Ensign James H. Barber, 12th N.I.

Major Claud Douglas, 14th N.I.

Capt. Charles G. Walsh, 14th N.I.

Capt. William K. Wollen, 19th N.I.

Lieut. David S. Dodgson, 30th N.I.

Lieut. Frederick Payater, 31st N.I.

Lieut. Col. James F. Douglas, 44th N.I.

Capt. George M. Presden, 44th N.I.

Major William Swatman, 65th N.I.

Capt. Richard Y. B. Bush, 65th N.I.

Ensign William Reveley, 65th N.I.

Capt. Samuel Browne, 66th N.I.

Ensign John Moore, unattached.

Capt. William L. Hall, retired.

Surgeon Richard Shaw.

Surgeon A. Murray, retired.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. Vaughan Wilkinson, Engineers.

Lieut. Col. John Wimbolt, 13th N.I.

Lieut. Horatio E. Walpole, 16th N.I.

Lieut. George Harkness, 25th N.I.

Capt. William C. Bell, 28th N.I.

Ensign Abraham C. Gordon, 32nd N.I.

Capt. George A. Tulloch, 33rd N.I.

Lieut. Thomas L. Jackson, 40th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Arthur Morris, 4th N.I.

Lieut. Col. Bruce Seton, 6th N.I.

Lieut. Charles V. Bryan, 20th N.I.

Major Thomas Gidley, 29th N.I.

Ensign Edward L. Bennett, 29th N.I.

Capt. Joseph Tyndall, invalids.

Asst. surgeon Thomas B. Larkins.

Asst. surgeon George R. Nuttall.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. M. Jones, superintending engineer, steam factory.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Horatio H. Garrett, midshipman, Indian navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. William C. S. Cuminghame.

Mr. Frederick A. Lushington.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. Sir Henry M. Lawrence, K.C.B., artillery, Overland, Dec.
Capt. Thomas H. Sale, Eng. Overland, Nov.
Cornet Helenus E. Young, 8th Cavalry.
Lieut. Alexander Bagot, 15th N. I.
Asst.-Surg. William S. Comberback, Overland, Sept.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. William R. Brown, 1st Eur. Reg., Aug.
Capt. William H. Baynes, 3rd L. I.
Major Arthur C. Wight, 8th N. I.
Captain William L. Boulderson, 29th N. I. Overland, 20th August.
Lieut. Alex. G. Davidson, 29th N. I.
Major James V. Hughes, 39th N. I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas C. Scott, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Spencer W. Buller, 66th N.I. 6 months.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Thomas Bromley, 28th N.I. 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brevet Major Robert D. White, 69th N.I.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. John Richards, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, appointed an assistant Chaplain.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas Scott, appointed a volunteer for the Pilot Service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H. M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 9TH JUNE, 1848.

Bengal, 3rd Light Dragons.—Lieut. James Cowell, to be capt. by purch., v. Martin, who retires. Dated 9th June, 1848.

Corn. George Thomas Gough, to be lieut. by purch., v. Cowell. Dated 9th June, 1848.

Lieut. George E. F. Kautze, to be adj., v. Sullivan, who resigns the adjutancy only. Dated 30th March, 1848.

WAR OFFICE, 16TH JUNE, 1848.

Bengal, 3rd Light Dragons.—Robert Macneill, gent., to be corn. by purch., v. Gough, promoted. Dated 16th June, 1848.

10th Foot.—Lieut. Richard Taylor, from 63rd foot, to be lieut., v. Evans, who exchanges. Dated 16th June, 1848.

32nd Foot.—Capt. William Bell, from the 4th Foot, to be capt., v. Bellingham, who exchanges. Dated 3rd April, 1848.

Lieut. William Rudman, from the 62nd foot, to be lieut., v. Stedley, who exchanges. Dated 16th June, 1848.

53rd Foot.—Brevet maj. William Amsinck, from half pay of the 18th Light Dragons, to be capt. v. William Follows, who exchanges. Dated 16th June, 1848.

Lieut. William Benjamin Bastard to be capt. by purchase, v. Amsinck, who retires. Dated 16th June, 1848.

Ensign James Winsmore Corfield to be lieut. by purchase, v. Bastard, Dated 16th June, 1848.

Bendyshe Walton, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. Corfield. Dated 16th June, 1848.

Madras 4th Foot.—Capt. William Bellingham, from the 32nd Foot, to be capt. v. Bell, who exchanges. Dated 3rd April, 1848.

Bombay, 78th Foot.—Lieut. Hamilton Douglas Gordon to be adjt. v. Pattison, promoted in the Royal Newfoundland Companies. Dated 16th June, 1848.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *Ellenborough*, for Gravesend, June 20, 93 troops; officers,—Lieuts. Hastings, 78th Foot; Garner, 84th Foot; and Bennett, 15th Hussars; Cornets Goldfrapp, Vivian, Howell, Donovan, and Kendall, 15th Hussars; Ens. Newenham, 25th Foot, and Nott, 51st Foot; and Assist. Surg. Crawford, 51st Foot, in medical charge.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 28th April, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 6th June, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 13th July,—and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th July, 1848, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 14th June, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 26th inst., to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BLANKETS,
GIRDLES,
WORSTED LACE,—also,
IRONMONGERY;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (four in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 26th day of June, 1848, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 21st June, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA

COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is 690, to embark in the month of July next.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

H. & T. PEAT, SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,

&c., No. 167, PICCADILLY, LONDON, avail themselves of the present opportunity gratefully to acknowledge the patronage which they have received for so many years from their numerous connections in India, and to solicit a continuance of that preference which it has ever been their endeavour to deserve. At the same time, they beg to state that, from their very severe losses, they are compelled to decline the execution of any orders unless accompanied by an order for payment (when shipped) upon some agent or mercantile house in London.

It is also necessary that the name of an agent at the presidency should be given, to whom the goods are to be consigned, as the utmost despatch will be used in the shipments from London.

H. and T. PEAT feel bound, in justice to themselves, to make it known that large quantities of saddlery, &c., bearing their name and address, which are not of their make, are sent out to India, and elsewhere, by other parties, and are of very inferior qualities. Gentlemen should, therefore, send their orders direct to H. and T. P. to ensure articles of their manufacture.

All military orders, whether Cavalry, Infantry, Staff, Artillery, or Engineer, will be executed according to the latest regulation, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed for cash payments.

N.B.—H. and T. P. beg to recommend for durability their 10, 11, and 12 lb. saddles, in preference to the lighter ones of 7, 8, and 9 lb., at present so much in demand for India; and likewise to observe that, in all cases where the goods are not insured, H. and T. P. cannot be accountable for any damage the same may receive after shipment.

Ladies' Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, and Whips.
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Hunting Bridles, Hunting Breast-plates, &c.
Carriage, Curricie, Four-Horse, Tandem, and Gig Harness, Harness for Sleighing, Bells, &c.
Heavy and Light Dragoon Appointments.
Hussar and Lancer Appointments.
Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Cavalry and Artillery Appointments.
Irregular and Contingent Military Saddlery.
Staff, Infantry, Artillery, and Engineer Military Appointments.
Military Spurs, Hunting Spurs, and Caps.
Horse Clothing, Blankets, Stable Collars, Stable Brushes, Muzzles, Sponges, Leathers, Dumb Jockeys, and Breaking Tackle.
Carriage, Gig, Four-Horse, Tandem, Hunting, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips.
&c. &c. &c.

HOSIERY and OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, 146,

Strand, near Somerset House.—Mrs. WHITE begs most respectfully to recommend to her friends (more particularly those resident in India) her most beautiful make of Lisle Thread Hose and Half Hose for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; their lightness, durability, and comfort can only be appreciated by those who have tried them. She also strongly recommends a beautiful description of Merino Vest and Drawers adapted for the East and West Indies.

Mrs. W. takes this opportunity to thank her friends and the public for the liberal support she has received for the last six years, and begs to assure them that as she devotes the whole of her time and attention to her business, that the best attention will be paid to all orders she may be favoured with for either ladies or gentlemen, enclosing an order for payment on a bank or any house of known responsibility in London, will meet with immediate attention.

NEW CHARTS.

CHART of the SOUTH-EAST COAST of CHINA, from Macao to the Yang-tee-kiang and Chusan Islands, including separate Plans of the Ports open to the British Trade, according to the present Treaty with the Chinese. Also, the Inland Navigation between Nanking and Chusan. Compiled by JOHN WALKER, Geographer to the East-India Company. On two large Sheets, 10s. 6d.

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40	1 2 8	1 4 10	2 18 7

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AND REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	388	Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	398
BENGAL:—		Marine Department	399
The Supreme Court at Madras and the Madras Government	387	Domestic Intelligence	398
Meeting of the Subscribers to the East-India United Ser- vice Club	388	Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	399
Meeting of the Proprietors of the Delhi Bank	388	CEYLON:—	
Decisions of Mofussil Magis- trates	389	The Governor of Ceylon and the Ceylon Rides	408
Vernacular Education	389	SCINDIA	401
Miscellaneous Intelligence	390	SIAM	401
Government General Orders	392	JULLUNDEH DOAB	402
Courts-Martial	392	NIZAM'S DOMINIONS	402
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	393	CHINA	403
H.M. Forces in the East	394	NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS	403
Probates and Administrations to Estates	394	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Domestic Intelligence	394	The Sugar Question	403
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	394	The Sattara Affair	404
MADRAS:—		HOME:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	395	Parliamentary Proceedings	404
Court-Martial	396	Legal Proceedings	404
Domestic Intelligence	396	East-India College, Haileybury	405
BOMBAY:—		Miscellaneous Intelligence	407
The Penny-Postage System in the Punjab	396	Shipping Intelligence	408
Miscellaneous Intelligence	396	Domestic Intelligence	408
Government General Order	398	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	409
		Embarkation of Troops for India	510
		LITERARY NOTICES	510

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Victoria*, with the mails, left Bombay on the 20th of May, and arrived at Aden on the 2nd of June, she left on the 4th and arrived at Suez on the 13th. The mails reached Alexandria on the 16th, and were forwarded from thence by her Majesty's steamer *Ardent*, which did not reach Malta until the 25th. The mails were dispatched to Marseilles, where they arrived on the 29th of June. The whole of the letters by this opportunity have reached London by way of Marseilles, the Southampton mail, in connection with the Bombay steamer, having been done away with.

The *Precursor*, with the London mail of May 24, left Suez June 9, for Point de Galle, Madras, and Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, *via* Marseilles, will leave London on the evening of Friday, July 7.

Mails for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *via* Southampton, will be made up in London on the morning of Thursday, July 20; or if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Monday, July 24.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal..... May 12 | Madras May 11
Bombay May 20

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

THE state of affairs at Mooltan and in the Punjab is the all-engrossing topic of the intelligence brought by the present mail. It is satisfactory to find that, although sinister rumours prevail, there is no substantial ground for

believing that the assassination of the two British officers by the soldiery is connected with any extensive or organized plan of hostilities. All accounts agree in representing the outbreak as a sudden and accidental explosion, to which the Dewan or Nazim was not privy. It is no slight evidence of his want of concert that he had large sums of money deposited in the treasury at Umritsur, and at his bankers at Benares (both within our reach), and that he had actually remitted the balance of his tribute to Lahore a few days before the occurrence. At the same time, it is so difficult to fathom the depths of Asiatic policy, that we can seldom reason from presumptions which would elsewhere afford grounds for tolerably safe conclusions.

The particulars of the affair as reported by the last advices in June appear to be in the main correct. From some cause, not yet explained, whether through fear of being disbanded and sent to the plough, or from a spontaneous hatred of Europeans, the troops at Mooltan (which has been long a place of refuge for Sikh and Scindian malcontents) suddenly rose upon Mr. VANS AGNEW and Lieut. ANDERSON, who were killed; but Mr. WILKINSON, the apothecary (supposed to have fallen with them), escaped. The circumstances of his escape tend to prove that there was no sympathy between the people of the country and the assassins, for he was informed, some stages behind the mission, of what had happened, and was assisted by the villagers, who were prepared to defend him if attacked. He, the artillerymen, and some of the servants had arrived at Lahore; they reported that they had been everywhere kindly treated by the people, and saw no discontent, or desire to join in an insurrection. The outbreak will, therefore, no doubt prove to be but another of those exhibitions of insubordination and lawless violence, of which so many instances have been witnessed in the Sikh army.

That fear or ambition may incite MOOLRAJ to turn this unexpected incident to his own account is not improbable, and he appears to be in possession of means which would make him a formidable adversary. He is reported to have great wealth—rumour says, two millions sterling—an element of power everywhere, and especially in Asia; he has a large body of troops, or rather men, and his fortress is of great strength. Mr. VANS AGNEW, it is said, described the citadel as "the strongest he had seen in India;" and Mr. MASSON represents it as more regularly constructed than any fortification in India, the work of native engineers. It stands on a mound, has thick walls of burnt brick forty feet high, with thirty towers; and it has been strengthened since its capture (after a protracted resistance) in 1848 by RUNJEET SINGH. All the malcontents in that part of India,

and they are many, will be attracted by desire of employment, hope of plunder, and thirst for revenge, to join him, and with elements of disturbance throughout the Punjab country (and rumours are afloat respecting the instability of affairs at Lahore, and the equivocal fidelity of Rajah GOLAUB SING), it is impossible to regard this unfortunate affair without some degree of apprehension.

On the other hand, there are strong grounds of confidence. In the first place, "throughout all parts of India profound peace prevails." Three moveable brigades, of from 3,000 to 4,000 men each, which have been always fully equipped for marching at a moment's notice, are at hand; there are 50,000 men, of whom 10,000 are Europeans, with one hundred guns, on the frontier beyond Meerut; in Scinde there is an army of 17,000 men; large trains of artillery are stationed at Sukkur and Ferozepore: these, with a Sikh army of 25,000 men, who have behaved admirably in conjunction with our troops, may suffice to dissipate all serious alarm. Accordingly, with the exception of the despatch of a small force of irregular cavalry and artillery from Loodianah to aid our ally the Khan of Bhawalpore (who has behaved nobly), and of another of artillery and irregular cavalry from Lahore to Govindghur, and the march of a detachment of Sikh troops towards Mooltan, to protect the villagers from the ravages of the ruffians collected in the fort, no military movement has been made, and none is meditated until October, previous to which period reflection may reveal to the Nazim the prudence of submission, albeit he is said to be a man of violent passions, turbulent character, and a proud independent spirit.

Private advices state that he was raising troops, and strengthening the fortifications of Mooltan; that he had sent 3,000 men to occupy Mittenkote, on the Indus, and that the Sikh troops had shewn symptoms of a disposition to join the standard of MOOLRAJ; but these statements are not confirmed by any thing which appears in the latest journal.

At Lahore matters continue quiet, but the calm does not appear to have relaxed the vigilance of our officers. The defences of the city have been strengthened, and every precaution has been adopted to guard against surprise. The political agents at out-stations have been called in; officers of corps quartered at Lahore, absent on leave, have been ordered to join without delay; and the troops all along the line of frontier have been directed to hold themselves in readiness to move at a sudden notice. The military arrangements made by Lord HARDINGE previous to his departure are acknowledged to be perfect.

In Upper and Lower Scinde, where fears were entertained of some commotion when the first tidings of the outbreak arrived, every thing remained perfectly quiet. The Boogties, in Upper Scinde, instead of joining our enemies, as some expected, were daily coming in by tens and twenties, to settle at Larkhana. The troops were in good health, as well as the natives; the canals were beginning to fill rapidly, and a most prosperous harvest was expected.

The local intelligence from the Presidencies offers but few noticeable incidents. At Calcutta, the affairs of the Union Bank still keep the community, and especially the subscribers, in a state of feverish excitement. The assets of the Bank have passed into the hands of the Sheriff; actions are still pending, and sharp and pungent strictures are published in the Calcutta and Mofussil papers regarding the conduct

of parties connected with the Bank. A speech of Mr. H. M. ELLIOT, at the meeting of the 29th of April (*J. M.* p. 358), when he proposed the motion for publishing a list of the debtors of the Bank (which the *Mofussilite* states was not fully reported in the Calcutta papers), is said to have contained the following passage:—

"It would be idle to say that any deference was, at any time, paid to the deed, which was now so eagerly resorted to in support of a suppression of information which a large proportion of the shareholders demanded as a condition for the payment of the loan and contribution: for if it had, there would never have been a reckless issue of the bank post-bills, nor scoffs at the commercial morality of Calcutta, because there had not been a single execution here for eleven years, and parties had taken their departure for England, with money in both pockets, instead of being sent off to Botany Bay at the expense of the Government."

The wealthier shareholders appear, however, to perceive that there must be a settlement, and are preparing to enter upon the disagreeable duty at once.

The weather at CALCUTTA, though unusually hot, was remarkably healthy.

The MADRAS papers are equally barren of what is understood by the term "news." An awkward collision, or apprehended collision, between the Government and the Queen's Courts of Law at this presidency has arisen out of the misconduct of a native servant of the Government, a Teloo-goo translator in the Petition department, who furnished some public records from the office, relative to the Endowment Fund, to some of his countrymen, by whom they were published in a Hindu newspaper. The translator was, immediately upon detection, removed from his office, and he thereupon brought an action in the Supreme Court for an alleged libel contained in the notification of his dismissal in the Madras Official Gazette!

Nearly one hundred more Meriahs have been delivered to Colonel CAMPBELL in the Goomsoor districts, making a total of two hundred and thirty-eight of these unfortunate candidates for immolation who have been rescued by our interference. Almost every chief of Boad has submitted to the Agency.

At BOMBAY the rumours which had been current from time to time, that the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce were becoming less satisfactory than they used to be, and that a large body of its members proposed to secede, according to the *Bombay Times*, had been confirmed by the report which had been published.

In the Supreme Court at Bombay the Chief Justice had decided against opening up the celebrated Opium Time-bargain Case, the same having been decided by the result of the appeal to the Privy Council. The decision of the Court in the case of RAMLALL continues to engross much attention amongst the Native community.

Lord FALKLAND, the Governor of Bombay, seems to have recovered from his temporary indisposition. His lordship held a levee on the 13th of May, and afterwards a durbar. He is represented by all accounts to have conciliated the goodwill of the inhabitants of the presidency. The Commander-in-Chief (Sir W. COTTON) had arrived there from Mahabuleshwur, on the news of the outbreak in Mooltan. Both the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief were expected to proceed to Poona in the beginning of June.

The unfavourable accounts from home by the mails of the 7th and 24th March have had the effect of checking the incipient improvement in commercial affairs at Bombay,

where trade, both in exports and imports, languishes, and the money-market was again becoming what is technically termed "tight."

The monsoon had interrupted communications by sea between Bombay and Scinde.

In the native states of India, subject to British control, no occurrences invite more than a passing remark. The affairs of Oude are, as usual, in a very unsatisfactory state. A letter from Lucknow says:—"The King's troops are still fighting in the district with rebellious zemindars, and the King himself acts pretty independently."

Since the publication of Col. SLEEMAN's letter, announcing the abolition of suttee in several states under his control, there have been two instances in the Mewar state, at one of which the Rajah himself went to receive a blessing from the victim about to immolate herself, and a third took place in the adjoining state of Bijne Rughoogurh.

The foregoing notices comprise all the most prominent features of the intelligence imported by the present Mail; and it affords no slight reason for exultation and for gratitude to know that, whilst the nations of Europe are plunged in civil discord and disorder; whilst a neighbouring country is steeping its new institutions in civil blood, and whilst the most firmly-seated thrones seem shaken from their foundations by the political earthquakes of the last four months, British India enjoys tranquillity and peace, suffering only in its commercial concerns by a slight tremor from that gigantic motion which has almost convulsed the civilized world at home.

BENGAL.

THE SUPREME COURT AT MADRAS AND THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

ANOTHER instance of collision between the Crown Courts in India and the Government of the country has just been exhibited at Madras, and it has arisen, as usual, not from any attempt of Government to interfere with the prerogatives of the Court, but from an effort to make the Court instrumental in controlling the Government. The present case is one of general importance, inasmuch as the power which the Court is urged to assume strikes at the root of that authority which is indispensable for the due performance of the functions of Government, and for the correction of abuses in the public administration.

The appeal to the court arose out of the following circumstances. It is understood that certain of the Hindoo gentry of Madras encouraged a native servant of Government to supply them with the public records relative to the endowment funds, and these papers were sent to the Hindoo press, and published in the journal which issues from it. Government felt the necessity of protecting its records from being thus nefariously abstracted by its own servants, and instituted inquiries to detect the author of this proceeding, and it was traced to Vencataroyaloo, Telooogo translator in the Petition Department of the Government office. He was immediately removed from his appointment, and the dismissal was announced to the public in the following notification, which was published, as usual, in the *Madras official Gazette*:—

"M. Vencataroyaloo, recently Telooogo translator in the petition department of the government office, having shewn himself to be unworthy of trust, by the systematic abstraction of records, from the government office, and the unauthorised and clandestine communication of official information, the most noble the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, under date 11th January, 1848, that he be dismissed from the public service, and that he be declared disqualified from holding any office under Government for a period of seven years from this date.

By order,
(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Offg. Chief Secretary."

The transgressor has now been set up to bring an action for libel in the Supreme Court against the secretary to Government who signed the notification. The suit has been entertained, and

counsel and witnesses have been heard, and the judgment of the Court is to be delivered after the 1st of May.

The question now at issue stands upon the broad ground of public policy, and not upon the narrow technicalities of English law. The administration of this country has been confided by the supreme power in England to the East-India Company at home, and the Governments appointed by them in India. All the powers necessary for the due administration of the Government have been delegated, by the same authority, to those who have been made responsible for it, and the interference of the Crown Courts in the acts of Government has been expressly barred by Parliamentary enactment. It is indispensable for the efficient exercise of these powers that Government should maintain discipline among its official servants, by punishing delinquents, and making public the penalties inflicted on them, as a warning to others. It is essential that the Government should possess authority to protect the public interests of the country by the punishment of those who may abstract the property of the State, whether money or records, without the fear of interference by any other "power." It never was the intention of Parliament that the Government of the country should be controlled in the exercise of this authority by the courts of the Crown, and be amenable to their jurisdiction for its acts. Whenever the local authorities exhibit any symptoms of partiality, injustice, or oppression, in their proceedings, an appeal is open to the Court of Directors, and the various governors are strictly forbidden to withhold the transmission of such appeals; but the Supreme Court is not a court of appeal from the decisions of Government in its administrative capacity. It is affirmed by Vencataroyaloo, that he is not the real transgressor, and that the punishment inflicted on him is unjust. But if in every instance in which a man is dismissed for crime, and denies his guilt, the Government is under the necessity of justifying its proceedings before the Supreme Court, or of submitting to the degradation of a fine for libel, there must be an end to the independent and impartial exercise of its functions. Very few of those who have been dismissed the service of Government for misconduct, believe themselves guilty, and if they may obtain heavy damages against Government, by resorting, with this plea, to another tribunal, every man will believe himself the victim of injustice, and the supreme authority in the state will be, at once, transferred to the courts of the crown. If it be affirmed that the crime of Government consisted not in dismissing an unfaithful servant, but in publishing his crime and his punishment, it may well be asked whether it be not necessary for the due administration of public affairs that the cause of dismissal should in every instance be distinctly announced to deter others; and whether it would be compatible with the principles of justice and equity that men should be summarily expelled the service without being made acquainted with the cause of their dismissal. At this presidency instances of the dismissal of native functionaries for bribery and extortion, occur from time to time, and the grounds of expulsion are invariably notified in the official *Gazette*. If in every such instance the culprit is at liberty to drag the Government into the supreme court upon a charge of libel, and constrain it to enter on a justification of its proceedings, one of the most important functions of Government, that of maintaining the purity of the administration, must speedily become extinct.

It is not, however, any cause of vexation that a case like this has been entertained by the Supreme Court at Madras; still less would it be a matter of regret if the judges were to inflict a heavy fine on Government. The more these instances of interference with the functions and the proceedings of the Government of the country are multiplied, the more will the necessity be enforced of correcting the anomaly, and of restricting the Crown Courts to their own legitimate sphere. Since the last Charter Act was passed, the powers of the supreme courts have been gradually enlarged by the decisions of the judges both here and in England, till it has become extremely difficult to conduct the Government with dignity or efficiency; and a clearer definition of their respective authority is daily becoming more imperative. The supreme courts are the only irresponsible power in India. The Government has no means of resisting the interference of those courts in its administrative functions, but by an open collision which would make the remedy worse than the disease, or by an appeal to another court of law at home, which is animated by the same desire to maintain the prerogatives of the law. There is no impartial umpire to decide between the parties, and the Government finds itself under the necessity, in every instance, of submitting to its fate. In the present temper of the law-ridden Court of Directors there is little hope of any assistance from that quarter. They are apparently prepared to submit to every restriction on the authority of their Governor-General in Council by the Crown Courts, and to every indignity which may be heaped on them in the presence of the subjects they are sent out to govern. How far they thus shew themselves the

trustworthy guardians of the power which has been confided to them for the public good is another question, which will be subjected to a most rigid scrutiny, when they come to render up an account of their stewardship. When that period arrives, and the whole question of the Indian administration is brought before the nation, all these proceedings in the Supreme Courts, these perpetual and too successful endeavours to enlarge their prerogatives at the expense of Government, will be thoroughly and fearlessly investigated; and the relationship between these two high powers will be placed on some more honourable and satisfactory basis than that of encroachment on the one hand and submission on the other.—*Friend of India.*

MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE EAST-INDIA UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

AGRA, MAY 2.—At a meeting of subscribers to the United East-India Service Club, held at Agra, on the 11th of April, 1848, Present, Wm. Tyler, Esq., C. C. Jackson, Esq., H. B. Riddell, Esq., Capt. Harris, comt., Capt. Turner, art., Lieut. Russell, 54th regt. N.I., and Capt. Chiene, 34th regt. N.I.; and again on the 2nd of May, 1848,

Present, C. C. Jackson, Esq., C. B. Denison, Esq., Capt. Harris, comt., Capt. Chiene, 34th regt. N.I., Capt. Wardroper, 25th regt. N.I., and Lieut. Russell, 54th regt. N.I., it was proposed:—

1st. That the following gentlemen form a committee of management for the affairs of the club in the north-west provinces:—

C. C. Jackson, Esq., Civil Service.
H. B. Riddell, Esq., ditto.
C. B. Denison, Esq., ditto.
Capt. Lyons, 34th regt. N.I.
Capt. Turner, Artillery.
Capt. Harris, Commissariat Department.
Capt. Wardroper, 25th regt. N.I.
Lieut. Russell, 54th regt. N.I.

And that C. C. Jackson, Esq., be President.

Mr. Jackson having been called to the chair, it was proposed:—

2nd. That Capt. Chiene, 34th N.I. be requested to act as Honorary Secretary to the Committee, to correspond and to receive subscriptions.

3rd. The meeting having taken into consideration Mr. Neave's prospectus, herewith republished, propose that the monthly subscription of one rupee commence on the 1st July next, and that subscribers be requested to pay up six months in advance, viz. from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1848, for the purpose of furthering the immediate establishment of the club, and any sums so collected will be lodged in the Agra Bank.

4th. Proposed, that an alphabetical List of Subscribers as already published in the *Madras Athenaeum* and *Delhi Gazette*, be drawn up.

5th. Proposed, that the Committee do write to the Subscribers at Calcutta and Barrackpore to form a Committee in Bengal, and that they also communicate with the Committee already formed at Madras, to ascertain the wishes of the Subscribers on the several points necessary to decide.

6th. Proposed, that the amount of Entrance Donation be fixed hereafter, as also the annual subscription in England.

The opinion of the committee being that 5*l.* entrance donation will not form a capital sufficiently large for maintaining a club in accordance with the respectability of the Indian services, they beg leave to suggest that the entrance donation be in all 10*l.*, and that those subscribers who are in England be called on to pay this amount in full on entering the club, as they will alone immediately benefit. If the sum so contributed be found insufficient for first expenses, it is proposed that subscribers in India be there called on for an instalment of half the entrance-money—i. e. 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* and the remainder 5*l.* to be paid on joining the club in London.

C. C. JACKSON, President of Committee.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNITED EAST-INDIA SERVICE CLUB.

It is to consist of all the Company's servants, civil, clerical, medical, military, and naval, and of them exclusively, of all the presidencies.

The want of such a club has been long felt. It is desirable, not merely as a comfortable place of resort, to those who require such an abode, but also as a rallying-point for Indian interests, where measures may be devised for sustaining them. The latter is not a light consideration, when it is recollected that in a brief period the question of the renewal of the Charter will be discussed.

It is proposed that the subscription be one rupee per month from the members; and that all who retire finally to Europe shall give a donation of five pounds. Small though this sum may be, it will in a short time suffice to create as good a club as any in London.

Measures have been taken to bring the project to notice at the presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

A committee will be formed in Calcutta to receive the names of intending members, and to correspond with committees at the other Presidencies and in London.

N.B.—To meet the current expenses of the club, it is proposed that the subscribers now at Agra pay up at once the six months' advance alluded to in proposition 3rd, viz. from 1st July to 31st December, 1848.

The following have paid their subscriptions:—C. C. Jackson, Capt. Harris, Lieut. Russell, Capt. Wardroper, Capt. Chiene, C. B. Denison, Esq., A. Beale, Esq., Capt. Lyons, Dr. MacDonald, Esq., and Esq. Oyston.

Subscriptions will be received by Capt. Chiene, and receipts duly notified in the *Mofussilite and Delhi Gazette*.

P. J. CHIENE, Hon. Secretary.

MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE DELHI BANK.

DELHI.—Proceedings of an extraordinary general meeting of proprietors of the Delhi Bank, held at the Bank-house on Monday, the 17th April, 1848, at noon, pursuant to notice.

Present 11 shareholders.

Mr. H. Cope having been requested to take the chair, the requisition by which the meeting was called was read, as also the printed circular of the requisitionists to the shareholders, of which the following is an extract:—

"At a meeting of shareholders of the Delhi Bank, held at Agra on Monday, the 6th March, 1848,

Present—Messrs. G. P. Thompson, G. H. Smith, C. C. Jackson, W. H. Tyler, G. F. Edmondstone, A. Shakespeare. G. P. Thompson, Esq., in the chair.

The following papers were read:—

1st. A requisition addressed to the Directors of the Delhi Bank, on the subject of a junction with the Simlah Bank.

2nd. A circular letter from the directors to the proprietors of the Delhi Bank, dated 1st January, 1848, with abstract of correspondence and minutes on the same subject.

3rd. Three letters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, which appeared in the *Delhi Gazette* and *Mofussilite*, under the signature of "One Interested and a Shareholder of the Delhi Bank."

4th. The correspondence referred to by the directors of the Delhi Bank, in the 5th paragraph of their circular letter, dated 1st January.

It was resolved:—

1st. That a requisition be addressed to the directors of the Delhi Bank calling upon them, under the 66th article of the trust deed, to convene an extraordinary general meeting, to be held at Delhi, on Monday the 17th April next, at noon, for the consideration of the following matters, viz.:

1. Whether a junction shall be effected between the Delhi Bank and the Simlah and Umballa Bank.

2. If this question be carried in the affirmative, by a majority of votes, then, whether the board of direction shall be at Simlah or at Delhi.

2nd. That (with the exception of paper No. 2, which will be in the hands of the proprietary) the papers above referred to be printed, and a copy thereof sent to each shareholder of the Delhi Bank for his information, and with a request that he will give a special power to vote (as he may think fit) on the above questions, at the extraordinary general meeting to be convened on the 17th proximo, to J. Cowley, Esq., according to a form to be forwarded.

(Signed) G. P. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

The first proposition submitted by the requisitionists was brought before the meeting according to the circular. No shareholder present appearing to second it, and the votes present and by proxy being examined and tested, it appeared that the number stand

For the junction

29 shareholders, holding 637 shares—representing 85 votes.

Against the junction:

65 shareholders, holding 1,737 shares—representing 207 votes.

Majority against the junction—36 shareholders, holding 1,100 shares and representing 122 votes.

Resolved—

That it is considered unnecessary to put the question affecting the locality of head-quarters of the bank, as the proposition for the junction has been negatived.

Resolved—

That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Mofussil* and *Delhi Gazette* newspapers for the general information of shareholders.

Resolved—

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman.

(Signed) H. CORP,
Chairman.

Delhi, April 17, 1893.

DECISIONS OF MOFUSSIL MAGISTRATES.

OUR attention has been called by a correspondent to the operation of the Act No. 5 of 1848, as interpreted by certain Mofussil magistrates. It is of the highest importance to planters and other residents in the Mofussil that the working of this enactment should be generally known, in order that a remedy may be speedily applied to its extreme hardship.

The intention of the Act was to enable magistrates to take penal recognizances from persons within their jurisdiction, as well from British subjects as others, to keep the peace, *although the party to be bound in such recognizances may not have been guilty of any specific offence.* It is obvious that the extreme limit of rational legislation is touched by this enactment, the excuse being, we suppose, the great difficulty of procuring convictions in many cases which admit of no reasonable doubt. Admitting for argument's sake this necessity, it is obvious that the law ought to be administered with the most scrupulous caution, to prevent it becoming a severe infliction upon those engaged in innocent and lawful pursuits. We shall soon see, however, that, as interpreted by certain magistrates, this law is already made the instrument of most unjustifiable oppression. A planter's assistant receives a notice to the following effect:—

"You are hereby required to appear before me on (a day named) to enter into a recognisance to keep the peace for the period of one year, under the provisions of the Act V. of 1848, in the sum of Co.'s Rs. 5,000, and you are further required to furnish two sureties in addition of 2,500 rupees each under the provisions of the said Act."

It must be observed in the first place, that the words of the Act are that the recognizances "in all such cases shall be proportionate to the condition in life of the party, and the circumstances of the case." It is obvious that this provision has not been attended to when such excessive security is required, for it must also be observed that the sureties themselves are punishable under the Act with six months' imprisonment should they be unable to pay the penalty when called upon.

But this is the least part of the hardship. It seems that, in spite of the strong expression in the Act that recognizances shall be taken in all cases wherein it may appear just and necessary to require the same, we are informed that the magistrates hold that they are not entitled to inquire into the truth of the allegation, and that the oath of a single witness is sufficient.

The consequence of such an interpretation is, that the accused must always be punished, and we are already informed that in one district especially the planters are continually harassed by being called upon for security. The distance of most factories from the magistrate's cutchery is so great, and the loss sustained by the absence of the manager and his assistants so severe, especially in the manufacturing season, that the Act thus interpreted will almost shut up a concern which has disputes with its neighbours. The facility with which false evidence is procured all over the country is such that if the deposition of any person who appears is held to be conclusive, every planter who dismisses an idle servant will be exposed to this sort of annoyance.

The planters and other Mofussil residents cannot have been aware of the operation of this Act, or they would certainly have petitioned against it, or at least requested a more definite and clear exposition of the intention of the Legislature.

That the intention of the Legislature cannot have been correctly interpreted by the magistrates we hold to be clear, since such a construction of the Act is contrary to that universally recognised principle of English law which gives every accused person a fair hearing. But we must also discover the intention of the framers of this Act by looking back to those for which it was a substitute. It sets out by repealing section 4, Regulation 4, of 1825. That Regulation recites that the previous Act 8, of 1818, requires explanation, we must therefore turn to it, and we find that it was passed "to define more exactly the powers to be exercised in future by magistrates and criminal courts, in requiring security for the good

behaviour of persons of suspicious livelihood, or of notoriously bad or dangerous character." It is also to be remarked that Regulation 4, of 1825, relates to persons charged with serious affairs and convicted.

The intention of the Legislature, too, being clearly to enlarge the power of the magistrates, the interpretation put upon the Act by which they are held bound to act at the pleasure of any applicant, without exercising any discretion, is directly contrary to its spirit.

It is certain, as soon as the effect of this Act becomes generally known (and as it is only two months old to day, it has not yet had time to become popular), that it will be applied as a weapon of annoyance against every Mofussil resident who may endeavour to protect his own interests, by refusing to submit to every kind of exaction that may be attempted against him. But it is impossible that this state of things can continue. We are informed that the suffering parties have been advised to memorialize the Government, pointing out the hardship which this enactment inflicts upon them, and we cannot doubt that it will receive amendment if required, or else that the intention of the Legislature will be very differently interpreted by the Nizamut in case of appeal, and will set at rest any doubt the magistrates may now entertain of their authority in all cases of complaint to hear both sides before they inflict a punishment.—*Englishman.*

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

We have much pleasure in publishing another letter from the pen of Mr. Hodgson, on the subject of Vernacular Education, which we would recommend to the especial attention of all those who take an interest in this most important of national questions. We are very happy to find that he has come forward thus distinctly to remove the suspicion of his exclusive advocacy of Vernacular instruction, and to assert that he "most earnestly desires to see the upper, wealthy, and influential classes of native society instructed in English." We can assure him that the strongest prejudices exist in the minds of those who are themselves English exclusionists against the plans he has advocated, on the ground that he was desirous of abolishing all the seminaries which have been established for English education, and to substitute for them schools for the instruction of youth in the languages of the country alone. We must confess that we have imperceptibly allowed our own minds to be influenced by these impressions; but our regret for any degree of injustice of which we have thus been guilty, is somewhat mitigated by the knowledge that it has been the occasion of enabling him to set himself right with the public on this point.

In one respect Mr. Hodgson's long residence at a distance from Calcutta has led him into an error. He asserts that the upper, wealthy, and influential classes of society have not sent one single child to our schools. To whatever extent this may be true in the interior of the country, where our English seminaries have for the most part proved failures, it is a matter of fact and experience that, in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, those classes of society have adopted the habit of invariably giving their children an English education. There are very few, if any, wealthy families to be found in Calcutta who do not now consider it as indispensable to train up their children in a knowledge of English, as their ancestors did to make them familiar with Persian. The Hindoo and the Hooghly Colleges are filled with the "children of ease," the sons of wealth, and it is considered a great deficiency for a well-born and wealthy youth to be unable to speak, however indifferently, our own language.

It is, however, a self-evident fact, that nothing farther can be expected from the efforts of the Education Committee than that at the end of twenty-five years there will probably be five thousand natives in and around the metropolis capable of understanding an English book, and conversing freely in that language; and as we may now be said to be in the twenty-fifth year of English education, this may be considered as the extreme result of half a century of exertion on the part of Government. No one can deny that it will be a great blessing to the country for so large a number of the influential class of society to be imbued, to that extent, with the science of Europe and the literature of England. But these five thousand are not the nation, nor even the five thousandth part of it. The rest of the country during this period must continue, and upon the same system the largest portion of the people must for ever continue, the prey of ignorance and superstition, and strangers to all that knowledge which elevates the mind. This is the fact we must keep constantly before our eyes, with the view of deriving from it all the instruction it is calculated to afford, for the regulation of our future proceedings. We must bear in mind that the present system, if it be successful to the extent of the most sanguine expectations of its

supporters, will still leave the duty which, as a Government, we owe to the people unperformed. But there is no reason to hope that any of the funds which are now appropriated to English instruction will be diverted from that object. If we rest the increase of Vernacular education upon any such expectation, we shall be disappointed. Neither, if there was any hope of success, should we venture to recommend it. We do not wish to starve the English seminaries which are now living in clover, but to obtain due nutriment for those which are now starved; we mean the Vernacular schools. It is desirable, therefore, that Government, having now sufficiently provided for the wants of the upper classes of society by the establishment of four English colleges—the Supreme Court has deprived us of the prospect of a fifth, by annulling the will of the late Raja,—and a number of inferior seminaries, should consider its obligations to that class complete. Whatever extension of the system of education Government may hereafter vouchsafe to the country, whatever additional funds it may appropriate to this object, should be directed into the channel of indigenous instruction. This should be considered in the light of a sacred and imperative duty. As an encouragement for the performance of it, we have the gratifying reflection that the same amount of funds will go four times as far as in the English department; that is to say, the amount of real knowledge which three-fourths of the alumni in our English schools will carry away with them, when the period of study terminates, can be imparted to the scholars of the indigenous schools, through the medium of their own language, at one-fourth the expense. Mr. Hodgson has justly remarked that the homage which is paid to the necessity of Vernacular education is lip service only. These schools are considered as altogether secondary in importance. They are the step-children of the Education Committee, and receive just as much affection as can be spared from their own fondlings.—But we must correct ourselves; we question whether they have any relationship with that committee at all. They are under the control of the Revenue Board, and, like the wards of the state, are superintended by those who are employed in collecting the revenue. They have no normal school, no tutors of experience, no system of inspection, and few, if any, books. They are the step-children of the Government of Bengal.

In an article in the last number of the *Calcutta Review* it is stated that the number of offices under Government, varying in value from 5 rupees a month to 20 rupees, and which are filled, and will long continue to be filled, by natives totally ignorant of the English language, exceeds 40,000. If Government deems it necessary to establish seminaries at a high cost for the education of those of its servants who receive higher pay and belong to the Corinthian order of society, is it not equally important that a suitable education should be provided for the vastly more numerous class of servants who never can or will receive English instruction? Is this great body of public functionaries to remain for ever without education? Is all the influence they exert throughout the various ramifications of society to correspond for ever with their own ignorant, debased, and superstitious notions? Are all the incentives to improvement which Government possesses in this vast patronage to be lost to the cause of national civilization? Is it impossible to construct a system through which all these native servants of Government shall receive the best education they have time and opportunity for attaining, in their own language? It is not impossible, if we can once dismiss the idea that the instruction of five thousand respectable youths in English is national education; and if we set about the work of Vernacular instruction with the same earnestness and spirit of perseverance, without which we know that every plan in every department of human affairs must fail,—with the determination to succeed, rather than with the expectation of failure.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE LONDON MAIL.—The Bombay express arrived at Calcutta on the 5th, and the *Bentinck* steamer at Kedgeree on the 7th May, each bringing portions of the Mail from London of the 24th March.

THE WEATHER.—The weather in Calcutta, as apparently throughout the country, has been intensely hot; notwithstanding which there has been very little sickness.

OUDE.—A letter from Oude states "I think they will be obliged to turn out the present king of Oude; nothing but fighting in the district, guns going all day long."

AUSHOTOSS DAY AND THE UNION BANK.—The Supreme Court has refused the *mandamus* applied for on behalf of Aushotoss Day, to compel the Union Bank to file a memorial that the Baboo had ceased to be a shareholder of the bank on the 19th November last. This decision makes the Baboo re-

sponsible with the rest of the shareholders for all the liabilities of the bank.

THE PRESS.—The proprietor of the *Maulmain Free Press* has been prosecuted for libel and made to pay one rupee damages for calling a military officer "superintendent of lamp-lighters."

METHOLD V. MASSEY.—In the Supreme Court on the 6th May, judgment was given in the case of *Methold v. Massey* and others. The action was for two policies of insurance issued by the New Oriental Life Insurance Company for the aggregate sum of Rs. 7,000. Verdict for the defendant, on the plea that the affidavit of the insured, on which the policy was given, was false; and also on another plea, that the plaintiff had no interest in the life of the deceased.

THE ANN LOCKERBY.—The shipping report of May 10, announced the arrival of the *Ann Lockerby*, Capt. Laing, as having put back from sea leaky, making 36 inches of water per hour.

CAWNPORE, 1st May.—"Brigadier-General Campbell, C.B. and K.H., has given over the command of the division to Brigadier Yates, C.B., the next senior officer, and left the station at 5 P. M., under the usual salute, proceeding on leave of absence to Simla."

THE SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.—The *Sir Howard Douglas* which got up on Sunday evening is the vessel which, as we mentioned some time ago, suffered severe damage in a hurricane in 7° south, when she lost her rudder and mizen mast and all her sails and spars. To add to this misfortune the coals with which she was laden ignited. The hatches were battened down, and the ship, which was bound to Bombay, made for this port for which the winds were more favourable, the crew keeping on deck. We have not heard whether when the hatches were opened, as we suppose they were yesterday, the fire was found extinguished or not.—*Hurkaru, May 9.*

THE EAST INDIA U.S. CLUB.—A correspondent, writing from Agra, and whose letter was published in our last, told us that it is proposed, by the newly-appointed committee of the East-India U.S. Club, that all who finally retire from the service in Europe shall pay a donation of 5*l.*, remarking at the same time that the sum appeared to him too small, and recommending that every subscriber proceeding to England should pay the entrance-fee. We really cannot understand on what principle the payment of an entrance-fee could be limited to those members who retire in Europe, and do not recollect to have seen any notice to that effect in the first short prospectus published. We conceive that the subscription of one rupee per month, proposed for officers resident in India, is intended to give a right to every one paying the same to become an active member on visiting England either permanently or for a short time. That subscription is also intended to enable the committee, to be entrusted with the formation of the club in London, to carry out their plans in a manner worthy the united services of the East-India Company. But it was surely never intended by the projectors of the institution that those only who finally retired should, by the payment of a fixed sum, become entitled to participate in the advantages the club will afford. As we understand it, every subscriber in India is to become at once a member on arriving in London and signifying his intention to join; but as the privileges he will then enter on are costly, and cannot be expected to be supplied him for 1*l.* 4*s.* per annum, so we consider he will be bound to pay a reasonable entrance-fee, which ought certainly not to be less than 10*l.*, and an increased annual subscription during residence at home. On his leaving England the member will revert to his subscription of one rupee per mensem; on his return to Europe he will be again enrolled as a member, without, however, being a second time called to contribute an entrance-fee; that once paid should never be again demanded. This seems to us the plain view of the case, and we would recommend it to the consideration of the committee.—*Delhi Gazette, April 29.*

THE SINDH PRIZE PROPERTY.—Some three or four month ago we announced the intention of the Government of India to remove from Bombay to Calcutta, for sale by public auction, the whole of the arms, jewellery, &c., captured at Haidrabad (Sindh). This portion of the Sindh prize property had been lying in the Bombay General Treasury for upwards of three years, and repeated notices were given, if we mistake not, of the intention of the local authorities to dispose of them at the Western Presidency. We are now informed that this prize property was despatched from Bombay, on the 10th instant, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, by which vessel it will be conveyed as far as Point de Galle, and be there transhipped into another of the Company's steamers proceeding to Calcutta. It occupies about twenty-seven boxes, and is valued at seven lacs of rupees.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CAPT. HANNYNGTON'S PENSION FUND.—The Governor-General, has, we learn, returned Capt. Hannington's excellent scheme for the reconsideration of the Court of Directors, a fact that leaves very reasonable room to hope that the fund may be suffered to exist with the tacit sanction, if not with the express consent of the Court, which is all that is required of them.

IN RE EWING, AIRD, AND ANDERSON (May 6).—A rule *Nisi* for the appointment of Mr. Kettlewell, of the firm of Leach, Kettlewell, and Co., a co-assignee of this estate, in conformity with the recommendation of the creditors, was made absolute, without opposition.

THE MARY ANNE OF LONDON.—We only learned by accident yesterday that the *Mary Anne* of London has been ashore on the sand opposite Fort Point for several days. The bore, it appears, which has been very violent during the last springs, has so damaged her that she is most likely to become a total wreck. *Hurkaru*, May, 9.

BENARES, April 21.—A most dreadful fire broke out in the lines of the 65th regt. of native infantry, on Tuesday afternoon, about two o'clock, which destroyed the huts of the greater part of the men of that fine regiment; the bungalow of the quarter-master-sergeant had a narrow escape, owing to the circumstance of the heat deflecting the current of air during the conflagration. Had the wind continued to blow from its usual direction—the westward—the devastation would probably have reached the extremity bounding near the artillery barracks. The huts of the 6th and 7th light and rifle companies were completely destroyed, and, as the men had no time to save any of their property, they have lost all, and they are, as may be expected, quite destitute. The fire originated in the hut of a jemadar of the 6th company, absent on leave, but which was at the time in the occupation of a butcher, named Ramzan. We are told that the carelessness of this man caused the roof to take fire, and so combustible were the materials not only of this building, but of all the others contiguous to it, that the blaze was instantaneous all around it, and by the force of the wind extended rapidly further, causing so much surprise and confusion, that before the men could be prepared to direct their attention to saving their property, they found it irretrievably in the vortex of the flames. All, of course, was lost. The moment the bugle sounded the alarm of fire, we understand, the European artillerymen turned out to a man, and gave their assistance zealously and usefully. The fire was stopped. But the damage was done before their help came in aid, and now the question is what ought to be done?

MEERUT.—The season is a most extraordinary one. The days are warm but not oppressively so, and we have very little wind or dust. The nights, strange to say, are quite cold—as cold as they usually are in November or the end of February. Sickness has been very common among the natives. An epidemic, not unlike the influenza, has prevailed very generally, and we have heard of many Europeans, residents of the station, who have been very severely attacked. Ophthalmia, we hear, is also prevalent. Little or nothing is going on in the station. Those who have got leave have gone off to the Hills, and Meerut has resolved itself into as quiet a place as can be found in British India.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—It is supposed the disturbances in the Punjab will cause Lord Dalhousie to pay the Upper Provinces a visit as soon as the rains set in.

RETIREMENT.—Major Elwell, of the 40th regiment N.I., has sent in his papers to retire from the service, and we believe that the 53rd regiment N.I., will also soon gain two steps.

HAZAREEBAGH.—Mr. Williams, the government geologist, with his four assistants and camp, has just arrived here, where he intends taking up his quarters during the rains, and is actively employed in finding out the capabilities of the surrounding country in the production of iron, coal, &c., which abounds here to immense extent. The country is doubtless rich in minerals generally, judging from the appearance of the rocks and hills.

FORT OF GWALIOR.—We have heard that it is the intention of Government to dismantle the greater part of the fort of Gwalior; a company will be sufficient to take care of what is to be left. The guns, stores, &c., to be removed to Agra, as also those formerly brought into the fort from Jhansee.

INDIGO FACTORIES.—The *Englishman* publishes a letter from his Azimghur correspondent, containing facts which ought not to be lost sight of. We allude to the effect of the assignees' working the indigo factories of insolvent firms. He states that in one single concern the loss in the hands of the former assignee was Rs. 1,75,000. Well may he applaud the resolution of the present assignee not to meddle with indigo factories except to wind them up, and sell them at any price. All that is said about the loss to estates by prematurely disposing of factories, has been shown by experience to be

"leather and prunella." In every instance they have eventually yielded far less, when the account has been made up, than they would have done if sold immediately. It should be an invariable rule of Court that they be sold at the close of the current season for whatever they will fetch; if the house should happen to fail just at the close of the season, they should of course be sold immediately.

DECISION IN THE COURT OF REQUESTS.—The papers have commented with just severity on a late decision in the Court of Requests. Some silver had been entrusted, it seems, to the joint responsibility of two native servants, and became missing, on which the master refused to pay the wages of one of them; but on application to the petty court the commissioner decided that as the responsibility was joint, one man could not be punished for the breach of trust. Yet, in a similar case, where two individuals were conjointly responsible for two lacs of rupees, and one only had received and disposed of the money for his own benefit, Sir Lawrence Peel decided that the other assignee, who had never touched a farthing of it, should make it all good.

THE UNION BANK.—The *Englishman* states that the Union Bank stopped on the 10th of December, and that it is known that post bills to the amount of Co.'s Rs. 1,38,000 were issued on the 20th of that month. This certainly demands explanation; but while the shareholders are pressed by the creditors, what leisure or inclination can they have for examining into the frauds by which they have been reduced to their present deplorable condition? It is those who helped themselves to the funds of the bank, as now stated, to the amount of little less than a million sterling, who are to blame in this case, yet the very magnitude of the frauds will probably be the one chief reason for their escape. For such laborious researches there is at present no time, and if the affairs of the bank should be wound up in a year or two, the matter will have lost its interest. We regret to learn that the schedule of shareholders is not to include the number of shares. Why this mystery when the bank is rotting in its grave? The schedules should be complete—they should give as the names of the debtors, their debts, their security—the names of the shareholders, the number of their shares and the extent to which they have responded to the call; as well as the directors in each year, and more especially, the interior cabinet, the *Finance Committee*, who were chiefly instrumental in dissipating the funds of the bank.

ESCAPE OF MR. WILKINSON.—We are very glad to be enabled to have it in our power to state that Mr. Wilkinson, the apothecary, who was reported by several of our correspondents to have been killed at Mooltan, is still living. We have it on the most unquestionable authority that Mr. Wilkinson did not reach Mooltan; but when within three marches of the place some villagers informed him of the fate of the unfortunate political. The Mooltanees, we are told, sallied forth to attack Mr. Wilkinson, but he was most resolutely defended by the villagers who are escorting him to Lahore, where he was expected to arrive on the 1st.

The resident had resolved to reward these people handsomely; assuredly their trustworthy conduct ought to meet with a suitable return.—*Mofussilite*, May 5.

LANDOUR.—The weather here has hitherto been far from favourable to invalids. Hot days with chilly mornings and evenings, interspersed with keen, windy days, have, without producing any material ailment, caused a feeling of indisposition in both young and old; and the influenza is now prevalent.

PURCHASING OUT SENIOR CIVILIANS.—We publish a letter regarding the fund which it is proposed to raise for buying-out the old civilians and quickening promotion. Our correspondent says, "that promotion, both in the upper and lower provinces, is utterly at a stand-still." Of this fact there can be little doubt. The stagnation is unprecedented. It seems as if the whole service had taken a vow of poverty and a draught of immortality, for a "death step," as it is called, is almost as rare as one by retirement. We much fear, moreover, that what was slow enough before will be rendered still slower by this villainous Union Bank failure. Ten or fifteen of the civilians upon whose kindness in creating vacancies there has been considerable reliance will now be constrained to protract their exile for ten years more. Our correspondent informs us that the income of the Civil Service Fund for the past year from subscriptions of four per cent. on salaries, amounted to Rs. 3,10,000. The salaries were therefore equal to Rs. 77,50,000. Ten years ago, they stood at Rs. 89,79,000, and the aggregate diminution has therefore been Rs. 12,29,000 the year. In consequence of this decrease of allowances, and the slowness of promotion, the subscriptions towards the annuity have fallen short to a very disheartening extent. When that fund was originally established, it was expected that four per cent. on monthly salaries would in twenty-

five or thirty years make up the requisite sum of Rs. 50,000, which must be paid to secure the retiring annuity of 1,000 a year. We now learn that no civilian even of seventeen years' standing has subscribed as much as Rs. 16,000. We only wonder how they can have paid up so much; for this sum implies an average income of nearly Rs. 2,000 a month, during the whole period; and how few can obtain any thing higher than a magistracy upon Rs. 900 a month, for the first fourteen years of their service. Be that as it may, it is very evident that, after the great bulk of the Service have paid at the rate of 4 per cent. on their salaries for 25 years, they will still have a sum little short of Rs. 25,000 to make up to be entitled to the annuity, and that unless some stimulant can be applied, the bitter remark made by Burke, sixty years ago, will be reversed, that the natives of India never see the face of an old man. The writer proposes that the body of the civilians should subscribe four per cent. of their salaries to the fund for buying out the old hands. He calculates this contribution—after deducting disallowances—to yield Rs. 2,85,000. It is also a part of his plan that each civilian, on his promotion, should make over the salary of a month, or a month and a half, to the fund. This united sum, he thinks, would be sufficient to secure the retirement of nine of the senior servants annually. Supposing the individual promoted to step into a post of Rs. 3,500 a month, and to give the first-fruits of it to the fund, the sum at the disposal of the committee would be Rs. 3,16,500, or about Rs. 35,000 for each retirement. The question, therefore, is, how many men can be induced to give up appointments valued at from thirty to Rs. 52,000 a year for this gratuity.—*Friend of India.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REVISION OF PAY CIRCLES, BEYOND THE PRESIDENCY CIRCLE OF PAYMENTS.

Fort William, April 24, 1848.—In continuation of Government General Orders of the 13th June, 1845. The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased, with reference to the present disposition of the army, the occupation of several new stations on the right bank of the river Setledge, and the probability of the continuance of a large body of troops on the north-western frontier, to direct a further revision of the pay circles beyond the presidency circle of payment from 1st June next.

2. The Agra circle of payment to be abolished, and the deputy paymaster, with his establishment, to proceed to Jullundur, at which station a pay office is to be established.

3. The military chest at Naini, to be abolished, and the pay office of the Nussereabad circle removed to that station.

4. The following stations, with their outposts, to comprise the revised circles of payment:—

Benares Circle.—Allahabad, Banda, Buxar, Chuna, Dinapore, Goruckpore, Jubbulpore, Jusanpore, Katmandhoo, Mirzapore, Narsingpore, Sacrole, Segowlie, and Sultanpore (Oude).

Cawnpore Circle.—Agra, Cawnpore, Etawa, Futtehgarh, Lucknow, Mynpoorie, Nowgong, Nogode, Seetapore (Oude), and Shahjehanpore.

Meerut Circle.—Aithygar, Atmorah, Bareilly, Delhie, Kameen, Meerut, Moradabad, Landour, and Mettra.

Neemuch Circle.—Beaur, Bhupawar, Dumoh, Erinpoorah, Hussingabad, Jhanisic, Kherwarah, Murad-i-Munzil, Mundlaiser, Mehidpore, Mhow, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Saugor, Sohore, and Sirdarpore.

New or Jullundur Circle.—Boodee Pind, or Hajespore, Hoshyarpore, Jullundur, Kangra, Kurtarpore, Kotilla, Mokerian, Nakodah, Noorpore, Phillour, and Tanda.

Sirhind Circle.—Dayrah, Degahai, Hattie, Jateg, Kurnaul, Kusowke, Loodianah, Mukho, Simla, Subathoo, and Umballah.

Lahore Circle.—Lahore and Ferozepore.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 27, 1848.—It having been brought to the notice of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, that the requisite medical books cannot be correctly kept, owing to a want of certain information from detachments and depôts—all medical officers in charge of detached parties of royal troops will, in future, in addition to the returns of sick at present furnished to the inspector-general of her Majesty's hospitals, send a monthly nominal return of deaths and admissions, to the head-quarters of regiments, respectively; and the major of brigade of her Majesty's forces, Fort William, and officers commanding regiments, will direct the attention to this order of medical officers who may be placed in charge of detachments.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WILLIAM HENRY LOWTHER, 52ND N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 14, 1848.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Lahore, April 1, 1848, Lieut. W. H. Lowther, 52nd N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

For highly unbecoming conduct, in having, at Kuppurthula, on or about Nov. 2, 1847, ordered his servants to maltreat Ramjee Doss, khuttree, an inhabitant of that place, and caused him to be beaten with a stick, his beard, moustache, and the hair of his head to be cut off, his face blackened, and shoes to be hung round his neck, and then paraded him about the town mounted on an ass; he, Lieut. Lowther, having also himself sprinkled the blood of parots and pigeons on the face of the said Ramjee Doss.

Finding.—The Court, from the evidence before it, is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. W. H. Lowther, 52nd N.I., is guilty of unbecoming conduct, in having, at Kuppurthula, on or about Nov. 2, 1847, caused the beard, moustache, and hair of the head of Ramjee Doss, khuttree, an inhabitant of that place, to be cut off, his face blackened, and then paraded about the town, mounted on an ass; but finds him not guilty of the rest of the charge, and acquits him of the same.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, sentences him, Lieut. W. H. Lowther, 52nd N.I., to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exe. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Confirmed.

(Signed) Gough, General Commander-in-Chief,

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 12, 1848.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court respectfully begs to recommend the prisoner, Lieut. W. H. Lowther, to the favourable consideration of his Exe. the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, as it is evident that the misconduct for which he has been now arraigned was, in November last, investigated in the civil court at Jullundur, and the sum of Rs. 190 paid in settlement of the case, the prisoner receiving a razeenamah that it was settled. The Court is also of opinion, that the prisoner was ready and willing to adopt such further measures as might have been considered requisite by his superiors to stop further proceedings, but that the case was submitted to Government without his being allowed the opportunity of doing so.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief has to observe, that the misconduct of Lieut. Lowther was not atoned for by his satisfying the person whom he had punished to the extent stated in the finding of the Court, and whom, though he did not cause his servants to beat the man, he himself beat. Besides the injury to the individual, Lieut. Lowther's offence consisted in ill-treating a native, in the face of the most stringent standing orders to the contrary, and in ill-treating and disgracing a subject of an independent chieftain, an indignity which was represented to Government, and led to the present trial.

The general officer commanding the Punjab division will administer a suitable reprimand to Lieut. Lowther, in presence of all the officers of the troops at Lahore, after which Lieut. Lowther will be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

ASSIST.-SURG. BAZIL VIRET, H. M. 98TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 28th April, 1848.—At a general court-martial assembled at Meerut, on April 18, 1848, assist.-surg. B. Viret, H. M.'s 98th regt. of foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

For having, at Meerut, on April 1, 1848, been in a state of intoxication at the mess-room of the regiment, where many guests were present at dinner, and conducted himself in such a manner at the table, under the influence of drink, as to render it necessary to remove him from the room.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed)

Gough, General,

Commander-in-Chief, East India.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 26, 1848.

Assist.-surg. Viret is to be struck off the strength of H. M.'s 98th regt., from the date of the publication of this order at the head-quarters of his regiment, which will be reported to the adjutant-general, and to the military secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

LIEUT. JOHN FORSTER FITZ-GERALD, H.M., 16TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 28, 1848.—At a general court-martial assembled at Ferozepore, on April 19, 1848, Lieut.

Fitz-Gerald, 14th (or the king's) regt. of light dragoons, was arraigned on the following charge:—

For having, in the neighbourhood of Ferozepore, on March 9, 1848, feloniously and unlawfully killed Parowitz, syce, by wilfully kicking him over the region of the spleen, and thereby causing rupture or laceration of the spleen, whereof the said Parowitz, then and there, soon after died.

Finding.—Not guilty of the charge, and do fully acquit him of the same.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) *Gouern, General,*
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.
Head-Quarters, Simla, April 26, 1848.

Fleet. Fitz-Gerald is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, W. J. rec. ch. of collectorship of Mymensing from G. E. Lance.
BELL, W. to be mag. of Sylhet, cont. to off. as coll. of Gya, May 9.
BETHUNE, Hon. J. E. D. to be president of the Council of Education, May 8.
BLUNDELL, E. A. to be resident councillor at Malacca, v. Mr. Mr. Salmood, dec.
CARNAC, W. J. R. to be jt. mag. and dep. col. of Simla for season of 1848, May 6.
CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajshy, res. ch. of duties of office fr. prin. sudder ameen.
COOK, E. A. transf. fr. trans. Sutlej States to be asst. mag. and dep. coll. of Simla, May 6.
COOPER, B. H. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade in Mymensing, May 6.
COSTLEY, W. C. dep. coll. vested with special powers in the district of Chittagong.
DOVERTON, H. dep. mag. in Bhagulpore, to ex. full powers within the sub. div. of Medchpoorah.
FLETCHER, G. A. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Champaran, rec. ch. of office fr. W. H. Elliott.
HODGSON, B. to be asst. mag. and dep. coll. under commis. trans. Sutlej states, May 6.
MANSELL, C. G. to offic. accountant to govt. of Bengal and mem. of mint committee, to offic. as accountant in mil. dept. and dep. accountant gen. to govt. of India dur. abs. of R. Walker, on leave.
MONTGOMERY, C. F. to off. as mag. of Sylhet, May 9.
BASKE, H. C. asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhagulpore, vested with spec. powers.
MEADE, F. E. to be civ. and sess. judge of Backergunge.
ROSE, H. qual. for serv. in two languages, attach. to Bengal div. May 9.
SMITH, M. to be a mem. of local com. at public instruction at Jabulpore.
SPANKIE, R. asst. to mag. and coll. of Mynpoorie, vested with spec. powers.
SWINTON, A. A. to be mag. of Rajshy v. Bell, May 9.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

BALFOUR, H. April 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, R. asst. to mag. and coll. of Balasore, 1 mo. May 5.
CHESTER, C. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furruckabad.
JACKSON, L. S. asst. to the res. at Penang, 1 mo. to join his app. and 1 mo. add. to proceed to China.
MAKILLOP, C. W. 1 mo.
STAINFORTH, H. civ. and sess. jud. of Sylhet, 1 mo. May 6.
WILSON, A. G. dep. mag. of Behar, 6 weeks, May 5.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, 2nd Lieut. D. C. art. rem. fr. 4th co. 3rd batt. to 3rd co. 4th batt. at Cawnpore, and to proc. and join, April 29.
ARNOLD, Ens. W. D. to do duty with 39th N.I. April 19.
BARBER, Ens. R. T. H. 63rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 30, v. Toulmin, dec.
BIRCH, Brev. capt. T. C. 31st N.I. to be fort adjt. at Allahabad.
BIRCH, Maj. F. W. senior mag. of Calcutta, res. charge.
BOISBAGON, Ens. T. W. R. 35th N.I. passed vernac. exam.
BOSWELL, Lieut. A. C. 19th N.I. returned to duty, May 5.
BRADFORD, Ens. H. E. to do duty with 57th N.I. April 19.
BUCKLEY, Col. F. posted to 14th N.I. April 24.
BURN, Ens. J. 40th N.I. passed vernac. exam. March 15.
CALLANDER, Ens. A. to do duty with 57th N.I. April 19.
CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. T. H. 8th irr. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. in addition to his other duties, v. Radcliffe, April 20.
DANDAPUR, Ens. H. 73rd N.I. passed vernac. exam. April 15.
DUNFORD, Lieut. H. J. 5th N.I. perm. to res. the app. of adj. to the corps.

DWYER, Lieut. H. A. 59th N.I. to be adj. v. Lieut. Dunford, resigned.

FARNELL, Ens. W. A. P. rem. fr. 1st to 59th N.I. at Bareilly, as jun. of rank, April 22.

FITZGERALD, Ens. M. F. 52nd N.I. passed vernac. exam. Mar. 15.

FORTMECUE, Ens. F. R. N. 73rd N.I. passed vernac. exam. Apr. 15.

GIBBS, 2nd Lieut. J. S. art. passed vernac. exam. April 15.

GILBE, Ens. J. P. 73rd N.I. passed vernac. exam. April 15.

GRAHAM, Ens. J. M. rem. fr. 2nd Eur. regt. to 27th N.I. at Barackpore, as jun. of rank, April 22.

GULLIN, Ens. F. J. 31st N.I. passed vernac. exam. April 15.

GUINELL, Capt. R. M. inv. to do duty with Eur. inv. at Chunar.

HAMILTON, Capt. I. L. 36th N.I. to be cantonment major at Jaulundur.

HERBERT, Lieut. C. 18th N.I. placed at disp. of res. at Lahore of employ. with Sikh troops at Peshawar.

HIGGINS, Ens. E. G. 3rd N.I. passed vernac. exam. April 15.

HUGHES, Lieut. H. J. regt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, to act as qr. mr. v. Gausson, April 2.

HUMPHREY, Major W. res. ch. of duties as comdt. of Meywar Bheel corps, and supt. of hill tracts, April 4.

JACKSON, Lieut. C. F. supt. of govt. mule trains, and jt. mag. at Kalka, vested with powers of jt. mag. at Kussolee.

JACKSON, Ens. W. H. 52nd N.I. passed vernac. exam. April 15.

JOHNSTON, Ens. G. J. 28th N.I. passed vernac. exam. April 15.

KIRKE, Capt. H. 12th N.I. pl. at disp. of Com-in-Ch. May 6.

LLOYD, Lieut. and Adj. B. P. to act as 2nd in com. in add. to other duties, during abs. of Lieut. R. C. Laurence.

MACDONALD, Lieut. D. 20th N.I. to offic. as fort adjt. at Allahabad, v. Atkinson, April 14.

MACKENZIE, Ens. W. L. 51st N.I. passed vernac. exam. April 15.

MACKINLAY, Lieut. col. J. H. posted to 74th N.I. April 24.

MATHISON, Brev. capt. R. 54th N.I. passed vernac. exam. March 15.

MILL, Lieut. J. 1st fr. 1st brig. horse art, to off. as adjt. to div. during abs. of Lieut. E. Kaye.

MONEY, Brev. capt. E. K. art. to offic. as adjt. to the art. div. v. Abercrombie, April 15.

PAKENHAM, Cornet G. D. 4th L.C. to be lieut. fr. April 20, in succ. to Master, dec.

PALLISER, Ens. C. H. posted to 9th N.I. at Benares, April 22.

POLLARD, 2nd Lieut. C. eng. to join and do duty with the corps of sappers and miners, April 10.

QUIN, Brev. capt. T. 4th L.C. to be capt. fr. April 20, in succ. to Master, dec.

SHAW, Brig. S. to com. of the district of Rohilkhand, April 24.

SILVER, Lieut. J. 2nd Eur. regt. to make over ch. of the post guns to Maj. Horsford, com. art. at Subathoo, April 20.

SIMMONS, Ens. R. S. posted to 1st N.I.

SISMORE, Capt. T. H. art. rem. fr. 2nd co. 2nd batt. to 6th co. 9th batt. and to com. No. 15 light field battery, at Boode Pind.

STOKES, 1st Lieut. S. W. art. to offic. as adjt. and qr. mr. 3rd brig. dur. abs. of Abercrombie, April 15.

TIMMELL, Lieut. H. V. art. to do duty with detach. of h. art. fr. 1st and 2nd troops of 2nd brig. at Subathoo, March 27.

TOVEY, Ens. J. posted to 2nd Eur. regt. at Subathoo, April 22.

TURTON, Major T. to be postmaster at Dum-Dum, May 1.

VANRENEN, Ens. J. A. to do duty with 5th N.I. April 19.

WEBSTER, Ens. T. E. posted to 63rd N.I. at Neemuch, April 22.

WILKINSON, Cornet O. 10th L.C. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Brev. capt. E. Harvey.

WRIGHT, Lieut. J. A. 70th N.I. passed vernac. exam. April 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARBUTHNOT, Cornet Hon. C. J. D. 10th L.C. fr. April 10 to Nov. 26, to hills near Deyrah, on m. c.

ATKINSON, Capt. F. D. fort adj. Allahabad, fr. April 15 to 30, to pres.

BEAN, Ens. C. C. 25th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Almorah.

CARR, Brev. maj. G. dep. judge adv. gen. western circle, fr. March 1 to 20, id ext. to enable him to join his appt.

COLVEAR, Capt. F. D. 7th L.C. 6 mo. fr. May 10, in ext. to Simla, on m. c.

CORBERT, Ens. A. R. 43rd L.I. 6 mo. fr. May 1.

DAVIDSON, Brev. capt. W. W. 16th irr. cav. 3 mo. fr. April 14, to hills N. of Deyrah and Simla.

DUNSFORD, Lieut. H. F. perm. to proc. to pres. fr. May 1, in anticipation of leave to visit Jaulsah.

FRASER, Lieut. A. 3rd co. 4th batt. art. fr. May 1, to October 15, to hills N. of Deyrah.

GLASGOW, Lieut. W. 52nd N.I. fr. May 1 to October 15, to Deyrah and Mussoorie.

GOWAN, Lieut. J. Y. 18th N.I. leave cane.

HICKS, Lieut. W. F. 22nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, and hills N. of Deyrah.

HUNTER, Maj. W. com. Meywar Bheel corps, fr. Jan. 5 to April 4, in ext. to enable him to rejoin his app.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut. A. R. 13th N.I. fr. May 1 to October 15, to Simla, and hills N. of Deyrah.

INNES, Capt. W. 15th N.I. fr. May 1 to October 15, to Nynce Tal.

MAGNAY, Ens. 22nd N.I. fr. April 15 to Nov. 1, to Almorah and Nynce Tal, on m. c.

MORGAN, Lieut. W. D. 22nd N.I. fr. May 1 to October 15, to Nynce Tal.

NICHOLETTS, Lieut. C. H. 17th irr. cav. fr. May 1 to October 6, to hills N. of Deyrah.
 NICHOLSON, Ens. F. C. 72nd N.I. 4 mo. fr. May 15, to Agra.
 NORMAN, Lieut. H. W. 31st N.I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 OSBORN, Ens. A. E. 45th N.I. ext. to Oct. 10.
 PATERSON, Capt. F. T. 48th N.I. fr. April 15 to the date of sailing of the ship *John Macriccar*, in ext.
 PEARSON, Ens. G. B. 44th N.I. leave canc. fr. April 29.
 PHILLIPS, Maj. B. T. 7th L.C. 6 mo. fr. April 16, to Kussowlic and Simla.
 SEALE, Capt. R. H. 20th N.I. leave canc.
 SEATON, Maj. T. C.B. maj. of brig. at Agra, 6 mo. fr. April 16, to Simla.
 SHERER, Ens. J. F. doing duty with 57th N.I. 4 mo. fr. April 30, to Buxar.
 SIMONS, 1st Lieut. A. P. art. 6 mo. fr. April 1.
 TOMBS, 1st Lieut. H. art. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 WRENCH, Lieut. A. 5th L.C. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. M.D. 6th L. C. to aff. med. aid to 45th N.I. at Umballah, dur. abs. of Maclean, and to proc. and join, April 20.
 CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. A.B. and M.B. to proceed and do duty with the 1st Eur. Bengal fusiliers, at Cawnpore, and on joining Asst. surg. Stewart, to proceed and do duty at Nusseerabad.
 LVELL, R. M.D. Asst. surg. doing duty with the 2nd batt. of art. to join and do duty with H.M.'s 18th regt. in Fort William, as a temp. arrang.
 GRAYLING, Asst. surg. H. G. recently arrived at Lahore, in med. ch. of a detach. of Eur. recruits, to join and do duty with H.M.'s 53rd foot.
 LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. to do duty in the foot art. hospital, at Cawnpore.
 LEWELLYN, Surg. 40th N.I. to rel. Mr. Sheridan from med. ch. of civ. estab. at Khyonk Phyo, Arracan.
 MACANSH, Asst. surg. J. passed vernac. exam. April 15.
 MAXWELL, Asst. surg. T. M.D. apptd. to med. ch. of 45th N.I.; appt. cane. April 20.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. N.S. to proc. and join 29th N.I. at Hajepore, and to make over ch. of 3rd N.I. to Surg. M. M. Rind, 28th N.I. April 12.
 THORP, Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. doing duty with 14th irreg. cav. to join and do duty with H.M.'s 61st foot, at Jullundur, to proceed and afford med. aid to the 3rd N.I. at Hosheypore.
 WALTER, Asst. surg. J. K. passed vernac. exam. April 15, to off. as civ. asst. surg. of Sarun, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. R. J. Brassey, or till further orders.
 WITHECOMBE, Asst. surg. J. R. M.D. passed vernac. exam. April 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, J. 6 mo.
 CHRYNE, Dr. G. M. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Hills N. of Deyrah.
 IRVINE, Dr. R. H. civ. surg. of Patna, 6 mo. fr. May 15.
 MCCOSH, Surg. I. M.D. 31st N.I. fr. 1st May to 15th Oct. to Simla, and Hills N. of Deyrah.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

INFANTRY.—18th. Capt. J. Bruce, 2 years to England.—24th. Lieut. Mackenzie to July 25, in ext. to Meerut.—78th. Surg. Alexander, 2 years to England.—84th. Capt. Cassan, 2 years to England.—98th. Capt. Haythorne and Lieut. Latouche, to Oct. 15, to hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. Edwards, to Aug. 21, to hills N. of Deyrah; Lieuts. Browne and Croker, and Ens. Baby, to Oct. 15, to Almorah.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

BERNARD KENDALL (with a copy of his will annexed), late a captain in the East-India Company's 1st European Bengal Fusiliers. Registrar, Supreme Court.
 CHARLES ROBERTSON AIKMAN, late a lieutenant in the 41st regiment of native infantry. Ditto.
 JOHN HOLTON, late chief officer of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company's steamer, the *Benares*. Ditto.
 GEORGE GIBSON, late a captain in the service of the East-India Company on the Madras establishment, and deputy commissary of ordnance at Vellore, to Charles Binny Skinner, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, Proctors.
 WILLIAM SLOANE, formerly of Tirhoot, in the East Indies, and late of Wimpole-street, in London, Esq. to William Henry Owen, of Calcutta, attorney at law. J. A. Burkiyoung, Proctor.
 FRANCIS AUGUSTIN, late of Dixon's-lane, in the town of Calcutta, a Christian inhabitant, to Mrs. Mary Augustin, of Serpen-

tine-lane, in Calcutta, aforesaid, the lawful widow. Allan and Thomas, Proctors for Mrs. Angustin the widow.

Mrs. MARIA HAVELL, late of Dinapore, in the district of Behar and province of Bengal, widow, to Francis Smyth, of Dinapore, aforesaid, merchant and agent. Paul and Smeit, Proctors.

JOHN CAMPBELL, late of Cawnpore, in the upper provinces of India, and late a member of the firms of Bathgate and Company of Calcutta and Cawnpore, surgeons, druggists, to David Begg, of Theatre-street, in the town of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the said firm of Bathgate and Co. Allen and Thomas, Proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, Mrs. J. R. d. May 6.
 BROWN, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, April 30.
 CHAPMAN, Mrs. E. G. s. at Calcutta, May 10.
 COLLINS, Mrs. B. S. s. at Calcutta, April 29.
 DALRYMPLE, the lady of F. A. E. c.s. s. at Hooghly, May 3.
 DUMOULIN, Mrs. d. at Calcutta, May 2.
 GRANT, the lady of Lieut. col. c.B. adjt. gen. of the army, s. at Simla, May 4.
 HASTINGS, the wife of Asst. surg. T. d. at Monghyr, May 4.
 HILL, the wife of G. s. at Ballygunge, May 4.
 LAUTOUR, the lady of E. c.s. d. at Fureedpore, April 30.
 MADGE, Mrs. W. P. s. at Calcutta, May 1.
 THORPE, Mrs. D. B. d. at Simla, April 14.

MARRIAGES.

BRANSCOMBE, W. E. to Mary d'Arrabelles, at Calcutta, May 1.
 DUSOUD, Alphonse, to Victorine Lenoir, at Calcutta, May 2.
 FRANZ, J. D. to Miss M. A. Neeson, at Calcutta, May 1.
 HALYBURTON, J. G. to Mrs. M. C. Mendies, at Serampore, May 2.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. H. C. 5th N.I. to Alicia L. d. of Lieut.-col. J. Jervis, 5th N.I. at Dinapore, May 2.
 LEWIS, Geo. A. to Mary E. d. of W. Legh, at Howrah, May 4.
 MONTRESOR, Charles F. c. s. to Catherine J. d. of W. Jackson, c. s. at Calcutta, May 1.
 TEELING, G. to Margaret, relict of the late R. Dunbar, at Jullundur, May 2.

DEATHS.

COWLEY, J. wife of G. at Calcutta, aged 46, May 2.
 DAVIDSON, Henry, s. of Geo. at Calcutta, aged 3, May 4.
 FRONT, Capt. W. W. of the barque *Heesana*, at Rangoon, aged 26, March 7.
 GOODALL, Miss D. at Calcutta, aged 11 mo. May 4.
 HAINES, Louisa J. d. of Lieut. E. eng. at Moullain, aged 2, March 28.
 HARRIS, Mary L. d. of C. W. at Calcutta, aged 3, May 1.
 MACLEOD, Louisa, wife of Dr. B. supg. surg. Doaca div, at Fattyghur, April 26.
 NOLAN, Elizabeth M. at Barrackpore, April 27.
 OLIVER, David T. s. of D. at Kalka, aged 8 mo. April 25.
 SPINK, Robert, at Calcutta, aged 19, May 7.
 TOULMIN, Brev. capt. S. 63rd N.I. at Mirzapore, aged 39, April 30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 3. *Amulet*, Howe, Boston; *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, Wright, Bombay; *Sidney*, Wild, Hong-Kong; *Columbus*, Edie, London; *Ludlow*, Adams, Mauritius; *Fairy Queen*, Richardson, Dublin.—4. *Oriental*, Eacham, Clyde; *Princess Royal*, Adamson, Liverpool; *Inglewood*, Smith, Liverpool; *Dorothy*, Moodie, Newcastle; *Mary Anne*, Cox, London.—5. *Thalia*, Volum, Mauritius; *Ann Falcon*, Bowness, Bordeaux; *Indus*, Patt, Glasgow; *Sulimany*, Monk, Bombay.—6. *Sir Howard Douglas*, Ogilvy, Newport; *Cotfield*, Cargy, Mauritius.—7. Steamer *Bentnick*, Kellock, Suez.—9. *Ann Lockerby*, Laing, put back from sea; *Salween*, Haslip, Hobart Town; *Mary Adams*, Lucas, Madras.—10. *Duchess of Clarence*, Birch, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Amulet*.—J. P. Peirce from Colombo, G. H. Wills.
 Per *Columbus*.—Lieut. A. C. Boswell, 19th N.I.; Lieut. C. D. Pogson, 28th N.I.
 Per *Fairy Queen*.—Mrs. Richardson, and Miss Manning.
 Per *Mary Anne*.—Lieut. col. T. S. Reynolds, o.B.H.M. 18th regt.; W. D. Blyth, Esq. H.M. 14th light dragoons; Asst. surg. J. C. Collins, H.C.S.; Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Kricas, F. A. Kricas, Patrick Mark.
 Per *Indus*.—Alexander A. S. Manson.
 Per *Ann Falcon*.—Mr. McCarethy, and J. O. Donovan.
 Per *Sulimany*.—Mrs. Monk.
 Per *Doorga*.—Mr. M. Vignette, governor of Chandernagore; Mr. Durocy, secretary to ditto; Mr. Morel, M. M. Tiron, Mr. Pignatelli, Madame Bles, Mr. Bles, Madame de Mayner, Mr. Eune Scolastique, and Madame Morel.

Per steamer *Bentinck*.—Two Misses Ford, Messrs. J. Cooper, G. B. Lissant, Paine, Townsend, Harman, Richardson, Chisholm, and Dundas.

From ADEN.—Capt. Showers, Mrs. Showers and 3 servants, and Mahomed Nasaradeen Kan.

From GALLE.—Messrs. Anderson, and J. R. Grey, Sider Alley, M. Davis (a child), and Mrs. Bluet.

From MADRAS.—Mr. H. Dighton, and 3 servants; Mr. D. Richardson and Dr. Ebdon.

Per *Mary Adams*.—Mr. J. Luchie, and Mr. R. Lewis.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 3. *Emma Colvin*, Trail, Mauritius.—4. *Sarah Crisp*, Taylor, Moulmain; *Ann Lockerby*, Laing, Liverpool; *Eliza Penelope*, Shillstone, Penang and Singapore.—5. *Malabar*, Adam, London; *Polk*, Woodward, Penang; 6. *John M'Vicar*, M'Leod, Liverpool; *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Moulmain and Rangoon; *Arabia*, Davis, Mauritius; *Victoria*, Cruikshank, Bombay; *Kate Hastings*, Allams, Boston.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 11, 1846.

Government Securities.		Self.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	9 0	to 10 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	dis.	4 0	.. 4 8
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	4 0	.. 4 8
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 12	.. 2 0
Third 4 Sica	do.	18 0	.. 19 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16 8	.. 17 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2060	to 2075
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	par.		
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	par.		

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	7 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	..	7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 2	a 104 10	p. 160 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 8	a 17 2	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	14 0	a 15 8	
Spanish Dollars	229 0	a 229 8	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 4	a 219 14	
Sovereigns	11 1	a 11 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	a 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 4	a 21 5	

EXCHANGES.

Exchange has fallen since our last quotations: 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10d. for Bank Post Bills, and 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 10½d. for Document Bills. The latter is scarce and much wanted.

FREIGHTS.

Freights have still a downward tendency, our quotations of 5l. to 5l. 6s. are with difficulty maintained, and a further decline is anticipated.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

During the week which has elapsed since the date of our last report, business has been very quiet here, and the reports just received from home are not of a nature calculated to improve our markets. We apprehend that purchases of produce will for the present be confined to actual wants. Indigo has been quiet, and little done in it, buyers being unwilling to pay late prices, while holders of the remaining parcels shew no anxiety to give way. The demand for Sugar has fallen off. Saltpetre has continued in active demand at full previous rates, but there is very little in stock. Rice is still neglected. Raw Silk is in active inquiry. Silk Piece Goods are dull.

The animation reported in our last as pervading the Piece Goods branch of our Import Market has been damped by advices of an unfavourable nature recently received from the Upper Provinces. Light Glasgow fabrics remain without improvement. Printed Goods are regarded with a little more favour. Mule Twist has receded in price. Metals are quiet.

There is no change to note in the Money Market, nor in the value of Government securities. The coffers of the Bank are overflowing for want of approved investments.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON MAIL of the 24th March, reached Madras by the steamer *Bentinck* on the 3rd May.

GOOMSOOR.—We understand that the inquiry into the late Goomsoor agency has terminated in the complete refutation of all the charges, which are pronounced unfounded and frivolous, and that the report strongly recommends the expression on the part of Government, of satisfaction in "the honourable acquittal of Captain Macpherson and his agency." This termination of the harassing and vexatious persecution of a meritorious public servant, must be highly satisfactory to Captain Macpherson and his friends, and we take leave to congratulate them upon it accordingly.—*Calcutta Englishman*, May 3.

COLONEL CHAMBERS.—On the 10th May, a board of medical officers assembled for the purpose of reporting upon the health of Colonel Chambers, of H. M. 25th K. C. B.

LIEUT. ROSSI.—It is understood that Lieut. A. P. Rossi of H. M. 51st K. O. L. Infantry, would appear before a medical board on the 12th May.

ARISTOLOCHIA INDICA.—The present editor of the *Madras Athenaeum*, Mr. Meade, who has recently arrived from England, has been making some experiments on the virtue of the *Aristolochia Indica* as a cure for the bite of snakes. The trial on dogs bitten by the *cobra-de-capello* has, however, entirely failed, and there is reason to fear that our hopes of obtaining a specific remedy against the venom of snakes will be disappointed.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—We regret to publish the following account of a case at Hyderabad, in which the use of chloroform caused the death of an individual to whom it was applied. The narrative, as will appear on perusal, proceeds from the pen of the operating surgeon, and we are indebted for it to Dr. Hardinge, to whom it was addressed for the purpose of public communication. It is exceedingly to be lamented, that dissection of the patient's body was not possible, since organic reasons for the fatal effects of the chloroform might very probably have presented themselves, to the reassurance of those who are apt to believe that the anæsthetic powers of the agent are dangerous, apart from internal disease. "A most distressing event has just occurred in my public practice here. Chloroform has proved fatal in my hands! A young woman presented herself this morning with disease of the distal phalanx of the middle finger of the left hand, requiring amputation at the middle joint. As she appeared of a timid disposition, and exhibited more than usual reluctance to submit to the little operation, I administered a dram of chloroform in the usual way, viz. by sprinkling it on a pocket handkerchief and causing her to inhale the vapour; she coughed a little and then gave a few convulsive movements; when these subsided I performed the necessary incisions, which of course did not occupy above a few seconds. Scarcely a drop of blood escaped. The patient was then put into the recumbent posture, the head low, and active means were taken to bring her out of the state of coma into which she had apparently fallen. But although these means, including artificial respiration, were perseveringly employed for five hours, the unfortunate woman never breathed again; I am inclined to think that death was almost instantaneous, for after the convulsive movement above described, she never moved or exhibited the smallest sign of life. No opportunity was afforded me of making a *post mortem* examination, so that it must for ever remain a secret whether or not there were any special circumstances, such as an aneurism of one of the great vessels, or disease of the heart, to account for the dreadful result. The chloroform used on this occasion I procured from Messrs. Twemlow and Co., Bombay, and a few days before I had used it with perfect success, and without the most trifling bad consequences, in a case almost similar on that occasion; a dram and a half was required to produce the desired insensibility, and so transient was the effect, that the patient appeared to be quite sensible when I passed the stitches that concluded the operation. It is useless to say that I deeply feel the tragical termination of this case. I feel it to be but little consolatory, that the first living surgeons at home and abroad have used this agent again and again without ill effects. But apart from these considerations, I deplore it as giving a shock to what I have reason to believe is the increasing confidence of this community in the surgical science of Europeans. I address myself to you as the head not only of one of the largest hospitals in India, but as the superintendent of an important medical school, where it is of the last importance that this fatal event should be known. But it is not enough that yourself, your colleagues, and pupils should know it, it must be published everywhere, that our professional

workmen may know the terrible power of this agent: this you may do by publishing this hasty note, or in any other way you please."—*Spectator*.

COURT-MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURG. JAMES MOUAT, H.M. 4TH (OR KING'S OWN) FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Madras, April 6, 1848.—At a general court-martial, holden at Bangalore, January 10, 1848, and continued February 4th, Assist. Surg. J. Mouat, H.M. 4th or the (K.O.) regt. of Foot, placed in arrest by order of Maj. Gen. Aitchison, comm. the Mysore division of the army, was arraigned upon the following charges:—

First Charge.—For highly insubordinate and disrespectful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, in having, at Bangalore, from the month of December, 1847, to the 8th of January, 1848, evaded obedience to an order proceeding from Maj. Gen. J. Aitchison, comm. the Mysore division of the army, directing him to attend at division head-quarters, for the purpose of hearing read a letter from his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

Second Charge.—For unofficerlike, ungentlemanlike, and highly disrespectful conduct, in the following instance:—

First Instance.—In having, at Bangalore, on about Dec. 1, 1847, and in reference to his having been officially at division head-quarters, in the month of November, 1847, knowingly falsely stated, in the hearing of several officers of the garrison at Bangalore, that when asked by Maj. Gen. Aitchison to remove his handkerchief from his face, he, Assist. Surg. Mouat, had replied to Maj. Gen. Aitchison, saying, "I shall not, I have a cold, and require it;" and further, on its being doubted that he could have so answered the Maj. Gen., he added, "yes I did, I said I shall not," or words to that effect.

Second Instance.—In having, at the same time and place mentioned in the first instance, and in reference to his having been officially at division head-quarters in the month of November, 1847, knowingly falsely stated, in the hearing of several officers of the garrison of Bangalore, that he had, in reply to a question from Maj. Gen. Aitchison, answered the Maj. Gen., saying, "yes, it is my reason; I suppose I speak English," or words to that effect.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) JOHN AITCHISON, Major-General.

Bangalore, Jan. 9, 1848.

Additional Charges.—I charge Assist. Surg. J. Mouat, of H.M. 4th, or the King's Own regt. of Foot, with unofficerlike, ungentlemanlike, insubordinate, and most disrespectful conduct, in having, at Bangalore, on or about Dec. 1, 1847, asserted to Capt. W. H. Hone, of H.M. 51st, or the King's Own Light Inf., that he had, sometime previously, at the Bangalore race-course, told me he would horsewhip me, or any one else, who spread reports that he, Assist. Surg. Mouat, or his father, had been writing in the newspapers. Such assertion of Assist. Surg. Mouat being contrary to the truth, in so far as relates to his having threatened to horsewhip me. The words used by him on the occasion referred to being, "You may tell whoever told you, that I am prepared to horsewhip him," or words to that effect.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) J. H. SULLIVAN, M.D., Surg. H.M.'s 51st Regt.

Bangalore, 23rd Jan., 1848.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Revised Finding on the First Charge.—Not guilty.

Revised Finding on the First Instance of the Second Charge.—Not guilty.

Revised Finding on the Second Instance of the Second Charge.—Not guilty.

Revised Finding on the Additional Charge.—Not guilty.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—I consider that the Court should have found specially on the 2nd charge, but I confirm its opinion upon that charge, and approve and confirm its finding on the remaining charges.

(Signed) G. H. BARKLEY, Lieut. Gen.

Madras, April 5, 1848.

Assist. Surg. James Mouat is to be released from arrest and directed to rejoin his regiment.

[No papers of a later date than those extracted from into our last have been received from Madras; hence we have no appointments to insert.]

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

ANNOUNCEMENT, the Hon. Mrs. D. d. (still-born), at Gunturpally, May 2.

DEATH.

BURIAL, Christopher, at Madura, aged 31, April 30.

BOMBAY.

THE PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM IN THE PUNJAB.

A writer from the Punjab states, that through the exertions of Colonel Laurence a one-anna-dawk has been established from Feroz Khan to Lahore—a great benefit to the natives of this part of the world, who use it very extensively. I trust, he says, the example set in the Punjab as to cheap postage may soon spread throughout India,—the present extravagant rates making not a few evade the regular dawk altogether. The Punjab will quickly become the model by which the government of India may adjust its measures. It led the way in the abolition of transit duties, and in this it has now been nobly followed. Colonel Laurence within a year of our occupation furnished us with a classified census for Lahore, such as has not hitherto been provided for any town within the Company's dominions. Then followed road-making on a scale which put India everywhere to shame. Other reforms of greater or less magnitude have everywhere been carried out, which do not at this moment occur to us, till finally we come to the penny postage system, which we have been talking about since before the Sikh war began, but in reference to which, so far as is known, nothing has as yet been effected. Colonel Laurence has once more re-impressed on the world the grand moral never to be lost sight of, of how easy it is to do good would we only set resolutely and promptly about it. It seems to be in things virtuous only that we are apprehensive of incurring responsibilities; wars without number have been begun without the preliminary required by the Act of Parliament, of first consulting the Court of Directors; the responsibility of squandering life and treasure in hostile operations has rarely occasioned any apprehension—we shrink from the risk of loss of revenue or favour with the Court only when some great measure of peace, improvement, or unmixt good is to be adopted. Were the Governor-General, instead of consulting about the matter, to decree at once, without the usual delay, that from and after the 1st of June, 1848, all postages in India were to be reduced to one anna for letters not exceeding a quarter of an ounce in weight, the postage to be paid in advance, official privilege of despatch to cease; newspapers to pay a half-anna stamp, not to exceed three tolas in weight; and a quarter-anna on supplements of half the paper size,—he would not experience more than a transient frown from the Court of Directors, which the shout of universal applause which would attend the measure would transform into a smile. A large portion of the loss of revenue which would accrue, if any loss there really was, would be made up by the saving effected by Government on stationery, where a new variety of returns would at once be adopted; thick foolscap would give way to thin post, and it would be found for the interest of all parties to have information condensed as much as possible. Lord Ellenborough determined to conquer Scinde, not only in the face of a direct prohibition of the Court of Directors, but of an express clause in an Act of Parliament: has the representative of the joint houses of Maitle and Ramsay, not so much of the daring of his ancestors in his blood as to grapple with one of the most important, simple, and most obvious of reforms! How long are we to drag behind our Sikh allies? How far in the rear of the Punjab are we to continue in the march of improvement?—*Bombay Times, May 3.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. IMPEY.—It is reported that Dr. Impey is likely to get the appointment of presidency surgeon at Indore.

COAL FROM THE INDUS.—We have been favoured by a correspondent with some specimens of coal from the Upper Indus, near Malabagh. It differs very materially from most of what we have seen from seams in India. It retains its woody structure, but bears a very close resemblance to some of the less perfect specimens of jet from near Whitby, in Yorkshire. It is hard, heavy, and lustrous; breaks with an imperfect conchoidal fracture, seems to have considerable toughness, and might, we should imagine, be easily cut into ornaments and polished. Its remoteness from any place of consumption, and the extreme cheapness of fire-wood on the Indus, will, we should imagine, make it of little value as fuel, however abundant it may be on the banks of the river. It burns freely, and gives out a very large quantity of heat. Along with it specimens of iron pyrites, in which it abounds, have reached us. The mineral is common amongst most kinds of coal, and greatly deteriorates their quality. It is of no sort of value by itself. It is often mistaken for a copper ore, to which externally it bears a strong resemblance.—*Bombay Times, April 26.*

THE LEVEE.—The Right Honourable the Governor, Viscount Falkland, held a levee on the 13th May, at the Town Hall, at half-past ten o'clock A.M. His Excellency arrived from Parell House shortly before the hour named for the levee, and the following military honours were paid on the occasion, in pursuance of garrison orders issued after the notification of the levee. The 24th regt. N.I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting of a complete flank company, with its proportion of European and Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, with the regimental colour and band, who attended at the Town Hall and were drawn up in front of the western entrance to receive the Right Honourable the Governor on his arrival. His Excellency was accompanied by Colonel Ashburnham, military secretary, and the other gentlemen attached to his staff, and escorted by the body-guard. The band of the 24th regiment N.I. were in the orchestra of the hall, and continued to perform new and popular airs during the morning. Of course every one wore full costume, and the variety of uniforms observable in the noble apartment in which the distinguished circle of presentations met constituted a *tout ensemble* as beautiful as can well be conceived.

R. WIGHT, ESQUIRE, surgeon-general, retires from the service this day, and proceeds to Europe by the steamer. Great sacrifices have we understand been made by our medical friends to secure this step, with the view of clearing the way for Dr. McLennan's immediate admission into the medical board, and of bringing Dr. Burnes there also at an early period,—these two gentlemen being considered likely to advance the interests of the service more effectually than has recently been done. The promotions consequent on the present step are as follow:—Inspector-general Tawse to be surgeon-general, Superintending-surgeon McLennan to be inspector-general, Surgeon Gibb to be superintending-surgeon at Bombay, and Assistant-surgeon Watkins to be surgeon.—*Bombay Times, May 20.*

CAPTAIN B. HARRISON, of the 10th hussars, has been appointed A. D. C. to the Right Honourable the Governor, vice Captain D'Arcy, returned home by last steamer. The last-named officer had been A. D. C. at Parell through five administrations. Captains W. McMahon and R. H. Gail, of the 14th dragoons, proceed, we believe, immediately to join in the north-west provinces, according to general order.

THE HILLS.—Letters of the 17th from the Hills mention that the order for the officers of H. M.'s 8th on leave at Mahabulshwar immediately to join their regiment, had been countermanded the morning after it was issued. The weather was still threatening, and during the last few days towards noon, dark lowering clouds had appeared in the east and south-east, and the rumbling of distant thunder had been heard.

ANHYDROUS COMPACT GYPSUM.—Dr. Malcolmson has forwarded to Dr. Carter from Sukkur, specimens of anhydrous compact gypsum, as fine-grained and as pure as the most perfect Parian marble. We have received some particulars in reference to this beautiful rock beyond those noticed by Dr. Carter. It appears to abound over a considerable tract of country in the Hala Mountains bordering on our territories, and is not difficult to remove. It is wonderfully uniform in its texture, and rises in masses of any size: it is much harder than the mineral is in general, and does not yield to the nail. Its translucency considerably exceeds that of marble. Italy has long been the great seat of manufactures in alabaster: but where carving is so well understood, and so extensively practised, as in India, and where such things are obviously in demand, now that we have discovered an inexhaustible mine of raw material, we should imagine that the working of it might be taken up with alacrity. We hope by-and-by to be in possession of larger specimens than those which have yet reached the presidency, when some more definite conclusions may be attained than can be arrived at at present. Alabaster is much more easily worked than marble, but it has this disadvantage—it is materially injured by the rain.—*Times, May 20.*

SIR WILLUGHBY COTTON has incurred the anger of the press for taking up and republishing an old order of 1822, which was intended to prohibit military men from making known their grievances through the medium of the newspapers.

THE MEER SHADAD.—The *Telegraph and Courier* informs us that the case of the Meer Shadad, late prisoner in Surat Castle, has been inquired into by the Governor-General, and the ameer fully and honourably acquitted of all connection with the murder of Capt. Ennis. Lord Hardinge must have had strong reasons to believe in his innocence before he directed his liberation and transmission to Calcutta, and he now stands freed of all imputation. Of the other imputations cast upon them we doubt not but that Shadad and his brethren are as guiltless as of this. The acquittal of the ameer is the conviction of his defamers: they are not unknown to the Government of India, and they deserve

no mercy at their hands. They who would traduce the character of the fallen, to justify the wickedness of those who caused their fall, would hesitate at little in the way of criminality, and are in point of virtue on a par with the hiring defamer who would for a paltry consideration swear the life or character of his fellow-creature away. Meer Shadad is, it seems, to be put on the same allowances and footing as his brethren in captivity.—*Bombay Times.*

THE FEROZE.—This magnificent steamer, of the same noble class in which the H. C.'s steamers *Moozuffer* and *Ajdaha* are placed, and destined for the future service of the Indian Navy, was floated out of dock on Thursday morning, the 18th of May. The same preparations had been made to do honour to the occasion which distinguished the recent launches of H. M.'s brigs *Nerbudda* and *Jumna*. The importance of an event such as the one we are chronicling brought to its scene, in despite of the heat of the weather, which in the dock-yard, of all places in Bombay, is well nigh insufferable, a very large concourse of the rank and fashion of Bombay, and the *élite* of both the European and native communities. The Right Hon. Viscount Falkland, Governor of Bombay; the Viscountess Falkland; his Excellency Sir Willoughby Cotton, Commander-in-Chief; Sir Robert Oliver, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, and the majority of our "great folks," still remaining in Bombay, whose names are so familiar to our readers that we need not recapitulate them, arrived at the dock-yard shortly after ten o'clock, and seated themselves in the beautifully fitted-up apartment which the Indian naval authorities had made ready for their accommodation. Before them was the steamer, duly decorated with the gallant ensign of England—blue, red, and white—flying at the mastheads, and wreaths of flowers. At about half-past ten, Lady Falkland advanced to the tastily fitted-up platform in front of the bows of the *Feroze*, and, breaking the bottle of Champagne placed there in readiness, audibly wished success to the vessel. The whole of the noble and distinguished party collected there immediately repaired to the highest story of the Factory, from which they witnessed with great apparent interest the remainder of the proceedings; which consisted of "hauling out" the steamer from the dock. This operation was successfully and admirably accomplished under the directions and superintendence of Mr. Oliver. The only accident which occurred was the unlucky precipitation into the water of a Seede, arising from his precipitancy in performing some duty devolving upon him. He fell from the paddle-box into the water; and the height being very great, he was apparently unable, for a minute, to avail himself of the help instantly accorded to him by the men who had ropes at command, which were thrown out to him. He was ultimately brought safe and uninjured to land. The usual salutes were fired, and the *Feroze* "walked the waters as a thing of life." The spectators then separated.

THE QUEEN.—We understand that the H. C. steamer *Queen* is to be paid off, and to be taken into dock on the 1st proximo, as it is found necessary that she should undergo extensive repairs, which will occupy a considerable time.

POONAH, May 15.—In accordance with instructions received from the higher authority, our general officer commanding the Poonah division has warned the following corps to hold themselves in readiness, "in marching order," to proceed at a moment's notice to their respective destinations, as follows:—Right wing of H. M.'s 8th regt. to Bombay; from thence to Scinde (Kurrachee, I suppose). A wing of H. M.'s 22nd regt. to Bombay for garrison duty. A detachment of the 1st regiment grenadiers, consisting of 500 rank and file, and the usual proportions of European and native commissioned officers to Tan-nah, on outpost duty. Indents have been requested to be prepared for carriage, camp equipage, &c. &c. for the above-named details. Further particulars you shall have in my next. No other news; every thing is quiet, as quiet could be,—there is a little flurry in the lines, in buying and selling and packing and re-packing. The weather is pleasant: the evenings still continue cloudy.

May 17.—We had a very heavy fall of rain, on Saturday last, accompanied with a little forked, and a great deal of sheet, lightning, and loud peals of thunder. It has again cleared up, and the weather, I am happy to say, is considerably cooler: we may, I think, fully expect an early monsoon this year. The new barracks of H. M.'s 22nd regiment are not likely to be roofed before the monsoon sets in; but as they are pukka in their construction, no damage need be apprehended. These barracks, by the way, are certainly magnificent, and the comfort of the soldier has been consulted in their construction. What with fine parlours, capacious and lofty apartments, and wide verandas for dining in, and punkas, the soldier will now be able to luxuriate in an Indian climate. It was time, however, that the poor sol-

dier's welfare was thought of. These structures need not now be termed the patchwork expedients of the British Government, which in the end used to run away with the revenues of a principality in their constant recurring repairs. These will last for ages, and like the Mahratta and Mahometan edifices, defy the ravages of time. We only wish that the Jamsetjee Bund had been undertaken by the former government, and we would be bound that it would never have turned out a failure. It is a discredit to the British Government.

—An hotel is about being established in Poona, in the civil limits, by two wealthy Mahomedans. It is not known by what name it will be called. As the project has been set on foot during the administration of our new governor, we would recommend their calling it *Falkland Hotel*. A place of this kind was very much wanted in a large station like this; and we hope that the difficulty of obtaining accommodation for short periods during the rains by persons coming from Bombay will now be obviated. If it is conducted on good principles, there is very little doubt that it will prove remunerative to the parties.—*Courier and Telegraph*.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF landed at Apollo Bunder yesterday morning, at half-past six o'clock, when a salute of 17 guns was fired from the battery. His Excellency proceeded to take up his residence at the Hope Hall Hotel.—The arrival of the Commander-in-Chief is said to be connected with the despatch of troops to Scinde. A council was holden yesterday, at which the matter was decided,—against sending troops, it is believed, for the present.—*Gentleman's Gazette*, May 18.

INDUS FLOTILLA.—We understand that the steamer which proceeds this day to Kurrachee, is to take to that port Captain Christopher, the Commandant of the Indus Flotilla. This gallant officer has made many trips on the Indus and even ascended the Chenaub as high as Moulton. His knowledge of the navigation of the Indus and its tributaries cannot but prove useful on this occasion. He, we learn with pleasure, entertains no doubt of the facility of transporting guns, ammunition and troops by the Indus and the Chenaub to within one mile and a half of Moulton. With a well equipped expedition from Sukker, with a proper battering train, there can be no doubt that the British, especially when supported by Ali Moorad and by the khan of Bhawalpore, a friendly sovereign, whose capital is situated on the Sutledge about seventy miles from Moulton, would soon become masters of that wealthy spot; which is described by Mr. Elphinstone, who passed some days there in December, 1803, as being a highly fertile country.

The British merchants, and especially those of Bombay, want so excellently situated an emporium for their commerce as Moulton is, and we trust if the British troops now obtain possession of the town and neighbouring district, that they will both be retained for the benefit of trade and civilization.—*Gentleman's Gazette*, May 3.

COAL FROM KALABAGH.—Dr. Giraud has just had under examination three varieties of the coal lately brought by Lieutenant Christopher, I.N. from Kalabagh, with a view to determine their relative properties as fuel. One of the specimens is one of the finest of the kind Dr. Giraud has ever met with; its appearance is intermediate betwixt cannel coal, jet, and lignite. It yields enormous quantities of carburetted hydrogen, so rich in olephant gas, that a series of experiments have been determined on to ascertain the amount, the quality, and the price of the olephant gas it will produce, compared with coal from other parts of the Panjab, and from the Nerbudda, from English cannel coal, and from cocoanuts, and cocoa-nut oil. It is the most remarkable coal on record for the large quantity of combustible gases it yields, for the small amount of ashes it gives on burning, and for the absence in it of any pyritic matter, or of any other sulphurets: all which points of its composition render it so admirably adapted to gas manufacture. The chief disadvantage it possesses in relation to steam navigation purposes arises from its extreme lightness,—its density being only 1,264—some of it even lighter than this. One thousand parts of it yield only thirty-two of earthy incombustible matters, and as much as six hundred of gaseous, and three hundred and sixty-eight of solid carbon. One hundred weight of this coal yields 307.9 cubic feet of a rich carburetted hydrogen or street gas. Enquiries such as these are not only extremely interesting in themselves, but might be productive of the most important results were there any probability of gas-light ever being introduced in Bombay. This we fear, at the same time, is scarcely a thing to be looked for: the enormous expense of piping with a population so dispersed as ours is, interferes on the side of outlay, while the want of factories and large shops which make use of thousands of lights without requiring a foot of extra main,—the early hours kept by every one, and the entire cessation of business after twilight, are formidable

objections in the way of returns. The only place where gas would prove remunerative is at Parell, where a small work for the use of Government House might effect a material saving, especially under the regime of a party-and-ball-giving Governor. Some of the finest of the specimens both of the salt and coal brought by Capt. Christopher, are to be seen in the ante-room of the Council chamber—now open—at the top of the stair ascending from the Medical Board extremity of the Town Hall.—*Bombay Times*.

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE SOUTHAMPTON ROUTE FOR BOMBAY LETTERS.—We noticed some issues back the abandonment of the Southampton route for letters sent from India; and the excessive inconvenience arising from the change will begin to be felt immediately. The circumstances of the case are these:—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have only one complete line of steamers to Alexandria,—that which leaves Southampton on the 20th of each month, and takes on the Calcutta mails. The *Smyna* steamer, which in general has a very valuable cargo of goods both ways, brings on the mails and passengers to Malta, and then proceeds straight on her way to the Dardanelles. An intermediate steamer completes the line betwixt Malta and Alexandria; she has in general but few passengers, and hardly ever any cargo at all. The *Iberia* used to be employed on this service till the *Erin* and *Ariel*—two new boats of 700 tons each, and no less than 300 horse-power, or a third over the ordinary allowance—were placed on the line, with the view of performing every thing the very highest rates of speed and certainty of arrival could attain. The hope meanwhile was held out, that the terms of the contract would be improved, and that the company would obtain the mail conveyance direct to Marseilles, for which the vessels just named would have been sufficient. The extreme pinch in the treasury has brought all this to an end, and the original line of Indian communication—established when it was believed it would suffice for the whole presidency—has been abandoned. Letters leaving this on the 1st of the month, or leaving England on the 24th, will travel direct betwixt Marseilles and Alexandria. Bombay passengers must shift for themselves as they best can. It is hoped that by-and-by some arrangement may be made with the Austrian Lloyd's Company, and that the Trieste route may become available: meanwhile parties anxious for light postages should patronize the mid-monthly mails exclusively, and recommend friends at home to write by the mails of the first week of the month alone. The confusion under these circumstances will be extremely annoying; and it is all the more so that it is the great mail of India, by which latest letters from every quarter are sent, that is affected by it. We trust a little agitation may improve matters by-and-by.—*Bombay Times*, May 20.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

Bombay Castle, May 10, 1848.—With reference to Art. 61, Sec. xxxviii., page 453, of Jameson's Code, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that from and after the 1st July next, warrant officers of all departments, on field service in Scinde or at Aden, and at present in receipt of horse allowance permanently, under the above rule, shall cease to draw the same, except when actually employed in the field, or when marching in charge of stores from one station to another.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLANE, D. A. rev. comm. N. div. rec. ch. of the dept. of the rev. comm. S. div. May 13.
COLLES, G. to be coll. and mag. of Rutnagheree.
COMPTON, T. A. 1st asst. to coll. of Broach, pl. in perm. ch. of the districts of Jumbooseer and Ahmde, May 13.
COURTNEY, W. res. ch. of the Poona collectorate on the 6th May.
DAVIES, C. J. 2nd asst. to coll. of Ahmedabad, pl. in perm. ch. of the pergunnah of Parantej, May 13.
ELPHINSTON, A. coll. of Candesh, perm. to proc. into his districts on deputation, fr. May 1.
HAVELOCK, W. H. to be 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Candesh, May 13.
HUNTER, W. J. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednagar, res. ch. of off. on the 6th May.
LIDDELL, H. to be coll. and mag. of Sholapoor.
MANFIELD, S. to be asst. to the coll. and mag. of Poona, May 13; to be a settlement officer, and to revise the land assessment of the broken and hilly portions of the Poona collectorate, May 13.
OGILVY, T. to be pol. agent in the Rewa Kanta, May 13.
FRINGLE, R. K. commissioner in Scinde, res. ch. of his off. on April 27.
ROBERTSON, A. D. to investigate all claims of compensation on account of the abolition of transit and town duties, Kuasab Veeras, Mohturfa, Bullootee taxes, and cesses of every kind on trades or professions in the districts of this presidency, which are

under the control of the rev. comm. of the N. div. and to be an asst. coll. and mag. with the full penal powers of mag. in each of those districts, May 13.

RYAN, R. H. to be 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Surat, May 13.
VAUFELL, Mr. res. ch. of his off. of chief translator to the Supreme Court, on May 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COURTNEY, W. coll. of Poona, unexpired portion of leave cancelled.
ERSKINE, C. J. dep. sec. to govt. in Persian dept. 1 mo.
TAYLOR, A. asst. to coll. of customs, 2 mo. fr. May 15.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. 1st L.C. returned to duty.
BLENKINS, Maj. W. B. G. C.B. to be stationed at Rajcote, in ch. of comm. and bazaar duties at that station, May 11.
BOYD, Maj. G. to be lieut. col. fr. May 1, 1848, to 1st Eur. I. (fusiliers), v. Hogart, ret.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. app. qr. mr.
CHAMPION, Lieut. J. H. 24th N.I. app. a member of the perm. exam. com. v. Lieut. Walker.
GOODFELLOW, Maj. to be sup. eng. in Scinde, v. Peat, dec.
GRAY, Lieut. W. B. 26th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. to the marine battalion.
HARRIS, Maj. Sir William, sup. eng. of the northern prov. to res. temp. app. of exec. eng. at Poona.
HAWKINS, Ens. S. K. posted to 2nd grens. to rank fr. May 1, 1848, v. McDonnell, prom.
HEBBERT, Capt. to be exec. eng. of the northern prov. dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Grant, or until further orders.
HENRY, Lieut. J. W. 18th N.I. app. an A.D.C. on the personal staff of the Rt. Hon. the Governor, fr. May 4.
HEWITT, Lieut. 28th N.I. app. postmaster in Candlish.
JACOB, Brev. maj. G. Le G. 2nd grens. to be maj. fr. May 1, 1848, in succ. to Boyd, prom.
LAURIE, Lieut. R. 15th N.I. to be postmaster at Poona.
LONG, Maj. W. pol. agent Kattewar, to be a mag. with full pow. within the dist. belonging to the thakoor of Bownuggur.
MALCOLM, Capt. D. A. 3rd N.I. to be political agent at Joudpore, fr. date of Mr. Greathed's dep. to Europe.
M'DONELL, Ens. D. J. 2nd grens. to be lieut. fr. May 1, 1848, in succ. to Boyd, prom.
MOYLE, Lieut. H. R. C. 2nd grens. to be capt. fr. May 1, 1848, in succ. to Boyd, prom.
RAVERTY, Lieut. fr. art. to 3rd N.I. during the period Lieut. R. Richard holds the com. of the regt.
SERRES, Cornet Henry Peter, 2nd L. C. to rank fr. April 13.
VINCENT, Capt. H. sub. asst. comm. gen. at Rajcote, to proc. to Kurrachee, to be an asst. to Capt. Fraser, and take ch. of bazaar dept. May 11.
WADDINGTON, Ens. to act as interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 7th N.I. fr. April 15.
WHITELOCK, Capt. C. R. 11th N.I. to proceed and join his regt.
WOOLCOMBE, Lieut. J. D. art. app. to act as 2nd in com. of the Poona irreg. horse, until further orders.
WOOSNAM, Brev. cap. to res. vet. ch. of horses of No. 1 Night field battery, fr. April 20.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
INFANTRY.

SMITH, D. J. April 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROWN, Capt. W. 12th N.I. leave cancelled.
HAWKINS, Maj. A. S. 8th N.I. leave cancelled.
LODWINCK, Lieut. W. to May 31, in ext. to remain at Bombay.
RAWLINSON, Capt. W. E. dep. judge adv. gen. ten days in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. R. R. 20th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. J. J. to be civ. surg. at Dhoolia, May 11.
BAIRNSFATHER, Asst. surg. E. services pl. at disp. of com.-in-chief of I.N. May 13.
BARRINGTON, Surg. W. B. L.D. to med. ch. of 2nd Eur. regt. L.I. v. Cahill, proc. to Europe.
BATHS, Asst. surg. J. E. 6th N.I. to be civ. surg. at Kalra.
BAYNE, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of the 2nd grenadier regt. N.I.
COSTELLOE, D. civil surg. at Tanah, to be an asst. mag. in that coll.
DEAS, Asst. surg. J. to be civ. surg. at Poona, May 11.
EDDAILE, Surg. M.D. to be a presidency surg.
FREEMAN, Asst. surg. to proceed to Baroda, and ass. med. ch. of the 6th regt. N.I. as a tempor. arrang.
KEITH, Asst. surg. to be surg. to the Right Hon. the Governor.
LEGGETT, W. civil surg. at Surat, to be an asst. mag. in that coll.
MALCOLMSON, Surg. to res. med. ch. of the 1st comp. 4th batt. art. fr. Asst. surg. Mead.

MCKENZIE, Surg. T. to med. ch. of 1st batt. art. in success. to Montgomery.

MILLS, Asst. surg. pl. under orders of the sup. surg. pres. div. for general duty.

MURRAY, Asst. surg. John, M.D. to the med. ch. of the civil station of Agra.

PEELE, Asst. surg. R. D. res. ch. of the duties of oculist, March 31.
PEET, Asst. surg. J. to act as oculist at presidency dur. abs. of Peele, May 17.

WILSON, Asst. surg. H. pl. under the orders of the sup. surg. Pres. div. for general duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SPOULE, Asst. surg. S. civ. surg. at Ahmedabad, fr. May 11 to 31, to Pres. on m.c.

WIGHT, Surg. gen. 3 years' furl. to Europe on m.c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleswar.

BAIRNSFATHER, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of Com. in Chief of the Indian navy, May 12.

BERTHON, Lieut. to temp. com. of the *Atalanta*, May 3.

CAMPBELL, M. J. to be lieut. v. Lawes, to rank fr. Oct. 1, 1847.

HEWETT, Lieut. H. H. to be com. v. Young, to rank fr. Oct. 1, 1847.

LITHGOW, Mid. perm. to reside on shore.

LOWE, Capt. to be sen. naval officer at Aden, May 11.

MITCHESON, W. to be lieut. v. Eden, to rank fr. Oct. 1, 1847.

PENGELLY, Lieut. perm. to reside on shore.

TOBY, W. J. to be lieut. v. Hewett.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

GARDINER, Mrs. Thomas, s. at Bombay, May 14.

HYKOOP, the wife of A. d. (since dead), at Baroda, May 9.

M'KENZIE, the wife of R. s. at Kotree, April 25.

KENNINGTON, the lady of R. F. s. at Bombay, May 12.

SMITH, Mrs. G. s. at Bandora, May 18.

WELLS, the wife of Capt. F. C. 16th N.I. d. at Surat, May 14.

MARRIAGES.

ANGELL, Asst. apoth. B. to Mary M. Dillon, at Belgaum, May 9.

KENNEDY, Lieut. M. K. eng. to Henrietta, d. of Lieut. col. R. Bulkeley, at Asseerghur, May 8.

DEATHS.

CABRAL, the child of H. at Poona, aged 1, May 12.

GRAY, infant s. of Alexander, c.s. at Sholapore, aged 1 mo. May 7.

HUTCHINSON, Elizabeth, wife of James, at Hyderabad, May 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 12. *Lord Western*, Rice, Mauritius.—13. *Herculean*, Patrickson, Liverpool.—14. *Antistis*, Steele, Canton.—16. *Rajah Bassa*, Glover, Liverpool; *Eueles*, Chivas, Greenock.—17. *Prince of Orange*, Smith, Liverpool.—18. *Issarie*, —, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Queen*.—Mrs. Whitelock, Miss Strover, and Capt. C. R. Whitelock, 11th Bo. N.I.

Per *Vestal*.—Mr. Joseph H. Short.

Per *Surat*.—Lieut. Cowper.

Per *Medusa*.—Lieut. Marston, 25th N.I.

Per *Carnac*.—Mrs. Warden, J. Warden, esq. C.S.; the Rev. Mr. Schwabe, and Mr. Smith.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 13. *Imaum of Muscat*, Riches, China; *Essex*, Morris, London; steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Evans, Pointe de Galle; *Kusrovie*, Rogers, Singapore.—14. *Adelaide*, Hutchinson, China.—15. *Ganges*, Deas, Calcutta.—18. *Vadiat Rachman*, Jones, Singapore and China.—19. Steamer *Braganza*, Potts, Colombo and China.—20. Steamer *Victoria*, Collier, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Victoria*.—Mrs. Palin, Mrs. Brooker, Capt. Fraser, 29th N.I.; Lieut. C. W. Christopher, I.N.; Lieut. G. T. Palin, 19th N.I.; Lieut. H. P. B. Berthon, art.; Lieuts. Stock, Clark, and Bingham; Ensigns Gordon, Naylor, and Milford, and Mr. Clark.

Per *Imaum of Muscat*.—Mrs. Riches.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Mrs. Southey and two servants; Lieut. Chitty and servant; Mr. A. Taylor and servant; Mr. Southey.—To Cannanore: Mr. Shaw.—To Colombo: Mrs. Cleverly and six servants, and Mr. Cleverly.

Per *Adelaide*.—Mrs. Hutchinson and two children.

Per *Ganges*.—Mrs. Abney and three children, and Mr. John L. oyld.

Per steamer *Victoria*.—Surg. gen. R. Wright, Bombay army; Capt. Bromwick, late 14th light drags.; Mr. J. Baldock, deputy assist. commis. of ord. Bombay army.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, May 20, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 108 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1825-26	Rs. 101 do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30	Rs. 101 do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 85½ do.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 84 to 84½ do. Co.
5 Do. do. 1841-42	Rs. 98½ to 99 do.
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 83½ do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 24 per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	4 do.
Commercial do.	11 do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	23 do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	3 do. nom.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10½d. per rupee.
3 months'	1s. 9½d.
1 month	1s. 9½d.
At sight	1s. 9d.
On China at 60 days	Rs. 203 to 204 per 100 Sp. drs.
On Madras at 30 days	" 98
Do. at sight	" 99
On Calcutta at 60 days	" 99 per Rs. 100
Do. 30 days	" 99½
Do. at sight	" par.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 8
Do. (dragons)	" 11 8
Bank of England Notes, per £	" 11 10
Spanish Dollars, per 100	" 223
German Crowns, "	" 216
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	" 103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	" 16½

FREIGHTS.

To London, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s. per ton of 20 cwt. To Liverpool, 3l. 7s. 6d. to 3l. 10s. To China, per candy, Rs. 11 to 12.

MARKETS.

Friday Afternoon, May 19, 1848.—During the period that has elapsed since our last report, which was dated the 12th instant, no change of importance has occurred in our market for imports. Some excitement has been caused by the decision of the Supreme Court here against the repudiation of the opium bargains, but we think it is likely soon to subside. An opinion is expressed in some quarters, that much loss will fall upon parties in Bombay, and thereby cause some injury to our commercial interests: this opinion we think erroneous, for as we have before stated, the chief loss will fall upon the Mharwarie Shroffs and dealers, and they are able and prepared to meet their obligations. Some of our native merchants will no doubt suffer severely also, but no general ill effect is, we think, likely to result therefrom. We are glad to have it in our power to continue to report favourably of the state of our money market. Our up-country dealers find no difficulty in obtaining the usual facilities for their operations, and notwithstanding the now fast approaching close of the season, they are still in the market continuing their purchases.

COTTON PRICE GOODS.—Our market has been steady during the past week for Grey Goods of almost all descriptions, with the exception of Grey Domestic, which continue much depressed. Grey Madapollams are eagerly inquired for, as also Grey Jaconets of low and middling qualities. Grey Shirtings of 40 inches widths of low quality are in good demand, and there is also some inquiry for the finer makes, but the intermediate makes are not much asked for. Low and middling makes of the same fabrics in 45 inches widths are in fair request. Bleached goods of all the foregoing descriptions are not in such active demand, and the prices obtained are somewhat lower than those previously ruling. Fancy Goods, Satin Spots, Striped and Checked, Doriahs, Lappet Scarfs 5 yards 45 inches, and 45 inches Grey Dhooties, have been in some inquiry, and are scarce; while Lappets, Mull Mulls, and Harness Sprigs, continue dull of sale. In Dyed Goods we have no change to notice, as both Turkey Red Twilled and Plain Cloth continue languid, with only an occasional inquiry for a superior quality.

COTTON YARN.—Further shipments have been made to Calcutta, and as stocks in this market are now much reduced, holders generally are indisposed to sell, but buyers as yet refuse to give higher prices, and the sales reported are at the low rates previously ruling.

COCHINEAL.—A further decline has taken place in the value of this article, and the price may be quoted at Rs. 3½, at which we have heard of a sale of 1700 lbs.

METALS.—We have had some arrivals of English Bar Iron, but no sales have yet been effected, though we hear Rs. 37½ has been refused for a good assortment. In other descriptions there is no change. Copper has experienced a further decline. Spelter has been shipped in some quantities to Calcutta, but prices here have continued to recede since the date of our last report. Swedish Steel, both in faggots and tubs, is dull, and in limited demand. Lead is steady at our quotations, and there is a good inquiry for both Pig and Sheet.

OPIMUM.—The price of this drug remains steady at Rs. 1650 per chest for first quality, at which rate purchases have been made. The *Braganza* steamer sailed to-day with 607 chests for China.

SRIARRS.—Brandy continues to decline, sales to the extent of 7 hhds, and 26 quarter casks having been made at Rs. 2½ per gallon. Gin is in good demand, and 50 kilders, containing 15 large square bottles, have been sold at Rs. 19 each, and 50 kilders containing 12 small ones at Rs. 9 each.

BERR.—Little has been done in this article since the date of our last, the shopkeepers being unwilling to continue paying the high prices that have of late been ruling, and confining their purchases to the supply of their immediate wants.

CEYLON.

THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON AND THE CEYLON RIFLES.

It appears the Ceylon rifles is a tabooed corps in the eyes of Lord Torrington. Our readers will recollect a notice in the *Observer* some months ago of a misunderstanding between the governor and the officers in consequence of an alleged observation by the former, to the effect that "Lieut. Teasdale having left the regiment, there was not a gentleman in it." It was generally understood that Lord Torrington had confined this his private opinion to the safe-keeping of a young lady—who related it in confidence to another young lady—who told it in strict confidence to an old lady—who mentioned it to a gentleman—who—but we need not trace the progress of the rumour further—our readers know the mode in which such secrets usually come out. Suffice it to say, that the injurious report came before the rifle officers, in a shape so tangible, that their commanding officer felt himself justified in addressing Major General Smelt on the subject. The general would not write to the governor; but the latter saw the *Observer*, and offered an explanation, which we mentioned as being by no means satisfactory to a large portion of the officers. Our assertion remained and remains uncontradicted. The governor then again gave vent to his private sentiments, and we understand they were these: That inasmuch as the officers of the rifles had failed to notice and contradict the paragraph in the *Observer*, they might consider themselves as lying under his displeasure, and consequently shut out from all expectation of Staff appointments, &c. This feeling his Lordship is said to have communicated to Major General Smelt, and its operations are said to be marked in a recent occurrence. Our readers will have noticed in our last, a General Order embodying the result of a recent Court of Enquiry at Kandy. Capt. Wingfield and Lieut. Wilkinson are represented to us as getting off very easily, considering the circumstances of the case, which are said to be as follows:—Lieut. MacDougall entered the mess room of the 15th, and was invited by Lieut. Wilkinson to a game at billiards—he accepted the invitation, and engaged in a bet. Next day a letter was received by Capt. Lillie from a captain in the 15th, whose name we have forgotten, but who acted as the mouthpiece of the 15th mess, stating that Lieut. MacDougall had endeavoured to induce the Mess waiter to fill Lieut. Wilkinson's tumbler with pure brandy instead of brandy and water, Lieut. MacDougall's object being presumed to be that of so confusing Lieut. Wilkinson as to make him lose his bet! Now, most persons will agree with us, that this was a charge so serious that it ought not only to have excluded Lieut. MacDougall from the 15th mess (as was intimated in the letter to Captain Lillie it should do) but from the society of all honest and honourable men. Such a charge ought to be cautiously received and carefully enquired into. The officers of the 15th, however, it appears, contented themselves with the testimony of a servant, and never gave the accused an opportunity of defending himself. The matter was at once taken up by the officers of the rifles; and the governor and major-general, finding that the officers of the favourite 15th had got into a scrape, were most anxious to get the matter hushed up. The major-general sent a verbal message to Lieut. MacDougall, asking him if he would be satisfied by being received again at the mess of the 15th, and nothing further being said about the matter, the reply was an official letter from Lieut. MacDougall, to the effect, that nothing would satisfy him but a full investigation; and that if the officers

of the 15th did not persevere in their charge against him, he was prepared to prefer charges against them. This forced the major-general to appoint a court of enquiry, the result of whose investigations appeared in our last. We understand that the officers of the 15th failing to establish the charge, wanted to prove that Lieut. MacDougal had entered their mess in a state of inebriety. The Court of Enquiry, however, it appears, did not think the evidence sufficient on any point, and the Commander of the Forces has been compelled to declare Lieut. MacDougal entirely exonerated from the charges so inconsiderately preferred against him. This affair and the governor's interference on behalf of the 15th, and especially on behalf of Lieut. Wilkinson, have, we understand, produced a feeling of no slight exasperation amongst the officers of the rifles.

Our informant is a party incapable of wilful misrepresentation, but, if we are misinformed, or our memory has erred on any point, we are open to correction. We shall not of course pay any attention to such denials as the *Ceylon Times*, in imitation of Sir C. Napier, indulges in. "Falsehood" and an "amphigonic lie" are "prove ords" no doubt, but they contain neither argument, nor proof. We say, with the old mathematical professor, when he was called a liar, "Prove it, Prove it!"—*Colombo Observer*, April 13.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We hear that the vacant seat in the council, lately held by Mr. Ackland, is not yet filled up. Rumour has it that it will be offered to a gentleman connected with the planting interest.—*Times*, April 28.

OUR WEATHER.—Until yesterday, has for the last week exhibited all the phases of the monsoon; heavy squalls, accompanied with torrents of rain, and electrical displays, deceived many with the impression that the monsoon had set in. Yesterday, however, the weather again changed to fair and gentle breezes from the westward, the heralds of the monsoon, and we may now safely calculate on an interval of about three weeks of fine weather pending the advent of our rainy season. This will be some consolation to planters who have yet coffee to ship before the monsoon fairly sets in. The *Observer* of yesterday contains some remarks on the occurrence of a hail storm at Jaffna; a very unusual phenomenon in that locality. We have also information of a very heavy hail storm which occurred at Ootacamunda pass, on the high road to Kandy, a few days since. A gentleman informed us that a perfect storm of hail fell for a considerable period, covering the house tops to some depth, and filling the drains in the roads. The natives were busily engaged in filling chatties with the frozen drops, attributing to them some miraculous power, but were miserably disappointed at finding them nothing but water after all, and very poor water too. The coincidence of the appearance of the "sleety shower" in several parts of the island with the presence of a cargo of ice, is not a little singular.—*Ibid*.

His Excellency the Governor returns from Kandy, we understand, about the 10th proximo. The Commander-in-Chief and the Hon. Sir James Emerson Tennent also return from their up-country visit on Tuesday.—*Ibid*.

SCINDE.

We have letters from Upper Scinde to the 6th instant. Everything remained quiet, and the Boogties, in place of joining our enemies, as was expected by some, were daily coming in in tens and twelves, for the purpose of settling at Larkhana. With such a man as Colonel Shaw in command, and Jacob's horse on the frontier, we have nothing to apprehend from the sowing of the people, should they be fool-hardy enough to make the attempt. The weather during the day was becoming extremely hot, but the nights were pleasant. The canals were beginning to fill rapidly, and a most prosperous harvest was looked forward to by the cultivators of all classes—a sufficient inducement of itself to keep them quiet at all events for some time to come. The whole of the troops of the brigade, as well as the inhabitants of the country, were in the enjoyment of good health—the former highly elated at the prospect before them of active employment against the marauders of two of their countrymen. The 1st Belooch battalion were presented with their colours on the morning of the 6th, by Colonel Shaw, who as usual made a most brilliant speech to the men. The corps is at present commanded by Lieut. G. F. Mayer, 25th N. I., second in command, during Major Jackson's absence. Some splendid specimens of anhydrous gypsum, of singular beauty, had been obtained from the Boogtie hills, where it was found in immensurable masses. It is said to be excellently well adapted for statuary purposes. The company of the 9th N. I., under Capt. Parves, sent up to Kanmore by the steamer *Napier*, was on its march back. From Kurrachee we have letters to the 16th instant. Lower Scinde was also

quiet; the people were busy and full of their own affairs. Our officials had apparently forgotten a subject, which, at one time, was the sole source of interest—changes in the system of government likely to affect the many. The affairs of Mooltan had monopolized their ideas. The artillery at Kurrachee was held in readiness for a move, but it would be madness to think of doing anything for the next three months. The steamer *Assyria* left Kurrachee on the 16th for Kotree with Colonel Le Messurier, Lieut. Younghusband, &c.

SIAM.

THE BANGKOK CALENDAR.—Who would have thought, twenty years ago, of the issue of a calendar from a press in the capital of the kingdom of Siam? But wherever the missionary goes, be the country barbarous or civilized, he takes with him the great pioneer of modern civilization, a printing-press, and thus lays a foundation of civilizing influences. He sets up a foundry, reduces the characters of the language to a typographical form, cuts punches, and casts types, and diffuses knowledge, secular and evangelical, far beyond the sphere of his personal intercourse. The little brochure before us, with its grotesque Siamese cover, contains a good specimen of the Siamese types which Mr. Chandler has cut, and which are extensively used in the publication of religious and scientific tracts. Of Siam we know little, except that the king sent an envoy to the court of Louis XIV., in the seventeenth century, and that the British Government deputed Mr. Crawford as our representative to form a commercial treaty with the reigning prince some twenty years ago; that the articles of the treaty have never been much respected; that the government is continually interfering with the current trade, and that but for this vexatious interference, the country would be able to export no small quantity of sugar to the English market. This little calendar gives us some interesting information relative to the state of the country and the capital. The country contains 3,000,000 of inhabitants, of whom 35,000 are priests. The established religion is, of course, Buddhism, but other religions are tolerated, though it is considered disgraceful for a Siamese to change his religion. The trade of Siam is under great restrictions, and the duty on foreign-rigged square vessels is so high as almost to prevent their resort to the port. The sugar crop averages about 160,000 piculs, rather less than 80,000 tons a year; but with proper encouragement and suitable machinery, ten times this quantity might be raised. The duty on English and American ships coming in ballast is 1,500 ticals the fathom of 6 ft. 6 in. English, and if with cargo, 1,700 ticals. The measurement is taken across the widest part of the vessel, without reference to length, draught, and tonnage. The science of ship-building has been introduced, and has made more progress than we were prepared to expect in this semi-barbarous country. The first square-rigged vessels built after the European mode, were the *Ariel* and the *Conqueror*, the one of eighty, the other of 500 tons. They were constructed in 1835, by a gentleman with a very long name, Khun Phra Nai Wai Woranat, the eldest son of his excellency the Phra Klang. The king was so well pleased with them as to order royal docks to be constructed in the vicinity of Bangkok. Into these docks was received the hull of the *Caledonia*, a vessel of 780 tons, which had been built elsewhere. Two war-junks were also constructed, the *Fairy*, and the *Sir Walter Scott*, for the royal navy of Siam. Here is fame for us. What would the author of "Guy Raverling" have said, if it had been predicted to him that in the far east, in the semi-barbarous and almost unknown region of Siam, the king should pay him the compliment of christening one of his own junks with his name? But a larger achievement was at hand. The *Victory*,—not Nelson's "Victory," but as remarkable a vessel for the circumstances of the country,—of 1,070 tons, was launched within two years after the art of ship-building had been introduced; but by this time Khun Phra Nai Wai Woranat had been appointed royal ship-builder, and commissioner of dock-yards. This individual, we are told, has some knowledge of English, and with the aid of books and shipbuilders, has constructed vessels which reflect great credit on him and on his country.

The following account of the machine-shop of Bangkok we give entire:—

"The friends of improvement will rejoice to learn that a machine-shop has been established in Siam. It was commenced by his Royal Highness Prince T. Momfaoi in 1844. One of the missionaries, who is a practical mechanic, aided him in this work, but the Prince being a man of talent and genius, has made and arranged things to please himself. His royal highness speaks and reads the English language with tolerable correctness, and, having a good English library, which contains many valuable me-

chanical and scientific works, he is able to construct his tools and machines from the best models."

The number of missionaries in Siam is considerable. The American Baptist Mission has four labourers, independently of native assistants. The American Independents have three, and the American Presbyterians two. Nine Protestant labourers in all. The Roman Catholic Mission, one of the most ancient in that community, has at its head the Right Reverend Dr. Pallegoix, bishop of Mallos and Vicar-Apostolic of Siam, the Rev. P. M. Clemanceau, the principal of the college, and six professors, in addition to five native teachers.

The printing-offices are also numerous; there are twice as many at Bankok as at Agra. The Baptist mission has two presses, two founts of Siamese and four of English, besides a foundry, and what is called by a Transatlantic innovation—but not an improvement—a bindery, by which we suppose a binding office is intended. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has two presses, two founts of Siamese and two of English, as well as a foundry and bindery. The Catholic college printing-office has also one press and type for printing Siamese and Cochinchinese in Roman character; and the press of his Royal Highness Chaufa Mongkut also contains one press, a fount of Siamese, two of Pali, and one of English; and he has prepared a new character for the Pali, which is called Ariyk. Finally, we have a memorandum of the vessels which arrived in the port in 1847; five under English, one under Danish, one under Portuguese, and thirteen under Siamese colours.—*Friend of India.*

JULLUNDHUR DOAB.

THE following is an extract of a letter from Hosheypore, dated the 17th April:—"This is altogether a nice station—situated in a most beautiful country, and although little can be said in praise of the deep sandy roads and parade grounds, up to your ankles in dust within cantonments, yet a ten minutes' canter will conduct you into a country rich in foliage, and fields waving with crops of gram, and through some of the prettiest green lanes I ever saw, reminding me very much of those in old England. To the north and east of the cantonments there are three ranges of small hills, the nearest about four miles off, and these again are backed by the high Kangra range, covered with perpetual snow, and the sun's rays shining upon this pure white mantle, has a dazzling but refreshing effect. The lines of the 1st Sikh regiment and the civil station are beautifully situated in the midst of some noble trees, about a mile from cantonments, not very far from the city of Hosheypore, which is rather extensive, and, like most towns in this neighbourhood, is surrounded by walls and gates. It is rather strange that this site should have been chosen for the cantonments, when a so much more shady and favourable spot was available for the purpose; however, they say it would have been too near the city, and so the sepoys were left to broil in an open spot, without a leaf to cover their houses. Most of the officers are comfortably housed out there is a great deal of building going forward, timber is scarce, and workmen—good, bad, and indifferent—very difficult to obtain, especially as the learned deputy-commissioner will give no assistance in obtaining their services, and when they are procured are excessively lazy, and are authorised in charging much higher rates than is usual in the provinces. Everything in the Hosheypore district is extremely dear; and I am given to understand that the rates for coolies, carriage, &c., &c., are more exorbitant here than in any other part of the Jullunder Doab. Woe to the unfortunate European sufferers, but happy the conquered niggers under such a rule. A rather amusing instance occurred here the other day, shewing the majesty and impartiality of British justice. An impudent scoundrel of a Punjaabee letter-carrier having grossly and without provocation insulted a gentleman in Cantonments, by reflecting on the character of his female relatives in the usual way, added to a small amount of abuse for his own particular benefit, the said gentleman applied to the learned authority here for redress, demanding to have the man punished for his misconduct, when he received an intimation, that his only remedy was 'an action in civil law against the dawk wallah!' I expect the sufferer will take the law into his own hands on any future occasion, in rather an uncivil way. None of the corps here have been inspected by Brigadier Wheeler this year, in consequence of the lateness of the season, and the men requiring to go on furlough; and although many reports have been flying about the bazar of approaching wars and outbreaks, especially with Goolab Sing, yet the fact of everything appearing quiet, and that the usual number of men having gone on general leave, and many more to the shrine of Joallah Mookce, in this neighbourhood, is, I think, enough to prove that we shall have some more months of inglorious inactivity ere the trumpet summons us to arms, at least in this doab. For the last five weeks it has been very hot here, with dust

storms, and a hot wind: however, it is invariably cool at night; and in the day the thermometer stands at 90 deg. in the house, and during the night under 80 deg. These hot dry winds, however, have led to some warm work in the lines lately; for, on the morning of the 14th instant, the 2nd Irregular Cavalry lines took fire, and many houses were burnt down before it was got under; eight or nine horses were burnt to death, and many others injured, and the sight of so many troopers' horses galloping about and fighting with each other amidst the flames was most wild and curious. Again, last night the houses of the left wing of the 3rd regiment N.I. were entirely destroyed by fire, and, from the high state of the wind, many of the officers' houses were in great danger from flying flames of fire; however, the conflagration was got under by midnight, and it is to be hoped that these warnings will have the effect of making the men more careful of their lights in future. We have not been very gay of late, in consequence of all the regiments being strangers to each other; however, the people are beginning to know one another, and ere long, no doubt, the music of the gay quadrille, the lively polka, and graceful waltz will echo through the hills of Hosheypore. The spirited members of the Bagatelle Club gave a quadrille party the other night, which went off very well, although a greater assembly of the fair sex would have added to the brilliancy of the room and pleasure of the guests. It is also in contemplation to build an assembly-room and theatre, when some of the histrionic militaires will have an opportunity of fretting their hour on the stage. Everybody is now meditating a flight to Kangra and Dhurumsalah, and I hope myself, before long, to make acquaintance of a hairy old bear, amidst the eternal snows beyond Dhurumsalah."

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

WE have letters from Hyderabad (Deccan) to the 9th May. Considerable surprise is expressed that the late Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, perfectly aware as he must have been of the pecuniary difficulties with which the Nizam's Government had to contend, should have sanctioned, from the yearly diminishing revenues of the country, such an enormous outlay as a lac of Rupees per annum for statistical purposes. We have reason to suppose that this object was adopted and pressed upon the minister, in consequence of a circular addressed by the Supreme Government to all its subordinates throughout India, amongst others to residents. He of Hyderabad quickly availed himself of this occasion, so gratifying to his thirst for scientific pursuits, and satisfied it at the expense of an ally, unable to pay its own state debts. Recalling to mind that these statistical reports are to be made to their respective governments, by their civil, military, and medical servants, without additional remuneration on that score, and conjecturing that, in all probability, it was never intended that this measure was to be pressed upon friendly states, burdened with pecuniary involvements, it was unjust, impolitic, and an abuse of influence, to extract so large a sum from a weakly, yielding minister, for a purpose the very nature of which he cannot comprehend, and the object of which (as explained to him, though by no means coming within his comprehension) must be regarded as inadequate to the outlay. To two medical gentlemen is entrusted the charge of reporting on the resources and capabilities of the Nizam's dominions, and to a military officer the repair of the roads. The latter object is of vital interest to the traffic of the country; but it is ridiculous to suppose that a portion of a lac of rupees expended on roads, can at all answer that purpose, and we hear a large portion of that lac is applicable to statistical purposes. Unfortunately, the finances of the Nizam will not admit of a bestowal of benefits on his country and subjects for years to come, through the learned researches and labours of these gentlemen, who have been taken from a branch of the service where their place cannot be filled. The Nizam's service has not a superfluous medical servant, and if these be employed on duties out of their profession, for years, in all probability, their places can only be filled by the inferior grades of that profession. If these suffice, will not the question naturally arise, whether the Nizam's troops cannot be tended by medical men less expensively paid? If the answer be in the negative, then the abstraction of the medical officers is an injustice to the troops and to the Government. To return to the subject of statistics. Science is so very little comprehended at Hyderabad, that the utility of these statistical reports, at the charge of nearly a lac per annum, is much scouted; and there is no doubt that the natives and the government, ignorant as they are, are fully aware that this heavy outlay from their treasury is made for a purpose purely English. The statistical officers report in English to the resident, and, we presume, the reports are by him

forwarded to the Supreme Government to be consigned to some desk in a government office, or printed in some periodical for the benefit of an English community. An annual drain of about forty lacs, paid by the Nizam on account of the contingent and on other accounts, ought to be most ample for all statistical and other freaks which may enter the cranium of those placed in authority. Hitherto it has been too common with us to dip our hands into the Nizam's pockets for purposes peculiarly our own. We have at an enormous expense built bungalows for English travellers. It will hardly be credited, but it is said on good authority, that each of these bungalows cost from ten to twelve thousand rupees. They were built by the Nizam's pioneers, 'tis true, but they were so long employed in their construction that a fair calculation gave that amount of cost per bungalow. Had they not been retained for that purpose, the pioneers would, long ago, have been discharged. Mr. Dighton's administration of his district was highly commended, because English travellers were sedulously and obsequiously tended and their wants supplied. This was laudable enough; but could the same have been said of native travellers? Were his highness's subjects as effectually lodged, tended, and protected? We answer boldly in the negative.

We hear that great financial difficulties prevail at Hyderabad. The Sahookars had been repeatedly sent for by the minister, but no money could be got out of them. The Nizam kept up a regular warfare of dunning against his minister, and had succeeded in obtaining about Rs. 56,000. The acting resident is said to have been using importunity for the pay of the contingent, which he, at last, was forced to advance from the Company's treasury. We are surprised at this, for the Company's government have been dunning the Nizam's for a refund of their heavy advances, of which five lacs were paid a short time ago, but the debt has again swollen to its original enormity, on which it is said our Government demand interest at twelve per cent. In default of payment, it is said, districts are to be ceded in liquidation of the debt for a period of years. And Mr. Dighton's people give out that he is to be invested with their charge.

We do not hear that any inquiry is proceeding in the affair of the postmaster at Hyderabad. His three predecessors were thus silently dismissed; no investigation, and certainly, no punishment, having ensued. Can the Company's government have any fears on this head? Are they afraid of any awkward disclosures? The city reports mention that the postmaster has been to the minister every day for the last month. What interest can they have in common? Time will perhaps shew.

CHINA.

Governor of Hong-Kong.—Mr. Bonham, the new governor, arrived at Hong-Kong on the 29th of March, to the great delight of the inhabitants.

Mr. Macgregor.—It is understood that Mr. Macgregor, the consul at Canton, is about to return to England.

Shanghai.—There has been an outrage committed at Shanghai on some missionaries, which has induced Mr. Alcock, the consul, to blockade the port. There has also been a collision at Whampoa, between the Chinese and Americans.

British Trade in China.—The table of imports and exports at Ningpo, lately published, shews an increase upon the imports of Dols. 27,629, and a decrease of Dols. 24,905 upon the exports as compared with the previous year. The total value of imports in 1846 was Dols. 26,767, and in 1847 Dols. 54,396. It appears, however, that the *Young Hebe* in June last exported a quantity of unsold piece goods, the value of which is not given. In 1846 the exports were valued at Dols. 27,780, and in 1847 at Dols. 2,875.

At Amoy there is also an increase in the value of imports, and a small decrease in the exports. The number of vessels (forty-five) was the same each year, but in 1847 there is a decrease of 1,067 in the tonnage, being 9,378 to 8,311. The imports in 1846 were valued at Dols. 775,085, and in 1847 at Dols. 829,652. Increase Dols. 54,567. This arises principally from longcloths, drills, cotton yarns, camlets, long ells, and Spanish stripes; while in cotton there is a decrease of Dols. 140,455. The exports of 1846 amounted to Dols. 38,938 and in 1847 to Dols. 32,918. Decrease Dols. 5,990, chiefly upon tea and tobacco.

The reports from Fuh-chow-foo and Shanghai have not yet been published. —*Hongkong Register.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. B."—On reference to No. 99, of ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL, our correspondent will perceive, by a Government notification therein inserted, that the Mail which was formerly dispatched to India, *via* Southampton, on the 3rd of the month, has been discontinued. Letters may now be forwarded to Bombay, *via* Marseilles, on the 7th and 24th of each month, providing these days do not fall upon a Sunday, and *via* Southampton, on the 20th of each month.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, July 4, 1848.

THE narrow majority by which the first stage of the government measure respecting the Sugar Duties has passed the House of Commons must not be regarded as a criterion of its feelings upon the simple question whether the growers of free-labour sugar should be assisted in their struggle against slavery; if it were, the yielding temper of the present Ministry might encourage a hope that a more liberal measure of relief would be conceded. Looking to the lists of the majority and the minority, there appears such a confusion of conflicting opinions, protectionists and free-traders voting on the same side, "pigging together," as Mr. Buxton expressed it, "heads and points in the same truckle-bed," that the division merely reveals the complexity of the question, and the infinite diversity of opinions upon its separate points.

Scarcely ever, indeed, had the Legislature of this country to deal with a subject, difficult in its essential elements, which has been so embarrassed by extraneous circumstances. Discarding, however, those points respecting which the true state of the facts is in controversy, sufficient, we think, is conceded to warrant a conclusion adverse to that which Parliament will probably adopt.

As regards the West-India colonists, their labour system (which, vicious as it was, had been the result of a long course of policy deliberately recognized by the mother-country) was forcibly broken up, the faith of Parliament being pledged for the observance of certain conditions necessary to prepare them for competition with slaveholding countries. The most important of these conditions—the apprenticeship system—was violated. Moreover, the measure of emancipation was based upon the assumption that free labour was cheaper than slave labour, and that the competition between them would finally extinguish the slave-trade and slavery itself. Practical experience has shewn, in this as in other cases, that it is not safe to legislate upon abstract principles of philanthropy alone; that the irregular motives and complex interests of mankind furnish disturbing forces which defeat the wisest arrangements. No one now doubts—not even the emancipists—that our large sacrifices and most sincere efforts to extinguish slavery and the slave-trade have, especially since the Act of 1846, stimulated both, and aggravated their horrors.

It is a mortifying fact that our West-India colonies cannot raise their produce so cheaply as those countries where the soil is moistened by the sweat and blood of slaves. Capital has been expended in improvements; in some of the colonies, at least, there is no deficiency of labour; yet the planters, after long and persevering efforts, have been

ruined by the low prices at which Cuba and Brazil can supply sugar even in the British market.

The growers of free-labour sugar in the East, though not precisely in the same predicament as the West-India colonists, are affected by the same cause which has paralyzed the exertions of the latter, and their condition gives consistency and strength to the whole case. If free labour could contend with compulsory labour, the East-Indies and Mauritius have almost a redundancy of it. But insolvency and ruin have attended the attempts of the Eastern sugar growers to compete with the low-priced productions of slave toil. It is said, and with some degree of truth, that rash speculation has accelerated this result; but the immediate cause has been "ruinous low prices."

The result is, that the production of sugar is placed in anomalous and peculiar circumstances; that it must be excepted from the category of free trade, the doctrine of which assumes that the means of competition are equal, or capable of being equalized; and all that the growers of free-labour sugar ask is, to be placed in such a position that they may start upon equal terms with their competitors.

These being admitted facts, what does the Government propose? We can understand those who take their stand upon the broad principle of free trade, who repudiate all protection, and insist that the Act of 1846 was a compromise and final settlement. We can understand those who, like Mr. COBDEN, look at colonies and an East-Indian Empire in a merely utilitarian point of view, and, if they are not profitable in a pecuniary sense, recommend that they should be got rid of. But the Government measure surrenders the principle of protection, and even extends the protection given by the Act of 1846; but it stops short of what is required to adjust the balance of equality: as Mr. MUNTZ, a sturdy free-trader, observed, it saves the planter from sudden asphyxia, and mercifully allows him to bleed to death. It is not really protection which the growers of free-labour sugar require; it is, in fact, the removal of that protection which their competitors, the slaveholders of Cuba and Brazil, derive from their being permitted to extract an unfair and unholy profit from man-stealing and the lash.

Although the measure of the Government must, we fear, be considered as virtually carried, the country may hereafter be convinced that (in the words of Sir J. PAKINGTON's motion) "the remedies proposed by her Majesty's Ministers for the great distress in the sugar-growing possessions of the British Crown, which the committee unanimously declared to require an immediate application of relief, will neither effect that object, nor check the stimulus to the slave-trade, which a diminution in the production of sugar in those possessions must inevitably occasion."

THE discussion of the Sattara affair threatens to be interminable. After the lapse of several years, and the death of all the parties whose interests were directly involved in it, the matter might, surely, be allowed to sleep. During the life of the dethroned RAJAH, the question of his guilt or innocence was sufficiently ventilated before all the tribunals competent to take cognisance of it (by all of whom his guilt was affirmed), to allow of a safe conclusion that, humanly speaking, justice had been done. Whatever its merits, however, the suit must be held to have abated at his death; *a fortiori*, at the death of his rival and successor. Enough

has been performed on behalf of the dethroned prince, to discharge all honest obligations; and, were it even possible now to establish his entire innocence (of which there is not the remotest hope), it may be doubted whether the barren satisfaction attending the discovery would not be dearly purchased by the obloquy it must cast upon all the departments of our Indian Government. In every point of view, therefore, the further agitation of this subject—which the question respecting the disposal of the Sattara territory is only another attempt to prolong—is useless and mischievous.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUGAR DUTIES.

On the 16th of June, Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposed the following scale of duties on sugar, in lieu of those under the Act of 1846:—

Year ending July 5.	Foreign.		Colonial Muscovado.	
	Brown	Clayed.	Musc.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1849	20	0	18	6
1850	18	6	17	0
1851	17	0	15	6
1852	15	6	14	0
1853	14	6	13	0
1854	13	0	12	0
Equal	10	0	10	0

On the 19th, on the motion for going into Committee upon this proposition, Sir J. PAKINGTON moved as an amendment, "That this House, considering the evidence taken during the present session before a select committee, is of opinion that the remedies proposed by Her Majesty's Government for the great distress of the sugar-growing possessions of the Crown, and which that committee has said will require the immediate application of relief, will neither effect that object nor check the stimulus to the slave-trade which the diminution of the cultivation of sugar in those colonies has inevitably occasioned."

This motion led to a debate of six days; on the 29th the House divided, when the numbers for going into committee were 280, against it, 245; leaving a majority of only 15 in favour of the Government measure. Amongst the majority were Mr. Bernal, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Cobden, Sir J. Graham, Sir W. Molesworth, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Ricardo, and Mr. G. Thompson; in the minority were Mr. Cardwell, Sir G. Clerk, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Hume, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. Muntz.

On the following day, June 30, the House went into committee, when Mr. Bright moved that "it is not now expedient to make any alteration in the Sugar Duties Act of 1846."

Upon this motion the committee divided, when only 36 were in favour of it, and 302 voted against it; the majority being 266.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

JUNE 1.—*In re Lachertsen, Crake, and Co.*—This was the last examination. The following is the balance-sheet submitted. It commences on the 1st of January, 1847, and ends on the 10th of April last, the day on which the fiat was issued:—

£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
To creditors	38,828 6 10	By debtors:—	
To liabilities	103,886 12 10	Good	19 4 9
To creditors holding securities	400 0 0	Doubtful	18 10 6
		Bad	0,686 19 40
		By bills of exchange given up to the official assignees, viz:—	
		Good	12,000 19 9
		Bad	3,800 0 0
		By property in the hands of consignees abroad	500 10 00
		By property in the hands of creditors holding securities	500 0 0
		By property claimed and in dispute	1,475 0 0
		By liabilities per contract	103,236 12 10
		By losses	286 14 2
£133,091 19 8		£133,091 19 8	

The following is the balance-sheet of the separate estate of A. A. Lackersteen, commencing on the 1st of January, 1843, and ending on the 10th of April last:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To creditors	78,739	15	10	By debtors:—			
To liabilities	66,550	14	8	Good	4,712	1	4
To creditors holding securities	40,389	9	4	Doubtful	15,236	17	4
To capital	9,084	2	6	Bad	7,507	13	5
In addition to the amount of capital invested, A. A. Lackersteen possesses all letters of credit from Messrs. John Lackersteen and Brothers, of Calcutta, on bankers and mercantile firms in England to the extent of from £30,000 to £40,000.				By cash balance handed to the official assignee	73	5	8
				By property given up to assignee	2,883	18	3
				By property in the hands of consignees abroad	10,479	7	4
				By property in the hands of creditors holding securities	89,808	17	1
				By liabilities	65,520	14	5
				By losses	29,770	19	9
				By charges of trade	3,422	13	7
				By domestic expenses	8,945	16	11
£209,081	8	1		£209,081	8	1	

Among the creditors are Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; the Bank of England, £6,248; the India Assurance Company, £13,582; the London Joint Stock Bank, £14,084; the Phoenix Marine Assurance Company, £4,700; Currie and Co., £11,721. Most of the above are secured. The bankrupts passed their last examination, and the 30th instant was fixed for the certificate.

JUNE 15.—*Re John Johnson*.—The bankrupt was partner in the house of Johnson and Cole. The following is the balance-sheet, beginning January, 1846, and ending May last:—

Debtor.				Creditor.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Creditors unsecured	186,998	2	10	By debts	56,096	13	9
" holding security	21,237	4	0	" due to Johnson	56,715	10	6
Liabilities	10,614	11	8	Property in hands of creditors	17,314	9	0
Debts due to Johnson	58,715	10	6	Liabilities	10,614	11	8
Profit and loss, 1846	3,086	16	5	Expenses 1846-47	8,219	9	7
" 1847	6,719	6	2	Losses	8,838	16	1
				Drawn out by Johnson, and accounted for	51,963	16	11
				" Cole, do.	1,698	14	1
£207,381	11	7		£207,381	11	7	

Mr. Cole had passed his last examination, and the present meeting was adjourned till the 20th proximo.

CHEQUEER CHAMBER.

JUNE 19.—*Douglas v. Regina in error*.—Mr. PRACOCK was heard in support of the writ of error, and contended that the prisoner was not liable to pay the sum of £3,545. 16s. 8d., the amount of the presents he had received. The further argument was then postponed.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

Thursday, the 29th ult., being the day appointed for closing the first term of the present year, a deputation from the Court of Directors visited the College for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Principal upon the progress and discipline of the students, and of distributing the medals and prizes awarded to the successful competitors in the branches of Oriental, classical, and European literature.

On the arrival of the Directors and visitors at Haileybury, they repaired to the Council-room, where they received the Principal's Report, which was as follows:—

"The Principal has great satisfaction in reporting to the Hon. the Finance and Home Committee, that the eighteen students, constituting the fourth term, have all been found duly qualified for finally quitting the College. Of these, twelve are ranked as highly distinguished, and three have passed with great credit.

"In the whole college, seventy-one students have been under examination. Of this number, eight have not shown the proficiency required for keeping the term. Of the remaining sixty-three, thirty-seven are highly distinguished, and ten have passed with great credit.

"It is satisfactory to observe that the failures are exclusively in the two junior terms. It may be inferred from this, that the system of the College detects incompetence or inattention at an early stage, and produces either improvement or removal. None of the failures involves the loss of appointment.

"The very large number of those who have obtained distinctions in the recent examination is sufficient proof that great attention has been paid by the mass of the students to the studies of the place. So eager has been the competition, that in many cases it has been found necessary to award two prizes in a department. Hence the number of prize men is unusually large, being nineteen, or more than one in four of the whole College.

"In regard of the important subject of English composition, the committee will hear with great pleasure that no fewer than twenty-three essays were sent in for the prize, so that nearly

every third man in College became a competitor. There was none of these essays which did not possess a fair share of merit.

"With respect more particularly to the Oriental department, the visitor remarks that the classes preserve the character which they not unfrequently display at this season of the year. There have been no absolute failures in any language but Sanscrit; and in Telugu, as usual, the students present a very uniform degree of merit.

"In conclusion, the Principal feels the greatest pleasure in being able to assure the committee that this long term has been passed in uninterrupted good order. On no single occasion has there been need of any severe exercise of authority; whilst, in regard of minor offences it may justly be doubted whether the same length of time has ever before elapsed with less cause on the part of the great body of the students for animadversion and reproof.

"East-India College, June 29th, 1848."

The deputation afterwards proceeded to the Examination-hall, where the professors and students had assembled. The chair was filled by Lieut.-gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., who, with the following gentlemen, formed the deputation:—Major-gen. Archibald Galloway, C.B., Deputy-Chairman; Henry Alexander, Esq.; Henry Shank, Esq.; William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.; Francis Warden, Esq.; Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville; Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P.; Major-gen. James Caulfield, C.B.; Major James Oliphant, and Lieut.-col. William Henry Sykes.

The following is a list of the visitors present:—Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P.; C. H. C. Plowden, Esq.; Rev. Dr. W. Browne; Sir John D'Oyley, Bart.; Sir Charles Malcolm; Lieut.-col. Oldfield; John C. Morris, Esq.; Capt. Watts; Lieut.-col. Swinton; Major Gostling; Geo. Ward, Esq.; H. G. Ward, Esq.; Wm. Gasson, Esq.; Lieut.-col. Clarke; F. Bouchier, Esq.; J. C. Alexander, Esq.; Major Wilkinson; Capt. Clifford; John Templeton, Esq.; Wm. Hammond, Esq.; Geo. Palmer, jun., Esq.; Sir Geo. Pollock, G.C.B.; Rev. Henry Cockerell; E. C. Ravenshaw, Esq.; J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq.; Capt. Fraser; Mir Shahamat Ali; Aga Riaz Allah (a Syrian gentleman); Rev. Dr. Deatry; A. Colvin, Esq.; J. Campbell, Esq.; J. Hunter, Esq.; W. McNabb, Esq.; J. Warden, Esq.; G. I. Morris, Esq.; J. C. Palmer, Esq.; G. Hooper, jun., Esq.; T. Mills, Esq.; G. S. Thornton, Esq.; — Walker, Esq.; Rev. R. W. Morice; W. Parker, Esq.; Col. O'Brien; Rev. W. Rolfe, and Rev. — Blane. Civilians:—R. Parry Nisbet, Esq.; A. R. Young, Esq.; G. L. Martin, Esq.; Edw. Thomas, Esq.; H. Hebbert, Esq.; H. H. Greated, Esq.; H. V. Bayley, Esq.; R. H. S. Campbell, Esq.; Edmund Montgomerie, Esq.; A. Innes Shank, Esq.; R. Hampton, Esq.; H. M. Reid, Esq.; G. M. Swinton, Esq., and M. R. Gubbins, Esq.

The CHAIRMAN having taken his seat,

Mr. BRAXTON read his English Prize Essay "On the Vanity of Human Wishes, illustrated by examples drawn from Modern History," which displayed considerable ability, and was warmly applauded.

Mr. H. MORRIS read the "Vision of Mirza," from the *Spectator*, translated by himself into Telugu. Mr. Clifford read a passage from Dow's *Hindustan*, translated by himself into Hindustani. Both of the translations were received with much cheering.

Mr. HOOPER then read the following report of the medals, prizes, and honourable distinctions obtained by the students not

leaving College, June, 1848.

FOURTH TERM.

Oldfield Highly distinguished, with medal in Classics, medal in Law, prize in Sanscrit, and prize in Hindustani.

Alexander Highly distinguished, with prize in Political Economy and History, prize in Persian, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

H. Morris Highly distinguished, with medal in Political Economy and History, and medal in Telugu.

Clifford Highly distinguished, with medal in Hindustani.

Stewart Highly distinguished, with medal in Mathematics.

R. Brecks Highly distinguished.

Banbury Highly distinguished.

Gostling Highly distinguished.

Martin Highly distinguished.

Armstrong Highly distinguished.

Ward Highly distinguished.

Metcalf Highly distinguished.

Hay..... }
 D'Oyley } Passed with great credit.
 Pochin..... }

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of students remaining in College.

THIRD TERM.

Benson Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Political Economy and History, prize in Law, prize for the best English Essay, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.
Swinton Highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit, and prize in Telooگو.
Birch Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, and prize in Sanscrit.
Dampier Highly distinguished, with prize in Law.
Balmain Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.
Smyth Highly distinguished, with prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, and prize in Hindi.
Hume Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.
Boileau }
F. S. Chapman ... } Highly distinguished.
Hon. H. G. Campbell }
Hobart Passed with great credit.

SECOND TERM.

G. G. Morris Highly distinguished, with prize in Law and prize in Persian.
Hammond Highly distinguished, with prize in Political Economy and History, and prize in Sanscrit.
J. W. Breeks Highly distinguished, with prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.
Boswell Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.
Palmer Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics.
Wylie Highly distinguished, with prize in Telooگو.
Bird }
Grey } Highly distinguished.
Jackson }
M'Donnell }
Hogg }
Egerton }
Robertson } Passed with great credit.
Walter }

FIRST TERM.

R. B. Chapman Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics, prize in Sanscrit, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.
B. W. Colvin Passed with great credit, with prize in Law.
Grant Highly distinguished.
Muspratt }
F. R. Cockerell ... } Passed with great credit.
Saunders }

The CHAIRMAN having distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, who were loudly applauded by their fellow-students, Mr. HOORZA read the following classification of the rank of the students about to depart for India:—

Rank of Students leaving College, June, 1848.

BENGAL.

First Class {
 1. Oldfield.
 2. Alexander.
 3. Martin.
 4. Clifford.
Second Class {
 5. Ward.
 6. Metcalfe.
 7. Lance.
Third Class {
 8. Hay.
 9. Power.

MADRAS.

First Class {
 1. R. Breeks.
 2. H. Morris.
 3. Gostling.
Second Class {
 4. Banbury.
 5. Pochin.
 (No Third Class.)

BOMBAY.

First Class {
 1. Armstrong.
 2. Stewart.
Second Class {
 3. D'Oyley.
 4. Mactier.
 (No Third Class.)

The CHAIRMAN rose and said: Gentlemen students,—I will first express the very great gratification I have felt, and which gratification is also, I am confident, participated in by my colleagues in the direction, present on this occasion—at the very favourable report that has been made by the principal, of your excellent conduct during the term which has been passed in uninterrupted good order, and in cheerful submission to the rules and regulations of the college. It must be as pleasing to yourselves to hear, as it has been to me to learn, that in no former period has there been so little of any practice at variance with the high tone which should characterize men of principle and education, and most sincerely do I congratulate you upon it. With regard to the progress made in your studies, the report is less favourable, though upon the whole there is reason to be satisfied. In the two senior terms there is no cause of dissatisfaction; but I regret extremely that in the junior terms so many should have proved themselves deficient in a degree which has called for marked disapprobation. I do most sincerely and earnestly call upon these students to reflect on the unhappiness they must cause their parents and patrons, who, having placed them in a situation where, by ordinary industry and attention they might secure to themselves an appointment in the Civil service of the East India Company; an appointment—I have no hesitation in saying, of a kind that it would be difficult for a young man entering public life anywhere to find so advantageous either in immediate prospect or in final result. Do not, therefore, risk the loss of such appointment by idleness or inattention, and when you return to the college I trust it will be with a firm determination to redeem the time you have lost. To the principal, dean, and professors, I beg on my own part and on the part of the directors generally, to return our most sincere thanks for the admirable manner in which they perform their responsible and important duties, both in the maintenance of good order, and their just discrimination as to the merits and proficiency of the several students. To those gentlemen who are about leaving the college and will shortly proceed to India—prompted entirely by an anxious desire that they may prove themselves meritorious and useful public servants—I offer to their attention a few words of friendly advice: First, I would recommend to you during the period that may elapse before you set out for India, not entirely to shut up your books and remain idle, but so far to pursue and keep up your Oriental studies that you may not, on reaching your destination, in a great measure, have forgotten what you have here learnt. The effect of this will probably be to shorten the time you will have to pass at the college in Calcutta, and your more early qualification to enter upon the public service. In your conduct towards, and treatment of the natives, be always kind, considerate, and indulgent. In the course of your service you will have to employ them in many important and responsible situations, and if you act towards them in the manner I have recommended, you will be rewarded by their fidelity and attachment. There is another point which I am desirous of bringing to your very serious attention. It is that you will keep yourselves free from pecuniary embarrassments. Be assured, debt is an evil which frequently entails the most disastrous consequences. It may injuriously affect your character. It often proves fatal to the honour and integrity of a man who is unfortunately so involved; and happiness, under such circumstances, cannot be hoped for. I earnestly recommend to you, therefore, prudence and economy in your manner of living. Gentlemen, in bidding you farewell, may health, happiness, and prosperity attend you.

At a quarter to two o'clock, the Chairman and directors, accompanied by the principal and professors, and the distinguished visitors who were present on the occasion, repaired to the library, where a sumptuous luncheon was served. At the close of the repast,

The CHAIRMAN rose and said—There was one toast which it was indispensable he should propose before the company separated. For the uninterrupted good conduct which had distinguished the students during the term just ended, they were mainly indebted to the wise and able management of the institution by the principal and the professors, whose services it was impossible to overvalue. He would, therefore, give "The health of the Principal and Professors." (Cheers.)

The Rev. the PRINCIPAL said—In acknowledging the toast which had just been proposed with so much kindness, and received with no less, he thought he should be expressing the sentiments of the professors, as well as his own, if he said that they derived a more than ordinary gratification from the proceedings of the day. It was not merely that they were gratified in being able to give assurance of the sound and satisfactory workings of the institution. They were gratified—they were more than commonly gratified—that their meeting had been presided over, their prizes distributed, and their students addressed,

by a military man, with a military colleague, and in the presence, he would add, of the distinguished military chief on his right. The circumstances were peculiar. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company had both won to themselves most honourable distinction in the profession of arms. But they came to that place, not to urge aspiring youth to martial exploits, but to acknowledge the worth of the arts of peace, and to bear testimony to the value of the civil service of India. (Cheers.) He was right then when he said that they had cause for more than ordinary gratification. They might sometimes be tempted to feel as though theirs were a less brilliant part, than had it been their task to train to emulation of those splendid deeds which had fixed on the Indian army imperishable renown. Not but what, as had lately been seen, the civilian, when occasion called, as well as the soldier, could fight bravely and die nobly. (Cheers.) But why should theirs be thought a less brilliant part? They acknowledged, indeed, the magnificence of their achievements, who had swept down the enemies, and enlarged the frontiers, of the British empire in the east. But they thought it no less a brilliant thing to follow in the wake of the warrior, with the blessings of peace and civilization in the hand,—agents in pouring on a devastated territory those fertilizing showers which should mantle it with a harvest of prosperity and contentment. (Cheers.) This was the office of those who were trained here. And they gratefully felt as though it were a special tribute to the importance of that office, when, as now, the profession of arms lent its authority to grace and dignify a scene intended to illustrate and encourage the civil department of the Indian service. (Cheers.) He could only say that no efforts should be wanting on the part of the authorities of the college to send out men to India worthy to undertake so honourable an employment, worthy to follow in the track of the soldier, and to apply to the wounds, which he had reluctantly inflicted, the healing balm of that civilization which was at once the offspring and the ornament of a pure Christianity. (Loud cheers.)

ROSE DONNELLY MANGLES, Esq., M.P., rose and said,—Although it was unusual to propose any other toast after that which had been just drunk, he believed that when he told the assembly the cause which had induced him to depart from the established order of the proceedings, the most liberal condonation would be granted to him. Many years ago he was a student in this College, and he always felt deeply grateful for the education he had received here; and he could not therefore be present in this place, and see before him the venerable hairs of him who had so long and successfully presided over this Institution, and at the time when he (Mr. Mangles) was a student here—he could not see before him his venerable and respected master, the Rev. Mr. Le Bas, without drinking his health. They never could forget the great services which that gentleman had rendered,—and that he had laid the foundations of that Institution, which, by similar services on the part of the present distinguished Principal and the Professors, had been brought to its present state of perfection. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. C. W. LE BAS rose amidst loud cheering. He said his honoured and distinguished friend and former pupil had taken him by surprise. He was no longer the living principal, but a shadow and an *εἰδωλον*; and the shade of the departed principal had no right to expect that his health should be drunk. His friend and honoured pupil, and now his honoured master, had welcomed him back as a living man, and he would therefore do his best to acknowledge the kind consideration which had been expressed for him. (Cheers.) What heart of flesh could be other than delighted at the sight which he had seen to-day? They might imagine the gratification which he felt at finding himself surrounded by men whom he had seen launched into life—in whose early successes he had taken an interest—and who had now returned, well rewarded, from the scenes of their useful exertions. This was enough to convert the mere *εἰδωλον* and shadow into a living man. (Loud cheers.) It was enough to call a departed man into life, to see this noble institution—to which thirty years of his life had been devoted—now flourishing under the superintendence of that highly-gifted individual who now filled the office of principal. Conducted as the college now was, with so much more ability than he (the Rev. C. W. Le Bas) had possessed; with its steam power, its machinery so well lubricated, and so well furnished with first-rate official talent likewise, it might be hoped that the engine would reach its terminus; that being no less than the highest aspirations that could possibly be formed by the most ardent friends of this college, of the civil service, and of the Anglo-British Empire in India. (Loud cheers.) Such were the sentiments of one who had been for many years the unworthy servant of the East-India Company, and who stood before its re-

presentatives as its attached and grateful old servant. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman, Deputation, and the Company then rose, and after visiting the principal, returned to town by special train.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KELAT AND NEPALEE PRIZE MONEY.—The following notice was issued from the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on the 14th June:—The Directors of the East-India Company having paid over to this Hospital the amount of the unclaimed shares of the prize money for the capture of Kelat in 1839, due to her Majesty's troops, viz. the 2nd and 17th regiments of Foot, and also the amount of the unclaimed shares for the capture of Nepanee in February, 1841, on account of her Majesty's 4th regiment of Foot,—notice is given, that payment of the said shares will commence at the secretary's office on the 17th of July next, and will be continued at that office on each succeeding day between the hours of 11 and 2.

NOMINATION AT THE CHARTER-HOUSE.—Lord John Russell has conferred the nomination at the Charter-House, which fell to his lot, upon the son of the late Sir Benjamin Malkin, judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

TRIPS TO INDIA.—The ship *Southampton*, has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Calcutta.

MERCHANT TAILORS' COMPANY.—The annual dinner of this Company, on the election of scholars and exhibitors to St. John's College, Oxford, from Merchant Tailors' School, took place on Saturday, the 10th June. In the course of the evening, the health of Lord HARDINGE being drunk, the noble lord observed, in reply, "I value very highly the honour you have conferred upon me in admitting me to be an honorary member of this ancient corporation, which stands deservedly so high in public estimation on account of the charitable purposes to which, in a great measure, its funds are applied, and, I will add, from the character it bears for the loyalty and patriotism of its members. I am proud to be one of a society in which I am associated with many men of eminence, with whom I have acted during thirty years of my public life. I am also much gratified by the very cordial manner in which you have received the toast proposed by the Master, for which I beg you will accept my most grateful thanks. On various occasions I have partaken of your hospitality in this magnificent hall. I have always witnessed a most generous anxiety on the part of the citizens of London to do honour to public men who have performed any service to their country, whether in the field or in the council; and I must say, in behalf of the army, that I am confident our troops will at all times be found to do their duty as loyal subjects of her Majesty, to prove their allegiance by obedience to the civil laws of their country, and to preserve the properties, the liberties, and the lives of every class of her Majesty's subjects, and that they will ever be ready to defend the throne and maintain the honour of the country, both at home and abroad. I have had reason on a late occasion, during the war on the Satalj, to prove what is the spirit of the British army, and to shew that, in discipline and prowess, it has not degenerated since those glorious days when it was commanded in Spain and Portugal, and its arms were triumphant, under the Duke of Wellington. On this occasion, I have the satisfaction of seeing around me several most distinguished officers,—the Duke of Richmond, Lord Londonderry, Lord Saltoun, Sir John Rolt, Sir H. Watson, Sir John Buchanan, and many others I could name. I found the army of India, under its distinguished and gallant chief, Lord Gough, ever ready to do its duty, and the Asiatic part of it nobly and bravely emulated the example of their European comrades. I never can speak of the sepy portion of that army without expressing the admiration and pride I feel in that extraordinary instrument of our power in India; and if I wanted any one on whose testimony I could rely in guaranteeing to you the truth of that statement, it would be my gallant friend on my left, Sir George Pollock, whose own gallantry was so successfully displayed in the Khyber Pass, in Cabul, and in the manner in which he vindicated our arms after a very great disaster. To the heroic exertions of our army we owe it that a lasting peace has been obtained, and I hope the prosperity of the Punjab promoted. However intensely our interests may be excited by revolutions abroad, our attention cannot be too much directed to the magnitude of our interests in India. To those interests we must ever attach the highest importance. In a political point of view, our military force is supreme and irresistible throughout Asia; in a commercial point of view, India presents a wide outlet for our manufactures; in a moral point of view, it exhibits the noble example of millions of Asiatics governed by a handful of Europeans, and submitting to their rule because they know it to be most conducive to the prosperity of

their country. I will no longer detain you than to express my most fervent hope and belief that, under the enlightened policy of the East-India Company, and the care of my noble friend, Lord Dalhousie, the resources of that great empire may be rapidly developed, civilization advanced, and our rule, resting on justice and good faith, may be confirmed for ages in India." At a later period of the evening, the health of the "Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the East-India Company" being drunk, Sir J. L. Lushington replied,—"he had frequently partaken of the splendid hospitality of Merchant Tailors Company, but never with so much satisfaction and pleasure as on the present occasion. This arose from his gratification in seeing among the company his noble and gallant friend, Lord Hardinge, and his brother in arms, Sir George Pottocock, and from the compliments so deservedly paid to them. The Master had alluded to Lord Clive, the great founder of our Eastern empire. He was a man distinguished both in arms and in the council, and from him they might fairly date the foundation of our great power in India. With respect to Lord Hardinge, he, as Chairman of the East-India Company, might say, that no governor ever went to India who possessed in a greater degree than his Lordship the confidence of the East-India Company, and that no one had more completely justified that confidence. He would say nothing as to his eminent achievements in the field, but he would observe, that in the council his earnest endeavours were always exerted to promote the civilization and happiness of the immense population entrusted to his care. He had shewn a deep concern for the education of the natives of India, and in that respect had done much good.

TROOPS FROM INDIA.—On the 31st May the *Maidstone* arrived at Gravesend with troops from India, having left Calcutta on the 16th January last. The troops thus brought are the left wing of the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, consisting of 8 sergeants, 2 drummers, 113 rank and file, 7 women, 15 children; commanded by Capt. R. Spring, Lieuts. J. Watson, H. S. G. Knight, C. B. Daveney, and Ass. Surg. J. Sommers, M.D. On the 2nd inst., the *Owen Glendower* arrived at Gravesend from Cannanore, having left that place, on the 7th February, with a detachment of the 25th regiment (the King's own Borderers), consisting of 3 sergeants, 2 corporals, 55 privates, 4 women, and 7 children, in charge of Capt. S. B. Hamilton. The *Gloriana*, which left Calcutta on the 26th January, has arrived with detachments of the 3rd Dragoons, 28 men; 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, 10 men; 14th King's Light Dragoons, 9 men; 53rd Foot, 2 men; 61st Foot, 1 man; 62nd Foot, 2 men; in charge of Capt. G. E. Hillier, 53rd. On the 3rd inst., a division of the 50th regt. (Queen's Own) arrived at Gravesend, having left Calcutta on the 15th February. It consisted of 11 sergeants, 5 drummers, 6 corporals, 136 privates, 9 women, 10 children; under the command of Capt. J. B. Bombam, Lieut. and Acting Adjutant R. B. Bellerus, Lieuts. C. A. P. James, T. Ryan, M. C. Singleton, and Paymaster J. B. Dodd. On the same day, a second division of the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers also arrived in the *Tudor*, having left Calcutta on the 24th January last. Its strength was 9 sergeants, 2 drummers, 5 corporals, 104 privates, 9 women, 12 children; commanded by Major J. C. Peddie, Lieuts. F. E. N. Tinley, H. F. Evans, B. Thornhill, C. B. Daveney, and Assist. Surg. F. C. Annesley. With this detachment arrived also 1 sergeant, 1 woman, and 2 children of the 24th; 1 private of the 9th; and 2 privates of the 32nd. On the 5th inst., the second division of the 28th regt. (North Gloucester) arrived at Gravesend in the *Malabar*, which left Calcutta on the 20th January last. It consisted of 10 sergeants, 5 drummers, 8 corporals, 163 privates, 10 women, 16 children; under the command of Major F. Adams, Capt. A. Fraser, Lieuts. S. Rawson, C. Stevens, J. V. Ellis, Ensigns J. Meachan, B. J. Lennox, Assist. Surg. B. H. Marlow. On the 6th, the whole of the invalids from the Bombay presidency arrived at the invalid depot, Fort Pitt. They consisted of detachments from the following corps: 10th Hussars, 3 privates; 8th Foot (the King's regt.), 3 sergeants, 1 corporal, 5 privates, 2 women, 6 children; 22nd Foot (Cheshire), 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 34 privates, 4 women, 4 children; 26th Foot, 1 private (insane); 1st batt. 60th Rifles, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 40 privates, 6 women, 12 children; 78th Highlanders, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, 28 privates, 3 women, 1 child; 86th (Royal County Down), 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 18 privates, 1 woman, 6 children. These detachments were brought from Bombay by the *Aboukir*, and were in charge of Capt. T. White (22nd), Lieut. F. G. T. Dastron (22nd), and Dr. A. H. Cowen (60th Rifles). On the same day, the head-quarters of the 50th (Queen's Own) arrived at Gravesend in the *Queen*, which left Calcutta on the 16th February last. Its strength consisted of 9 sergeants, 7 corporals, 4 drummers, 145 privates, 8 women, 10 children; under the charge of Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, K.H.;

Capt. H. Needham; Lieuts. E. C. Mullen (Adjutant), C. H. Tottenham, J. Parcell; Ensigns W. Bellers, P. W. Kingwell; Assist. Surg. J. Burke, M.D. The *Queen* was detained at the Cape from the 1st to the 16th April by weather. On the 17th, the *Prince of Wales*, which left Calcutta on the 15th February, arrived with a detachment of the 29th regt., consisting of 11 privates and 1 boy, in charge of Serg. J. Doyle; and 72 men, with 2 women and 4 children, of the East-India Company's service, commanded by Major Welchman.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 21. *Lucy Wright*, Hamilton, Bombay; *Twenty-sixth May*, Godel, Ceylon.—22. *Kestrel*, Bremner, Madras; *Cressy*, Withers, Ceylon; *Zion*, Loch, Bengal.—23. *Stains Castle*, Dawson, Port Phillip; *Warrior*, Stafford, Port Phillip; *Favorite*, Leisk, Madras; *Boboo*, Barker, Shanghai; *Stephani*, Hardy, Sourabaya; *Anse Cropper*, Martin, Bengal; *Bengal*, Broadfoot, Bengal; *Mona*, Morrice, Batavia.—24. *Simon Taylor*, Brown, Bengal; *Merope*, Harding, Swan River; *Queen Mab*, Rowe, Bengal; *Ameer*, Turnbull, Cochlin.—26. *Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, Bengal and Trinidad; *B. B. Greene*, Jeffreys, Mauritius; *Caril*, Heaton, Shanghai; *Edward*, Townsend, Mauritius; *Reward*, Salmon, Ceylon; *Vice*, Lowe, Portland Bay; *T. and J. Crisp*, Blackall, Mauritius; *Tapley*, Mackie, Bengal; *Queen Victoria*, Rouger, Arracan; *Dona Maria*, Engelbrecht, Java.—27. *Argam*, Tait, Bengal; *Emerald Isle*, Dourrie, Madras and Demerara.—28. *Severn*, Duncan, Ceylon; *Thomas Lowry*, Benson, New South Wales; *Kent*, King, New South Wales; *Gilbert Munro*, Digby, Munsoorcottah.—29. *Arctura*, Dow, Bombay; *Hudson*, Pines, New South Wales.—30. *Duncan*, Heinrichsen, Bengal; *Anne Mary*, Stevenson, Ceylon.—JULY 1. *Jane*, Reoch, Cape; *Narvisal*, Baker, South Seas; *Cecilia*, Pearce, Port Phillip; *Georgiana*, Williams, Bengal; *Anne Armstrong*, Williams; *London*, Boylan, and *William Darley*, Cammell, Bombay; *Canton*, Akyab.—3. *Hooghly*, Henry, Port Phillip; *Brilliant*, Stewart, Mauritius; *Louisa*, Wycherley, New South Wales; *Rachel*, Brewin, Port Phillip; *Thomas Blyth*, Thompson, Mauritius; *Elin* and *Hester*, Clarkson, Mauritius; *Caledonia*, Gavia, Batavia; *Tiempo*, Yachante, Manila; *Penang*, Roddocks, and *Olterspool*, Wickman, Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

From the **DOWNS**.—JUNE 19. *Chamois*, Pentreath, Algoa Bay.—21. *Lord William Bentinck*, Allan, Bombay.—22. *Jessie Smith*, Baxter, Algoa Bay; *Collingwood*, Mollison, Calcutta.—26. *Robert Small*, Small, Bombay; *Killermont*, Roberts, St. Helena; *Pacific*, Keay (from Shields), Cape; *Rockliffe*, Clennoon, Bordeaux and Mauritius.—30. *Charlotte Jane*, Lawrence, Sydney.—JULY 1. *Senator*, Burrell, Port Phillip; *Agostina*, Volum, Launceston; *Heroine*, Crichton, Algoa Bay; *Volunteer*, Humphries, and *Catherine Jamieson*, Hutchinson, New South Wales; *Acasta*, Robertson, Cape and Bengal; *Sea Park*, Humphris, Calcutta.

From **LIVERPOOL**.—JUNE 19. *Favorite*, Webster, Hong Kong.—22. *Anna Watson*, Hicks, Singapore; *Mary Anne Johnston*, Johnston, Calcutta.—23. *Alecto*, Grave, Bombay.—24. *Enterprise*, Harrison, Port Phillip and New South Wales; *Raduga*, Leach, Whampoa.—26. *Brasilia*, Herriman, Ceylon.—JULY 1. *British Sovereign*, —, Calcutta; *Lancaster*, —, Bombay.

From **KINGSTOWN**, JUNE 16.—*Kinnear*, Heard, Hobart Town.

From **PORTSMOUTH**, JUNE 26.—*Ellenborough*, Toynbee, Madras and Bengal.

From **PLYMOUTH**, JUNE 26.—*Calcutta*, Wrangmore, Hobart Town; *Blonde*, Todd, Port Phillip.

From the **CLYDE**, JUNE 26.—*Protector*, Hunter, Maulmain.

From **BORDEAUX**, JUNE 21.—*Caribbean*, Cockton, Mauritius.

From **LEITH**, JUNE 21.—*Globe*, Liddell, Port Phillip and New South Wales.

From **SOUTHAMPTON**, JUNE 25.—*Canton* (steamer), Jamieson, Cape and Bombay.

From **SWANSEA**, JUNE 30.—*John Hullett*, Turner, Cape and Mauritius.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Jane Pirie, London to Cape and Bengal, May 25, lat. 7 N. long. 23 W.—*Hebrides*, London to Bombay, June 21, lat. 49 N. long. 8 W.—*Wellesley*, London to Madras and Bengal, June 21, lat. 47 N. long. 9 W.—*Prince Albert*, London to Mauritius, May 29, lat. 5 N. long. 23 W.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

June 18. The widow of the late Charles Ansell Lushington, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, daughter, at Lee Park, Blackheath.
21. The lady of Capt. E. E. Ludlow, daughter, at Kensington.
22. The lady of J. Hinde Pelly, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, son, at 3, Widcombe crescent, Bath.
23. The wife of Francis Ommanney, Esq., son, at East Sheen.

MARRIAGES.

June 20. Patrick Duncan, Esq. to Jane Eliza, daughter of the late Capt. C. C. Chesney, Bengal art. at St. Peter's Church, Tiverton, Devon.

21. W. C. Laing, Esq. late Bengal Medical Establishment, to Charlotte Frances, daughter of the late William James Turquand, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, at Budleigh, Devon.

22. Frederic M. Callaghan, Esq. to Georgiana Frances, daughter of the late Capt. James Hodgson, Hon. East-India Company's Service, at Walcot Church, Bath.

23. James Louis St. Clair, Esq. of the Madras army, to Juliet, daughter of George Crawshaw, Esq. at Friern, Barnet.

— Rev. Charles D. Goldie, to Harriet, daughter of the late Col. J. Nicol, formerly Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, at Chelsea.

— Major George Balfour, of the Madras Artillery, to Charlotte Isabella, daughter of Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P. at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.

29. Rev. T. Nesbitt Irwin, to Emily Maria Waring, daughter of the late Major-General James Alexander, Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Mortlake, Surrey.

DEATHS.

April 28. Lieut. col. C. H. Bell, late of the Bengal Artillery, at Portobello, Edinburgh.

June 19. Samuel Remington, Esq. late of the Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at 4, Walton-place, Hans-place, aged 50.

— Frederick Charles, son of W. J. Wood, Esq. of Stroud, Gloucestershire, at Cairo on his journey to England, aged 20.

21. Amelia, daughter of Major-general Lantour, C.B., K.H. in Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

22. Gertrude Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Charles Ewan Law, M.P. Recorder of London, in Eaton-place, aged 19.

27. Adelaide Esther, wife of Cecil Nicholls, Esq. 5th Madras Native Infantry, at Wells, Somerset, aged 18.

— Capt. Francis Wemyss, Bombay Engineers, in London, aged 36.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

June 21st and 28th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. T. E. J. Boileau.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. J. Welchman, 10th N.I.

Lieut. Peter H. K. Dewaul, 34th N.I.

Lieut. A. A. Becher, 40th N.I.

Lieut. G. G. McBarnett, 55th N.I.

Maj. gen. E. Cartwright, 57th N.I.

Lieut. col. T. Chadwick, invalids.

Surg. Thomas W. Burt, m.d.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. James M. Taylor, 9th N.I.

Lieut. Charles A. R. Crigan, 17th N.I.

Lieut. William J. Doveton, 36th N.I.

Lieut. col. Maurice Tweedie, 43rd N.I.

Lieut. Samuel B. R. H. N. T. Goodrich, 45th N.I.

Surg. William Middlemass.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. William S. Horwood, 14th N.I.

Capt. William H. Godfrey, 17th N.I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Frederick Fisher.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. Charles M. Carmichael, c.b., 3rd cav., overland, in Aug.

Capt. William John E. Boyes, 6th cav., per Sea Park.

Capt. John Macdonald, 50th N.I., per Southampton.

Madras Estab.—Maj. William E. Litchfield, 6th cav.

Maj. George J. Mant, overland, 20th June.

Lieut. Daniel A. Rogers, 7th N.I., per Tra falgar.

Lieut. Charles E. Taylor, 35th N.I., ditto.

Lieut. Augustus Clarke, 43rd N.I., ditto, via Calcutta.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. George Keith Bell, artillery, per Owen Glendower.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas Hoole, a volunteer in the pilot service, per Southampton.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. William Holloway, 3 months.

Mr. George N. Taylor, 6 months.

Mr. Thomas D. Lushington, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. John Coke, 10th N.I., 4 months.

Ens. John Richards, 15th N.I., 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Duncan Littlejohn, invalids, till 1st Sept. next.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. William Jacob, artillery, 6 months.

Maj. John B. M. Gillanders, 2nd Europ. reg., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Maj. Patrick Henderson, invalids.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. John Dillon Browne.

HAILEYBURY.

Mr. George Augustus Hobart, a student at the East-India College for Bengal, and Mr. Henry Dundas Robertson, a student for Bombay, have been permitted to exchange their destinations, viz.

Mr. Hobart from Bengal to Bombay, and

Mr. Robertson from Bombay to Bengal.

ADDISCOMBE.

The Gentlemen Cadets who passed their public examination on the 9th June, 1848, for the Artillery and Infantry, have been stationed in those branches of the service in the following order, viz.—

For the Bengal Artillery.

Mr. Frederick Eay Smallpage.

John Strange Nares.

Thomas Alexander Dirom.

For the Madras Artillery.

Mr. Alexander William Knox Stewart Lawrence.

For the Bombay Artillery.

Mr. Charles Shaw de Newville Lucas.

Thomas Giatlam.

For the Bengal Infantry.

Mr. Constantine Lawrence Yeoman.

George Henry Basevi.

Hamilton Maxwell.

James Robert Swetenham.

Henry Thomas Setwell.

Frederick William Lambert.

Boyce William Dunlop Morton.

Robert Henry Tulloch.

For the Madras Infantry.

Mr. William Henry Greenwell Palmer.

Simon Temple.

Theophilus Leslie Scott.

Charles Percy Crossman.

William Hands.

For the Bombay Infantry.

Mr. John Gordon.

James Noding.

Frederick James Loft.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 23RD JUNE, 1848.

Bombay, 86th Foot.—Ensign Henry Marshman Havelock, from 39th Foot, to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Mildmay, who retires. Dated 23rd June, 1848.

WAR OFFICE, 30TH JUNE, 1848.

Bengal, 80th Foot.—Lieutenant Bliss John Hume, from 62nd Foot, to be lieutenant, v. Wandesforde, who exchanges. Dated 30th June, 1848.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per Collingwood, for Calcutta, from Gravesend, 21st June, 243 troops, from East-India Company's Depot at Warley. Officers:—Brev. major A. C. Wight, 8th M.N.I.; Capt. C. Gale, Ben. inv. estab.; Ensign R. C. Whiting, 70th Ben. N.I., and Assist. surg. C. Johnson, Ben. estab., in medical charge.

Per Sea Park, for Calcutta, from Gravesend, 30th June, 254 troops, from East-India Company's Depot at Warley. Officers:—Capt. W. J. E. Boys, 6th L.C.; Lieutenant C. R. Writford, 1st Europ. reg., and Assist. surg. F. Pearson, Ben. estab., in medical charge.

Per Camperdown, for Calcutta, from Gravesend, 1st July, 236 troops. Officers:—Capt. Tyler, 80th Foot; Lieutenant Colls, 32nd Foot; Cornets Rickets, 3rd Drags.; Sarel, Ellis, and Hunt, 9th Lancers, Spilling and Black, 14th Drags., and Ensigns Fenwick and Strode, 61st Foot.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Narrative of Services in Beloochistan and Afghanistan, in the Years 1840, 1841, and 1842. By COLONEL ROBERT LEWIS STACY, C.B., Bengal N.I., Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, &c. London: W. H. Allen & Co.

THE painful interest excited by the critical state of affairs in British India upon the outbreak at Cabul, and during the advance and retreat of our armies from Candahar to Hindustan, has passed away, or this work would have been read with avidity. It furnishes full, authentic, and lively details of the negotiations with the khan of Kelat, in 1840 and 1841, respecting which little has been known, and of the operations of Sir William Nott's army in its triumphant march from Candahar to Cabul, and thence through the passes to the Punjab and Ferozepore. The Caesarean brevity of General Nott's despatches left much to be supplied, and Colonel Stacy, who commanded the second brigade of the Candahar force, has done justice to his gallant companions in arms, by rescuing from oblivion services which, had they been known, would have greatly strengthened the claims of that army to public gratitude.

When the khanat of Kelat was taken by Major-General Willshire, in 1839, it was made over to Meer Shah Newaz, a nominee of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk; but the Brahooes refused to recognise him, and he was expelled from the fortress of Kelat, which, with the khanat, was assumed by Meer Mahomed Nasseer Khan, the only legitimate son of the late Khan, who had fallen in its defence. He was, in turn, expelled by the British forces. It became of great importance at that period to settle and retain in our interest the country below the Bolan Pass, and Colonel Stacy tendered his services in the difficult and somewhat perilous undertaking of endeavouring to reconcile the khan of Kelat and his turbulent semi-civilized tribes to the supremacy of the British Government, against which they were at that moment grievously irritated by some supposed perfidy on the part of our functionaries. His knowledge of the native character and a confidence in his own resources, led him to go amongst these rude people wholly unattended, and, after a long and tedious negotiation, which would have worn out the patience of many a diplomatist, he succeeded in all his objects. The history of this negotiation is a highly curious one, and throws new lights upon the native character. The various tribes appear to have been won by the frankness and openness of the negotiator, and "were converted from bitter enemies into confiding friends."

Some idea may be formed of the nerve required in dealing with these violent people by the following description of a durbar scene at Sohrab, upon the occasion of the young khan being constrained by his chiefs to retract his promise to accompany Colonel Stacy to Kelat:

"As soon as I saw Rheimdad approaching, I concluded matters had gone wrong, it being Gool Mahomed's office to bring me messages; and the ill-concealed delight which gleamed in the countenance of Rheimdad justified my conclusion. 'The khan,' he said, 'presents his compliments, and has sent me to inform you he would go no further, and begs you will return to Kelat.' I replied, 'Well, the khan is his own master; I will go and take leave of him, when I shall learn the truth from his own lips.' Passing through the crowd, who reluctantly gave way, I walked quietly to the compound where the khan lodged, which was crowded with people, armed, and in a state of great ferment. I inquired for the room in which the khan was, and, finding he did not come to the door to me, I looked in and saw that he was held back by Rheimdad's people, the khan's usual personal guards having been removed. On entering the room, I perceived two of Rheimdad's servants standing near the khan, with fierce looks, grasping, in a menacing attitude, the hilts of their swords, whilst the countenances of all around wore an expression of strong emotion. Not appearing to notice this, I took the young khan by the hand, and tears stood in his eyes when I said I had come to learn from him whether he really intended to go no further, and wished me to leave his camp. He replied, without hesitation, in a firm and decisive manner, that he wished to go with me, but the durbar would not allow him; that letters had been received which affirmed that he was to be seized at Kelat or Shawl Kote, and Shah Nennz placed on the throne. I told him that his principal chiefs had not been present when this resolution was formed, the Sirdars Meer Bober, Meer Khamaal Khan, and Meer Esah Khan having been absent, and I proposed that a durbar should be called when they should have returned. Atta Khan (who was intoxicated with b'hang at the time) and Fakker Mahomed interposed, saying the affair was settled, and the khan would go no further; adding, 'Take leave and go; no one is angry with you, but go; you have always spoken truth; but Ross Bell has ordered it, who is the higher authority, and the Lord Sahib has removed our friend,' meaning me, 'and sent Hasly Sahib,' meaning Lieutenant Hammersley, 'who is our enemy.' I asked to see the letters they referred to, which they admitted came from Kelat; but this they refused, on the pretext that I would hang the writer, and I could get nothing from them but a reiteration of their resolution that the khan should not go further, and of their advice that I should return to Kelat. I appealed to the multitude, declaring I had nothing but the khan's welfare at heart, and asked whether I had ever been untrue to my engagements. I called upon Gool Mahomed, as the darogah, to advise his master. 'I am humbled in the dust,' was the old man's answer. Meer Esah Khan had now returned, and I addressed him, reminding him how he had boasted of the influence and bravery of his tribe. He replied that he was but one, and it was useless for him to speak. 'Better leave these people,' he said; 'they are mad.' Before I took leave of the khan, I made a last effort to inspire him with spirit to act for himself. He repeated that he wished to go with me. 'Who then,' I asked, 'should prevent you?' Atta Mahomed said, 'the durbar resolve he shall not go.' I asked him if he was the sovereign, and the khan, whether he wore a sword and shield to look at. Cries of 'Rise! Take leave! Go to Kelat!' which had been heard at intervals, in a subdued voice, were now uttered loudly by most of the assembly; the agitation increased, and Meer Esah Khan, as well as my two valets, earnestly recommended me to take leave. Holding up my hand for silence, I declared I was the friend of the khan and of the Brahooes, and asked, if I left them, who would shew him the path to his father's throne? I implored them to wait until the absent sirdars returned that day; but after two hours spent in entreaties and exhortations on my part, and the reiteration of 'Rise and go,' from the people present, accompanied by a disclaimer of all anger or dissatisfaction towards me, I shook hands with the young khan, and proceeded deliberately to the door, Meer Esah Khan placing himself behind me, and Moolla Nasseer Oolla and my Brahooe interpreter (who was almost expiring with fright) on either side; I walked very slowly through the crowd, towards the orchard, where my horses and camels were waiting for me, and where I told the sirdar and the moolla I would wait to take leave of Meer Khamaal Khan."

The incidents of the march of Major-General England through the passes from Quetta to Candahar, including the affair of Hykulzie; the actions with the enemy in the advance from Candahar to Ghuznee and Cabul; the operations at Emillah and Istalif, and the severe affairs in the Juggdulluk and Lundekhana passes, and at Allee Musjid; are detailed by Colonel Stacy, a conspicuous actor in all these spirit-stirring scenes, with a precision and fulness which will be well appreciated by all who shared in those arduous operations.

One of the avowed objects of Colonel Stacy in this work is an exposition of his own services, which, his editor states, he considers have "not been adequately acknowledged and requited." When we add to the services detailed in this work those, respecting which he is almost silent, rendered by the author in the Mahratta and Sikh campaigns, in each of which he commanded a brigade, and at the battle of Sobraon, led the first column to the attack, and took the command of Major-General Dick's division, on the death of that officer, it is difficult to resist the same conviction.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 28th June, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Special General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 5th of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the desire of nine Proprietors of East-India Stock, as expressed in the following letter, viz:—

" London, June 23, 1848.

" To the Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company.

" Honourable Sirs,

" We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India Stock, duly qualified by law, request that you will convene a Special General Court of Proprietors for the purpose of taking into consideration the annexed resolution.

(Signed)

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" RESOLUTION.—That the Hon. the East-India Company having by a treaty concluded with Pertaba Shean, the Rajah of Sattara, on the 26th September, 1819, ceded the territory of Sattara in perpetuity to him, his heirs and successors, the East-India Company cannot alienate the territory of Sattara from the rightful heir (of the deceased Rajah Pertaba Shean) without a flagrant breach of that treaty and of public faith."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF MARINE BOYS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 28th June, 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Tuesday, the 4th July next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of MARINE BOYS from England to Bombay, on board Ships of 400 tons register and upwards.

The number of Marine Boys to be conveyed is 50, and they will be ready to embark after the 24th July.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, accommodation, and medical attendance of the Boys for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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Prince of Wales ..	1350	W. F. Hopkins ..	Calcutta direct	25 —
Vernon	1000	E. Voss ..	Madras direct	10 Sept.
Sutlej	1200	C. Nelson ..	Calcutta direct	25 —
Owen Glendower ..	1000	W. H. Pate ..	Cape & Bombay	25 July
Earl of Hardwicke ..	1000	L. Browne ..	Coast & Bombay	25 Aug.
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1848.
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Queen	820	C. O. Condit ..	Cape & Madras	25 Aug.
Tristram	1380	D. M. Lee ..	Calcutta direct	1 Sept.
Royal Albert	880	H. Roe ..	Ditto	10 Oct.
Minerva	720	A. Scoulan ..	As may be required	—
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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall Street.

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REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	417
BENGAL:—	
The Union Bank in Liquidation	420
List of Debtors to the Union Bank	420
Miscellaneous Intelligence	421
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	422
H.M. Forces in the East	424
Domestic Intelligence	424
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	424
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	426
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	426
Domestic Intelligence	426
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	426
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	429
Government General Orders	429
Domestic Intelligence	430
Shipping Intelligence	430
MALTA:—	
Shipping Intelligence	430
SINGAPORE	
Shipping Intelligence	431
CHINA:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	431
Domestic Intelligence	432
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	432
MANILLA:—	
Commercial Intelligence	432
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE	
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
The Sattara Affair	433
HOME:—	
Correspondence	435
Imperial Parliament	437
Debates at the East-India House	438
Miscellaneous Intelligence	438
Shipping Intelligence	441
Domestic Intelligence	442
Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	442
List of Bank of Cadets, &c.	443
Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India	444
Embarkation of Troops for India	444
LITERARY NOTICES	
	444

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bentick*, with the mails, left Calcutta June 3, Sangoor 5, Madras 10, Point de Galle 16, and Aden July 2, reaching Suez July 9.

A mail left Hong-Kong by the *Pakis*, May 25, making Singapore June 5, and Penang 7, and reached Galle June 16; the mails thus brought were forwarded to Alexandria; at which place they arrived on the 19th inst. and were put on board the *Ripon*, which vessel reached Malta on the 18th inst. on which day the *Oberon*, with the Marseilles portion, left, arriving at her destination on the 21st inst.

The *Ripon*, with the remainder, would leave Malta on the 18th, and may be expected at Southampton on the 30th inst.

The *Friton*, with the London mail of the 7th inst. arrived at Malta on the 13th, and from thence was forwarded to Alexandria on the 14th inst.

The "Bombay mail" of June 19 was telegraphed at Alexandria July 13, it arrived at Suez July 12, and may be expected to arrive by the 1st of August.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, via Marseilles, will leave London on the evening of Monday, Aug. 7.

Mails for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, via Southampton, will be made up in London on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 19, or if marked via Marseilles, on the evening of Thursday, Aug. 24.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bombay	June 5	Ceylon	June 9
Madras	June 10	China	May 25
Bombay	June 5	Singapore	June 5

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

This plot appears to thicken in the Punjab. The outbreak at Mooltan has been followed by the discovery of a conspiracy, far more alarming in its character, at Lahore,

the object of which was the massacre of all the British officers in that city, the expulsion of our troops from the Punjab, and the overthrow of the existing Sikh government. The time and circumstances seemed to connect this atrocious plot, formed after the model of that at Cabul, with the Mooltan affair; but a consideration of all the facts, so far as they are yet known, tends to relieve us from apprehension as to the Lahore conspiracy being part of a great ramification, and to shew that it is no more than an act of isolated treachery. The country is full of discontented chiefs, whose power, exerted in oppression of the people, it is part of the policy of our Government to put down; their intrigues find an able coadjutor in the Ranee, who has large funds at her command, and the occurrence at Mooltan, whether meditated or accidental (for we are yet somewhat in the dark upon this point), may have suggested or precipitated the plot at Lahore, the most disagreeable incident attending which is the mode of its projected execution, namely, by the corruption of our sepoys, which, it is encouraging, however, to find, was not carried to any length before it was disclosed.

It appears that some native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 7th irregular cavalry, part of the garrison of Lahore, reported to their commanding officer, Major Wheeler, that attempts were making by certain parties in the city to seduce them and their men from their allegiance. The major communicated this important fact to the British Resident, Sir Frederick Currie, who directed that the native officers should fall in with the attempts and lead the parties on until they were implicated beyond escape. This was accordingly done, and on the 8th May, Mr. Cocks, the chief assistant to the Resident, arrested fifteen persons in the city, including Colonel Khan Sing (who in the late war commanded a division of Sikh artillery against us), and the moonshi of the Ranee. These two persons were tried, convicted on the clearest evidence of having tampered with our sepoys, and condemned to be hanged. This sentence was carried into execution in the presence of 2,000 of our troops, on the 11th. Another man, named Golab, when at the foot of the gallows, was relieved on his promise to divulge all he knew of the plot, and to point out his accomplices and the traitors in our service. On the following day, all the regiments composing the garrison at Lahore and the moveable column at Annarkullee were paraded, and this man (Golab) picked out the men who had been corrupted. It appeared that the following corps had been tampered with; namely, the 8th, the 10th, and the 50th; and that the guilty men were mostly Brahmans and men of long service. When the roll of the

50th regiment was called, it is said that several of the men, conscious of their guilt, ran from the ranks. A court of inquiry was sitting upon the sepoys charged with having joined the conspiracy, who are few indeed in comparison with the number of our troops in Lahore and the vicinity, nearly 8,000.

So far as the nature of this conspiracy has been disclosed it would appear that it was intended, on the 13th May, to make a sudden attack upon the British officers, who were to be massacred; the sentries on duty (who were to be corrupted) were to open the gates, and 5,000 men were to be admitted into the city!

No person of higher rank than Khan Sing had been directly implicated in this plot. Others had been suspected, and even Raja Deena Nath's privity was rumoured. The proceedings taken against the Ranee, however, furnish decisive evidence that the Government believe that she has been concerned in the affair.

This lady, whose talents are rendered highly dangerous by her utter want of principle, resided at Shekapoor, about thirty miles from Lahore, with an income of 15,000*l.* a year, allowed her by the Sikh durbar, far more than her legitimate wants required. It was determined to remove her from the vicinity, and the durbar, on the 17th May, intrusted this critical duty to Fakeer Noor-ood-Deen, who executed it with characteristic art and duplicity. He waited upon the Ranee, and informed her that her son, the young Maharaja, was to be at Kanah-Kutch (about fifteen miles from Lahore, on the road to Ferozepore), and that the Resident had consented to her having an interview with her son, if she was desirous of so doing. She gladly accepted the offer, and proceeded in her palkee in the direction of Kanah-Kutch, and, not until she crossed the Ravee did she discover she had been duped. On her arrival at Kanah-Kutch, she found she was to be escorted across the frontier to Ferozepore, and from thence to her ultimate destination, Benares. She was accompanied from Shekapoor by Messrs. Cocks, Inglis, and Lumsden. In crossing the Ravee, she was escorted into Kanah-Kutch by a *ressalah* of the 7th Irregulars, under the command of Lieut. Graham, and from thence to Ferozepore by a wing of the 50th N.I.; these troops had been ordered out to Kanah-Kutch two days previously, with the avowed intention of escorting treasure from Ferozepore. "The cause of the Ranee's removal from the Punjab," says a letter from Lahore, "was her having been one of the principal movers in the late intrigues and conspiracies; the durbar are quite as guilty, but have been more prudent than the Ranee; they have not put pen to paper; all communications have been verbal; that they are guilty there is not a doubt, but the proof is wanting."

The chief agents in seducing our men were the fakeers in the city, who have great facilities of communication with them. Sir Frederick Currie proposed to expel all the fakeers from the city; but Raja Deena Nath strongly urged him not to attempt it, as it might lead to a rise *en masse* of the population. "These rascals," says a letter, "have used the position of their houses or huts, which are close to all the different gates of the city, to observe the different dispositions of the sepoys on gate duty, and select those most likely to forward them in seducing the troops from their allegiance."

The Resident, at a special parade, bestowed *kelats* and money upon the native officers who had disclosed the plot,

and the Governor-General has since promoted three of them, as a reward for their praiseworthy conduct, and fidelity to the British Government.

Some accounts from Lahore assert that this conspiracy was concerted with the Dewan of Mooltan, and that the outbreak at that city was intended as a lure to draw away part of the garrison of Lahore, so as to render the plot more easy of execution; but this is probably mere conjecture, and the better opinion seems to be that the two occurrences had no original connection. There appears, however, to have been some anticipation, on the part of the Lahore authorities, of the possibility of disturbance prior to the discovery, since a reinforcement of troops had been ordered into the Jullunder Doab, namely, her Majesty's 14th light dragoons from Ferozepore, and a native troop of horse artillery from Loodiana, which had arrived at Lahore; and from beyond the Sutlej two corps of infantry, a corps of irregular cavalry, and a field battery, to occupy Govindpur, near Umritsir; while a native regiment and a troop of horse artillery were further to reinforce Jullunder. Her Majesty's 32nd were to move from Umballa to Ferozepore, and her Majesty's 98th, from Meerut, to take the place of the 32nd. The engineers were occupied in raising a parapet around the whole inner edge of the rampart of Lahore, and by every possible means strengthening and isolating the works occupied by the troops. A large magazine of arms in the Meean Meer, furnished by Runjeet Singh, had been undermined by order of the Resident, and destroyed. It was at first intended to blow it up; but apprehensions of the consequences of the explosion induced the authorities to substitute *water* for *fire*. The motive for this act of severity is said to be a discovery that the people from the town were supplying themselves secretly with arms from thence.

It has been rumoured in the papers that Sir John Littler goes to Lahore in the room of Sir Frederick Currie, and that Sir Frederick will occupy the vacancy thus created in the Supreme Council.

It is stated in the *Delhi Gazette* that General Ventura had been seen in disguise at Lahore; and that he had retired into the territories of the Raja of Pottah, near Umballa.

The policy of the authorities at Lahore seems to be to strengthen their position there, and to await the proper season for action before they incur any risk. But some slight affairs appear to have taken place. Major Jacob, with a strong party of Scinde Irregular Cavalry, had fallen in with a body of Belooches proceeding to join the standard of Moolraj, under a hill chief, with whom he had a smart conflict, without any decisive result. Lieut. Edwards had also marched upon Mooltan with 2,500 Sikh troops; but these forces deserted him when near the insurgent frontier, and he escaped, with only one attendant.

The discovery of the conspiracy at Lahore was coincident with the arrival of the report of Lord Hardinge's speech in England, wherein he said "he had no apprehension for the tranquillity of the Punjab." This expression of confidence is treated by the Indian papers as if it were found to be unwarranted; but his Lordship would probably deem the insignificance of this affair rather a confirmation than a contradiction of his prediction. All was quiet at Lahore up to the 22nd of May.

No addition of any moment is made to the intelligence

from Mooltan. That Moolraj has raised the standard of revolt seems, however, beyond question. He is enlisting men, offering large bounties to Sikh horsemen, and collecting stores and ammunition, prepared to stand a siege in his stronghold. General Khan Sing had joined his cause, from choice or compulsion. It was at one time asserted that he was at the head of 60,000 men and a powerful artillery, advancing to attack the British force at Lahore. But this news was too good to be true, and eventually the estimates of his strength sunk down to a tenth of that given by rumour. A writer, whose information, it is said, may be relied upon, describes the Dewan's forces as much more insignificant than is generally supposed; he says the extent of his artillery is forty pieces, a very small portion of which are moveable, the majority being mounted on the ramparts. The fort is said to be strong, but irregular and badly constructed; its chief strength is in the power of impudation. On the other hand, an officer of great experience writes thus: "When the Mooltan revolt broke out, I would have gladly undertaken to put it down with a single brigade; now I should not be very confident with three, and, if we wait till the end of the rains, no force we can spare will be more than sufficient." It seems decided that the expedition against the city will not be put in motion till the close of the hot season and the rains, when a powerful force under the Commander-in-Chief in person will be sent.

French writers imagine, and our own are not exempt from the error, that an "appropriation" of Mooltan is meditated by us. This is by no means the fact, though it might be highly beneficial to the people of the province if it were otherwise. The transforming influence of British rule in India is shewn in a very striking point of view by Col. Everest, in his curious account of the Trigonometrical Survey, who observed the contrast presented by the same tracts when visited by him at different intervals:—

"The condition of the country (he says) appears to have been greatly improved since 1824, which is a never-failing result where any tract in India has for a reasonable period been subject to the steady and systematic control of British rule. In all portions of the tract passed over by the Great Arc series, the contrast exhibited by the present over the former want of prosperity is most striking where the British power has been paramount, and is more and more marked in proportion to the influence which that power exerts. As an example: in 1824, all that part of the plain of Seronj, in which my base line was measured, was a desert; in 1837, when re-measuring the same line, free ground on which my camp could be pitched was not to be found; and it was utterly impossible to carry on the operation without cutting a broad road for three-fourths of the way through growing corn, for all which the owners had to be remunerated."*

The intelligence from Scinde is again pacific. All those visions of alarm which the imagination had conjured up, have died away. The Boogies are not dreaming of a raid on our provinces; there is no prospect of any insurrection whatever. The Government of Bombay has wisely resolved not to send troops to that province at present.

Amongst the local incidents at the Chief Presidency, the affairs of the Union Bank take precedence. A meeting of the shareholders was held in Calcutta, for the purpose of arranging, if possible, the terms of agreement with the creditors, when it was ultimately resolved that a scheme of assessment upon the proprietors, according to their means and the value of their respective shares, should be framed,

with a view of securing them from future liability. The proposal was unanimously adopted, and the only difficulty which appears to stand in the way of a final settlement, arises from the inability or unwillingness of some parties to furnish their quota, and the delay of the minority of the creditors to adopt the proposed terms. The Chief Justice intimated, on the 2nd of June, that on the 6th he intended sitting in open Court, instead of disposing of business in Chambers, as customary in vacation. He stated that this was with reference to the proceedings by *scire facias* against certain of the Union Bank shareholders, appointed for that day, as the Act seems to require that such proceeding shall be in open Court. He added that certain inquiries, having reference to one of the officers of the Court, would be gone into on that day, and it was desirable that the matter should be brought forward in Court instead of in Chambers.

The intelligence from the sister Presidencies presents no prominent features. The libel case at Madras (referred to in the last *Mail*) had not been decided. On the day appointed for the judgment, the community crowded to the Court to learn its decision; but the judges deferred judgment to the next term. The cause of this delay excited much speculation, and it is generally supposed to have arisen from a desire to consult the other Crown Courts in India.

The mid-monthly mail from Bombay having been discontinued, in consequence of the monsoon, the intelligence from thence is confined to such portions as appear in the Madras papers. Some preparations had been made at Bombay to send troops and artillery up the Indus to reinforce Scinde; with a view to operations against Mooltan; but the orders were countermanded.

The cholera had broken out at Surat and other parts of Western India.

The prospects of the planters in Ceylon appear to be lamentable, judging from the results of the sales at the Fiscal's office. The *Columbo Observer* says:—

"A calm review of the circumstances will satisfy the coffee planters that their ruin is the work neither of fate nor unwise legislation. They have sought to achieve impossibilities, and failed. The cost of production was enormously increased, and the worth of the product could not be raised in the same proportion. It is sad to have to record instances of such wholesale destruction of splendid fortunes, but the world at large is none the worse; a fact extremely consoling to those who are untouched by calamity."

The intelligence from China is somewhat encouraging. All was politically quiet, and trade, in both imports and exports, exhibited a slight improvement.

News had been received from Cochin China up to the 15th of January. Several Catholic missionaries residing in that country, one of them near the Bay of Turon, have unanimously confirmed, by their letters, the truth of the report respecting the diabolical intention of his Cochin Chinese Majesty to allure the French commander and his officers to a party, where they were to be poisoned or murdered, whilst the two men-of-war were to be suddenly attacked, set fire to, and destroyed. "There is not a native of that country who entertains the least doubt about the horrible plot. They give it out in their conversations as a plain fact that has never been denied nor contradicted by the mandarins."

BENGAL.

UNION BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1848.

The proprietors of the bank are doubtless prepared to learn from the committee's present report that the proceedings of the sheriff have almost tied the hands of the committee during the past month. Most of the settlements of claims which were in progress have been necessarily suspended, but the committee have been able to conclude some few adjustments not embarrassed by any question arising out of the sheriff's seizures. Some similar adjustments are also in progress, upon which the committee hope to report at the next meeting.

The judgment-creditors of the bank having objected to the principle of the plan of liquidation proposed by Sir Robert Barlow and sanctioned by the last meeting, that scheme necessarily fell to the ground. A private meeting was, in consequence, intermediately held, and a plan of assessment was then proposed and agreed to, which the committee are happy to say promises fair, if cordially supported, to afford the means of liquidating the bank without ruinous sacrifice to any individual shareholder. A sketch of this plan has been submitted to the creditors' committee, and to some of the chief creditors, and the principle is approved of by them, although all the details have not yet been finally agreed upon. The following is an outline of it:—

The creditors to sign an undertaking not to proceed against the person or property of such shareholders as shall contribute the several sums at which they shall be severally assessed in a schedule to be prepared by the creditors' committee. The plan is not to come into operation until a certain number of creditors sign, and unless a certain sum be contributed by a given day. As an inducement to creditors to concur in this proposition, it is provided that no creditor refusing to conform shall receive any benefit from the contributions. The advantage to shareholders is, that the agreement as nearly approaches to an absolute and final discharge as the relative position of the bank and its creditors admits of. If all the creditors, or all but an insignificant proportion, concur in the scheme (and unless this is the case it will not be carried out at all), every shareholder, paying according to the assessment, will purchase immunity from further call. This will obviate the great objection which has been urged against every plan for voluntary contributions hitherto brought forward, namely, that neither the executive nor the creditors' committee are able of themselves to give protection to parties responding to the call. It appears to the committee unnecessary to enter into further details at present, but they hope that a resolution will be passed at the present meeting approving of the general principles upon which the proposed scheme is based. The schedule of assessment has been already prepared by the creditors' committee, and revised by them in conjunction with the executive committee. Circulars will be addressed to the shareholders respectively informing them at what sums they have been severally assessed; and it will be open of course to parties assenting to the scheme, but objecting to the particular rates of assessment applied to themselves, to state the grounds of their objections, and require a further revision.

The committee are gratified in being able to state that all the valuable indigo factories in which the bank are interested have good prospects, and they fully hope to be able to dispose of them before the commencement of next season.

The committee have much pleasure in annexing copy of a letter from J. H. Young, Esq., secretary to the committee of shareholders at home, from which it will appear that remittances may be expected by the steamer looked for early next month; and with reference to the request made in respect to the order of any debentures to be granted for such remittances, the committee would suggest that they come in *pari passu* with, and bear the same number as a debenture granted here to a party who contributed within the same number of days after receipt of notice as the London shareholders do, and that one debenture be granted after arrival of each mail for the English shareholders, bearing such number, and a distinguishing mark with the proportions belonging to each party endorsed on the back.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the last meeting, the committee have published in the *Hurkaru* newspaper, a list of the debtors of the bank, specifying the securities held for the debts.

The committee recommend the abolition of the treasurer's department from the fifteenth proximo. They are not of opinion that any reduction can be made at present in the accountant's department. The committee also recommend immediate removal into cheaper premises after the close of the current month.

Copy of a letter from Mr. James Calder Stewart in respect to the overdrawn floating accounts, which subject was referred to in a separate report made last month, is added for the information of the shareholders.

T. C. MORTON, President.

THE LIST OF DEBTORS OF THE UNION BANK.

From a list of the debtors of the Union Bank which has been published (it appears in the *Hurkaru* of Monday, the 22nd inst.), the whole number does not amount to seventy. Though it is a very beggarly account of empty boxes, yet, knowing the interest which has been attached to it, more, perhaps, from the mysterious pertinacity with which it was refused, than from any idea of its practical utility, we have published it entire. It appears that the sum involved in the firms which have gone into the Insolvent Court amounts to more than one hundred and twenty-nine lakhs of rupees; that is, the whole of the capital, and about a third more. To understand this circumstance, we require the list of the directors, and of the firms to which they respectively belonged, as well as of the committee of finance,—the interior cabinet which disposed of all this money—during the period in which the process of exhaustion was going forward. A more prodigate exhibition has never been held up to view in Calcutta, and we cannot wonder that, with a very small exception, men of all classes, creeds, and parties, Europeans and natives, "saints" and men of the world, residents in India and residents in England, should unite in reprobating the conduct of the bank, and talk with the bitterest scorn of the commercial immorality which has marked these nefarious proceedings. But the most surprising circumstance connected with these abstractions is the ingenuity and success with which they were so long concealed from public view, by fallacious and impudent statements. Every half-year did the directors come forward and throw dust in the eyes of the shareholders by the most solemn assurances that they were steadily pursuing the plan of liberating the bank from its indigo embarrassments which were enforced upon them in 1843; and, year after year, did they give their constituents the assurance that the indigo liabilities of the bank were limited to the exact number detailed in the report, when there was all the time thrice that sum irrevocably sunk in the most profitless concerns, which were entered under other heads, with the view of their escaping detection. Year after year did the directors congratulate the proprietors on the flourishing condition of the establishment, when they knew that no inconsiderable portion of the sum put down as capital consisted of their annual losses in indigo, and that if the concern had been wound up at the time, it would have been found insolvent. Five years before the bank failed, its entire capital was in the hands of five or six firms, which had each its own representative in the direction, to help themselves to its funds, and when the bank became insolvent, more than the whole of its capital was still found to have been in the hands of a few houses, which had in the mean time taken the benefit of the Act. There was no improvement whatever in this respect in the four years which elapsed between the great agitation and the deceptive reform of 1843, and the greater agitation and dissolution in 1846.

The bills discounted and the sums due from sundry debtors amount only to 18 lacs of rupees, and of this sum eleven lacs and a half are connected with the name of Mr. W. P. Grant, one of the late directors, and more than half this amount is disputed by him and others. Little enough of the eighteen lacs of rupees are the unfortunate shareholders ever likely to see again. The publication of this schedule, though it will serve to lower still farther the general opinion of the value of the bank assets, may not, however, be found unserviceable, if it enforces on the shareholders the necessity of making a strong effort at once to raise a sufficiently large sum to propitiate the creditors.

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* has sent him the following letter, on which we desire to offer a brief remark or two.

"From an article in the last *Friend of India*, referring to one in the *Hurkaru* relative to the Union Bank, I am led to infer that the creditors of the Union Bank propose that forty lacs should be paid to them immediately, and that they should besides have all the assets of the bank made over to them, and retain a lien also on the shareholders who have not paid!! If this is what your contemporary means, I can only say that for the sake of the creditors' characters, I hope he has mistaken their proposal; for though they may have the power to enforce such terms on the unfortunate shareholders, they should be ashamed to avail themselves of it. Why, the 'Change-alley Jews would blush to make such a proposal to those who had been deluded and plundered as the shareholders of the bank have been. I certainly have not so understood the conditions

of release proposed by the creditors but should be glad to know what you have learned on the subject."

The proposal, as we understood it to stand originally, was, that there should be some kind of mutual understanding between the creditors and the prostrate shareholders, for a final adjustment of the matter; and that on the payment of three-fourths of the claims, the latter should obtain an acquittance, and be for ever absolved from all further molestation. We felt that it was not preposterous to urge such a compromise on the creditors, not only by an appeal to those feelings of generosity on which, as Englishmen, they must naturally pride themselves, but also in reference to the great instability of all commercial prospects, and more especially to the great deluge which, through the convulsions in Europe, now threatens to overwhelm all mercantile, manufacturing, and industrial interests throughout the world, and which may rise so high that even those who are seated upon the "high hills and the mountains" may not escape the visitation. It was in reference to these prospects, as well as to the great legal difficulties which lie in the way of realizing all property, that we suggested the composition, and hinted that the shareholders who advanced the three-fourths of the whole demand at once should be reimbursed by the sale of the assets, and by a call, according to the act, upon their brother shareholders. But it appeared from the document published in the *Hurkaru*, that it was expected the creditors should be paid in full; and that they were to take forty lacs, as the price of their forbearing to sell up the shareholders in Calcutta forthwith, and then take over the assets for what they would fetch, and squeeze the balance out of the absent proprietors. It would be injurious to many of the creditors to suppose that they could ever have entertained any such idea; but as the proposal was put down in print, we said that even if such a plan was offered for their acceptance, it would be advisable for the shareholders to close with it. Any sacrifice for the inestimable blessing of finality should be their motto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF LONDON MAILS.—The mail from London April 7. arrived at Calcutta on the 14th of May. That of April 24 arrived by Bombay express on the evening of the 1st of June. The steamer *Handlington*, with the Calcutta portion of this mail, arrived at Kedgeree on the 4th of June.

COMMAND OF THE PRESIDENCY AND CANNORE DIVISIONS.—It is said that Major-General Sir Dudley Hill, K.C.B., will take command of the presidency division, and that Major-General Vincent is to have the command of that of Cannore.

THE SALWEEN PILOT VESSEL, which left for Van Diemen's Land with convicts in November last, has returned to Bengal with a cargo of timber; she proved very leaky on the voyage.

INDIGO.—A letter from Zillah Hooghly observes there has been very little rain in that district, and that indigo prospects are wretched. At Jessore scarcely half an average crop was looked for.

NEW ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this Company was held on the 13th of May, when it was resolved that a dividend of Rs. 100 per share be declared, and that Rs. 25 per share be returned as a premium to the shareholders.

PRIVATE STEAM COMPANIES.—On account of the numerous accidents which have occurred to private steamers, the native dealers in raw silks are said to have resolved not to make use of them any longer.

OPIMUM SALE.—The seventh opium sale was held on the 15th of May, and shows a more favourable result than the last. The sale yielded Rs. 21,15,425. Patna averaging Rs. 835, and Benares Rs. 789 per chest. This is an increase of Rs. 80 on the former, and Rs. 68 on the latter.

MOORSHEDABAD.—The *Englishman* hears that Major-General R. V. Raper will be unable to return to his appointment on account of ill health, and that Mr. H. Turrens will therefore be permanently appointed agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad. Mr. Cecil Beadon permanently retaining Mr. Torrens' place at the Salt and Opium Board.

CALCUTTA STEAM-TUG ASSOCIATION.—It has been decided that Messrs. Gordon, Stewart, & Co., are to continue as secretaries to this association.

FAILURES.—Several failures in Calcutta are reported, though the names have not yet been published.

CONSERVANCY COMMISSION.—We learn that Mr. J. Rowe has been appointed surveyor to the Conservancy Commissioners on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem.

SECTION WRITING, it is said, has been abolished in the Beugal Secretariat's office, and that the reform is eventually to extend to all the public offices; the writing is to be done by "copying

clerks," permanently employed on salaries of from twenty to one hundred and seventy rupees per mensem.

SIKH POWDER MAGAZINE.—A correspondent of the *Mofussil's* says that the Sikh Powder Magazine at Meeran Meer, near Lahore, has been blown up by the British authorities at Lahore, as the Sikh populace were helping themselves to the ammunition it contained.

LIEUT. ROBINSON.—A report of the murder of this gentleman, near Umritsar, appears in the *Calcutta Star* of May 20, but it requires confirmation.

COTTON.—Reports state that the Court of Directors has sent out orders for discontinuing the experiments on the culture and preparation of cotton which have been for some time carried on at Agra under the auspices of Mr. Thomason, the Lieut.-Governor.

CARGO FLATS.—The first of the large single cargo flats intended to supersede the small double ones hitherto used by the I. G. S. N. Company has been launched at Garden Reach. She is intended to carry 12,000 feet of cargo at a draft of two feet six inches.

BONDED WAREHOUSE.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Bonded Warehouse, held on the 22nd May, a dividend of Rs. 11 per share was declared on the profit of the last half-year, "to be paid when sufficient funds are collected." Messrs. C. J. Richards and J. J. Mackenzie were elected Directors in the place of those out by rotation, and Messrs W. Earle and C. Campbell in place of Messrs. Church and Larpent.

MESSRS. OSWOLD, SEAL, AND CO.—The copartnership carried on under this firm was dissolved on the 31st of May last; all debts are to be adjusted by Mr. W. F. Fergusson.

UNION BANK IN LIQUIDATION.—Mr. J. L. Russell having resigned the secretaryship of the Union Bank, Mr. R. C. Jenkins has been appointed to that office, subject to confirmation or otherwise at the next general meeting, on the 24th of June. The Supreme Court decided on Saturday, May 13, that no judgment can be put in operation against the shareholders of the Union Bank until means have been taken to realize the debts due to that institution.

THE RANEE.—A letter of late date from Lahore, speaking of the deportation of the ranee, mentions that her highness "was seen by and spoke to some of the officers of her escort, who describe her as being pretty, and say that she would have been decidedly so only for her nose, that being the bad feature in the Punjab. Hands and feet, perfect, which they say she is perfectly aware of."

AFGHANISTAN.—The news from Afghanistan is to a late date but unimportant. The news of the Moultan affair reached Cabul on the 6th May, but does not appear to have had any very exciting effect.

LAHORE.—The country round Lahore is said to be now perfectly quiet.

MOULTAN.—A recent letter from Moulton states:—"The country about here is now quiet, but at Moulton the insurrection seems to be on the increase. From all I can learn, the Commander-in-Chief will take the field about November with an army of 25,000 men, and a large artillery force."

THE SUPREME COURT has granted a rule nisi for a *scire facias* against four reputed wealthy shareholders of the bank, but the proceedings against them have as yet gone no further.

LOSS OF THE FRENCH SCHOONER INCONVILLE.—The vessel lost on the Arrakan coast was the schooner *Inconville*, Captain Hairen, of about 400 tons, from Havre to Akyab. She got to the northward of her port among the reefs between Oyster Island and the coast. When she got into seven fathoms water, on the evening of the 2nd May, an anchor was let go, and subsequently a second. She held on during the night, but at 9 A.M. of the 9th, parted from both cables in a heavy squall, and went ashore at the entrance of the Myon river, which is in lat. 20 deg. 15 min. N. and about 15 miles north-west of Akyab, and became a total wreck. The crew were all saved. The wreck was sold at Akyab on the 26th ultimo.

TESTATE ESTATES.—A draft of a legislative act has appeared in the *Gazette*, for taking intestate estates out of the hands of the ecclesiastical registrar, and placing them under the care of an administrator-general, appointed by the Government, and for doubling up and regulating the offices of the Supreme Court.

SIR HENRY SETON, who, since the departure of Sir J. P. Grant, has been the only puisne justice here, is compelled, by failing health, to leave the country forthwith, after about ten years of incessant and assiduous attention to the duties of his office.

THE HON. J. E. D. BETHUNE.—The Governor of Bengal has appointed the Hon. J. E. D. Bethune to be president of the council of education.

INADEQUACY OF THE FORT.—Since last March one wing of the European regiment has been stationed in the fort, and the other at Dum Dum. Among the former, twenty deaths have occurred, while only one has taken place at Dum Dum. This fact needs no comment.

NATIVE DOCTORS.—We hear that Doctors Bhowe and Seal have received, or are to receive, immediately government appointments with a monthly salary of Rs. 250 per mensem each; the former, it is said, will have charge of a hospital in town, and the latter will hold an appointment in the Medical College.

SIR THOMAS TURTON.—It is reported that the judges of the Supreme Court have sanctioned the resumption by Sir Thomas Turtton of the toga of an advocate of the court.

ARMY OF MOULTAN.—The *Dalhi Gazette* states that the arrangements for the army of Moulton are already sketched out, and that it is to consist of six troops of horse artillery, two light field batteries, three European cavalry regiments, nine regiments of cavalry, regular and irregular, six regiments of European infantry and sixteen of native infantry, with a large baggage train, in all, nearly 30,000 men.

UNION BANK.—We learn from an advertisement in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, that the sheriff of Calcutta was to put up to sale on Thursday, June 8, the Union Bank premises, and the interest of the bank in the following indigo factories: Dutsing Serai, Bowarah, Cootooriah, Bowsing, Mundertollah, and Cossipore. These factories were to be sold for delivery on the 1st of October, the executive committee of the Union Bank undertaking to concur in giving delivery to the possessors. The sheriff would also sell, at the same time, the right and title of the said bank to a certain sum, due from the Bank of Bengal to the Union Bank, and now at the credit of the executive committee, amounting to Rs. 56,000, and other sums due to them by insolvent firms. A list of the debtors to the bank appeared in the *Hurkaru*, of May 22.

Messrs. LIVINGSTONE, SYERS, & Co.—At the meeting of the creditors of the firm of Livingstone, Syers, and Co., held on Tuesday, the 23rd of May, last, it was announced that Punna Lall Seal had, for some time before the failure of that firm, been a partner in it. Strange to say, this fact, instead of having been discovered on the spot, has been announced from England. It appears that it was fully known to Messrs. Thomas and Allan, who were the solicitors of Baboo Mutty Lall Seal, the millionaire of Calcutta, and the father of the youth, but they considered themselves bound by the principles of professional honour not to disclose the fact, though they were also the solicitors of the defunct firm. We think that the partners, at the least, were bound to have made known to the creditors a fact so material to the settlement of their affairs. The concealment of this circumstance will, it appears, vitiate all the proceedings of the trustees.

ASSISTANT SURGEON O'MAUGER.—We learn from a division order issued from Benares on the 26th April last, the officer commanding the Artillery division is to select a steady European non-commissioned officer to proceed to the presidency, in charge of assistant surgeon O'Mauger, M.D., who is in a state of mental derangement.

DAKH BETWEEN FERROZPORE AND LAMKEE.—We understand it is the intention of the post-master at Ferrozpore to run a carriage dakh between that station and Lahore.

THE GREAT TRUNK ROAD.—An official notification from Agra states that the arrangements for the supply of provisions and for the protection of travellers along the Grand Trunk Road have lately engaged much of the attention of the Government. Reports and suggestions on the subject have been called for from the local officers, and Major Steel, after marching along the whole course of the road, has furnished his remarks for the consideration of the Lieut. Governor. He says, all inquiries shew that there is a great and increasing traffic along the Grand Trunk Road. This traffic may become the source of great profit to the zemindars and residents along the road, if effectual measures are taken in every district to protect the people from oppression on the part of civil and military servants of the Government and other travellers who may pass along its course. It is also necessary to make adequate arrangements for the supply of the necessary wants of travellers, and to protect them and their property from injury on the road. He then suggests various measures conducive to these ends.

MILITARY PRISONS.—Orders have been issued by the Military Board for the immediate construction, at all stations at which native troops are cantoned, of military prisons in which epeyos, sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, not involving discharge from the army, are to be confined. They are to be built on some eligible spot in the lines.

THE RANEE.—A correspondent from Ferrozpore says that the Ranees is most strictly watched in the house in which she is

located (near the Artillery bazaar), having sentries at every corner. She is said to be under the temporary charge of Capt. Maitland, of the 72nd. The 51st furnish the wing for her escort to Loodianah. An express, received on the evening of the 20th inst. is said to have conveyed orders for sending back a slave of the Ranees to give evidence on a fact recently discovered, and it is added she left immediately by dak. Our correspondent says the slave is the notorious Mungia; but on this subject he must permit us to express a doubt, as, if we remember rightly, that lady was removed to Kangra somewhere about the time her mistress was sent off to Shaikhoopora. It may be that the authorities allowed her to return, at the urgent solicitation of the Ranees. If they did, they did wrong.—*Dalhi Gazette.*

MOOLRAJ.—A letter from Lahore, dated May 1, says,—"Moolraj is filling up the wells about Mooltan; however, he can't well turn the river on one side; about 6,000 Sikh cavalry are to proceed to Mooltan, to scour the country and prevent the people from paying revenue to Moolraj; if these troops are driven back, we shall begin to look foolish."

CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—The *Englishman* gives us on this date that the following changes will shortly take place:—Physician-general H. R. Hough is to retire on the pension of his rank, which vacancy will promote Surgeon-general William Patton to physician-general, Inspector-general of hospitals G. Lamb to surgeon-general, Superintending-surgeon W. S. Steven to inspector-general of hospitals, and Surgeon G. Angus to superintending-surgeon. In consequence of the above arrangement, Assistant-surgeon A. Kean, M.D., at present civil surgeon of Moorsheadabad, will become a full surgeon.

SEVERE DRAKE FROM DROWNING.—A young man of the name of Arthur Piploe Godfrey, who lately joined the preventive service, is supposed to have met with his death from drowning on Monday night. He had been posted on board the French ship *Ocean*, and was seen last at night, when all were retiring. In the morning he was missed from the ship, and is nowhere to be found on shore.—*Hurkaru.*

CAPT. MACKENZIE'S TROOP OF HORSE ARTILLERY, the 14th irregular cavalry (Skinner's), and the two corps of native infantry from Julundhur, 1st and 57th, reached Lahore on the morning of the 19th.

THE NUSSEER RIFLE BATTALION, and Sirmoor battalion, are both on the list of corps to form the "Army of Mooltan."

GENERAL GILBERT, it is said, will take command of the army that is to march against Mooltan.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.—The *Englishman* gives us the particulars of a meeting of the shareholders of the Ocean Insurance Office last Monday, and quotes the proceedings as a triumphant proof of the soundness of the commercial world of Calcutta. Messrs. Smith, Cowell & Co. the secretaries, some months ago were constrained to call their creditors together, but have since resumed the management of their own affairs. In the insurance office of which they were secretaries, it was found that the company's paper to the amount of Rs. 90,000 was all right and safe: it was endorsed over to three of the directors. The loss sustained by the insurance society has arisen from their London agents, Messrs. Phillips & Co. against whom some of the shareholders wished to proceed, on a charge of breach of trust.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, C. to offic. as sec. to govt. N. W. prov. dur. abs. of J. Thornton, May 10.
 ATHERTON, H. mag. and dep. coll. of Noakolly, made over ch. of the treasury of his dist. to W. J. Longman, and pro. to visit his thannahs, on May 1.
 COMBE, J. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Sarun, to be a mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.
 COURT, M. H. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Badaon, dur. abs. of Fagan.
 CONLIFFE, R. E. to be a member of the ferry fund commit. of Mymensingh.
 DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. to offic. as mag. of Moorsheadabad, v. Halkett, May 10.
 DEBES, E. civ. and sess. judge of Cuttack, made over ch. of duties of his off. to the prin. sudder ameen of the dist. on May 20.
 ELLIOT, W. H. sup. and remem. of legal aff. ass. ch. of his off. on May 11.
 FITZGERALD, H. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Sarun.
 FOWLE, F. C. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mymensingh, to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.
 GRAHAM, R. to be assessor for the town of Calcutta.
 HOBHOUSE, C. P. to be asst. to the sub-treasurer, May 12.
 JACKSON, E. to be mag. of Chittagong, contin. to offic. as mag. of Sarun until rel. by J. E. S. Lillie.

LONGMAN, W. I. rec. ch. of treasury of the dist. of Noncoolly fr. H. Atherton, on May 1.
 MACWHITER, John Prach, to off. as mag. and coll. of Moradabad dur. abs. of Wilson.
 MAPLES, W. to be 3rd asst. to the acct. gen. and to the acct. to the govt. of Bengal, May 12.
 MAYNE, F. O. asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, vested with special powers, May 12.
 MELVILLE, A. L. attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, May 25; to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mymensingh.
 PEARSON, E. S. to be mag. of Purneah, ret. ch. of the Khas Mebals until further orders.
 PHILLIPS, A. L. qual. for public service by prof. in two native languages, May 26; to the Sec. div. of the pres. of Fort William.
 PRATT, H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, vested with special powers, May 24.
 READE, F. E. to be civ. and sess. judge of Packerunge, came. at his req.
 ROBERTSON, D. to office as civ. auditor N. W. provinces, dur. abs. of Mr. Lloyd, May 10.
 ROSE, Henry, to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Gya (Behar).
 ROWE, Josiah, to be surveyor sup. of roads and exec. off. for the town of Calcutta.
 SMITH, M. to be civ. and sess. jud. of the Sangor and Nerbudda territories, v. Brown, fr. March 31.
 SWETENHAM, H. div. and sess. jud. of Dacca, res. ch. of the current duties of offic. fr. the principal sudder ameen, on May 16.
 WAUCHOPE, S. mag. of Hooghly, to be also reg. of deeds for this dist.
 WYATT, T. civ. and sess. jud. of Rungpore, res. ch. of office fr. the principal sudder ameen, on May 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

RICHARDSON, H. C. May 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CLIFTON, E. A. asst. to coll. and mag. of Pooree, 1 mo.
 COSTLEY, W. C. uncov. dep. coll. of Chittagong, for 2 yrs. on m. c.
 COULAN, T. 3 mo. in ext.
 EDWARDS, R. M. 3 mo. in ext.
 FAGAN, Christopher Weston, mag. and coll. of Budaon, for 1 mo. fr. date he may quit his station under abs. rules.
 GRANT, C. 1 mo.
 JOHNSON, William, uncov. dep. coll. in zillah Passerput, for 5 mo. on m. c. fr. date of leaving his station.
 MONTRESOR, C. F. joint mag. of Koolna, resung. portion of leave case. fr. May 9.
 SIMSON, Robert, asst. to mag. and coll. of Goruckpore, came.
 THORNTON, J. sec. to govt. N. W. provinces, to April 1, 1849, fr. date of making over ch. of office.
 WILSON, John Cracroft, mag. and coll. of Moradabad, for 1 mo. fr. date he may quit his stat. under abs. rules.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDERSON, Capt. J. C. inv. est. to do duty with Eur. inv. at Chuna and to pres. add join, May 2.
 ANDERSON, Ens. Robert Erskine, doing duty with 40th, to join and do duty with 37th N.I. at Jullundur.
 ARNOLD, Ens. W. D. to rank fr. Feb. 29, 1848.
 BACON, Ens. J. H. 56th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. May 15, v. Bloomfield, dec.
 BAMFIELD, Albert Henry, to be ens. fr. May 9.
 BASILICO, Ens. A. 11th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. May 13, in suc. to Pennington, dec.
 BECHER, Lieut. S. J. 11th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 13, in suc. to Pennington, dec.
 BIGGS, Ens. J. A. M. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1848.
 BOILEAU, Lieut. G. W. 24th N.I. adj. of 2nd Oude local inf. to act as 2nd in com. until the arrival of Capt. Sale.
 BOURCHIER, Ens. P. 50th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. May 9, in suc. to Trimmer, dec.
 BURN, Bt. maj. H. P. 1st N.I. ret. to do duty, April 29.
 CALLANDER, Ens. A. to rank fr. Feb. 29, 1848.
 CAUNTER, John Eales, to be ens. fr. May 9.
 CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. N. B. 16th N.I. to be hon. A.-D.-C. to gov. gen. May 27.
 CHISHOLM, Loudoun Hastings, to be ens. fr. May 3.
 COX, Ens. J. B. posted to 62nd N.I. at Dacca, May 3.
 DAVIS, Lieut. W. 31st N.I. to offic. as adjt. dur. abs. of Birch.
 DUNDAS, Edward Thomas, to be ens. fr. May 9.
 ECKFORD, Lieut. col. I. is rem. fr. 7th to the 56th N.I. May 9.
 ERSKINE, Capt. W. C. 73rd N.I. and 2nd in com. of 2nd reg. inf. Scindiah's cont. to off. as sup. of Jalous dur. abs. of Capt. Ross at Gwalior.
 FAGAN, Capt. J. 1st Eur. fus. returned to duty, May 15.
 FRASER, Lieut. J. E. 4th N.I. to act as adjt. v. Cooksen.
 FRENCH, Lieut. col. R. on furl. is rem. fr. 56th to the 7th N.I.
 GABSTIN, Lieut. col. E. enge. assumed ch. of office of chief eng.

GILBERT, Lieut. F. M'D. 4th Sikh local inf. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. May 20.
 GOUGE, Charles John Stanley, to be a cadet of cav.
 GRANT, Ens. R. D. to rank fr. Jan. 11, 1848.
 GURNELL, Capt. R. M. inv. to do duty at Chusan, came.
 HATON, Lieut. G. C. dep. jud. adv. gen. posted to the Sirhind div. May 2.
 HILL, Major gen. Sir D. S. K.C.B. div. staff, posted to pres. div.
 HAMMOND, 1st Lieut. H. art. rem. fr. 4th tr. 1st brig. to 1st tr. 1st brig. May 3.
 HAMPTON, Lieut. W. 14th N.I. trans. to inv. est. fr. May 1.
 HANKEY, Ens. W. H. to rank fr. Jan. 11, 1848.
 JENKINS, Ens. C. J. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1848.
 JENNIS, Capt. T. S. inv. to join and do duty with Eur. inv. at Chusan.
 KAYE, 1st Lieut. E. to offic. as adjt. to the art. div. v. MHL, May 2.
 LAW, Lieut. J. A. 66th N.I. to do duty with the Arracan local batt. v. Lieut. Stover.
 LESLIE, Lieut. H. G. 37th N.I. ret. to duty, May 15.
 MAGNIAC, Ens. H. D. to rank from Jan. 20, 1848.
 M'GRAATH, Brev. maj. P. V. 62nd N.I. transf. to inv. est. fr. May 15.
 MILL, 1st Lieut. J. art. rem. fr. 1st tr. 1st brig. to 4th tr. 1st brig.
 MONTAGUE, Ens. A. W. to rank fr. Feb. 20, 1848.
 MOSSELEY, Ens. R. S. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1848.
 OUSELEY, Lieut. R. 56th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 9, in succ. to Trimmer, dec.
 OUSELEY, Ens. Ralph, doing duty with 9th, to join and do duty with 40th N.I. at Lahore.
 POPE, Ens. W. A. to rank fr. Jan. 11, 1848.
 POWELL, Ens. T. E. posted to 21st N.I. at Bandah, May 3.
 RABAN, Lieut. R. Sylhet L.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Lieut. G. N. Cave, May 11.
 REAT, Ens. J. to rank fr. Jan. 11, 1848.
 ROSE, Capt. D. in ch. of the Jahn dist. to act as asst. gov. gen. agent for affairs of Scindiah's dominions dur. abs. of Capt. Shakespeare on leave, May 20.
 SALE, Ens. Capt. R. H. 9th N.I. to be 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Oude local inf. v. Forrest, May 3.
 SHAW, Ens. C. to rank fr. Jan. 11, 1848.
 SINCLAIR, Ens. H. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1848.
 SMITH, Lieut. F. H. 16th irr. cav. to be adjt.
 TAYLOR, Ens. A. posted to 26th N.I. at Agra, May 3.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. R. L. 2nd in com. Oude local inf. to perform the duties of adjt. April 28.
 TULLOCH, Ens. A. to rank fr. Jan. 11, 1848.
 TURNER, Lieut. A. 1st N.I. passed colloq. exam. April 20.
 TYLER, Ens. W. G. B. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1848.
 VINCENT, Maj. gen. W. div. staff rem. fr. pres. to the Cawnpore div. May 2.
 WHEELWRIGHT, Lieut. C. A. adj. and qr. mr. of 4th batt. to act as act. div. staff.
 WILLOCK, Cornet F. G. posted to 6th L. C. at Nakodah, May 3.
 WISE, Ens. W. H. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1848.
 WRIGHT, Lieut. J. A. 70th N.I. ret. to duty, May 27.
 YOUNG, Capt. K. dep. jud. adv. gen. rem. fr. the Sirhind to the Cawnpore div. May 2.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

FORBES, F. M. H. May 18. REAT, J. May 15.
 GRIFFIN, R. D. May 15. SHAW, C. May 15.
 HANKEY, W. H. May 15. TRAVERS, J. O. May 18.
 POPE, W. A. May 15. TULLOCH, A. May 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BADDELEY, Ens. C. 47th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 28, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.
 COLE, Lieut. A. N. 10th N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Cawnpore, Nynee Tal, and Almorah.
 CUPPAGE, Lieut. H. C. 15th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Nynee Tal and hills N. of Deyrah.
 DUNFORD, Lieut. Henry Frederick, 59th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 15, to Jaulna.
 EMERSON, Lieut. J. 26th L.I. fr. June 1 to Nov. 15, to Ceylon.
 FULTON, 2nd Lieut. J. art. fr. June 10, 1848, to Nov. 1, 1849, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 GARSTIN, Lieut. col. E. enge. leave came. May 11.
 GIBNEY, Lieut. R. D. 59th N.I. fr. May 2 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal and Almorah, on m. c.
 GODBY, Ens. C. J. 36th N.I. fr. April 18 to Nov. 1, to Subathoo and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 GREME, Ens. C. H. E. 54th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 26, to remain at Dinapore, and to enable him to join.
 HAMPTON, Lieut. W. 14th N.I. fr. March 22 to May 15, on m. c. to Barrackpore, to appear before the standing med. com.
 HARRIS, Capt. J. S. inv. est. fr. April 4 to Nov. 1, to remain at Mussoorie on m. c. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 HASLEWOOD, Lieut. W. H. 1st Eur. Beag. Fusil. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to visit Nynee Tal.
 HAWKEY, Ens. C. H. 19th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to April 14, in ext. on m. c. to rem. at Mirzapore and enable him to join.

HIND, Ess. J. 20th L.I. fr. June 1 to Nov. 15, to Coylea.
 HOWARD, Ess. J. L. E. 24th N.I. fr. March 4 to April 6, to Cawnpore, on m. c.
 HUNTER, Lieut. T. H. inv. Bat. fr. Feb. 11 to Nov. 11, to resid. at Landour, on m. c.
 LANDERS, Brev. maj. J. E. 9th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to resid. on m. c. prep. to apply for furl. to Eur.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. A. L. 65th N.I. 5 mo. fr. May 15, to Agri. and hills N. of Deyrah.
 SANDHAM, Ess. E. 11th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Saharsapore.
 SHAKESPEARE, Capt. Sir R. 6 mo. fr. May 15 to Nyase Tal, on m. c.
 STRANGWAYS, Lieut. G. 71st N.I. cane.
 SMITH, Ess. H. S. 1st N.I. fr. 28th April to 1st Nov. to Simla, on m. c.
 STERN, Lieut. col. J. D. 59th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 15, to Mussoorie.
 TYLER, Ess. W. E. B. doing duty with 48th N.I. fr. May 20 to Oct. 15, to Agri. and Meerut.
 WALLACE, Lieut. W. K. 51st N.I. leave cane. May 3.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. B. R. 3rd ca. 7th batt. art. fr. April 6 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.
 ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. B. M.D. to proc. and join 11th L.C. at Ferozepore.
 ABRISON, Asst. surg. T. to do duty under the sup. surg. of the Punjab div.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. on ret. fr. Ferozepore, to do duty with 48th N.I.
 BUCKELL, Asst. surg. R. K. to proceed to Akyab and off. mod. and to the Arracan local batt.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. to do duty under the sup. surg. of the Sind div.
 DELPRATT, Asst. surg. W. to do duty under the sup. surg. of the Sind div. and also under the sup. surg. of the Dispora div.
 HANCOCK, Asst. surg. T. M. D. to rec. med. ch. of the 6th Ir. cav. fr. Asst. surg. J. Campbell, on his dep. on leave.
 EDGARTY, Asst. surg. G. T. C. 20th, to aft. mod. and to 66th N.I. v. Wood, abs. on leave.
 GUIN, Asst. surg. J. A. to rec. a salary of 50 rupees per mensem, in add. to his mil. pay and allow. fr. date of his ass. mod. ch. of Nyase Tal.
 LEATHERS, Asst. surg. G. C. to do duty under the Sup. surg. of the Punjab div.
 MACAULAY, Asst. surg. R. W. M.D. to proc. to Ajmeer and perform the civ. med. duties there, May 3.
 NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. 18th Ir. cav. to place himself under the orders of the resident at Indore, April 7.
 REMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1890, to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Tippera div. abs. of W. Pitt, May 20.
 SQUIER, Asst. surg. John, to the med. duties of civ. asst. of Loosce, v. O'Mangan.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to do duty under the sup. surg. of the Sind div. to do duty with 1st Eur. Bengal facil. at Cawnpore, until further orders.
 SUTHERLAND, Asst. surg. J. to be postmaster of Asimgarh.
 TURNER, Vet. surg. C. art. to proc. to Kurnool, and aft. med. and to the horses of the Remount Depot at that stn. on dep. of Vet. Surg. J. Hough, May 9.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

COLLINS, John Charles, May 6.
 EBDEN, Henry Alexander, M.D. May 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HAKE, Asst. surg. E. 7th Ir. cav. fr. May 1, to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
 HOUGH, Vet. surg. J. Remount depot, 6 mo. fr. May 31, to Mussoorie, on m. c.
 PITT, Asst. surg. W. 2 mo. on m. c.
 VEAL, Asst. surg. W. med. dept. furl. to Europe, on m. c. May 27.
 WOOD, Asst. surg. J. 56th N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 22, to Simla.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drag. Lieut. Travers, 1 mo. fr. June 1, to Simla.—9th Lancers. Cornet R. Hoghton, 4 mo. to Calcutta, prep. to resigning.—14th Lt. Drag. Asst. surg. Wigstrom to med. ch. of wing ord. to Lahore.
 INFANTRY.—10th. Lieut. Medhurst, 7 mo. fr. May 1, to Kussovie and Simla, on m. c.; Ess. Travers, 7 mo. fr. May 1, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.—16th. Lieut. col. Dillon, 2 yrs. to England.—26th Lieut. Pogson, 6 mo. to Bengal.—29th. Asst. surg. Macbeth, to continue to do duty with 14th Lt. drag.—53rd. Capt. G. A. Tytler, pl. at disp. of resident at Lahore for empl. on spec. duty.—60th. Lieut. E. F. Campbell, to be adjt. v. Jones.—61st. Capt. Stewart, to May 20, to ext.; Lieut. Crossedell, 6 mo. fr. May 4, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah.—75th. Lieut. D. Hill, to be A.D.C. to Major gen. Hill.—80th. The appt. Capt. S. T. Christie to do duty with convalescent depot at Darjeeling not to

take place.—94th. Lieut. Vaughan to act as adjt. der. abs. of Man. leave, Capt. D'Arcy, 2 yrs. to England.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.
 ANGUS, the wife of R. d. at Calcutta, May 18.
 BARKER, the wife of J. J. at Darjeeling, April 28.
 BEAT, the lady of J. R. C. d. at Ghazapore, May 7.
 BLAIR, the lady of Maj. C. D. 10th L. C. d. at Kurnool, May 12.
 CAMPBELL, the wife of Dr. A. E. at Darjeeling, April 28.
 CRAWFORD, the lady of Lieut. R. 71st N.I. d. at Booda, May 12.
 CLARKS, the wife of Capt. J. 25th N.I. d. at Agri, May 12.
 DEEDS, the wife of Edward, C. S. 9, at Cuttack, May 9.
 DE SOUZA, Mrs. C. d. at Calcutta, May 27.
 DICK, the lady of Brig. A. com. at Agri, d. at Agri, May 11.
 DUNN, the lady of Lieut. W. C. d. at Disapore, May 24.
 GARDON, the lady of J. s. at Calcutta, May 29.
 GUILLOT, Mrs. H. s. at Sahabad, May 14.
 HARRIS, the wife of E. s. at Meerut, May 17.
 HENDERSON, the lady of Lieut. J. C. 54th N.I. s. at Calcutta, May 7.
 HENWOOD, the wife of G. E. s. at Bareilly, April 28.
 HOWELL, Mrs. Wm. s. at Pandoul factory, Tirhoot, May 9.
 KEELAN, Mrs. sen. d. at Bankipore, May 4.
 KEELAN, Mrs. Thomas, s. at Calcutta, May 28.
 MADGE, Mrs. J. jun. s. at Calcutta, May 6.
 MAXWELL, the wife of H. capt. W. art. s. at Chittagong, May 12.
 PARSONS, Mrs. C. d. at Calcutta, May 20.
 PHILLIPS, the wife of E. s. at Agri, May 12.
 POYNGER, Mrs. C. s. at Calcutta, May 24.
 SCALLAN, Mrs. T. d. at Calcutta, May 24.
 SHERMAN, the lady of W. B. s. at Jutwarpoor, Tirhoot, April 27.
 SKINNER, the lady of Capt. 4th Nizam's cav. s. at Aurangabad, May 5.
 TOWNSEND, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, May 6.
 WALKER, the wife of J. jun. s. (since dead) at Calcutta, May 12.
 WARNER, the lady of Lieut. E. C. 11th L. C. d. at Ferozepore, May 2.

MARRIAGES.

BARTLETT, John, to Elizabeth T. d. of the late Thos. Ellis, of Calcutta, May 20.
 FINCH, Joseph, to Isabella, d. of R. Nicholson, at Saharsapore, May 9.
 GORDON, Major P. com. regt. of Loodianah, to Charlotte, May 12, of Capt. G. Mathers, at Meerut, May 4.
 HORTON, Asst. surg. Chas. M.D. to Helen Norton, d. of R. Hough, R.F.C.S. Physician general at Darjeeling, May 18.
 MORTON, G. L. to E. P. widow of the late G. O. Macferren, at Calcutta, May 6.
 NOTON, T. to Miss M. A. Hobson, at Calcutta, May 17.
 OLIVER, Henry, to Ann Louisa Pereira, at Calcutta, May 20.
 PALMER, Wm. to Mrs. Desormeau, May 16.
 RANDALL, J. G. to Eliza Sarah, d. of Capt. N. Harkness, at Calcutta, June 1.
 SHERT, T. D. to Miss E. Elliott, at Calcutta, May 20.
 SMITH, Geo. to Louisa Bagnall, at Calcutta, May 20.

DEATHS.

ADAM, John F. E. s. of George U. at Calcutta, May 24.
 BERTS, Robert T. W. at Chinsurah, aged 59, May 28.
 BLAIR, the lady of Maj. G. D. C. d. 10th L.C. at Kurnool.
 BLOOMFIELD, Lieut. C. R. 56th N.I. at Loodianah, May 18.
 BROWN, George, at Calcutta, aged 55, May 18.
 BURGESS, Eliza, wife of Chas. aged 33, May 24.
 COCKE, James A. s. of R. at Calcutta, aged 2, May 18.
 DRUMMOND, Hon. Frederick, C.S. at Ferozepore, May 18.
 GODFREY, Arthur P. at Calcutta, aged 20, May 29.
 GRANT, C. at Calcutta, May 19, from the effects of lightning.
 GUILLERON, Louis, at Calcutta, aged 28, May 28.
 HURST, James, at Delhi, May 16.
 KEELAN, infant child of Thos. at Calcutta, May 20.
 MUSGRAVE, Esther E. wife of Wm. at Meerut, May 17.
 PERNET, M. Jules, at Calcutta, aged 37, May 19.
 QUINER, Mrs. Sarah, at Calcutta, aged 73, May 26.
 KELLY, Bernard, at Calcutta, aged 42, May 11.
 STEWART, Capt. Wm. 61st, at Mirzapore, May 18.
 THOMSON, Angelica A. wife of C. J. at Calcutta, aged 17, May 25.
 TRIMMER, Brev. maj. Francis, 50th N.I. at Simla, May 10.
 VERNIEUX, Walter, son of L. P. at Calcutta, aged 6, May 29.
 YULE, Mary H. wife of J. W. at Calcutta, May 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 13. Northumberland, Pollock, Spithead.—Sabine, Monford, Bourdon.—16. Royal Albert, Swanton, Madras; Catherine Apoor, Fowler, Cochin.—17. Zenobia, Owen, London.—18. Lanchester, White, Bombay.—20. Mokkuray, Powell, Mauritius.—21. Fully Selap, McLure, Bombay.—22. Magestic, Ditch, Liverpool.—24. Apple Slane, China; Fyvel Curreen, Balanika, Bombay.—25. Arctur, Gooder, Glasgow; Broadbent, Hamilton, London.—26. Lady

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL.—The Steamer *Haddington*, having on board the London Mail of April 24th, arrived in the Roads on the 31st May.

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORIES.—From the Nizam's Territories we have news to the effect that Major Beatson, the Cavalry Brigadier, had proceeded against a large body of Rohillas engaged in plundering the Berar district. It is reported that the Brigadier, has addressed a strong recommendation to the Nizam's Government to pay these men their just dues.

MILITARY INSPECTION.—The annual inspection of the troops at Bangalore has commenced. The first in order were H. M. 15th Hussars, with whom Major General Aitchison, is said to have expressed himself highly satisfied.

MUDDOOR BRIDGE.—We are informed that the excavations for the embankment of the Muddoor Bridge have been entirely filled up by the freshes. This has suspended operations, and but for certain landmarks, the situation of the works could not be seen. Major Pears, it is thought, will shortly resume operations, but many anticipate his total failure, unless the work be deferred until after the monsoon, as there is every probability of the recurrence of similar freshes to that which has already arrested the work. The gallant major will no doubt, soon find it useless to proceed.

THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL BISHOP.—Our obituary records the death of a veteran officer of the Madras army, Lieut.-General Bishop; he entered the service of the Hon. Company as a cadet in 1796, was promoted to ensign 29th July, lieut. 21st Dec. 1797; present in the war against Tippee in 1799; at the storming of the Hill forts of Shoolugerry and Rutnagerry; in the Soeingull Pullams in 1800; promoted to capt. 21st June, 1804; served with Col. Moneyenny's force in the Chittoor Pollams in 1804-5; promoted to major, 15th March, 1810; lieut.-col. 8th April, 1818; commanded a brigade on the south-eastern frontiers of Nagpore, in the pursuit after rebels in the year 1818; promoted to commandant 1st May, 1824; commanded the 2nd brigade Madras troops in Ava, from Nov. 1825 to the end of the war, July, 1826; commanded at Trichinopoly from October, 1827, to Aug. 1829; promoted to colonel 5th June, 1829; commanded Trichinopoly a second time, from 16th Dec. 1831, to January, 1833; and Bellary, from Feb. to June, 1833; and from that period the ceded districts, till relieved; promoted to major-general 10th Jan. 1837, and lieut.-gen. 9th Nov. 1847.

OOTACAMUND.—A report is current at this place, that the officers commanding the Mysore division and Malabar provinces have been authorized to grant leave to officers under their respective commands, to visit these hills within the returns; also that the present public gardens are to be given up, and that others will be established in another quarter.

COLONEL STEEL.—A serious accident happened on the 9th of May to Colonel Steel, military auditor-general, by his horse running away, and dashing the carriage, in which he was driving, against a wall. The colonel was thrown forward against the front of the carriage, and severely wounded in the forehead.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.—In consequence of the discovery of numerous frauds in the pension department, the Governor in Council has directed the publication of an extract from the code of pay and audit regulations, in which it is decided that officers concerned in the payment of pensions shall be held responsible for any losses sustained.

J. B. KEY, Esq., has been installed deputy provisional grand master in masonry of the province of Coromandel.

MADURA.—A letter from Madura states: "There has been a great fire at Arapacotta, the head-quarters of the American cotton experiments of Tinnevelly and Madura. The cotton crop has turned out better than was anticipated of it. It is not so short in quantity nor so inferior in quality, as it was expected it would be; but what does it signify? there is no one to buy it—there is not a single order from Madras; all in consequence of the unsettled state of the English market, and the high rates of freight and insurance, of course. This will incommode the ryots not a little, who rely upon paying their kists from this source of produce."

GENERAL AITCHISON.—It seems the period has at last arrived, when the character of the system of authority exercised by General Aitchison is forced upon the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief. Grievances have accumulated until the bounds of even military forbearance are overpassed; and at this moment, there is a universal chorus of indignation from all sides. We are in possession of a variety of facts which shall shortly be laid before the public: the least important of which is the circumstance that charges have been preferred against Dr. Mouat

the elder, who has been placed in arrest, at the instance of Col. Key, of the 15th Hussars; the presiding authority being perhaps prompted by the recollection of the old adage, of "better luck next time."—*Athenæum*, June 8.

MEDICAL OFFICERS ON SICK LEAVE.—We were not previously aware that the government of Madras profit by the sickness of its medical officers, and reap a bounty from the effects of their misfortune. It appears that a surgeon on sick certificate draws only the ordinary pay of his rank, and that the sum of Rs. 165 only is paid during his absence to the assistant-surgeon in medical charge; the government pocketing the difference between that sum and the full staff allowance—a gain of Rs. 135. Now, if the basis of this arrangement is the supposition that the medical duties are not so well performed by the subordinate in charge, the overplus ought to be distributed amongst the unhappy men under the care of the medical makeshift, as a compensation for doubtful prescriptions, or deficient attendance.—*Athenæum*.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANSTRUTHER, T. A. attained rank of second class on May 31; rec. ch. of the court of civ. and sess. judge of the sillah of Rajahmundry fr. P. Irvine, May 23.

BRADDOCK, Henry, to be postmaster at Hyderabad.

BELL, J. H. sub. judge of the sillah of Chittoor, rec. ch. of the court fr. W. Fisher.

BIRNING, R. B. M. to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of the northern div. of Arcot dar. abs. of S. D. Bush.

DRURY, G. O. first mem. of Board of Revenue, ass. his seat on the 15th May.

FISHER, W. to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the northern div. of Arcot during employ. of Birning on other duty; act. sub. judge of Chittoor, res. ch. of court to J. H. Bell.

GREENWAY, G. S. civ. and sess. judge of the sillah of Trichinopoly, ass. ch. of the court fr. E. Story.

HARRINGTON, W. civ. and sess. judge of the sillah of Coimbatore, res. ch. of court on May 16.

HARRIS, T. J. P. sub. judge of the sillah of Bellary, rec. ch. of the Court.

IRVINE, P. act. civ. and sess. judge of the sillah of Rajahmundry, resig. ch. of Court to T. A. Anstruther, May 23.

WALKER, J. civ. and sess. judge of the sillah of Nellore, del. over ch. of the court on May 22.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CHESTER, J. E. May 3. STEWART, R. May 31.

THOMPSON, J. G. May 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIRCH, S. D. sub. coll. and joint mag. of the northern div. of Arcot, to pres. for 2 mo. under abs. rules, May 30.

DANIELL, M. P. to Ceylon, for 2 mo. fr. June 2.

ELLIOT, E. F. chief mag. and supt. of police, to Neilgherry hills, for 1 mo. fr. June 2.

FISHER, W. asst. to the coll. and mag. of the northern div. of Arcot, to Madras, 1 mo. fr. June 1, under abs. rules, May 30.

ROBERTS, C. A. asst. to the coll. and mag. of the southern div. of Arcot, 1 mo. fr. May 17, under abs. rules.

SCOTT, S. 1 mo. fr. June 10.

STORY, E. act. civ. and sess. judge of Trichinopoly, perm. to reside on the Neilgherries on being rel. by Greenway.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POSETT, Rev. R. to act as chapl. of Black Town, June 9.

TAYLOR, Rev. H. to act as chapl. of Poonamallee, June 9.

GRIFFITHS, Rev. J. chapl. of Mangalore, 1 mo. fr. May 26.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALDWIN, Ens. A. T. posted to 27th N.I. June 5.

BALMER, Ens. R. 28th N.I. to rec. moonshoe allowance.

BAYLY, Lieut. E. T. 1st fus. to return to duty on May 18.

BOURNE, Ens. M. K. posted to 39th N.I. to continue to do duty with 28th N.I. until Oct. 1.

BOYD, Cornet W. B. 8th L.C. to join fr. doing duty with 1st L.C.

BROWN, Lieut. D. 1st fus. to be adj. June 9.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. J. 4th L.C. qual. as adj. to rec. moonshoe allowance, May 17.

BURGE, Ens. R. T. posted to 36th N.I. to continue to do duty with 1st Fus. until Oct. 1.

BUSBY, Ens. S. 33rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 6.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. B. 28th N.I. to be a mem. of the Pres. Mil. Exam. Committ. till further orders, May 29.

CANTREW, Maj. Morden, 21st N.I. to be lieut. col. in succ. to Sargent, pro. May 11; posted to 21st N.I.

CHAPMAN, Ens. W. D. posted to 17th N.I. June 5; to continue to do duty with 51st N.I. until Nov. 15.

CONSIDINI, Capt. D. H. 21st N.I. to be maj. fr. May 11.
 COOKE, Capt. to be a lay trustee of the out station of Vellore, in room of Capt. Nicholls, left.
 COX, Ens. R. posted to 38th N.I. June 5.
 DANCER, Brev. capt. G. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, June 8.
 DONIE, Ens. R. 26th N.I. pass. in Hindustani.
 DUNCAN, Ens. H. T. posted to 46th N.I. June 5.
 DUVAL, Ens. J. posted to 31st lt. inf. to continue to do duty with 27th N.I. until Oct. 1.
 EVANS, Lieut. E. L. M. 51st N.I. to rec. Moonshee allowance.
 FARRER, Ens. R. posted to 1st fus. as 2nd Lieut. June 5.
 FENTON, Cornet, F. A. 7th L.C. to join fr. doing duty with 1st L.C. May 23.
 FORREST, Ens. F. C. posted to 41st N.I. June 5.
 HOUNES, Lieut. T. 9th N.I. to be interp. and gr. mr.
 HESSEY, Ens. W. H. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 11.
 HICHENS, Ens. R. S. posted to 47th N.I. to continue to do duty with 27th N.I. until Oct. 1.
 HIGGINSON, Ens. H. L. posted to 2nd Eur. lt. inf. to join.
 HOLMES, Lieut. T. R. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani with moonshee allowance, June 8.
 HUTCHINSON, Lieut. col. I. 21st to 30th N.I.
 IMPEY, Lieut. R. F. I. 21st N.I. to be capt. fr. May 11.
 INNES, Ens. J. posted to 21st N.I. June 5.
 JARVIS, Ens. S. W. posted to 36th N.I. June 5.
 KANTYOW, Ens. A. de. 22nd N.I. pass. ex. in Hindustani.
 KEIGHTLY, Lieut. H. P. 49th N.I. pl. at disp. of govt. May 13.
 LLOYD, Lieut. H. 21st N.I. exam. in Hindustani, and to rec. moonshee allowance.
 LOCKE, Capt. T. 1st native vet. batt. to be in ch. of pensioners and holders of family certif. at Fort St. George.
 LOUGHAN, Capt. F. J. fr. Eur. inf. vet. company to 2nd nat. vet. batt. June 8.
 MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. C. posted to 4th N.I. to continue to do duty with 12th N.I. until Oct. 1.
 MACQUEEN, Ens. H. A. P. posted to 48th N.I. to continue to do duty with 2nd Eur. lt. inf. until Oct. 1.
 MARTIN, Lieut. G. M. 42nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, with moonshee allowance, June 6.
 M'CALLUM, Lieut. C. C. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj. June 6.
 M'CAKILL, Capt. J. C. 51st N.I. ret. to do duty on May 3.
 MENNIES, Ens. R. posted to 49th N.I. June 5.
 MINCHIN, Ens. C. C. posted to 6th N.I. to continue to do duty with 2nd Eur. lt. inf. until Oct. 1, when he will proc. to join, June 5.
 MONTGOMERIE, Ens. S. C. posted to 3rd R. inf. to continue to do duty with 34th lt. inf. until Oct. 1, then to proc. and join, June 5.
 MORGAN, Ens. O. posted to 50th N.I. to continue to do duty with 1st fus. until Oct. 1.
 NEWDICK, Cadet J. S. to be ens. leaving date of commission to be sett. hereafter.
 PERESSIA, Lieut. gen. M. L. 30th to 28th N.I.
 PICTET, Ens. F. posted to 49th N.I. June 5.
 PRIOR, Ens. B. J. C. posted to 33rd N.I. to continue to do duty with 47th N.I. until Oct. 1.
 RAIKES, Lieut. T. 1st fus. to do duty at Eur. inf. depot at the Mount, to take ch. of recruits fr. England, June 2.
 ROBERTS, Maj. E. Eur. vet. to 2nd N. vet. batt. May 18.
 ROLLO, Capt. R. fr. 1st to 2nd N. V. batt. May 12.
 RYVES, Ens. H. E. posted to 19th N.I.; to continue to do duty with 51st N.I. until Oct. 1.
 SALTER, Ens. P. posted to 4th N.I. June 5.
 SAMWELL, Ens. M. posted to 29th N.I. to continue to do duty with 6th N.I. until Oct. 1.
 SAPTE, Lieut. W. 1st L.C. to be A.D.C. to the Gov. May 12.
 SARGENT, Lieut. col. H. 30th N.I. to be lieut. col. comdt. v. Bishop, fr. May 11; to 30th N.I.
 SCOTT, Ens. D. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, June 8.
 SKINNER, Lieut. A. 5th N.I. pass. in Hindustani, May 31.
 SMITH, Ens. H. D. B. posted to 24th N.I. to continue to do duty with 2nd Eur. lt. inf. until Oct. 1.
 THOMSON, Lieut. J. H. 9th N.I. perm. to res. the app. of gr. mr. and interp.
 WARNER, Ens. J. C. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for officers of co. May 22.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

NEWDICK, G. S. May 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Lieut. T. H. 15th N.I. to sea, to 31st May, 1850, on m. c.
 BAKER, Ens. R. S. 17th N.I. on furl. for 1 yr. ceasing to draw pay fr. date of embark.
 BEAGIN, Capt. W. G. 2nd N.I. can. fr. date of his join. his regt.
 CLEMENTSON, Ens. C. D. 14th N.I. to Oct. 31, to Cuddalore, on m. c.
 COFFIN, Lieut. col. J. C. 6th N.I. to Neilgherries, 3 mo. fr. 31st May.
 CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. F. 23rd N.I. to Jan. 31, to sea.
 DAY, Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. to Vizagapatam, fr. May 20, to Nev. 15, on m. c.

DOBIE, Capt. R. S. 39th N.I. furl. to Europe, May 16.
 FAULKNER, Lieut. H. D. 42nd N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 FISHER, Lieut. T. R. 36th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 FRESCH, Lieut. M. T. F. 34th N.I. 1 yr. to the Neilgherries.
 GILLMAN, Lieut. and adjt. T. 5th N.I. to Madras and St. Thomas's Mount, for 2 mo. and a half, fr. date of quitting ad. qrs.
 GLYNN, Capt. J. E. 4th N.I. fr. May 6, to pres. prep. to apply for leave to proceed to Europe, on m. c.
 GOMPERTZ, Capt. S. 6th N.I. 2 mo. to Madras, fr. date of quitting Bellary.
 GOSLING, Major H. C. 7th N.I. May 13 to Feb. 1, 1849, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 HANDS, Ens. W. 18th N.I. to Neilgherries, 1 year fr. May 7, on m. c.
 HIGHT, Lieut. C. 18th N.I. to Nov. 2, to sea, on m. c.
 HUGHES, Capt. I. E. 47th N.I. in cont. to Sept. 1, to Masulipatam and coast, on m. c.
 JOHNSTON, Capt. W. M. 18th N.I. within the limits of northern div. fr. 1st June to 31st July.
 JACOB, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. to Eastern coast, in cont. to 1st Nov. on m. c.
 JENKINS, Lieut. J. J. 26th N.I. fr. date of quitting regt. to June 1, 1849, to Neilgherries, *via* Madras, on m. c.
 JEPSON, Ens. H. I. 41st N.I. to sea, until 31st March, 1849, on m. c.
 KEMPSTER, Lieut. F. G. 6th N.I. 2 mo. fr. May 25, to pres. prep. to appl. for leave to Europe, on m. c.
 KENNEY, Lieut. W. S. 27th N.I. to Neilgherries, fr. date of dep. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
 KEYES, Lieut. and gr. mr. T. I. H. 17th N.I. to Vizianagram, 2 mo. fr. date of dep.
 LAWFOOD, Ens. E. H. A. 15th N.I. to Europe on m. c. to embark fr. pres.
 LEWIN, Cornet M. W. leave cane. May 23.
 LOUGHAN, Capt. F. I. Eur. inf. vet. to Australia *via* Calcutta, fr. 2 years fr. dep. on m. c.
 MAYNE, Lieut. J. E. 8th L.C. 4 mo. to Poonah fr. date of quitting regiment.
 MILLER, Lieut. T. H. L. 52nd N.I. in cont. to 31st Jan. 1849, to Cuddalore on m. c.
 PARKINSON, Lieut. T. 47th N.I. to Europe on m. c.
 PECHILL, Lieut. G. S. to June 11, in ext. to Masulipatam on m. c.
 PERREAU, Brev. Maj. M. W. 1st N.I. 4 mo. to the Neilgherries fr. date of quitting station.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. H. 26th N.I. to Nov. 30, to Chingleput, on m. c.
 POLLARD, Lieut. D. G. 47th N.I. to Eur. on furl. May 30.
 REIP, Lieut. and Adj. J. L. 41st N.I. to sea, until Feb. 28, 1849, on m. c.
 ROBERTS, Ens. H. C. 41st N.I. to sea, until 28th Feb. 1849, on m. c.
 SERVANI, Maj. E. 29th N.I. fr. 20th May to 15th August, to East Coast, prep. to apply for perm. to retire fr. the service.
 SHAW, Capt. S. 16th N.I. leave cane. fr. date of rejoining.
 SHEARD, Lieut. G. 49th N.I. to Madras, 2 mo. fr. 6th June.
 STEWARD, Lieut. F. S. 1st L.C. to Bangalore and Western Coast, fr. March 20 to March 1, 1849, on m. c.
 SPOTTISWOODS, Capt. M. C. 24th N.I. to Jaulnah, fr. 27th April to 31st August.
 STEVENS, Lieut. and Qu. ma. A. 18th N.I. 2 mo. fr. 4th June, to Rajahmundry and Eastern Coast.
 SWANSTON, Ens. W. O. 7th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 2, to Benares.
 TAYLOR, Capt. V. C. 1st N.V. batt. to Europe on m. c. June 9.
 TOMES, Lieut. E. 14th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 TURNER, Ens. S. F. 39th N.I. to Neilgherries, in contin. to Dec. 31, on m. c.
 WALLACE, Capt. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. to sea, until Dec. 31, 1849, and to embark fr. Eastern coast.
 YOUNG, Capt. S. D. 43rd N.I. June 1 to Aug. 31, to Bangalore.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHLEY, Asst. surg. A. H. 13th to 33rd N.I.; from 33rd N.I. to do duty under supt. surg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, June 7.
 BEAUCHAMP, Asst. surg. W. 51st N.I. rel. fr. duties as a memb. of the board of med. of ass. at the pres.
 BLENKIN, Asst. surg. J. T. 28th N.I. to be a memb. of the board of med. off. ass. at the pres. asst. surg. Beauchamp.
 CADENHEAD, Asst. surg. J. 33rd to 13th N.I.
 HAGGAR, Vet. surg. T. 3rd L.C. to be vet. surg. to the gov. body guard, May 12.
 HOWE, Asst. surg. A. H. M.D. 46th N.I. to med. duties of civ. station of Jubbulpore, in the Sangor and Nerbudda territories fr. April 15, v. Cheyne, on leave.
 JOWETT, Asst. surg. A. passed exam. in Hindustani for med. off.
 MACKINTOSH, Asst. surg. J. fr. 2nd batt. art. to 33rd N.I. June 7.
 PHILLIPS, Vet. surg. T. fr. 5th to 3rd L.C. May 29.
 WILLIAMSON, Asst. surg. W. fr. 1st fus. to 2nd batt. art. and to med. ch. of art. at Penang, June 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHLEY, Asst. surg. A. A. in ext. to April 30, 1849, to enable him to proc. to Sydney.

BLACKLOCK, Asst. surg. A. to Masulipatam and east coast, 3 mo. May 13, on m. c.
 DORWARD, Asst. surg. J. 2 mo. fr. June 12, to the Neilgherries.
 JACKSON, Asst. surg. I. M. zillah surg. of Nellore, can. fr. May 1.
 JERDON, Asst. surg. T. C. civ. surg. Tillichery, 1 mo. in ext. to rejoice his station.
 MACDONALD, Asst. surg. A. M.D. to Tranquebar, in coetia. to Aug. 1, on m. c.
 THOMAS, Asst. apoth. R. 45th N.I. to Tranquebar, 6 mo. fr. May 2, on m. c.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to Madras for 4 mo. fr. date of quitting station.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the lady of F. C.S. s. at Mangalore, May 14.
 BEADLE, the lady of Capt. D. R. H. 12th N.I. d. at Cochin, June 4.
 BLAKE, the wife of J. J. s. at Cuddappah, June 3.
 BRINDLEY, the wife of J. C. s. at Cannanore, May 18.
 BURY, Mrs. J. F. s. at Waltair, May 27.
 COLE, the wife of Asst. apoth. C. s. at New Town, May 12.
 COWPER, the lady of James, d. at Madras, May 26.
 DANCE, the lady of Lieut. E. W. art. s. at Trichinopoly, May 24.
 DEANE, the wife of the Rev. H. s. at Ootacamund, April 30.
 HICKEN, Mrs. J. A. d. at Palmanair, May 9.
 HUTCHISON, the wife of Lieut. W. 28th N.I. d. at Palaveram, May 30.
 JOHNSON, the wife of A. C. s. (still-born), at Royapettah, May 7.
 LINDBELL, the wife of Lieut. R. H., H.M.'s 25th, s. at Fort St. George, June 3.
 MIDDLETON, the lady of Capt. W. 17th N.I. s. at Ootacamund, May 22.
 PORTER, the wife of the Rev. W. d. at Perambore, May 22.
 PRICE, the wife of J. E. s. at Black Town, June 4.
 REID, the lady of Major F. A., C.B. 6th N.I. d. at Ootacamund, June 4.
 RINGROVE, the wife of W. d. at Vepary, May 13.
 RUNDALL, the lady of Capt. J. W. Comp. Sappers and Miners, d. at Fraserpet, May 19.

MARRIAGES.

SWART, Lieut. Archibald J. P. 16th N.I. to Frederica H. d. of the late Samuel Verneid, at Cochin, May 9.
 GAGE, Lieut. E. 15th N.I. to Maria, d. of Capt. J. Dobbs, at Devayyodrog, May 16.
 GROGAN, Roger, to Anu V. Hares, at Black Town, May 31.
 MASTERS, William, to Cora Matilda, d. of the late J. Chamier, at Vepary, May 24.
 STEVENSON, Geo. to Martha, d. of the late Condr. J. Davis, at Vepary, May 9.

DEATHS.

ASSEY, Mrs. A. at Black Town, aged 45, June 3.
 BISHOP, Lieut. gen. Charles T. G. at Madras, aged 67, May 11.
 BLENKINSOP, Clementine C. A. d. of the Rev. W. T. at Ootacamund, aged 5 mo. June 2.
 BURNS, the wife of E. at Poodoospettah, aged 15, May 16.
 BURNS, Thos. W. s. of E. at Poodoospettah, aged 5 mo. May 24.
 BURY, J. F. C. S. at Waltair, May 11.
 COLLYER, Mary T. C. wife of Lieut. G. C. eng. at Gopalpore, May 21.
 CONST, Capt. H. A. O. 2nd N. V. batt. at Cuddalore, May 6.
 DE FONDCLAIR, Josephine E. d. of F. at Madura, June 2.
 DICK, John Wm. s. of F. at Kurnool, aged 11 mo. May 12.
 DURHAM, J. K. at Madras, aged 39, May 18.
 EVANS, Rachel, d. of T. at Fort St. George, June 5.
 FREER, Theodora M. A. wife of H. C.S. at Kotagerry, May 29.
 GOLDSMITH, Evelyn R. at Madras, May 2.
 HALL, the lady of the late Major gen. at Pondicherry, aged 77, May 17.
 HICKS, Sarah L. W. d. of Bt. major S. R. 35th N.I. at Ootacamund, aged 3, May 4.
 HICKS, Ann Mary, F. L. d. of Bt. major S. R. 35th N.I. at Ootacamund, May 26.
 JONES, Bernice, wife of O. H. at Black Town, aged 16, June 2.
 KING, Henry J. s. of Chas. at Mannatoddy, May 16.
 LOANE, Letitia L. d. of S. at Trichinopoly, aged 1, May 4.
 MOLYNEUX, Emily M. d. of Capt. A. M. 2nd E.L.I. at Ootacamund, aged 7 mo. May 3.
 MOLYNEUX, Arthur M. s. of Capt. A. M. 2nd E.L.I. at Ootacamund, aged 2, May 4.
 NEWCASTLE, David, at Dawlarsaram, aged 33, May 22.
 PEREIRA, Paul, at Royapettah, aged 23, May 25.
 RYAN, John, at Chellumbrum, aged 47, May 12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 11. *East Anglian*, Stevens, Mauritius.—12. *Sovereign*, Broadfoot, Glasgow.—14. *Futlay Salem*, McClure, Bombay.—

15. *Augusta*, Duncan, London.—16. *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Bombay.—17. *Scotia*, Strickland, London.—18. *Orient*, Norris, Swan River.—23. *Phabe*, Dale, London; *Pekin*, Smith, North Shields.—24. *Flora McDonald*, March, Penang.—26. *Lord Elphinstone*, Andre, Mauritius.—31. Steamer *Haddington*, Harris, Suez; *Mangalore*, Taylor, Colombo.—JUNE 5. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Coringa.—7. *Lady Bute*, McKinlay, London.—8. *Teazer*, Bird, Port Louis.—9. *Industry*, Springer, Mauritius; Steamer *Bentick*, Kellock, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sovereign*.—Misses Sutherland and Jeffrey.
 Per *Augusta*.—Mr. Stewart.
 Per *Agnes*.—Messrs. Jeffreys, Richers and Blair.
 Per *Orient*.—Alexander Wilson.
 Per *Phabe*.—Mr. Gladstone.
 Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Capt. Reilly, Capt. Prendergast, Lieut. Pechell and lady, Lieut. Roberts, and F. Orme, and (Capt. Hamlin, Mr. Rany, and Dr. Couzeas of the late ship *John Fleming*).

DEPARTURES.

MAY 11.—*Royal Albert*, Scanlan, Calcutta; *Semiramis*, Welsh, London.—14. *East Anglian*, Stevens, Coringa.—15. *Futlay Salem*, McClure, Calcutta; *Norman Morrison*, Kerr, London.—19. *Agnes*, Scowcroft, Calcutta.—23. *Orient*, Norris, Calcutta.—31. Steamer *Haddington*, Harris, Calcutta.—JUNE 1. *Lord Elphinstone*, Andre, Maulmin.—8. *Phabe*, Dale, Mauritius.—9. *Sovereign*, Broadfoot, China and London; *Industry*, Springer, Mauritius.—10. Steamer *Bentick*, Kellock, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Norman Morrison*.—F. Lascelles, Esq., W. F. Pemberton, Esq., T. Brown, Esq., Capt. Reynolds, and Master Norman Morrison.
 Per *Agnes*.—M. H. Anderson, H. Armstrong, and Mr. Penford.
 Per *Orient*.—Alexander Wilson and R. L. Armstrong.
 Per *Lord Elphinstone*.—Miss Eaton.
 Per *Sovereign*.—Mr. Laurence.
 Per *Industry*.—Mrs. De la Combe, sen., Mrs. De la Combe, jun., A. De la Combe, Esq. and 7 children, and W. Donnason.
 Per steamer *Bentick*.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. C. Chambers, H.M.'s 25th, with servant; Col. C. Franklyn and lady, H.M.'s 84th; Mrs. Maj. Chambers, 2 children, and servant; Capt. R. S. Dobble, 39th; Rev. Mr. Heyne and Mrs. Heyne; Lieut. D. G. Pollard, 47th N.I.; Lieut. T. Parkinson, 47th N.I.; Lieut. H. D. Faulkner, 42nd N.I.; Asst. surg. J. M. Mount, H.M.'s 4th; Lieut. T. R. Fisher, 36th N.I.; Ensign R. S. Baker, 17th N.I.; Lieut. F. G. Kempster, 6th N.I.; Capt. W. H. Hare, H.M.'s 51st; Capt. V. C. Taylor and lady; Lieut. W. H. T. Patterson, H.M.'s 25th; and H. McLeod, Esq. To MALTA.—Mons. Barret and child. To SUZ.—Capt. Hamlin, E. Cousins, Esq., and Lieut. F. Cunningham, 23rd L.I. To GALLI.—Daniel, Esq., James Hogg, Esq., and A. J. Brown, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, June 10, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	24 to 25	3 per cent. dis.
1820-30	24 to 25	do.
1841	24 to 25	do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	16 to 17	do.
1835-36	do.	do.
5 per cent. transferable	8 to 9	per cent. prem.
book debt ..	18 to 19	do. dis.
Tanjore Bonds ..	5 to 6	do. prem.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	250 to 260	Rs. prem.
Agre and U.S. Bank Shares ..	250 to 260	Rs. prem.
of Rs. 500, Madras ..	29 to 30	do.
Steam Shares ..	29 to 30	do.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns ..	Rs. 11-1 to 11-2
Bank of England Notes ..	none.
Spanish Dollars ..	85 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper ..	5 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c. ..	8 "
On do. of Indigo ..	8 "
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods ..	9 "
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper ..	6 "

Discounts.

On Government Acceptances ..	3 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days ..	6 "
Ditto above 30 days ..	8 "

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England. 1-8½ a 1-9½ according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-8 to 1-16.
Bank of England Post Bills, none.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, par to ½ per cent. dis.
 " Sell, " to 1 do. do.
Bombay.—Buy, " to ½ do. do.
 " Sell, " to 1 do. do.

MONEY MARKET.

Our Money Market continues easy and presents no new feature. In Government Securities no transactions of note have taken place since our last issue. Bills on England continue the same as quoted above; but the value is, if any thing, rather a shade higher.

FREIGHTS.

Freights have been quite unsettled during the past week, and it is scarcely to be expected now that rates will be maintained; our quotations are, to London, 31. to 31. 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. There are no vessels loading for Liverpool.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE LONDON MAIL.—The *Mozuffer*, having on board the London Mail of April 24, arrived at Bombay on the 25th May.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is about to be broken up.

COTTON.—Eighty-four bales of ginned cotton, produced at Dr. Burn's experimental farm, were lately sold, at a rate per candy, Rs. 92 higher than that of the native cotton cleaned in the usual way.

COMMANDER CAMPBELL, I.N.—The papers state that Commander Campbell has sent in a memorial against the acts of the superintendent of the Indian navy.

YOUNG BOMBAY.—From the *Gentleman's Gazette* we learn that Young Bombay are going a-head apace. A discussion has arisen among the natives learned in English, as to the necessity of the people of India having some control over the public expenditure.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL.—The Bombay papers state that R. Wight, Esq., surgeon-general of Bombay, has retired from the service, and proceeds shortly to Europe. Inspector-General Thwyse is to succeed to the vacant post.

REWARD FOR ATTAINMENT IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following is extracted from a despatch from the Court of Directors to the Bombay government:—"We have much satisfaction in authorizing you to present Captain Cormack and Lieutenant W. D. Dickson with the sum of Rs. 1,000 each, as a mark of our approbation of the proficiency they have gained in several native languages."

H. M. SHIP "VERNON."—We are informed that the Admiralty having left it to Capt. Fitzgerald's option to take home her Majesty's ship *Vernon*, or dispose of her at Bombay, he has determined on pursuing the former course. We have not heard when the vessel is to leave.—*Telegraph and Courier*, May 29.

DR. KAYE.—The Assay Master, who has been for some years in civil employ, has appealed to Government against the step recently adopted in passing him over without his consent, and asks to be allowed to take the promotion due to his standing in the service. The case is rather a peculiar one, and there will perhaps be some difficulty in acceding to the worthy doctor's wishes, inasmuch as the gentlemen promoted over his head have actually received their appointments. Should Dr. Kaye be advanced to superintending surgeon, the post of Assay Master will become vacant.

HYDERABAD.—A letter from the dominions H. H. the Nizam informs us that the British contingent had been paid for January in the middle of May—a pretty illustration of the mode in which financial matters are now managed at Hyderabad. Compared to the Nizam's own troops, however, the officers and men of the contingent are lucky indeed. There are many unfortunates at the capital who would consider payment after only four months' delay liberal and princely beyond measure.

VISCOUNT FAULKLAND.—The Right Hon. the Governor took his departure for the Deccan, with his family and staff, on the 30th May.

THE BANGRIA BUND.—We have been favoured with the following letter, which contains intelligence of considerable interest:—"You may not be surprised to hear that the Bangria Bund is again up and active. They have set upon several villages in the northern part of the Tanna collection, and levied tribute

from two, and (I hear) killed the patell of a third. The leaders are persons who belonged to the Bangria Bund, two Gowras, and one Thigla. We shall now find that it would have been better to have allowed an officer like Lieut. Gell to remain in these parts. The name alone was worth 500 of the Tanna Invincibles. We shall also find that if the judicial department is allowed to manage matters as they did on the former occasion, much money will be spent in vain, and a bad name will be gained for the Sircar. I am a simple native, but what I say is true."—*Gentleman's Gazette*, May 31.

NERBUDDA COAL.—We are informed that Captain Fenwick has reached Broach from Chikuldee with 1½ tons of Nerbudda coal, part of a consignment of sixteen tons now on its way to Bombay. He found the transit easy and safe. The coal was brought from Sonadeh (Hosingabad district) by land to the Dauree Hills, and from thence by water to Chikuldee. Captain Fenwick, finding that the season had too far advanced to allow of his proceeding with the whole of the coal by water, determined on leaving the greater portion at Chikuldee, and taking as much by land as would enable him to test the nature of the roads and the expense of conveyance. Water carriage will be obtained for the remainder as soon as the season opens. In the Hosingabad district, the coal is of excellent quality and very plentiful: the natives, however, are said to throw obstacles in the way of obtaining it, as they are accustomed to worship the hills near which it is found.—*Telegraph and Courier*, May, 30.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, May 3, 1848.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders of the following extracts of a despatch, dated the 22nd March, conveying the decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors upon a number of memorials presented, in September and October last, by officers of the Indian Navy,* which contained comments upon the constitution and administration of the service to which they belong, and highly improper reflections and imputations upon their superiors.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council desires the most serious attention of all the officers of the Indian Navy to the observations of the Hon. the Court of Directors; implicit obedience to their instructions will be strictly enforced; and the Government trusts that the leniency shewn in the decision now promulgated will be duly appreciated, and induce the young officers who have been misled to join in an act which is characterised by the highest authority as a flagrant breach of discipline and subordination, to endeavour, by their future behaviour, to retrieve the confidence of their superiors, and obliterate the recollection of their misconduct on this occasion.

The suspension awarded to Lieut. Manners of six months, and to Lieut. Etheridge and Midshipman Pengelly of three months, from pay, allowances, and the active duties of the service, will take effect from a date which will be hereafter fixed. Lieut. B. Hamilton is admonished, in conformity with the Hon. Court's instructions, and cautioned to be more circumspect in his conduct hereafter.

Letter from —, dated 10th Sept. 1847 (No. 86), and 1st Oct. 1847 (No. 99).

Transmitting, with the observations and proceeding of Government thereon, nineteen memorials addressed to Court by certain officers and midshipmen of the Indian Navy, respecting the removal from the service of Lieut. Bird, under Court's orders, respecting also the power vested in the superintendent of the Indian Navy, and the mode in which those powers are exercised; the inadequacy of the pay of lieutenants, their severe duty, consequent on the paucity of commissioned officers, and the employment of strangers in command of Indian Navy vessels, to the disadvantage of the officers of the service; respecting, likewise, the system under which officers of the Indian Navy take relative rank with the Royal Navy, their not being granted honorary distinctions, &c.

"With respect to the memorials from the officers and midshipmen of the Indian Navy, we concur generally in the view taken by your president in his Minute of the 14th September, 1847, and we consider those documents, not less from their offensive tone, than from the manner in which they have been severally framed and presented, as highly objectionable, and altogether inadmissible."

Letter from —, dated 15th Oct. 1847 (No. 101).

Forwarding a memorial from Midshipman Pengelly, of the same tenor as the preceding.

* Lieuts. Peavor, Twynan, Dakin, Batt, King, Fraser, Manners, Constable, Adams, Etheridge; Messrs. Giles, Hellard, Toby, Robinson, Taylor, Rankin, Mitcheon, Broome, Stroyan, Pengelly.

"Every individual in our service is at liberty to represent his case to us if he feel aggrieved, but his appeal ought to be couched in temperate and respectful terms. That privilege, however, does not admit of a body of officers sending in memorials of a similarly offensive character, both in substance and in terms, as the memorials alluded to are.

"It can scarcely be known to the officers of the Indian Navy, that among the members of a military body, such combination is, under any circumstances, highly irregular, and punishable as tending to the subversion of discipline; but in a case like the present, where the parties, under the pretence of presenting a memorial for the redress of alleged grievances, presume to call in question the acts of the constituted authorities, and to cast imputations and reflections upon the conduct of their superior officer in the discharge of his public duty, the combination constitutes a military crime, and the parties so associated should be made to understand that they are guilty of a grave offence, subjecting the individuals to serious penalties.

"With reference to the imperfect state of the law at the time, there would, we are sensible, have been great difficulty in convening a court-martial for the trial of the offenders; but, as the tone and language assumed by them are both intemperate and disrespectful to superior authority, and involve points of which they could not properly take cognizance, and as an insubordinate spirit and contempt of authority were evinced in the very presentation of the memorials, after the memorialists had been made aware, by their superior officers, of the impropriety of the course they were pursuing, we cannot determine otherwise than to visit this flagrant breach of discipline and subordination with punishment.

"In proceeding to notice the conduct of the memorialists, we cannot divest ourselves of the impression that the spirit of insubordination, the discontented temper, and the disposition to resist authority, which have been displayed by the younger members of the service, have been connived at and encouraged by those of more mature age and of higher rank, who ought to have shewn a very different example, and to have repressed the rash proceedings of their juniors, who were permitted to proceed, step by step, in a course alike injurious to themselves and to the service.

"We are disposed, however, to make every allowance for the youth and inexperience of the junior officers and midshipmen, and to attach all due regard to your intercession in their favour; but it seems to us imperative, that for the vindication of discipline, the upholding our authority, as well as that of your government, and of the superintendent of the Indian Navy, the memorialists should be made to understand that their conduct cannot be passed over altogether with impunity."

(The Court then directs, by way of example, that Lieut. Manners be suspended from pay and allowances, and from the active duties of the service, for the period of six months; that Lieut. Etheridge and Midshipman Pengelly be suspended from pay and allowances, and from the active duties of the service, for the period of three months; and that Lieut. Hamilton be admonished, and informed that his conduct has made a very unfavourable impression upon the Court.)

"We are of opinion that the superintendent of the Indian Navy has a right to expect all the support which can be accorded to him by the local authorities; and we observe with satisfaction that your government, under whose immediate orders he is acting, and who have consequently the best means of forming a judgment on his official conduct, have distinctly declared that you 'regard the imputations and reflections cast upon his conduct and motives as wholly unfounded, and that your confidence in this able and strictly upright officer is undiminished in the slightest degree.' We beg you will assure Sir Robert Oliver of our cordial concurrence in these sentiments."

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

LARKEN, the wife of M. C. S. S. at Bombay, May 24.

DEATH.

WALMSLEY. Capt. W. of the ship "Sir Thomas Greenham," at Bombay, May 27.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 21. Steamer *Duarka*, Haselwood, Surat.—22. Steamer *Victoria*, Collier, Kurrachee; *Mariner*, Harland, Hong Kong.—23. *Caroline Agnes*, Morris, Aden.—25. Steamer *Moorzuffer*, Ethersey, Aden.—27. *Jamsheef Jejeebhoy*, Connor, Slam; *Madagascar*, Hight, London; *Frolic*, Faucon, China; *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Smith, Calcutta; *Calder*, Fitzsimons, Colombo.—30. *Mayaram Dayaram*, Paddicombe, Slam and Singapore.—31. *Good Success*, Hunt, China and Singapore; *Gutterus*, Cockburn, Aden; *Leharas*, Errington, Newcastle; *Pallas*, Mackinson, Hull.—JUNE 2. *Rake*

of Gornwall, Whitehead, China; *Marsa*, Morrison, Aden.—3. *Augusta*, Allen, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Duarka*, Major Goodfellow.
Per *Madagascar*, Hon. C. B. Lysight, 88th regt.; Capt. Jones, 3rd M. N. I.; Lieut. Puckle, do.; Lieut. Elwyn, 58th B. N. I.; Mr. Manson, Mr. Warden, Mr. Bird, Mr. Birch, Mr. St. George, and Mr. Baker, cadets; Mrs. Puckle; Mrs. and Miss Manson; Mrs. Baker and two children; Miss Lacombe and child; Mrs. Hight; Rose Maria Gownes.

Per *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Mrs. Morris.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 21. *Majestic*, Jobister, London; *Ceylon*, Lapan, Glasgow; *Joseph Bushby*, Sparks, China; *Joha Brewer*, Brown, London.—23. *Diana*, Pugh, Liverpool.—27. *Hope*, Willie, Penang.—28. *William and Ann*, Davis, London; *Ursula*, Ridley, Whampoa.—29. *Lord Western*, Rice, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *John Brewer*, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Duncombe and child, Capt. Clarkson, B.N.I. Mr. Duncombe, Capt. Alcock, B.N.I.

MAULMAIN.

THE NICOBARS.—The *Flying Fish*, Mills commander, arrived off town on Thursday last, the 27th inst. from the Car Nicobars, which she left on the 16th idem, with a cargo of coconuts. Her commander has kindly handed us a copy of a declaration signed by the chiefs of the island, where he was taking in his cargo, in which they make it over to the British Government. The declaration runs as follows, and the signatures of the chiefs are witnessed by three gentlemen, so that no doubt can exist of its authenticity.—

The declaration of the Elders or Chiefs of the people on the Island of Car Nicobar.

We, the undersigned, with the view to secure our customs and our trade, which are in danger from the threatened invasion by the Danes, do this day declare our wish to belong henceforth to the British nation, and to accelerate the fulfilment of this our wish; we have also this day hoisted the British flag, and have empowered Captain M. F. Crisp to communicate the same to the British Government.

CAR NICOBARS.
15th April, 1848.

Witnesses.
Capt. STEPHEN.
Capt. MILLS.
WALSH.

Here are the signatures or marks of.

MACKINTOSH.
TEOMPAON.
NELSON.
CHARLES.
PIDGON.
&c. &c.

By the above, we should understand that the Danes have threatened an invasion; but, from what we have been able to pick up, it would appear the Nicobarians have allowed themselves to be too easily frightened, for the threatened invasion consisted in a Danish vessel or two visiting the island, a month or so back, for water and whatever supplies could be obtained, and during their brief stay there, the Danish officers merely sounded the chiefs, as to whether they would have any objection to a settlement being formed on the island. No violent or menacing language was used to the people, nor have we heard that any thing was done to the injury of the place or its inhabitants. However, the inhabitants formed their own opinion on the subject, and the British flag has been, in consequence, hoisted, or rather made fast to a tree on the beach, and the island handed over to the British Government. Captain May Flower Ship has been empowered to communicate the wishes of the islanders to the Government, and, in the capacity of envoy, will no doubt strenuously advocate the advisability of it acceding to their wishes, by taking possession of the place and establishing a colony.—*Chronicle*, April 29.

THE LAUNCH OF THE DALHOUSIE.—On Thursday last the launch of one of the most magnificent ships ever built in these provinces, took place at the building-yard of Messrs. Cochrane & Co., on the Natmoo estate. The commissioner had most kindly placed the Honourable Company's steamer *Prosperity* at the convenience of the gentry of Maulmain, to convey them to Natmoo, to witness this splendid, though in this port, not uncommon sight; and, on their arrival at about half-past four p.m., they found every thing in readiness for the launch. A vessel started; and after a little application of the screws, the vessel started; and received the name of *Dalhousie* from the fair hand of Mrs. McFarlane and Miss Haden, who honoured this splendid ship by performing her baptismal ceremony in the most gallant style, making the bottles ring against her noble stem as she ascended from the platform, and dashing the generous wine over

the thunders, which, it is hoped, may for many, many years, brave the stormy waves of the boundless ocean. The *Del-housie* is a large ship of the most approved model, and speaks volumes in his favour, for the manner in which she is finished and turned out of hand by her builder, Mr. Smith; she is about 768 tons new measurement, and will probably carry much more; and few who have seen her can entertain a doubt that she will be a fast sailor, as well as a most profitable vessel. At the time the people of the yard were using the screws, endeavouring to start her, several elephants were also attached to the bilge-ways for the same purpose; and, when the ship began to move, were all, with the exception of one poor animal, unbooked from their dangerous position; as she moved down to what is always called her "native element," this huge monster of the forest must have felt himself very uncomfortable—by degrees, and in a few moments his chains began to grow tighter and tighter, and his astonishment must have been great to find himself at last rolled over and over, two or three times, as if he were a mere trifle, and not one of the largest of the animal species. Here, what might have been an unfortunate, as well as a painful spectacle, ended by the chain breaking, and the poor creature was afterwards lifted up by a brother elephant, and, to the joy of all the spectators, pronounced to be uninjured, except, perhaps, by the fright and the many bruises he must have sustained. The company, amongst whom were many ladies, most of the civil and military officers of Malakmain, and several of the merchants, then adjourned to the hospitable mansion of J. C. Sutherland, Esq., at Natmoo, where, at 7 p.m., they sat down, about fifty in number, to a splendid dinner, and did ample justice to the many good things before them. After the cloth was removed, several excellent toasts were proposed and responded to with much enthusiasm, and none more so than the health and prosperity of the excellent host himself, proposed, in a very neat speech, by Captain Phayre, and drunk with much satisfaction by all present. At about half-past ten the steam was known to be up on board by the noise it made, and, the steam being tolerably well up on shore, it only remained for the guests to wish the host "good-bye, and every success," and repair on board for a passage to Maulmain, where they arrived in safety about midnight.—*Free Press, April 25.*

SINGAPORE.

GUTTA PERCHA.—The trade in this article is progressing in importance every day, and is engaging the attention of the natives to such an extent as to lead them to neglect other pursuits. The quantity imported into Singapore, during the last four months, appears from the official returns to be upwards of 750 piculs, but this is probably much below the mark. The price has latterly risen about 30 per cent.

H. M. BRIG ROYALIST, Lieut. Gordon commanding, arrived here on Monday, from China, having visited Cochin China in her course down, for the purpose of rescuing Mr. Victor Howes from the hands of the Cochin Chinese. We are glad to learn that this object was successfully accomplished, and that Mr. Howes has been delivered from the disagreeable, if not dangerous situation in which he was placed.

CHINA.

ARRIVAL OF THE LONDON MAIL.—The *Pekin*, having on board the London Mail of March 24, arrived at Hong Kong on the 10th May.

We have this morning received the following important communication from a correspondent in Canton. He justly draws the conclusion that it is a great step towards the legalization of the trade in opium; for if Lew-tsin is permitted to make up the deficiency in the branch of the public revenue under his charge by a tax on the drug, the emperor can scarcely interfere to prevent other mandarins from doing the same, and in the present straitened circumstances of the imperial exchequer, it may be supposed that a supply from such a source, if found very productive, as it could scarcely fail to be, will not be much longer rejected:—

Canton, 11th March, 1846.

OPIMUM.

As is well known, the imperial laws of China prohibit the importation of opium. About ten years ago Heu-nae-tse, then holding a high post at Peking, but formerly criminal judge, was, with several other high mandarins, commanded by his imperial majesty to send in a report respecting opium and the use of it by the Chinese people.

Heu-nae-tse stated in his memorial, that his majesty ought to permit the growth of the poppy in China; and allow foreigners to import opium at a fixed duty, &c. As this was contrary to the emperor's views, he deprived Heu-nae-tse of his post for

having dared to make such a statement, and adopted in preference the severe prohibitory measures recommended by the celebrated Lin, which ultimately led to the war with England.

Since the conclusion of the peace, the laws against the use and importation of opium have, indeed, remained unchanged in the penal code, but their enforcement has been constantly becoming more lax. This is so much the case with respect to those against smoking, that they may be almost regarded as obsolete; and Lew-tsin, who was appointed last year intendant of the Nan-shau-teen circuit, soon after his appointment gave orders to the Shau custom-house to permit opium to pass at a fixed duty of four mace, six candareens per bag or piece, each bag or piece weighing three catties, or four pounds avoirdupois.

The Shau custom-house is situated in the north part of Kwantung, and on the south side of the Meiling mountains. It lies upon the great route by which all merchandise must pass in going from Kwantung to the central and northern provinces of China. About four years ago upwards of 210,000 taels of silver was paid into the emperor's exchequer by the mandarin who had the superintendence of the Shau custom-house as the amount of duties taken there for one year; but Leang-sing-yuen, who was intendant of circuit before Lew-tsin, was unable to raise that sum from the duties, and had in consequence to make up the deficit from his private purse. If he had not done so, he would have been deprived of his post. The deficiency was caused by large quantities of the merchandise which formerly went by that route, being now imported through the other four newly-open ports.

Lew-tsin, the present intendant of the Nanshaou-teen circuit, is a member of the Han-lin College, and has therefore a literary rank that always gives its possessors a certain degree of power. He is, what is more important, likewise a protégé of Paou-king, a manchoo, one of the members of the privy council. About two years ago he was prefect of Kwangchow, and had his Yamun in Canton burnt down by the populace, in consequence of his having ordered a man to be beaten in the streets. When promoted to his present post, he found that the annual receipts of the lawful duties would not amount to the sum which he was imperatively required to deliver, and which had formerly been paid to the emperor. He, therefore, trusting to his influence at court—where money is at present extremely scarce—commenced the new system for mandarins, of directly giving orders to the custom-house officers to take duties on opium at a fixed rate. It is taxed as medicine, and the measure may be regarded as a great step towards the legalization of the trade in the article, for other mandarins will probably follow the example of Lew-tsin, when they see that the Peking government finds no fault with the new system, which serves to secure the imperial revenue against decrease.—*Singapore Free Press, April 18.*

HIS EXCELLENCY'S VISIT TO THE BOGUE.—On Saturday last his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Bonham, General Staveland, and others, proceeded in the *Medea* to the Bogue, and afterwards visited Canton, returning to Hong-Kong on Tuesday evening.

It has been understood the main purpose of the trip was a complimentary meeting between the two new plenipotentiaries. Accordingly his Excellency went on shore at the Bogue, and partook of a banquet prepared for him by Sen, the Chinese minister, who, accompanied by Li, the admiral, returned the visit the same evening; but from some cause unexplained, the interview was very short, and took place on deck, the imperial commissioner courteously but firmly declining to descend to the cabin, where preparations had been made for him.—*China Mail, May 4.*

SHANGHAI.—Mr. Consul Alcock has at length succeeded in coercing the Chinese authorities into conceding his peremptory demand to have ten of the junkmen who maltreated three English missionaries at Tying Poo given up for punishment at Shanghai. The accompanying documents shew that the result has afforded general satisfaction to the foreign residents, although we miss several respectable names in the list of those who tender their "cordial congratulations and best thanks to Mr. Consul Alcock." We do not imagine that these gentlemen have kept aloof from dissatisfaction at the issue of the negotiations, but probably concurring in Mr. Alcock's dictum, that "the result cannot affect the character of the steps taken before it could even be predicted with safety," they may possibly differ from their fellow-countrymen as to the policy of such steps being resorted to by a local officer, in a case where there was no reason to apprehend imminent peril from such delay as would have been necessary to make a reference to Hong-Kong. Every one, however, will admit that much credit is due to Mr. Alcock for the promptitude and decision with which he acted and for having ventured upon so serious a responsibility, which he must have felt success alone would justify; and the issue will be doubly gratifying to him, should he find that his assumption of

the ship might detain the party is a possibility. One first impression was that it would not; but his work was suffered to elapse before the *Fury* was despatched, and as she was not to go direct to Shanghai, the information that this necessity was satisfied with the utmost cheerfulness by the command; though we must still entertain some misgivings on the point, until the fact is authoritatively announced.

Despite the uncertainty, Mr. Alcock has the satisfaction of being able to point to the general approval of his proceedings, not only by so large a body of his countrymen at Shanghai, but by the representatives of other nations, who seem throughout to have willingly co-operated with the British consul.

We could have desired, in addition, some declaration that Dr. Macpherson and his party were not beyond the prescribed bounds at the place they were attacked, and that they could have been, or intended to be, back at Shanghai within twenty-four hours after leaving it—a point which might easily be settled by showing how long the party had been absent at the time the affray occurred. We do not hold that the mere fact of being beyond the bounds excuses their being maltreated; but while it was the duty of the Chinese authorities to convey them in safety to the nearest port, they cannot guarantee straying foreigners any more than their own countrymen, from highway robbery and kidnapping; and, if the offence was committed beyond the pale, it is yet to be explained why the punishment has been inflicted at Shanghai instead of Tsing-poo.—*China Mail*.

DOMESTIC

BIRTHS.

AGNES, the wife of Capt. H. H. s. at Whampoa, May 7.
 CHY, Mrs. Robert D. s. at Victoria, April 21.
 FORD, Mrs. Theodore S. d. at Victoria, May 13.
 HIGGINS, Mrs. Patrick, s. at Victoria, May 14.
 JOHNSON, the wife of the Rev. J. at Victoria, May 17.
 MAY, Mrs. d. at Victoria, May 1.

MARRIAGE.

JACKSON, Louis Stuart, to Louisa Maria, d. of the Hon. Major gen. Sturges, at Victoria, May 11.

DEATHS.

BLAKE, Jane, d. of Sergeant, at Victoria, May 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 25. *Arctus*, Brackley, Singapore.—26. *Lerpent*, Towling, Liverpool.—28. *Prince Albert*, Thompson, Bombay.—30. *Ellerslie*, Pagan, Liverpool.—MAY 2. *India*, Campbell, Bombay; *Queen*, Hutton, London.—6. *Juliet*, Watson, London.—8. *Diana*, Gilson, Bombay.—14. *Mor*, Abston, Calcutta.—16. *Elizabeth*, Jansen, Hamburg.—17. *Affron*, Dorr, Singapore.—18. *Pekin*, Baker, Galles.—22. *Audax*, Sullivan, Calcutta; *Lady Sale*, Brewer, Singapore; *Carrington*, Abbott, New York.—23. *Grecian*, Langford, Bombay; *Sir Edward Parry*, Eklund, Sidney.—24. *Red Regt*, Francis, Calcutta; *Guardian*, Vickerman, Liverpool; *Chloris*, Baker, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

By *Queen*, Miss E. Bower.
 From POINT DE GALLE.—Per *Pekin*.—R. McCulloch, S. Olena, S. G. Agent, D. H. Cama, D. F. Cohis and servants.
 From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, two children and servant; P. Campbell and A. Chapman.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 27. *Sultana*, Wadge, Bombay; *Maggie*, Jones, Singapore.—28. *Water Witch*, Forgan, Calcutta; *John Cooper*, Ware, Bombay.—29. *Fury*, Wilcox, Bombay.—MAY 3. *Sylph*, Macdonald, Bombay.—6. *Hornet*, Richardson, New York.—7. *Beulah*, Struben, London; *Jane Prouce*, Nickols, Liverpool.—9. *S. Lurman*, Clarke, New York.—10. *Pentadon*, Lewis, Singapore.—12. *Menzies*, Whettem, London; *Glide*, Waterman, W. co. America.—14. *Ariel*, Hunt, New York.—15. *Marnion*, Dale, Port Phillip.—18. *Allydier*, Cook, London.—21. *Dickey Saw*, Thompson, Liverpool.—25. *Pekin*, Baker, Galles.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Pekin*, for ENGLAND.—D. Cameron and W. Davidson.
 For GIBRALTAR.—A. Olena.
 For CALCUTTA.—J. Walker.
 For SUEZ.—R. Sturges, H. C. Reed, and B. Stark.
 For PENANG.—Rev. A. Thivet.
 For SINGAPORE.—M. J. S. Van Basel, E. Boustead, J. McEwen, A. A. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Jackson and servant, and Mrs. Pereira.

• The first news received was on the 22nd March, with further particulars on the 2nd. The *Fury* was despatched on the 26th, with order to call at other ports; and she had not arrived at Shanghai up to the time of the *Omega's* departure on the 4th April.

BONNEVILLE & SONS' TELEGRAPH & CABLES

Hong-Kong, May 24, 1898.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight, 4s. Company's accepted Bills at 210.

EXPORTS.

TEAS.—In Blacks there has been more activity than in either of the two preceding months, and for this season of the year a fair amount of business done. In most cases previous rates have been obtained; they may be quoted nominally in last month, and with too high to show any remunerative return. 50 chops in the quantity named as settled, 50 or 6 being for the American market. The stock is considered large, there being above 50 chops. Arrivals of the new crop may be looked for in 5 or 6 weeks. In Souchongs there has been some movement, 9 or 10 chops settled at from 17 a 20 tael good to fine, and 12 q 13 tael for common, leaving 3,500 packages on the market. Flowery Pekoe, some trifling sales have been made. Scented Teas, 2,000 d 3,000 ten cattles Caper sold at 13 a 17 tael; stock 6,000 a 7,000. 1,000 half chests Orange Pekoe at 20 a 22 tael; stock 3,000. The new Chulan flower is about coming in.

Greens.—The sales are estimated at 15,000 packages. Young Hyson of common quality 10 a 31 tael, fair to good 30 a 31 tael, superior 30 a 33 tael; 2,000 a 4d—the stock small. Hyson of the better kinds have all disappeared, the few remaining mostly of inferior quality; 3,000 are supposed to have been settled, say at rather under the last quotations; Imperial and Gunpowder about 1,000 sold. Tearing 21 a 22 tael to 23 a 24 tael. Twankay and Moonie kinds 28 a 31 tael to 33 a 36 tael; no good to be had, 500 packages left. Skins 3,500 taken, principally for Sydney, at common 10 a 13 tael; good 15 to 18 tael; stock 2,000. Twankay 1,000 d 1,500 packages settled from 10 to 17 tael; 1,000 left, consisting of the lower grades. Canton Teas, 2,000 Young Hyson taken for England at 10 a 12 tael for common, and 15 a 17 for good; 1,000 Gunpowder and Single at 14 a 16 tael.

FREIGHTS.

Shipping paper abundant, to England; 3s. 15s. to 4l.

MANILLA.

COMMERCIAL.

Manilla, April 26, 1898.

EXCHANGES.

On London 6 months' bills last sales, 4s. 4d, per dollar; Bank bills, at 30 days' sight, 4s. 2d.
 On Canton, 2 per cent. discount.

IMPORTS.

There is but little doing in the market at present, and very heavy stocks, while a scarcity of money amongst the Chinese dealers renders sales of magnitude extremely difficult; and few or no goods are purchased beyond those required to supply the weekly retail trade.

AMERICAN BROWN SHEETINGS.—A parcel of 2,000 pieces ex Lebanon has been sold at Sp. Drs. 3½ for 40 yds. 37 inches. The DRILLS by the same vessel are 2,500 pieces. This article is extremely dull, and no offers better than Sp. Drs. 2½ have been made for 32 yds., at which the above are reported to be sold.

EXPORTS.

SUGAR.—As yet no contracts are known to have been made for the current Clayed for the new crop, and the nominal quotation is Sp. Drs. 4½. The intelligence by the mail from Europe and America is however such as to make purchases at this rate not at all desirable. Of Unclayed Sugar for the Sydney market, large purchases have been made at from Sp. Drs. 3½ a Sp. Drs. 2½ per picul, and so long as the demand for this description keeps up, there is but little chance of a decline in the price of current Clayed, as the preparation of the raw Sugar at the above quotations is more advantageous to the Chinese and other dealers than furnishing the Clayed articles at Sp. Drs. 4½ or Sp. Drs. 4½ per picul. Tail, but little coming in, and not of good quality; nominal at Sp. Drs. 2½ per picul. Zebu in little demand at Sp. Drs. 2 a Sp. Drs. 2½.

HEMP.—The steady demand for this article has kept the price much in advance of the rates of former years, and though some small parcels have been purchased at Sp. Drs. 6½ a Sp. Drs. 6½, yet the large consignments from the provinces which were held by agents who refused Sp. Drs. 6½, have all been taken for English account at Sp. Drs. 6½ per picul unscrewed, and this must be considered the rate of the day.

COFFEE.—The little demand which has existed for this article since the coming in of the new crop has gradually reduced the asking price to Sp. Drs. 7½ per picul.

SAPAN WOOD.—In steady demand, but tolerably plenty at Sp. Drs. 1½ per picul for straight good shipping quality.

INDIGO.—No changes in this article. For the few good lots in the market prices are asked above the idea of purchasers, and the large quantities of inferior on hand are without demand.

STICKS.—Are still sold at Government prices.

In other articles of Export little doing, and no material change in the quotations of last month.

FREIGHTS.

For Europe and America none.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Some very curious and valuable information respecting the Tibetan country has been collected by the commissioners (Capt. Cunningham, Dr. Thomson, and Lieut. Strachey), appointed to settle the boundaries of the possessions of Maharaja Goliab Sing, in conjunction with Chinese commissioners and agents of the Maharaja. The reports of Capt. Cunningham, the senior British commissioner, to Col. Lawrence, our resident at Lahore, are published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, from whence we extract some of the most remarkable particulars.

Capt. Cunningham and Dr. Thomson arrived at Lhassa, the capital of Tibet, on the 24th October last, and remained there seven days; Dr. Thomson intending to proceed thence to Nuhra, and up the Siayok river to its source, crossing the Karakorum range for a few marches to the north on the Yarkand road, returning by the Siayok river, and following its course to Iskardoh; Capt. Cunningham designing to take a southerly course, following the Indus to Khalet, or Kubul, thence to the Dras river, and through the northern part of Cashmere, as far as Gigit.

Capt. Cunningham attests the general accuracy of Mr. Trebeck's survey, but found the surveys of Mr. Vigne in many places erroneous.

At the head of the Kistien-Gunga river is a district named Pakhtawar, which Capt. C. has no doubt is the original seat of the Pakhtans, or Afghans. "The similarity of features of the two people would alone argue their common origin, but their former juxtaposition, the one on the Jakum, the other on the Kishan-Gunga, places the point beyond dispute."

Capt. Cunningham entered the city of Cashmere on the 2nd November. He visited the architectural antiquities and ruins at Pandritan, Avantipur, Bij-Bihari, Martland, and the caves of Bhomajo, of all of which he made plans and elevations by measurement. He observes that "the style of architecture in these ancient temples is distinguished by great elegance of design, combined with extreme solidity of construction. It is," he adds, "superior to anything I have seen in India, and from the simplicity of its outlines and the beauty of its proportions, I think it may be ranked as an order of architecture not much inferior to our own classical models."

He was fortunate enough to procure copious vocabularies of two of the three dialects of the Dardic languages, viz. the Shina, spoken in Gilgit and Hasora, and the Khamti, spoken in Hunza and Nager. They consist chiefly of Sanscrit and Hindi.

He has discovered beyond all doubt the exact position of the ancient capital of Cashmere in Pandritan, the local corruption of the Sanscrit name of Parasnathitana, or Parasnathitan, the chief city; the position of Pandritan corresponds with the description given of the ancient city by the Chinese traveller Hsueh Tsang, A.D. 640, and what places the fact beyond all doubt is, that "in an old abridged copy of the *Raja Taringini*, which has marginal notes identifying the ancient cities, under their Sanscrit names, with the more modern appellations in the corrupt spoken dialect of Cashmere, is an account of the building of a temple by Nirjita Verma, A.D. 920-921, at Parasnathitana, which name, in the original notes, is identified with Pandritan." He has also identified the ancient country of Bolor with the present Balti, or Little Tibet.

A valuable discovery has been that of three new Sanscrit dramas, two of which were previously known to us by name; but the other was altogether unknown. They are as follows: the *Amrgha-Raghava*, by Mura-ra-brahmi, a Cashmerian brahman, in which the principal exploits of Rama are dramatized. It is one of the hitherto lost plays, of which Professor Wilson had only noted the name. Another is *Sringara-Tilaka*, by Sri Rudra-kavi, a Cashmerian brahman, a sort of monologue, in which one actor successively describes and personates the characters of various women. This was only known by name. The new play is called *Vasavadatta-sheritra*, a short piece, written by Suban-du-kavi, a Cashmerian brahman. Copies of all the dramas were made and forwarded to Government.

Capt. Cunningham reached Hazroo, in Chuch, in December, where he found the passes towards Gilgit closed for the season. The only route left open was through the Dharitawar and Hazroo districts. He has identified the latter with the country of King Abisares of Alexander's historians, and the former with the Varsa Regis of Pliny, the district being called by Hsueh Tsang "U-las-shi," and in the *Raja Taringini*, "Urasa." He believes that he has found Aornus in the vast hill-fortress of Rami-gat, or Rami-gara, in the Yushai country. "The massive granite walls of this Cyclopean mountain-fortress must always have made it the strongest, as it is the largest, fortified place in this country." The antiquity of the place was confirmed by the discovery of two pieces of ancient sculpture in the ruined citadel; the naked body of a man with the Macedonian short cloak thrown over the shoulders and fastened in front;

and a human breast, adorned with a necklace, of which the clasp was formed of two centaurs, boldly designed and gracefully executed.

But what he considers as the most valuable acquisition is the discovery of two short Ariane-Pali inscriptions, in the same character as that found upon the reverse of the Indo-Greek coins: both inscriptions bear dates, and are the oldest dated inscriptions hitherto found in India. The most ancient is dated "Samvat 37, on the first day of the bright half of the month of Sawant, in the reign of Mahadaza, king of the Gushang," a tribe (the most powerful) of the Tochari, who, about the middle of our era, overran Persia and India. The other inscription is dated in Samvat 333.

REMARKABLE HOT WIND IN THE ZILLAH OF PURNEAH. On the 25th May, 1847, a very singular hot blast suddenly destroyed a large extent of indigo cultivation in the zillah of Purneah. Mr. Piddington, of Calcutta, set on foot an investigation into the particulars of this phenomenon, whence it appeared that the blast came about five o'clock in the evening from the west, and lasted four or five minutes, and in its course withered up the leaves of the indigo plant "exactly as if they had been fried in a frying-pan;" that the principal fury of the heat was confined to a narrow slip of land extending from east and west (the direction of the blast) about eight miles, with a breadth of fifteen miles; that the heat was so intense that the villagers flew out of their houses "to look for the fire;" and that the buildings of two factories were blown down by a storm of wind preceding the blast. It appeared that, before noon of that day, it was clear; after noon, cloudy and very hot; and that, during the time the hot blast lasted, the sky and clouds were very red and dark. Some natives, at a distance from the locality, on returning home, stated that fire fell from heaven and killed seven men, whose bodies "became like stones," the fire remaining visible and hot for many hours after it fell, in masses, like large stones or blocks of coal.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1848.

WHEN we threw out a suggestion, in the last *Mail*, that it was time to drop the Sattara controversy, after the case had been turned inside out before every tribunal that could take cognizance of it, and always with the same result, we were far from expecting the coup de grace it was to receive in the House of Commons on the 14th July. Mr. George Thompson, the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets, leaving the debate he had raised in that House respecting the main question in abeyance,—checking his lightnings in mid-volley,—rushed upon a more vulnerable foe (as he supposed) than Governors, Courts of Directors, and India Boards, and hurled twelve atrocious charges against Colonel Ovens, the British Resident at Sattara. The attack drew forth an ample vindication of that officer,—first, in the strong testimony borne to his honour and integrity; and, secondly, in the contemptuous rejection of the motion for a Committee of Inquiry by a majority of 77 to 8. But it drew forth something more,—namely, a retort upon Mr. George Thompson himself.

This gentleman has generally (not, we believe, invariably) disclaimed the intention of assailing, in this matter, the private characters of those whom he almost indiscriminately accuses; although liberal in imputing or insinuating motives, as well as in arraigning acts, he has generally affected to restrict his accusations to the public characters of the individuals. Thus, at the very time he broadly charged Colonel Ovens with subornation of perjury, with employing bribes and threats to procure false evidence, he went through the form of paying a high tribute to that gentleman's private character: reminding us of a personage in one of Mr.

Dickens's novels, who vented foul slander against poor Mr. Pickwick, but only in his capacity of a member of the club. We cannot understand, though Mr. Thompson may, how a British officer, a Resident at a native court in India, can be guilty of subornation of perjury without any stain upon his private character; but upon his own hypothesis, Mr. Thompson cannot complain if the lantern of scrutiny is turned upon his public character, in the capacity of *vakeel*.

The Hon. J. E. Elliot, brother of the Earl of Minto, member for Roxburghshire, late in the Bengal Civil Service, charged Mr. Thompson with being a salaried agent of the Rajah of Sattara, whose case he so pertinaciously urges, and further with being a salaried agent of the King of Delhi. He stated in the House, on the authority of a communication from Major Angelo, the Commandant of the Palace-Guard at Delhi, amongst other circumstances (some of them sufficiently ludicrous), that Mr. Thompson undertook the office of *vakeel* to the king, who bound himself by a written agreement to pay him Rs. 12,000 (£1,200) a year; that he received Rs. 5,000 for the expenses of his journey to Delhi; that, when he arrived there, he required a house, and the *palace* of the late Begum Sumree was provided for him, with table, servants, &c.; that Rs. 200 a month was paid to him for his "table" on his journey back to Calcutta, and that a further demand was made by him of Rs. 1,000 a month during his sojourn at Delhi, which was "reluctantly" paid by the king. Mr. Elliot further stated, on the authority of Major Angelo, that Mr. Thompson had, since his return to England, forwarded to the king a report of a debate at the India House respecting his affairs totally different from the reports which appeared in the ordinary journals, and, it must be presumed, totally different from the truth, since the communication was of such a complexion that the king was with some difficulty restrained from ordering, in the transport of his joy, a royal salute to be fired upon the receipt of the glorious news.

According to the report of the debate on the 11th July, Mr. Thompson did not deny the fact of his being a salaried agent of the Rajah of Sattara, nor the acceptance of the agency of the King of Delhi, for which he was to be paid not a salary, but a sort of commission or poundage upon the money he could get for the king,—upon the principle of "no cure, no pay;"—but he denied that he had ever received one penny from his Majesty. Major Angelo resides at Delhi, and cannot, of course, be communicated with before the Session closes; so that the point at issue, whether he has invented the story of the actual receipt of money, with all its curious incidents, or Mr. Thompson has forgotten the circumstance, must remain for future decision.

If our recollection does not deceive us, the acceptance of the Delhi agency was severely commented upon at the time by the Indian press, and Mr. Thompson was reproached with making his mission to India, in the cause of religion and philanthropy, at the expense of a society at home, the means of ministering to his own pecuniary interests; and our memory must be also much in fault if Mr. Thompson did not vindicate himself by setting the acquisition of this lucrative office in the light of a special interference of Providence, for which, with all humility, he expressed himself "unspeakably thankful."

Upon his own confession, however, Mr. Thompson must in future be regarded, not, as hitherto, as the spontaneous unbought advocate of wronged and oppressed princes, and

as speaking only the language of sincere conviction, but as a mere salaried agent, hired to maintain his clients' interests and plead their cause, right or wrong, making "the worse appear the better reason;" like a professional advocate in a court of law, who employs his eloquence and even his tears to persuade a jury of the innocence of a miscreant whom he knows to be morally guilty.

If this were a matter which concerned Mr. Thompson alone, the exposure he has provoked might balance the inconvenience which has arisen from the ignorance of the public as to his real relation to the Sattara affair; but his example may allure imitators, to whom character and reputation are of less account than rupees; and the results of such a species of agitation, practised upon a large scale in India, would be frightful. In no part of the world is there a greater number of wealthy persons who fancy themselves aggrieved; in none is there such an eagerness of competition in the market of litigation. In India, men will squander fortunes in hopeless suits, apparently for the mere pleasure of the excitement, or the gratification of spite. The appearance of European *vakeels*, proclaiming their powers and tendering their services in England, would quicken into life swarms of dormant griefs, and generate new broods in the prolific hot-beds of avarice, malice, and revenge. Subordinate agents would traverse the country, like Pharaoh's vermin, "corrupting the whole land;" wrongs as old as the days of Clive and Hastings would be revived, and a dozen standing committees of the House of Commons would be unable to keep down the arrears of inquiry. A joint-stock company for redressing the injuries of Eastern princes, starting with a small capital for rigging out a few sharp travellers to collect business in India, might divide enormous profits.

In process of time, these agents might mount from private to public wrongs, and agitate for a "Repeal of the Union" between England and India. Bacon tells us that those who set about convincing mankind that they are ill-governed find willing audiences. India is not likely to be an exception to this rule; and we remember that, in the year 1844, an attempt was made by some natives of Calcutta* to get up a sort of Conciliation Hall there, and at one of their meetings, a young baboo gave vent to sentiments of the most seditious character, in the presence of Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, whom he belauded, and who, the speaker said, had told him of the "good feeling of many persons in England;" and the baboo urged his countrymen "to co-operate with such disinterested friends."

It is vain to attempt a parallel between such mischievous agency and that which has sometimes been exercised by members of Parliament on behalf of British colonies. There is no sort of analogy between the case of a remote dependency, such as Ceylon or Canada, employing a member of the British senate, with or without a *quiddam honorarium*, as the guardian of its interests or the medium of its complaints, and that of discontented and treacherous chiefs of India (for it would come to this) hiring European adventurers to get up factitious cases of pretended wrongs, and filling England with mercenary orators and manufacturers of petitions.

The subject deserves serious consideration, and, if it lead to some provision against the growth of the evil we have pointed out, the Sattara agitation will not have been wholly useless.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. II.—ON THE POPULATION AND MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Having in the last letter (*Indian Mail*, 98) considered the mortality amongst the different classes of the inhabitants of Calcutta, we will proceed to a few observations on the mortality amongst native and European children, which would be a very interesting subject of inquiry, but unfortunately the defect of the census, to which I have before alluded, prevents any very accurate result being arrived at, though a table exists of the children dying under five years of age. Without a comparison with the numbers of the living, the most erroneous conclusions would be drawn; and this is a point to which the attention of those medical or government officers to whom it may fall at any future time to prosecute these inquiries, might most advantageously be directed. Dr Burke states the average mortality amongst the children of European soldiers to be as high as 18.29 per cent. If this is intended to apply to children under five years of age, it is indeed an unusual rate; since, in the six large towns of England, enumerated in the preceding letter, the mortality from 1813 to 1830 was but 8.63 per cent. annually under that age, and in London, for the same period, only 8.27 per cent. Dr. Martin considers, however, that up to the age of five or six years, the climate of Calcutta is not unhealthy for children; but that, after that period, they begin to require a change of air. He had not seen one case of smallpox amongst children of a better class, and adds, that in the course of sixteen years' experience he did not recollect an instance of one child born dead: all authorities seem to concur in the belief that it is impossible to rear European children entirely in Calcutta. The hot and cold seasons seem to be equally trying to the constitution, and the attempts, which have been made by experimenting parents, to strengthen their frames by exposure to cold, or to fortify them by a generous diet, have been equally fatal to the objects of their anxious care. Mr. Twining asserts that, after much inquiry, he had not been able to find any where a sample of the third generation from unmixed stock. Dr. Stewart, as quoted in Dr. Martin's work, states the very extraordinary fact, that the ratio of mortality amongst the adult European population of Calcutta is to that of children as five to one; whilst of Portuguese Catholics, the mortality amongst children exceeds that of adults in the proportion of four to one. If this statement prove correct, it demands a most searching inquiry, as it represents the mortality of the children of the latter class to be nearly five times as great as that of the former, presuming that the number of children living bears, in each class, nearly the same proportion to the adults. The following comparison may be made:—

Proportion per Cent. of Deaths. Average for Ten Years. 1826 to 1835.

	Protestant Christians.	Catholics.
Children ...	16.4	81.55
Adults ...	83.6	18.45
	100	100

The burials in Calcutta amongst Protestant Christians, for eleven years, 1820 to 1830, of children under five years of age, were 18.97 per cent. of the deaths; whilst, in 1841, according to the Registrar-General's Report, the proportion under the same age to 100 deaths was

London ...	40.9
Middlesex ...	38.6
Birmingham ...	48.1

It seems, therefore, evident that a more accurate table of the existing European population must be obtained, otherwise it would appear that the mortality amongst European children in Calcutta is not half of that in London, or even in Middlesex; a result which, however gratifying, if true, is unfortunately contradicted by all experience. The proportion living of children to adults is not given in the census of the city; but the following table relative to the suburbs may be here introduced:—

Of 100 Inhabitants existing in the Suburbs.

	Children.	Adults.
Hindoos ...	28.8	71.2
Mussulmans ...	32.1	67.9
East-Indians ...	21.45	78.55
Europeans ...	15.7	84.3

In the returns from New South Wales, the proportion of children under seven years of age to the whole population was,

males, 19.8 per cent., and females, 29.78 per cent.; and in Sydney only, males, 20.63 per cent., and females 24.3 per cent.

Col. Sykes observes, as a curious fact, that in the Orphan School of Calcutta, only one death took place in one year from 1st October, 1842, amongst 270 children, although the admissions to the school hospital amounted to 381, of which there were cholera cases 9, diarrhoea 18, dysentery 43, and fevers 198. To conclude this part of the subject, the following valuable table of the proportion of deaths amongst children, at every age, to the number living, in the above-mentioned Orphan School, is inserted, compared with that of two large cities:—

Proportion of Deaths per Cent. amongst the Children in the Orphan School at Calcutta, compared with those of Children in Liverpool and London, in 1841.

Age.	CALCUTTA.		LIVERPOOL.		LONDON.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0	17.15	14.50	36.94	25.37	22.37	17.87
1	18.59	18.48	17.32	17	10.44	9.88
2	8.22	7.43	8.09	8.81	4.96	4.97
3	5.58	3.66	6.19	5.23	5.2	3.24
4	3.63	4.21	4.34	3.9	2.64	2.38
Mean ...						
5 to 9 ..	2.61	2.23	1.68	1.57	1.04	1.04
Mean ...						
10 to 14.	1.85	1.38	.85	.78	.45	.45

The proportion for the ages above five not being given in the English tables, except for intervals, I have taken the mean of the five ages. The comparison would only be strictly correct if the living at exchange were in the same proportions as those in Calcutta; but the difference is so trifling as to be not worth consideration in the general result. It will be noticed that under five years of age the proportion of mortality, amongst both sexes, is generally in favour of Calcutta when compared with Liverpool; but quite the reverse after the first year of life when examined with the London table. After five years of age the climate or some other cause begins to act with more fatal effect on the health of children, and from five to nine the mortality is 2½ times, and from ten to fourteen, 4 times as great as that amongst male children in London; and twice and thrice as great as amongst females at those periods of life respectively.

INFLUENCE OF SEASONS ON HEALTH.

Several observations have been made by which the effect of the seasons upon health, and the different classes of diseases prevalent at different periods of the year, may be ascertained with comparative accuracy. Dr. Martin considers the most healthy season to be from February to April, excluding epidemics, which prove most fatal in March, April, and May. During the cold season, from November to February, damp fogs prevail at night, and a cold N.E. drying wind by day. That the human frame is in some degree acted upon by the latter may be conjectured by observing its effect upon articles of furniture, which crack under its influence, and plaster newly laid on falls from the walls. From the middle of July to October may be considered the hot season, though the rains commence usually in the middle of June, when a moist, close atmosphere produces feelings of great languor and oppression, and profuse and exhausting perspiration weakens the constitution. Fevers and dysenteries are the natural consequences of this state of the climate. The average range of the thermometer gradually falls from June to November, and the mortality, as a general rule, appears to increase with the advance of the cold season. The following table exhibits, in the first column, the average range of the thermometer, in months, from Dr. Martin's Report, and in the second column, the proportion of mortality in each month to the total number of deaths, according to the returns given by Col. Sykes, on the average of the years 1826 to 1842, inclusive. The average number of deaths in each year amongst the native population, Hindoos and Mussulmans, was 11,170. Then follow some returns from Dr. Stewart, by which the influence of the seasons on children, when compared with adults, may be examined, both amongst the Protestant and the Catholic populations. In the next column is an important return from Dr. Strong's Report to Government "On the Mortality amongst the prisoners committed to the Allipore and the Russaspah gaols," and as they are mostly employed on the public roads, and in the open air, the effect of climate may be considered as more than usually apparent. The total average mortality is very high, being almost exactly the same as that of the European troops in Fort William. The average number of prisoners for twenty years, from 1820 to 1839, was 1,711; and the mortality 7.75 per cent. per annum. Two-thirds of these prisoners are confined for life. As the

number of the prisoners varies so much in different months, it has been necessary to give the mortality per cent. on the average population existing in each month; and, for the sake of comparison, the succeeding columns are reduced to the same proportion. Dr. Martin considers both Allipore and Russapagh more healthy than Calcutta, the former especially, which being better drained, and at a greater elevation than the other suburbs, suffered much less from the epidemic fever in 1833.

Table showing the influence of the Seasons on the Mortality in Calcutta.

	Proportion in each Month to 100 Deaths in the Year.				Proportion dying in each Month out of 100 living.		
	Mean Temperature 1835 to 1844.	Native Population 1835 to 1844.	1835 to 1837.		Prisoners in Allipore and Russapagh Jail.	Hindoos.	Musulmans.
			Protestants.	Catholics.			
			Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	
January	68.3	8.94	6.30	7.14	7.38	7.74	.14
February	69.8	8.45	5.71	4.41	6.13	5.81	.13
March	80	9.19	6.59	6.51	11.08	12.58	.13
April	84.4	11.72	9.48	9.36	10.39	18.9	.13
May	83.7	8.66	9.39	10.44	10.15	18.97	.13
June	83.7	5.32	10.51	6.98	7.96	4.81	.13
July	81.8	6.25	9.48	7.63	7.09	5.48	.13
August	82	6.89	10.51	6.77	8.34	5.48	.15
September	83	7.23	10.65	5.96	8.47	6.71	.15
October	79.3	8.97	8.11	10.94	7.23	6.45	.18
November	74.3	10.11	6.95	9.33	6.43	12.26	.17
December	68.6	9.27	6.82	9.33	9.04	6.78	.16
Mortality per cent. per annum.		100	100	100	100	100	1.77
		6.65				3.97	
					7.74		

It does not appear that, up to the period at which these observations were brought together, any very accurate records were kept in the hospitals, by which the frequency, duration, or fatality of different classes of diseases, could be compared with the whole population. Neither are the diseases for which patients have been admitted classed; so as to afford a comparison with those in other parts of the world. In the military hospitals of H.M.'s troops this object has been steadily pursued, and the consequence has been some very important additions to medical statistics, from which, in Cpl. Tulloch's admirable Reports on the sanitary condition of H.M.'s forces in various parts of the world, many new and interesting deductions have been drawn, and practically acted upon in the distribution of troops, the localities for barracks, and other circumstances important to the health and efficiency of the soldier. No doubt a better system in recording the facts to be observed now prevails in the hospitals in India, and, in a few years, the information will probably prove of great value. In the mean time, the summary of such observations as have been made may be interesting to others besides the medical profession. It is stated that the cholera is found to prevail most in the months of March, April, May, and June; and this will account for the increased proportion which, in the previous tables, is perceptible in those months. On an average of six years, Dr. Stewart estimated the deaths by cholera, amongst the Hindoos, to be 1.86, and amongst the Mahomedans .656 in every 100 of the existing population; and that they constituted respectively 22.25, and 25 per cent. of the

deaths in each class. Amongst Europeans, out of 15,293 admissions into the Presidency General Hospital, 803 were cases of cholera, and of these 372 proved fatal, being 51 per cent. of all the admissions, whilst of those admitted 46.3 per cent. died. Previous to 1815, when the cholera appeared as an epidemic, Dr. Martin remarks, that November was the most fatal month; but since then, the following table will shew the way in which the general results are affected by this disease, both amongst natives and Europeans. It may be observed, in connection with this subject, that by a return to Parliament recently made, exhibiting the mortality amongst the European and the native troops in the East-India Company's service, in the presidency of Bengal, the average number of deaths for twenty years, 1825 to 1844, was, of Europeans, 7.29 per cent.; of natives, 1.8 per cent., of which the deaths by cholera were respectively 1.04 and .21 per cent. of the strength; the latter being not so much as one-third of the deaths by the same disease, even amongst the Mahomedans, and not one-sixth of those of the Hindoos, as estimated by Dr. Stewart. The soldier, however, not only enjoys superior comforts, but is always within reach of the best medical skill. The fact proves, at any rate, how much the condition of the native is capable of being improved.

Table showing the mode in which the proportion of Deaths in different Months is affected by Cholera.

Protestant Burial Ground.	Presidency General Hospital, 12 years, 1827 to 1838.			
	1833 to 1838.		1827 to 1838.	
	1810 to 1838. Since the Cholera.	Hindoos.	Musulmans.	Excluding Cholera.
	1796 to 1815.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.
January	7.47	3.49	2.96	10.14
February	2.45	6.73	1.34	5.47
March	2.97	13.07	9.14	6.61
April	2.46	10.66	15.35	2.46
May	2.96	15.94	23.6	6.72
June	7.07	17.16	10.22	7.81
July	7.75	3.99	1.61	8.45
August	16.19	4.61	4.94	16.86
September	19.36	1.25	1.34	8.56
October	9.98	6.1	7.96	18.9
November	11.18	7.35	8.6	10.31
December	16.35	5.99	5.76	8.71
	100	100	100	100
				1.56

Assuming the population returns of 1837, the deaths by cholera of Hindoos, being 15,304 in seven years, in a population of 157,473, were 1.47 per cent. per annum, and those of Mahomedans, being 2,911 in the same time, were not quite .7 per cent. per annum. It was observed, that amongst the admissions in the Presidency General Hospital, which were principally of Europeans, 68.2 per cent. were admitted in the four months from March to June, inclusive, and that out of the total number of admissions by cholera, 31.6 per cent. died within these four months only.

I have been thus particular in separating the statistics of this disease from those of all others because, from its fearful character, it presents itself to the mind of an European in the most striking light. It is singular, that even on the average of the five years, 1840 to 1844, which, according to the Government returns before alluded to, exhibit the greatest mortality by this disease in the whole twenty years, its ravages amongst the European troops in Bengal are still somewhat less fatal than amongst the Hindoo inhabitants of Calcutta, as stated above; being only

1.44, compared with 1.47 per cent. A much greater difference will be found in favour of the European, if the same periods be examined. This result, probably, does not accord with the generally received opinion, and may tend to remove much of the alarm with which the effects of this disease on the health of Europeans are generally regarded. I propose to conclude this subject in another short letter, with a few observations on the causes which appear principally to produce the great mortality which is observed amongst the native population in Calcutta, and by the removal of which, it will be easily perceived, a corresponding benefit may be confidently expected in ameliorating the health of the European community.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
Equitable Office, Blackfriars, SAMUEL BROWN.
24th July, 1848.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 11.—*Col. Ovans.*—*Mr. G. Thompson* moved for "a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of Lieut. Col. Ovans while British political resident at the Court of Sattara; and into the proceedings of the Bombay Government, and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, in relation to certain charges preferred against that officer." He disclaimed any imputation upon the private character of Col. Ovans, whom he accused only as a public servant, and declared that, in spite of the assertion of Col. Ovans that the charges against him were false, he could establish them to the very letter. He accused him of suborning evidence against the deposed Rajah of Sattara by bribing one of the rajah's servants, and in another instance of extorting evidence by duress; he might prefer, and believed he could substantiate, other charges against Col. Ovans, if a Committee were granted.

The motion was seconded by *Mr. Hume*.

The Hon. E. Elliot (who had spent the greater part of his life in India) directed the attention of the House to the course which Mr. Thompson had pursued respecting the Sattara question. After bringing forward a motion upon the subject in April, and deferring the resumption of the debate upon it from time to time, he had dropped it, and brought forward a new motion, in order to have an opportunity to make a new speech. Mr. Elliot defended Col. Ovans, and observed that Mr. Thompson ought to satisfy the House that he had no personal feeling in this matter, and no pecuniary interest; and he then proceeded to state upon the authority of a statement made by a gentleman who had met Mr. Thompson in India, and seemed well acquainted with his movements, and who stated, that on the return of the late Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore to India from his first visit to England, he was accompanied by Mr. G. Thompson, as a sort of itinerant philanthropist; that Mr. Thompson, happening to see an advertisement circulated by the King of Delhi, calling for tenders of services from parties desirous to proceed to England to advocate his claims before the home authorities, offered his services; that Mr. Thompson undertook to proceed to England as his Majesty's vakeel, his Majesty undertaking to advance Rs. 5,000 for the expenses of his journey to Delhi; that the king agreed to give Mr. Thompson a salary of Rs. 12,000 a year, and a written agreement to that effect was drawn up; that, on Mr. Thompson's arrival at Allahabad, he intimated his wish that a house might be prepared for him on his arrival at Delhi. The palace of the late Begum Sumroo was with some difficulty provided for Mr. Thompson, who also required the king to provide both table and servants, besides making a subsequent demand of Rs. 200 a month for table expenses during his journey from Calcutta. Mr. Thompson subsequently demanded and obtained a further advance of Rs. 1,000 a month for the period of his sojourn at Delhi, which was most reluctantly paid by the king. On Mr. Thompson's arrival in England, he submitted his Majesty's claims before a meeting of East-India proprietors, at which it appeared, from the outlines of the debate received by the mails, that Mr. Thompson made use of such intemperate and indiscreet language as to call down upon him the severe rebuke of the Chairman; but by the same mail Mr. Thompson forwarded the King of Delhi a newspaper called the *Indian Advocate*, supposed to be edited by himself, containing a full report of a totally different version of the debate. The statement added, that he accompanied it with a letter from himself, claiming great credit for complete success, and reminding the king of the promised remuneration; that the king sent to Delhi, directing a royal salute to be fired in commemoration of Mr. Thompson's victory, but that the commandant of palace guards pointed out that all the reports of the debate that he had seen gave quite a different view of the case from this very peculiar report; that further explanation followed, and the salute was never fired, nor did Mr. Thompson pocket another stiver of his

Majesty's money; that the king's reply was, that he waited for official confirmation of Mr. Thompson's success; that other copies of the report of Mr. Thompson's version of the debate were sent to several natives of rank, probably with an eye to their becoming profitable customers. That the king, having conferred the title of ambassador upon Mr. Thompson, and thereby enlisted him, as he imagined, in his sole employ, was much annoyed at finding that he also became the paid agent of the late Rajah of Sattara, as well as by Mr. Thompson forwarding from England repeated demands for large sums of money, said to be required for copyists, though the £1,200 per annum was, under Mr. Thompson's own handwriting, to cover all demands except the reward for ultimate success. The gentleman who had put this statement into his (Mr. Elliot's) hand was Major Angelo, who was commandant of the palace guard at the time; and he would be ready to confirm the statement, if the hon. member should get the committee. Mr. Elliot justified the conduct of the British-Indian Government in relation to the deposal of Pertab Singh. He chose to have European agents at Bombay, and that agency establishment caused his ruin. The rajah became involved in difficulties in consequence of placing himself under the guidance of designing men.—European agents. The evils resulting from the practice of native princes having recourse to European agents was forcibly depicted in despatches written by Sir John Malcolm, Mr. Elphinstone, Sir J. Carnac, and Col. Ovans. The last-named gentleman stated that, up to 1839, the Rajah of Sattara had paid £36,000 to his European agents at Bombay alone. If the House wished to inflict the greatest curse possible on the people of India, it was only necessary to give encouragement to complaints of this description. Any discontented person in India might find an agent to act for him in this country. The hon. member had shewn in a letter which he wrote what he expected if he succeeded in the case of the King of Delhi.

Mr. Thompson denied that he had written a letter of the description alluded to.

Mr. Elliot said, that the fact had been communicated to him on authority in which he placed confidence. The hon. member might not remember the circumstance, he had no doubt, that he wrote a letter to the King of Delhi, asking for the remuneration which the hon. member deemed himself entitled to for his services.

Mr. Thompson.—I deny it.

Mr. Elliot.—The hon. member had perhaps forgotten the circumstance; it was some time since it occurred. If the hon. member should succeed in obtaining the committee, he might go back to India to-morrow and return in a year with £100,000 in his pocket. Only let it be known that the hon. member had succeeded in appointing a committee to inquire into and set aside the decisions of all the constituted authorities in India; and the hon. member might not only enrich himself if he chose, but do more towards ruining the British power in India than could be effected by any other means. Only furnish the natives of India with evidence that the hon. member could succeed in what he undertook, and he could have as many constituents as he pleased. He had remarked in the hon. member a disposition to act in that way. Within a few days the hon. member had put a notice on the book of a motion for a return of all jagheers, and of all lands held on Enam or Shotrum tenure, which had been resumed by the British Government in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, from the year 1820 to the year 1840, inclusive, shewing the annual revenue of the possessions so resumed, and the causes of their resumption. That would open a fine field for the hon. member and his friends, and if he succeeded in obtaining the committee for which he now moved, five hundred similar cases would be brought under the notice of the House.

Mr. Hume complained that Mr. Elliot, instead of grappling with the facts of the case, had attempted to injure the character of Mr. Thompson, who had taken no step in the Delhi matter without the knowledge of the Government. The charges against Col. Ovans were twelve in number, and it was due to that officer himself that they should be investigated.

Sir J. W. Hogg pointed out the unfair manner in which Mr. Thompson had hung up the debate on this question, and the injustice of placing atrocious charges against a public man upon the votes of the House. Sir J. Carnac had been calumniated by Mr. Thompson, who had spared neither the dead nor the living. Sir J. Hogg entered at some length into the history of Sattara affairs, and shewed the inaccuracy of Mr. Thompson's statements, defending Sir R. Grant and others whom he had attacked, and justifying the conduct of the Indian Government towards the rajah. The charges against Col. Ovans, he declared, were wholly unfounded; there was not in the service a man of higher honour and integrity than Col. Ovans, and there were few who had rendered greater services to their country, both in the field and in

the object. He hoped this discussion would expose the poisonous humbug which had been practised with regard to the case of the Rajah of Sattara, and that the vote of the House would satisfy public servants in India, civil and military, that as long as they discharged their duties honourably and faithfully to their Sovereign and their country, there existed that honourable and gentlemanly feeling in the House of Commons which would make them repudiate and spurn charges like those which had been preferred against the distinguished and honourable individuals whose characters had been calumniously assailed on the present occasion.

Mr. H. Berkeley, as he had presented a petition from Bristol, purporting to be signed by the startling number of 1,500 names, and praying for investigation into the case of the Rajah of Sattara, felt it his duty to make some inquiry with respect to that petition. He found the whole 1,500 signatures were in the handwriting of two persons. He wrote to ascertain whether there was any excitement in Bristol on the subject of the Rajah of Sattara. One gentleman said in reply, "Really we are not acquainted with the gentleman." Another said, "If it was Mr. Brooke who was the rajah, there was a great deal of sympathy for him; but as for the Rajah of Sattara, nobody knew anything about him." He held in his hand a return, with the name of Lord Jocelyn on the back of it, of Europeans in the employment of native states and princes in India, with the amount of the payments made to them; and there he found the name of "George Thompson" connected with the payment of Rs. 1,000 per month. There was an opinion abroad that this part of the return applied to the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets. The hon. gentleman would be glad to have an opportunity of contradicting what was extremely prejudicial to his case, and therefore of answering the question, whether he was in the pay of the Rajah of Sattara.

Sir H. Willoughby said, that in the autumn of 1842 Sir James Carnac sought an interview with him, and then told him the reason why he was induced to depose the Rajah of Sattara, and enjoined him to state it, if ever the question should be raised; namely, that, on investigation, he found that the rajah was unfriendly to those articles which formed the basis of the treaty of 1819. As to whether the charge against the rajah was true or false, Col. Ovens had nothing whatever to do with it. The charge was made by Col. Lodwick, and it was utterly impossible for the Government to hesitate to follow up the suggestions made by that gallant officer.

Mr. Thompson replied in vindication of himself against the imputations cast upon him by Mr. Elliot, who had insinuated that he was in the pay of the King of Delhi. Although it was not derogatory to a man's honour to receive remuneration for services honestly rendered, yet he declared that he had not received, either directly or indirectly, any remuneration whatever from the King of Delhi. When in Calcutta he received a visit from two Mussulmans, who stated that they had received instructions from the King of Delhi to wait upon him, and confer with him on questions then pending between him and the Government at Calcutta. The hon. gentleman then related in detail his proceedings while in India, and stated that offers of large sums were made to him, but that he uniformly refused to accept them. Whatever he did in India was known to the Government of Calcutta. He refused to accept a guarantee for certain remunerations, and he declared solemnly that he had not since his return to England asked the King of Delhi, or had ever received from him, a single penny. He would admit that he had told the Rajah of Sattara at Benares, that if his attention to the advocacy of the rajah's claims should withdraw him from the labours and exertions which were necessary for the maintenance of himself and his family, he should expect compensation on that account. But if the House would grant him a committee, he would lay bare every sum he had ever received for his advocacy of the rajah's claims, and then it would be seen how small a sum had been made to go a long way in this agitation. There was not one fact alleged by the hon. baronet (Sir J. Hogg) in reply to him which he would not undertake to rebut if the House would grant him a committee, and he declared before the House, the country, and his God, that he could prove every fact that had been alleged.

On a division, the numbers were,—

For the motion 8
Against it 77

Majority against the motion ... 69

On the motion of Mr. G. Thompson, a return has been ordered by the House of Commons "of all Jagheers, and of all lands held on Enam or Shetrian tenure, which have been resumed by the British Government in the Madras and Bombay

presidencies from the year 1800 to the year 1840, including showing the annual revenue of the possessions so resumed, and the causes of their resumption."

Lord Dudley Stuart has given notice of a motion, on the 25th July, for a select committee to inquire into the claims of Criaum Rao Withul, of Baroda, on the East-India Company.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held on the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock.

The minutes of the last general Court having been read, and certain returns to Parliamentary orders laid on the table,

The Chairman (Lieut. Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.) acquainted the Court that it had been specially summoned at the request of nine proprietors, whose requisition would be now read.

The following letter was then read:—

"London, June 22, 1848.

"To the Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company.

"Honourable Sirs,

"We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India Stock, duly qualified by law, request that you will convene a Special General Court of Proprietors for the purpose of taking into consideration the annexed resolution.

(Signed) "J. SULLIVAN, J. W. GRAHAM,
ARTHUR J. LEWIS, GEO. THOMPSON,
JOSEPH HUME, CHARLES GRANT,
CHARLES FORBES, J. WILLIAMS,
JOHN POWERS.

"RESOLUTION.—That the Hon. the East-India Company having by a treaty concluded with Pertaub Shean, the Rajah of Sattara, on the 25th September, 1819, ceded the territory of Sattara in perpetual sovereignty to him, his heirs and successors, the East-India Company cannot alienate the territory of Sattara from the rightful heir (of the deceased Rajah Pertaub Shean) without a flagrant breach of the treaty and of public faith."

Mr. Sullivan rose to move the above resolution, for the adoption of which he trusted he should shew sufficient reason. He had asked on a recent occasion whether any instructions had been forwarded to India, or information received from that country, relating to the case of the rajah. The answer was, none had been forwarded or received. The Court, it was further stated, did not intend to decide till they had the opinion of the Government of India on the subject. On inquiry, he found that the Governor-General had given a positive judgment on it, and therefore the Court had been summoned. This, he must beg them to understand, was not the old Sattara question, but quite a different one. (Hear.) The guilt or innocence of the rajah had nothing to do with the question now before the Court. The question to be decided was, was Government bound to recognise the right of succession of the adopted son of the late rajah? He maintained the affirmative of that question. (Hear.) By treaty, the territory had been assigned to the rajah, his heirs and successors. Now by the word successors was evidently meant adopted heirs, and not heirs at law. This construction was borne out by the Mahratta and Persian translations of the treaty. The right of the rajah to adopt a son was clearly recognised by the framers of the treaty, and it was not only a right but a duty on the part of the rajah to do so, and he (Mr. Sullivan) maintained that no act of the rajah could deprive him of that right. Allusion had been made to the Gaicwar, and other native princes of India, who had refused to recognize adoptions made by some of their jagheerdars; and the inference drawn was, that the rajah could not adopt without our permission; but the rajah was not in the position of a jagheerdar of our Government, and we could not assume the power of a lord paramount over him. That the rajah was quite independent, was proved by the correspondence that took place at the time of the treaty. Lord Hastings wrote, that "he had assented to the proposal to extend the original plan of merely putting the rajah in possession of Sattara into making it a separate government." Both Mr. Elphinstone and Lord Hastings considered him as an independent prince, and the present Government was also bound to consider him so. They were bound by the treaty; beyond which they could not be required to go, but up to which justice compelled them to act. (Hear.) The adoption of the boy by the rajah was, in his opinion, perfectly legal. As the rajah was an independent prince, he was the proper authority to bestow the paramount sanction to the adoption. Perhaps there would be some who would take up the old ground, and say, we have raised the rajah to the throne we had a right to control his movements, and even dethrone him. Various citations had been made from Mr. Prinsep's work to shew the animus of those who gave the territory of Sattara to the rajah, and in addition to those he would only read two short extracts; one from Sir Thomas Munro, and the other from Mountstuart Elphinstone. On the 29th March, 1818, Sir

Thomas Munro wrote thus:—"I am extremely anxious to hear that the ceremony of placing the rajah on the mummah has been completed, as I am of opinion that well-arranged relations between the rajah and the British Government will have the effect of inducing the neighbouring jagheers to renounce their allegiance to the Peishwa." On the 18th June, in the same year, Mr. Elphinstone wrote to the Governor-General, "Your Excellency's orders left me the choice of giving the rajah a jagheer or a small sovereignty. As the Mahrattas did not seem inclined to leave the Peishwa's standard, it seemed to me advisable, in order to remove the grounds of the faith to that prince, to establish a separate native power in the person of the rajah." As well might the powers of 1815 arrogate to themselves the right to depose any of the sovereigns they then raised, as we to depose the rajah. (Hear.) We must be faithful to our treaties. Until the Court could shew any treaty by which the rajah alienated his innate right of adoption, he and every one else would consider the rajah as standing in the plenitude of his father's powers.

Mr. Hume briefly seconded the motion. The Company was in an awkward position. They were both prosecutors and judge in this unfortunate case. It was to be regretted that there was no other authority but their own to whom they could appeal. The India Board might, indeed, have been an umpire, but it had made itself a partisan throughout. He should be content to submit the question to any impartial authority, and abide by their decision; but as it now stood, there was no authority to whom to appeal. He doubted if the Directors who at first decided the question, would have brought in the judgment they did if they had then known all that has been subsequently disclosed.

Mr. Weeding said that the rajah entered into a treaty with the Company on certain conditions. He had violated those conditions, and therefore had forfeited all the advantages to which he would otherwise have been entitled. (Hear.) He had ceased to be the Rajah of Sattara when he appointed the boy whose claim was now set up, and therefore the adoption of the child could not be recognized. The rajah could not appoint a successor to that kingdom, which was no longer his. (Hear.)

Mr. Lewis thought that the suggestion of the late Chairman should be attended to. That gentleman, in 1840, said the punishment of the rajah's alleged crimes ought to be visited on the rajah alone, and not affect his successors. If that were proper to be adopted in 1840, how much more so in 1847. (Hear.) The child had a double claim. He was next in blood, and the adopted son of the rajah. If there were ever a treaty, the terms of which were clear beyond common, a treaty in which the acuteness of human intellect could detect no flaw, it was the treaty with the Rajah of Sattara. The territory of Sattara was not ceded to the rajah for a time, but in perpetuity (hear); and not to him alone, but to his heirs and successors. (Hear.) What could be clearer than this? Just let them suppose they had an estate in fee simple, and were to die to-morrow, would they not think it hard to be told they could not leave that estate to any one? If it was intended by the treaty that the sovereignty should descend to lineal heirs, it ought to have been so expressed, and we could not now amend our former remissions. It was an old maxim of the Roman law, that "he who could not explain himself, it is the worse for him, and he must abide by the consequences. He cannot alter his expressions afterwards." So far as the words of the treaty went, there could be no mistake. As to the eligibility of the adopted son to succeed to the throne, there was no room for doubt. At a recent Court, it was shewn that the first of the words which in the English version of the treaty were rendered "heirs and successors," signified in Persian and Mahratta, an heir-at-law; and the second, the one translated into English by the word "successors," signified an adopted heir; so that in this respect there could be no mistake. (Hear.) The child appointed by the rajah claimed as the adopted son of the rajah, and as the nearest of blood to the rajah and Appa Sahib. Appa Sahib had also appointed a successor, but he was a far more remote relation, and was also adopted when Appa was *in articulo mortis*. The boy appointed by the rajah was not only the adopted son of the elder of the two brothers, but his mother was present at the time of his adoption, and gave him up, according to the usual custom, which was not the case with the boy appointed by Appa, whose father was absent at the time of his adoption. (Hear.) The only question was, who was the right heir? and he contended that the child adopted by the rajah was. By recognizing his claim, the Court would put a stop to the agitation on the subject. The selection of that boy would be both just and expedient. (Hear.)

Mr. Fielder was clearly of opinion the crimes of the rajah debarred him of the right of adoption. (Hear.) We had raised the

rajah to the throne on certain conditions, the violation of which was to be followed by a forfeiture of the advantages conferred by the Court. Those conditions he had violated, and consequently he forfeited his right to adopt an heir. (Hear.)

The Chairman.—In addressing a few words to the Court to-day, I shall first notice a remark that fell from Mr. Sullivan. He said he understood we had received positive information of the course the Governor-General intended to pursue. Now I beg to tell the hon. gentlemen such is not the case. (Hear.) We have not received any communication from India except the one announcing the death of the rajah. (Hear.) Another observation, that fell from Mr. Hume, also deserves notice. The hon. proprietor said there was no authority to which to appeal in this case. Now, I beg to say that there is an authority, an authority that is much superior to any we possess. I allude to Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Let this case be carried there, and by the decision of that body of course we must be bound; but I must say, it seems to me very hard that this Court should be continually summoned to consider a question on which it has decided over and over again (in which decision, I may observe, in passing, I entirely concur), and a question also on which, at this very moment, an adjourned discussion stands on the books of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) The quotations made by Mr. Sullivan, so far from supporting his position, in my opinion, do the reverse, and tell directly against him. (Hear.) I shall not detain the Court further, but shall pursue the course that has been followed on the last two or three discussions of this case, by moving that this Court do now adjourn. (Hear, hear.)

The Deputy-Chairman (Major-General Archibald Galloway, c.n.), said, I second that motion, on the same grounds as my hon. friend. It appears to me, that this Court has been summoned for the express purpose of opening the question from the beginning. (No, no.) Why you must do so before you can say whether the adopted son of the late rajah is entitled to succeed to the throne. But I maintain that the rajah, by his own act, has put himself out of Court. He has violated those conditions, on the observance of which alone depended his continuance on the throne. (Hear, hear.) By the terms of the treaty, he was bound to act in subordination to the British Government, and by the advice of the resident at his Court. Now these conditions he did not adhere to. The Deputy-Chairman here read the fifth article of the treaty, by which the rajah undertook to have no intercourse with any one not under his authority, except through the medium of the Resident. Now, he continued, in opposition to that article, the rajah, contrary to the advice of the resident, deputed agents to this country to bring his case before the Directors. Such an act, I hold, was directly opposed to the terms of the treaty. We have the rajah's confession, under his own hand and seal, of sending those agents to England. In *Yad*, No. 7, 18th June, 1836, the rajah says: "In consequence of a difference of construction put on original documents by the British Government, and which appears to be in opposition to the rights of the Sircar, and to prevent the chance of future misconstruction, this Government proposes to lay its claims before the Government at Calcutta and the Honourable the Court of Directors, with all the circumstances connected therewith; in the event of its not being decided or finally settled by them, to bring the same to the notice of Parliament and his Majesty in Europe; those articles that can be settled, it is well; and those that cannot, to get them settled by such reference. Syed Meer is the person selected for this duty. He has been made acquainted with all the papers, &c., connected with the disputed rights and interests of the sircar." Now is, or is not, that having intercourse contrary to the terms of the treaty, and to the advice of the resident, for Col. Lodwick waited on the rajah, and strongly dissuaded him from the course he was about to adopt. This is a question of demonstration; and is capable of being conclusively and fully proved. Of those who complain that the rajah had not a trial, I ask what fairer trial can be had than that in which a man is witness against himself. (Hear.) Under these circumstances, the right of adoption was alienated from the rajah, and you are now required to recognize the claim of the adopted son of one who had denuded himself of the right of adoption. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. George Thompson thought that, after the speech they had just heard, the friends of the rajah would not be open to censure if they went into the case *de novo*. (Hear, hear, and Oh, oh.) He held that the conduct of the rajah did not alienate his right of adoption; but as the Deputy-Chairman had spoken on the subject which had been avoided by all other speakers, namely, the question of the criminality of the rajah, there seemed nothing else to do but to go into the merits of the whole case. (No, no.)

The Deputy-Chairman.—I only alluded to a single point.

Mr. George Thompson.—The Deputy-Chairman had taken an

entirely new view of the matter. He was the first who had said that sending an agent to England was a crime on the part of the rajah.

The *Deputy Chairman* said that it was not a crime, but an act contrary to the terms of the treaty.

Mr. George Thompson, the *Deputy Chairman*, was not aware that *Sir Robert Grant*, said the act was not illegal. The hon. gentleman had asserted the doctrine that it was illegal for a native prince, in treaty with our Government to send an agent to this country.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor is quite mistaken taking what I said. What I said was, that the rajah was under an engagement to us not to communicate with any not under his authority, except by means of the resident at his court, and that he had broken that engagement. That was all I said.

Mr. George Thompson still asserted that the hon. gentleman had enunciated the monstrous doctrine that a native prince justly forfeited his throne and right of adoption by sending an agent to this country. Why this would preclude all correspondence on the part of such a prince with his friends in England. In considering the case of *Syed Meer*, they should recollect the extreme provocation that the rajah had received. For a long time previously to the appointment of the agent, the rajah had received no answers from Government to his letters. That single act was scarcely enough to justify the dethronement of the prince. He considered that the boy adopted by the rajah was the rightful heir to the throne, and if they did not place him on it they would do more to convince the world of their injustice than they had yet done. To place that child on the throne would be an act of great justice to the late rajah. Looking to the sufferings that men had endured—thinking the charges made against him to have been false—remembering his high origin, and the infirmities of mind and temper to which we were all, more or less, subject—recollecting, too, that the rajah might have been possessed of large ideas, which proved a source of disquietude within him—remembering all this, were they asking too much of the Court in soliciting them to bestow the territory of *Sattara* on the boy adopted by the rajah—in asking them to give it to a member of the house of *Sivaje*, and not to an alien and a stranger, but to the nearest of blood, to the son of a man who was respected and looked up to by all who lived at or ever visited *Sattara*? (Hear, hear.) By so bestowing the territory they would allay the regret of members of that Court and the agitation on the subject. (Hear.) The divisions and disputes on that case would be stopped by adopting the course he had pointed out, and which he believed to be most judicious. As a benevolent man, he should be rejoiced at the gladness that would be brought by their proceedings to so many hearts. Gladly would he bury in oblivion all sources of past dispute, and the recognition of the adopted son of the late rajah would greatly lead to that end. (Hear.) He regretted the *Chairman* had not been able to give any positive information, but surely the Court must have their own opinion on the subject, and the proprietors would be grateful for any intimation of it.

Major Oliphant thought that the *Chairman* had so clearly stated at the last Court that no information had been received, and that the Court could not come to any decision till the opinion of the Governor-General was communicated to them, that he was surprised at the remark that had just fallen from the hon. proprietor. (Hear, hear.) The present resolution, though seemingly but a repetition of the terms of the treaty, was in effect almost a recognition of the claim of the adopted child of the late rajah. (Hear.) Glad as he should be to hear of the innocence of the rajah being acknowledged, he could not give his vote in favour of the resolution. The Court would not expect the Directors to come to a decision till they had grounds on which they could justify that decision to themselves and the world. (Hear.) The speech they had just heard reflected great credit on the hon. proprietor. (Hear.) He had appealed to the feelings of the Court, and not insisted on the claim of the boy as a right.

Mr. Sullivan said, the information on which the Court was summoned was contained in a letter from *Benares*, which stated that *Major Macgregor* had acquainted the servants and attendants of the late rajah that their pensions and allowances would be discontinued, sufficient being given to carry them back to *Sattara*, as the Governor-General could not recognize the claim of the boy adopted by the rajah. An opinion seemed to prevail that it was an advantage to the natives of India to be under our rule. That he denied, and his opinion rested on that of the highest authority. In 1817, *Sir Thomas Munro* said, "But even if all India should be brought under our rule, it is very questionable whether it would be advantageous to either party. Even if we could succeed in guarding against irruptions by the people, I doubt much if the condition of the natives would be improved.

They would, it is true, live under our laws and institutions, which would afford them more domestic protection, but it would be at the expense of independence." *Sir John Malcolm* said, "I consider it to be our best policy to support all native states and chiefs, and every means ought to be taken to prevent the whole of India being brought under our power." The *Duke of Wellington* said, "In my opinion, the extinction of native states will be injurious in the extreme to us. We should consider thousands of natives who had found employment under native governments, added to which would be the great difficulty of defending our boundary. As it is, we have enough to do, if not more than enough." That was in 1800, and since then we had nearly doubled our territory. The hon. proprietor then, in a few remarks, urged the adoption of the resolution.

The *Chairman*, in moving that the Court do now adjourn, said the speech of *Mr. George Thompson* was the best that had been made by the hon. proprietor in that Court.

The adjournment was then unanimously carried, no opposition whatever being offered.

MISCELLANEOUS

PENSION TO LIEUT. WAGHORN, R.N.—The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have granted a pension of 1000 per annum, for life, to *Lieut. Waghorn, R.N.*, as an acknowledgment for the services he has rendered the cause of communication between this country and India. We understand *Mr. Waghorn*, after a long and laborious public career, has retired into private life; we trust he may be long inspired to enjoy the fruits of his perseverance and zeal. His agency business will in future be carried on by his late partner, *Mr. Whistley*.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN BENGAL.—By reference to the *Bengal Army List* we find his *Exc. General Lord Gough, G.C.B.*, assumed command of the Bengal army on the 8th August, 1843, consequently his time of command, five years, has nearly expired. From this, and private sources, we gather that a new commander-in-chief is about to be appointed.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.—The examination of candidates for admission into the East-India College, *Haileybury*, will take place at the East-India House on Thursday, the 27th instants. The examiners are the *Rev. T. Dale, M.A.*; the *Rev. Robert Eden, M.A.*; and the *Rev. Wm. Stone, M.A.* The next term will commence on the 10th September; students must return either on one of the three following days:—

THE DUTCH EAST-INDIA SOCIETY, in their report of operations for the past year, state that 166 vessels have been engaged in the traffic, the imports by which have comprised 911,000 bags of coffee, 248,605 baskets of sugar, 12,406 chests of indigo, besides a considerable quantity of tin and tea. Their exports during the same period have in value represented 6,000,000 fl. (500,000 l.), 4,000,000 fl. (330,000 l.), being in the shape of manufactures, woollen, cotton, &c. The tonnage of their ships is stated, amounted to 73,928 lasts, upon which premiums of insurance to the extent of 747,000 fl. (62,000 l.) was paid. The sales of produce realised in gross 49,625,000 fl. (4,106,000 l.) against 44,340,600 fl. (3,700,000 l.) in 1846. Coffee is mentioned as having produced 25,500,000 fl.; sugar, 15,500,000 fl.; indigo, 4,000,000 fl.; and tin, 3,300,000 fl.

IMPORTATION OF LARK FROM CHINA.—The *Ann*, from *Shanghai*, has brought, as a portion of her cargo, 160 tons weight of *Porto Novo Iron*, consigned to order.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The East-India Company, in addition to former grants amounting to 1501, has liberally voted 5000 in aid of the funds of this institution. *Lieut. E. C. S. Williams*, who came out first at the recent *Addiscombe* examination, and received the *Pollock* medal, was wholly educated at the *Royal Naval School*, from which he went direct to *Addiscombe*.

LAUNCH OF THE "TRAFALGAR."—A splendid frigate built in *India* was launched from Messrs. *Green's* yard at *Blackwall*, on the 4th inst. She was named the *Trafalgar*, by *Lady Jackson*. Her dimensions are as follows: length, from fore part of main stem to after part of taffrail, 198 feet; breadth, 37 feet; height between decks, six feet; burden, 1,238 tons; length of poop 76 feet. In general respects the vessel presents the characteristics of a frigate, to which purpose she could be easily converted; the poop admits of the occupation of a swivel of 45 lb. The *Trafalgar* will sail from *Gravesend* on the 20th ultimo, for *Madras* and *Calcutta*, under the command of *Capt. D. Robertson*.

THE GREAT INDIA PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, have duly paid into the East-India Company's treasury the deposit of 90,000*l.* required of them as a condition of a part of the Government guarantee of five per cent. for twenty-five years.

MESSRS. SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.—We are happy to state this firm have paid 10s. in the pound, and confidently anticipate a handsome surplus after paying 20s.

Mrs. W. T. FRANKS, who failed some time since, has paid a dividend of twenty per cent.

MESSRS. KELSALLS AND CO., of Manchester and London, have admitted Mr. Hoare, a relative of the eminent banker, a partner in their establishment. The firm will in future be Kelsalls, Hoare, and Co.

COOLIES AT DEMERARA.—Since the commencement of the present year, 2,673 coolies have arrived at Demerara.

FAILURE.—A meeting of the creditors of Mr. George Thomas Braine, who failed on the 3rd, was held on the 6th inst. Mr. J. Horsley Palmer in the chair. The following abstract of a statement prepared by Mr. J. E. Coleman was submitted:—

Liabilities.		
Acceptances unsecured	£189,279	6 8
Other acceptances secured, 110,928,106		
To sundry creditors	32,632	18 7
Tradesmen's accounts	2,500	0 0
Liability on endorsements	2,000	0 0

226,412 5 3

Assets.		
By bills receivable	8,866	10 6
Sundry assets in course of remittance	94,725	7 7
Surplus of assets hypothecated, and for which advances have been made	113,980	6 10
Sundry securities in Calcutta, believed to be good	35,874	1 11
Dividends on bills	1,500	0 0

Debits in Calcutta and other parts of India	273,740	7 7
	137,600	0 0
	241,140	7 1

The assets were considered good, with the exception of 129,000 on Oswald, Seal, and Co., and the meeting broke up apparently satisfied that 20s. in the pound, with interest, would be paid. It is understood Mr. Braine will immediately proceed to Calcutta to arrange affairs in connection with Oswald, Seal, and Co.

IMPORTS FROM CHINA.—A vessel lately arrived from Canton has brought 140,000 Chinese insects, for the purposes of natural history.

THE COMORO ISLES.—Mr. T. Napier has been appointed British Consul at the Comoro Islands, which are five in number, and situated off the east coast of Africa.

RAIL INDIAN RAILWAY.—On the 18th inst. a meeting of this company was held. The report stated the directors had made a call of 2l. per share, to enable them to effect the deposit of 100,000l. with the East-India Company by the 1st of May. This amount had not been raised, and as the Company would not grant further time, application had been made to be allowed to commence with one section only, between Calcutta and the N.W. Provinces. This proposition had been sanctioned by the Court of Directors on condition that 60,000l. be forthwith deposited in the Company's treasury, and satisfactory proof be adduced within four months from July 4th inst., that the railway company will be able to raise one million sterling to be expended on the undertaking now suggested; the East-India Company paying five per cent. on the deposit. This course the railway company's directors recommended to be adopted, and passed a resolution that those shareholders who had responded to the call of 2l. should have that sum refunded to them, and that a new call of 2l. per share be made in lieu of that cancelled, it being understood that the whole of the call thus made be returned unless the contract with the East-India Company be completed to the satisfaction of a general meeting of the shareholders.

CAYLON RAILWAY.—At a meeting of this company, held on the 19th inst., the directors recommended that the scheme should remain in abeyance for the present. A call of five shillings per share was proposed to defray the expenses of the Company, but the opinion of the shareholders was to be taken on this point at a meeting to be held on the 1st August next.

JOHNSON AND COLE.—The 19th inst. was the day appointed for the last examination of Mr. Johnson at the Court of Bankruptcy, he having been absent in India when Mr. Cole obtained his certificate. Mr. Roy, for the assignees, applied for an adjournment, which, after considerable discussion, took place.

MESSRS. LACKERSTEIN AND CO.—A dividend of one shilling in the pound will be declared, upon this estate, in a few days.

THE SHIP "MINERVA" has been engaged for the conveyance of troops to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—**JULY 3.**—Ann, Stevenson, Shanghai; Diamond, Taylor, Bengal; K. M. Bayley, Tyne, Mauritius; Francis, Cornhill, Bengal; Vernon, Voss, Madras.—5. Manchester, Madras, Bengal; Latham, Dickson and Colquhoun, Calcutta, Mauritius; Eliza Shaw, Darling, Ceylon.—7. Edward Robinson, Leyland, Bengal; Horace, Home, Calcutta.—8. Iris, Tanner, Mauritius; Catherine, Matthews, Bombay; Princess, Rattray, Carruthers, Madras.—10. Earl of Balcarras, Hong, and John Edmond, Kell, Bengal; Walmer Castle, Thorne, New South Wales; Woodstock, Nicholson, New Zealand; Sultan, Gardner, Singapore; Countess of Durham, McLaren, Singapore; Wm. Wise, Byron, China and Halifax; Senator, Nagle, Manila; Suttley, Parish, Bengal.—11. Elizabeth Thompson, Betts, Port Philip; Indus, Morton, Cape; Japan, Amoy, Mauritius; Herschel, Robertson, Mauritius.—12. King William, Underwood, New South Wales; Potentate, Stuart, Singapore.—13. Lord Hardinge, Tracey, Bombay.—14. Bell, Mitchell, Bengal; Vulcan, Papick, Mauritius.—15. Grassmere, Vale, Bengal; Watery, Morgan, New South Wales; Mathesis, Tricott, Madras; Waverley, Bailie, Mauritius; Henry, Sayers, Bombay.—17. Neptune, Henderson, Bombay; Aggra, Rees, Ceylon.—18. Freeland, McKenzie, Mauritius.—19. Victoria, Williamson, South Australia; Sterling, Rowen, Sumatra; Agar, Neish, Mauritius.—20. Eui, Williams, Bombay; Bermuda, Banes, New South Wales; Guana, Grebow, South Australia.—21. Euphrates, Wilson, Shanghai; Niagara, Symonds, and Lord Auckland, Brown, New South Wales; Thomas Chodwick, Vickerman, Ceylon; Queen Pamare, Davies, Bombay.—22. Fortitude, Christmas, Hong-Kong; Ayrshire, Brown, Bengal; Mailand, Grey, Port Philip; Rosbud, Winn, Algon Bay; Vanguard, Garwood, Port Philip.—24. Tomalin, Turner, Bengal; Salsette, Munro, Van Diemen's Land.—25. Henry Woolley, Whaddis, Akyab; Brougham, Banker, New South Wales.

DEPARTURES.—**JULY 30.**—Mr. Barton, Col. Dillou, Mrs. Dillou, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Davies and infant, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Thomson and infant, Mr. Farquharson, Capt. Cox, Mr. Sprott and servant, Mrs. Law and servant, Mr. Jones and servant, Mr. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Collett, Mrs. Kennedy, Sergt.-maj. Bliss, Capt. Hamlin, Mr. Cousins, Col. Franklyn, Mrs. Franklyn, Capt. Dobbie, Mrs. Chambers, 2 children, and servant; Lieut. Pollard, Rex, Mr. and Mrs. Heyne, Lieut. Parkinson, Lieut. Fakner, Surg. Morratt, Lieut. Fisher, Mr. Baker, Lieut. Kempster, Capt. Hare, Mr. McLeod, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. Mellersh, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Aekland, Mr. Jarrington, Mr. Higgs, Mr. Read, Mr. Ashwin, Dr. Millegar, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Davidson, Capt. Serran, Mr. Read, Mr. Stark, Capt. Slingster, Mr. Schofield, Mr. Van Securin, Mr. McNeil, Mr. Rodwick, Capt. Bell, Mrs. Betts and child, Capt. and Mrs. Lyons, two servants, Mr. Green, Mrs. Green, Lieut. Heolt, Mr. Thurburn, Mr. Machado, W. Martin and 6 Egyptians, Capt. Kishy, General Tomba, Mrs. Tomba, Mrs. Best, Miss Best, Mrs. Slack, Mr. Finney, Mr. Bencroft, 2 distressed seamen, 2 grooms, and 9 of the crew of the Ariel.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—**JULY 4.** Minerva, Brown, Penang and Singapore; Troubadour, Blaw, Aden; Australasia, Connell, Hobart Town; Coromandel, Cowan, Cape and Madras; Camperdown, Cumberland, Calcutta; Woodbridge, Coppell, Bombay; Sarah Bell, Richardson, Port Natal.—5. Minden, Crawford, Calcutta; John Gubbins, Handley, Mauritius.—6. Waffaden, Turner, Singapore; Thomas Hughes, Hutter, Port Philip; Narcissus, Batty, Ceylon; Trafalgar, Wright, New South Wales.—10. Elizabeth Assie, Brown, Calcutta; Victoria, Roberts, Ascension; Andromache, Passmore, Port Philip; Bernicia, Arnold, New Zealand; Nereid, Escott, Aden; Lochmoyar, Dalgarno, Port Philip; Duke of Wellington, Miller, Point de Galle.—11. Colquhoun, Headley, Hobart Town.—12. Jane Goudie, McLeod, Launceston; Blue Bell, Wilson, Algon Bay; Rifleman, Hammack, Aden; Sovereign, Louttit (from Sunderland), Aden.—16. Sarah Birkell, Proddow, St. Helena.—22. Jacu, Baxton, Whampoa; Hamlet, Wilson, New South Wales; Wellington, Crosby, Hobart Town.—24. Renown, Murray, Port Philip; Queen, Gordon, Hong-Kong; Cleopatra, Love, Cape; Augusta Jessie, Kincaid, Ceylon; Elizabeth Buchham, Wood, Launceston.

From LIVERPOOL.—**JULY 1.** Ylocora, Blenda, Manila.—3. Nephelaea, Gifford, Hong-Kong.—4. Mully Bawn, Robinson, Shanghai.—5. Charlotte, Thompson, Bombay, and put back.—6. Josephine, Falconer, Cape; Winifred, Chrisie, Calcutta.—12. Rafael, Brown, Shanghai.—13. Socrates, Randall, Bengal; Reliance, Osborne, Bombay.—15. Prudence, Crawford, Hong-Kong; Glendaragh, Pearson, Calcutta; Sir Henry Hardinge, McDonald, Bombay; Colchester, Withers, Aden; Onaida, Cressy, Whampoa.—18. Anna Henderson, Gough, Bengal.

From BRISTOL.—**JULY 15.** Thomas Blyth, Thompson, Mauritius.

From PORTSMOUTH.—**JULY 10.** Maidstone, M'Beath, Cape and Bengal.—3. Barham, Gimblett, Madras and Bengal.—18. Medway, Maxton, Bengal.—22. Apinacourt, Niebet, Cape and Calcutta.

From the CLYDE.—JUNE 30. *George Armstrong*, Paxton, Calcutta.—JULY 15. *Chaucer*, Elder, Maslinain.

From SWAMSEA.—JULY 1. *Sophia Margaret*, Barret, Adelaide.

From PLYMOUTH.—JULY 10. *Bussorah Merchant*, Edwards, South Australia.—18. *Andromache*, Passmore, Port Phillip.—24. *Emperor*, Day, New South Wales; *Poictiers*, Beale, and *Roman Emperor*, Champion, South Australia.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, July 20, to proceed per steamer *Haddington*, from Suez.

For MALTA.—Mr. W. Kirby.

For ADEN.—Mr. Fuller, Mrs. Amslack, Miss Rose, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Mottelbury, Dr. Rummington, Dr. H. Johnston, Mr. Bennett.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Buckland, two infants and native female servant, Mr. De Souza, Mr. Drouhet, Mr. J. Swetenham, Mr. F. Campbell, Miss Ford, Miss Grey, Hon. Mrs. Fellow, Mrs. Carrington, Mrs. Fraecke, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Patton.

For MARAS.—Mrs. Raynsford, Mr. C. J. Smith, child, and Eur. female servant, Mr. W. Carthew, Mr. and Mrs. Hamlyn.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Hayman, Mr. H. Green.

For SUEZ.—Capt. Lindquist, Eur. female and native man servant.

For CEYLON.—Capt. Annesley, Capt. Geils, Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy and Eur. female servant, Mr. A. N. Scott.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. and Mrs. Campbell, and native female servant, Mr. H. M. Simons, Capt. Brook.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Hyland, Mr. E. Bovet, Mr. R. Dacca, Mr. Rusden, Mr. W. Scott.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BURNEY, the lady of Maj. G. 38th Bengal N.I. d. June 30.

BYRNE, the wife of H. Ceylon civ. serv. s. July 12.

CARNEGIE, the lady of D. s. at West Grange, Edinburgh, July 8.

CHAMBER, the lady of H. s. at the residence of Sir Jasper Nicolls, Goodrest-lodge, Berks, July 8.

FRITH, Mrs. C. s. at 14, Park-village West, Regent's-park, July 5.

HORNBRIDGE, Mrs. M. s. at Barnes, July 2.

LANE, Mrs. s. at Herne-hill, July 18.

MORRIS, the lady of E. d. at 22, Gloucester-road, Hyde-park-gardens, June 5.

MUGGERIDGE, the wife of H. H. d. at Reading, July 18.

PENNEFATHER, the wife of Rev. W. d. at Dublin, July 13.

MARRIAGES.

BUSHBY, John S. to Mary S. d. of Rev. W. Lewis, at St. James's Church, Paddington, July 4.

DALE, Lieut. D. Madras Army, to Williamina, d. of the late D. S. Buchanaan, at Leamington Priore, July 6.

GIBSON, Stewart, to Eliza, d. of John Barnes, esq. of Tavistock-place, at St. Pancras Church, July 13.

LAVIE, Capt. H. Bombay Army, to Fanny, d. of G. H. Jones, M.D. at Hambleton Church, July 18.

LOWE, Capt. A., R.N. to Katharina, d. of Vice-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommanney, K.C.B. at Warblington Church, Hants.

MAITLAND, Rev. B. M. A. to Josephine, d. of Alexander Erskine, esq. at St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, July 19.

TATE, Rev. F., M.A. to Emma, d. of the late Sir A. H. Giffard, chief justice of Ceylon, at Weybridge, June 20.

WILLIAMS, Monier, of the East-India College, Haileybury, to Julia G. d. of the Rev. F. J. Faithful, at Hatfield, Herts.

DEATHS.

BREKERTON, Ann, wife of Maj. R. at the Hot Wells, Bristol, July 2.

HAWKINS, W. B. Madras civil service, at 8, Somers-place, Hyde-park-square, July 3.

KYMER, Capt. C. Hon. E.I.C.'s service, at Greenwich, aged 81, July 14.

LAWRENCE, Alexander W. K. S. s. of Lieut. col. commanding 6th Madras cavalry, at 58, Montagu-square, aged 19, July 15.

MORRIS, Lieut. gen. J. W. late of the Bombay establishment, at Hyde-park-gardens, July 3.

MORRIS, Fanny Elizabeth, wife of Edward, at 22, Gloucester-road, Hyde-park-gardens, aged 24, July 23.

POWYS, Henry L. s. of Capt. Hon. R. V. Bengal establishment, in Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, aged 17, July 3.

RAIKES, Thomas, at Brighton, July 3.

UDNY, John Septimus, late of the Bengal civil service, July 21.

WILSON, Rev. F. C., M.A. incumbent of All Saints, Islington, at Cranbrook, aged 41, July 19.

doeb.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 4th, 12th, and 19th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. S. Lane, retired.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. John W. Craigie, 15th N.I.
Ens. James T. Norgate, 69th N.I.
Maj. St. George D. Showers, 73rd N.I.
Lieut. Clements T. Hallett, 72nd N.I.
Assist. surg. Alexander C. Morrison.

Madras Estab.—Ens. Arthur Child, 8th N.I.
Lieut. col. Robert Thorpe, 11th N.I.
Lieut. James F. J. Stevenson, 26th N.I.
Capt. Henry B. Sweet, 39th N.I.
Lieut. George Paxton, 44th N.I.
Lieut. Henry Menars, 45th N.I.
Maj. J. J. McMurdo, retired.
Assist. surg. Hugh F. C. Cleghorn, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Robert P. Younghusband, 20th N.I.
Capt. Sydney W. Brown, 26th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Comm. Alexander H. Gordon, Indian Navy.
Mr. W. S. W. Graham, ditto.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. Geo. E. Gowan, artillery, per *Marborough*.
Lieut. Frederick H. Hebbert, artillery.
Capt. Henry M. Durand, engineers, per *Bucphalus*.

Brev. capt. Norman C. Macleod, engineers.

Lieut. col. John F. Bradford, 1st cav., overland, 20th Aug.

Cornet Henry Stone, 3rd cav., ditto, in Oct.

Capt. Edward S. Capel, 53rd N.I., ditto, 20th Aug.

Lieut. col. Henry R. Osborn, 54th N.I., ditto, 20th Sept.

Capt. C. Sewell Salmon, 57th N.I., ditto, in Sept.

Maj. Kenneth F. Mackenzie, 64th N.I., ditto, in Nov. or Dec.

Capt. Charles H. Burt, 64th N.I.

Surg. John Inglis, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Thomas Beck, 2nd N.I., overland, in Sept.

Capt. Peter B. Young, 19th N.I.

Lieut. Henry J. Anderson, 34th N.I.

Lieut. col. Adolphus Derrville, 37th N.I., in Sept.

Capt. Henry O. Marshall, 42nd N.I.

Lieut. col. Augustus Clarke, 43rd N.I., via Calcutta.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Henry E. D. Jones, 28th N.I.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Edmond Drummond, 6 months.

Mr. Edward Thomas, 6 months.

Mr. Henry V. Bayley, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Marcus R. Somerville, 61st N.I., 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. William J. Wilson, 43rd N.I., till 20th Oct.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. William Vansittart.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. George Graham, artillery.
Maj. Charles J. Oldfield, 4th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. John F. Triest, 41st N.I.
Vet. surg. Nicholas R. Clarkson.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 3 of 1848.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1846, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, viz.—
Duncan Charles Home (quitted Chatham 30th April),
Barham, sailed 26th June.

Benjamin Martin Hutchinson (ditto, ditto), *Ripon*, 20th June.

Frederick Weston Peile (ditto, ditto), *Monarch*, 28th May.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1846, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided the ship by which he proceeds take her departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

George Edward Watson (quitted Chatham 30th April).

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1846, the day on which he passed his public examination, viz.—

Augustus Satchwell Johnstone (quitted Chatham 30th April), *Monarch*, 28th May.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 9th June 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Frederick Ely Smallpage.

John Strange Nares.

Thomas Alexander Dirom.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.—

Charles John Stanley Gough (abroad), para. via Southampton, 20th March.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Henry Gidoia Jenkins, *Barham*, 26th June.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Arthur Innis Shuldham, *Windsor*, 25th Feb.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Albert Henry Bamfield, *Hindustan*, 20th March.

John Eales Caunter, ditto, ditto.

Edward Thomas Dundas, ditto, ditto.

Loudoun Hastings Chisholm, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Philip William Walker, *Plantagenet*, 3rd April.

Henry Albany Wyndham Waterfield, *Seringapatam*, 10th May.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Roger Wolley Glasse, *Hindustan*, 20th May.

To rank from the 9th June, 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Constantine Lawrence Yeoman.

George Henry Basevi.

Hamilton Maxwell.

James Robert Swetsenham.

Henry Thomas Sewell.

Frederick William Lambert.

Boyce William Dunlop Morton.

Robert Henry Tulloh.

To rank from the 10th June, 1848, agreeably to the Court's orders of the 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.—

David Blair Lockhart (appointed 29th March), *Plantagenet*, 3rd April.

Clephane Louis Richardson (ditto, ditto), *Ripon*, 20th April.

Edward Louis Clogstoun (appointed 4th April), ditto, ditto.

Stannus Charles Fraser (appointed 19th April), *Carnatic*, 3rd May.

Newton Barton (appointed 29th March), *Seringapatam*, 10th May.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

The Hon. Hiley Robert Addington, *Wellesley*, 10th June.

Augustus William Bolton, *Ellenborough*, 20th June.

Memo.—Engineer Cadet John Thomas Hyde, whose then position was specified in List No. 1, dated 5th Jan. 1848, has since resigned his appointment.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Horatio Philip Harris, *Kent*, sailed 7th April.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Thomas Masson Lee, M.D., *Ripon*, 20th April.

John Campbell Bow, M.D., ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland route of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.—

St. George Williams (abroad), para. via Southampton, 20th June.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Cavendish Johnson, *Collingwood*, 21st June.

Francis Pearson, *Sea Park*, 2nd July.

William White, *Minden*, 4th July.

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1846, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided the ship by which he proceeds take her departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Richard Hierham Sankey (quitted Chatham 30th April).

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 9th June, 1848, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided the ship by which he proceeds take her departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Alexander William Knox Stewart Lawtence.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Reynolds Stephen James Prendergast, *Hindustan*, 20th March.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

James Evan Baillie, *Hindustan*, 20th March.

John George Henry Phillips, ditto, ditto.

From the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Barrington Frederick Heysham, *Plantagenet*, 3rd April.

To rank from the 9th June, 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

William Henry Greenwell Palmer.

Simon Temple.

Theophilus Leslie Scott.

Charles Percy Crossman.

William Hands.

To rank from the 10th June, 1848, agreeably to the Court's orders of the 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.—

John Nuttall (appointed 29th March), *Plantagenet*, 3rd April.

William Fife (appointed 15th March), *Kent*, 7th April.

George De la Poer Beresford (appointed 29th March), *Carnatic*, 9th April.

Samuel Galbraith (appointed 4th April), ditto, ditto.

George Shirley Newdick (appointed 29th March), *Ripon*, 20th April.

William Osborn (appointed 21st March), *Seringapatam*, 10th May.

Eustace Hill (appointed 10th May), ditto, ditto.

William Chas. Black (appointed 29th March), ditto, ditto.

William Henry Apostoly Buttler (appointed 10th May), *Hindustan*, 20th May.

Howard Codrington Dowker (appointed 10th May, abroad), para. via Southampton, 20th May.

To rank from the date of the departure from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—

Robert Willis, *Wellesley*, 10th June.

Thomas Trevor Turton, *Barham*, 26th June.

Hugo Augustus Lomax, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the departure from Portsmouth of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Josiah Hudleston, *Barkham*, 2nd July, 1848.

Memo.—Mr. David Shaw having sailed per *Ganges*, from Leith, on the 8th Jan., is to take rank from that date, and next before Mr. B. I. C. Prior. (*Vide List of Rank No. 1 of 1848*)

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Lestock Wilson Stewart, *Clondine*, 28th May.

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY.

For the Engineers.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1846, the day on which he passed his public examination, viz.—

John Baptist Grenville Close (quitted Chatham 30th April) *Robert Small*, 24th June.

To rank from the 11th Dec. 1846, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided the ship by which he proceeds takes her departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

John Augustus Fuller (quitted Chatham 30th April).

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 9th June, 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

Charles Shaw de Neufville Lucas.

Thomas Graham.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

Danvers James Smith, *Hindustan*, 20th March.

To rank from the date of the departure from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

Ingram Francis Chapman, *Malacca*, 27th May.

To rank from the 9th June, 1848, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided the ships by which they proceed take their departure within the period prescribed by the Court's regulations, viz.—

John Gordon.

James Noding.

Frederick James Loft.

To rank from the 10th June, 1848, agreeably to the Court's orders of 4th Dec. 1833, and in the following order, viz.—

Alfred Phillips (appointed 16th May), *Malacca*, 27th May.

Edward Newnham Marsh (appointed 3rd May), *Erin*, 27th May.

John De Vitre (appointed 10th May), *Malacca*, 27th May.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BOMBAY.

From the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—

James Gilbert, *Lock Lomond*, 23rd March.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—

John Mills, *Euxine*, 3rd April.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 7TH JULY, 1848.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Ens. John Montresor Smyth, to be lieutenant by purch., v. Dashwood, who retires. Dated 7th July, 1848.

Ens. John Edmund Whaite, from 94th Foot, to be ens., v. Smyth. Dated 7th July, 1848.

29th Foot.—Surg. Richard Dane, M.D., from the 63rd Foot, to be surg., v. Taylor, appointed to the 80th Foot. Dated 7th July, 1848.

32nd Foot.—Lieut. Henry William Sibley, from the 62nd Foot, to be lieutenant, v. Stewart, who exchanges. Dated 7th July, 1848.

80th Foot.—Surg. John Robert Taylor, from 29th Foot, to be surg., v. Macdonald, appointed to the 63rd Foot. Dated 7th July, 1848.

Madras, 94th Foot.—Ens. Charles Twysden Seale, from the 74th Foot, to be ensign, v. Whaite, appointed to the 10th Foot. Dated 7th July, 1848.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—2nd-Lieut. Marr Ward, to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Werge, who retires. Dated 7th July, 1848.

Charles Roach, gent.; to be 2nd-lieut. by purch., v. Ward. Dated 7th July, 1848.

WAR OFFICE, 18TH JULY, 1848.

Bengal, 24th Foot.—Ens. John Acton Woodgate, to be lieutenant without purch., v. Stainforth, dec. Date 7th April, 1848.

Gentleman Cadet Alexander Pennywick, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., v. Woodgate. Dated 18th July, 1848.

Assist. surg. James Grant, M.D., from the 28th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Donald, prom. on the staff. Dated 18th July, 1848.

51st Foot.—Lieut. Blackman Chichester Graham Crookshank, to be capt. without purch., v. Richard Thompson, who retires upon full pay. Dated 18th July, 1848.

Ens. Samuel George Carter to be lieutenant, v. Cruickshank. Dated 18th July, 1848.

Ens. Richard Pilmer, from the 57th Foot, to be ens., v. Carter. Dated 18th July, 1848.

98th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Charles Henry Dagg, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Maddock, dec. Dated 18th July, 1848.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *Kinden*, for Calcutta, from Gravesend, July 4, 1848 troops. Officers:—Capt. Lempriere, 53rd foot; Lieuts. Taylor, 10th, and Brine, 32nd foot; Ens. Birtwhistle, Inglis, Hedley, Drury, and Chippendale, 32nd, and Fenton, 53rd foot; and Asst. surg. Wm. White, Ben. estab. in med. charge.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Adrian: a Tragedy, in Five Acts. London, 1848. T. Bosworth.

THIS tragedy was printed for the fancy fair, held on the 21st and 22nd June last, in aid of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution. It bears evidence that the writer is a man of talent; indeed, some portions of it are beautifully expressed; and on the whole it is well worthy of perusal.

High-ways and By-ways. By T. G. GRATTAN, Esq. Second Series. London and Belfast, 1848. Sims and McIntyre.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	449
BOMBAY:—	
Meeting of the Creditors of the Union Bank	451
The Union Bank in Liquidation	453
The Union Bank	455
Actions at Law against the Officers of Government	455
Law Report	457
Miscellaneous Intelligence	459
Government General Orders	463
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	464
H.M. Forces in the East	465
Probates and Administrations to Estates	465
Domestic Intelligence	465
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	466
MADRAS:—	
Wreck of the ship "John Fleming"	466
Miscellaneous Intelligence	466
Domestic Intelligence	466
BOMBAY:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	466
Court-Martial	468

Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	456
Marine Department	459
Domestic Intelligence	459
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	470
REPORT:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	471
Military Appointments	471
Domestic Intelligence	471
SINGAPORE:—	
Literary and Scientific Intelligence	471
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Re-appointment of dismissed Indian Judges	473
Pardon to Lieut. Waghpoor	474
CORRESPONDENCE	
HOME:—	
Imperial Parliament	475
Miscellaneous Intelligence	476
Shipping Intelligence	476
Domestic Intelligence	476
Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	476
Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India	476

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Acton*, with the mails, left Bombay June 19, and arrived at Aden July 2, whence she left on the 3rd, and arrived at Suez on the 15th. The mails reached Alexandria on the 16th, and were forwarded thence by H.M. steamer *Ardent*, arriving at Malta July 24.

The mails were despatched to Marseilles by H.M. steamer *Medusa*, arriving at her destination on the 27th.

The whole of the letters by this opportunity (as by the last Bombay mail) have reached London by way of Marseilles.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay, via Marseilles, will leave London on the evening of Monday, Aug. 7.

Mails for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, via Southampton, will be made up in London on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 19, or if marked via Marseilles, on the evening of Thursday, Aug. 24.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bombay June 19 | Calcutta June 10
Madras June 12

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

ALTHOUGH but a few days have elapsed since the arrival of the last Indian mail, the intelligence brought by that from Bombay is neither short in its quantity, nor destitute of interest. It has another feature still more pleasing; namely, that its complexion, so far as politics are concerned, is decidedly favourable.

At Lahore, whence the last advices are dated the 4th of June, the utmost tranquillity prevailed. The recent plot, if it may be so termed, turns out, as we expected, a trumpety

affair. A few sepoys, of bad character, out of a force of 7,000 native troops, had been successfully tampered with; meetings were held, and a wild and impracticable scheme was talked of, in which the massacre of the British officers, and the capture of the city, by the secret introduction of an insurgent army (which had to be raised), were assumed to be matters of course. There seems now to be no doubt of the complicity of Rani Chunda, the queen-mother, in this plot; that she had contributed money, and that the Moolshi Gunga Ram, one of the chief conspirators, was her confidant and secret agent. This man had been implicated in all the intrigues since the deposition of Lal Sing, and his co-conspirator, Khan Sing, had been dismissed from the Sikh service for misconduct. They were convicted upon the clearest evidence of having intrigued with Meoolraj, of Mooltan, and held out promises to certain persons, if they would engage in the project. The conspirators had met nearly every night for some weeks; the man Gidaba had acted as principal agent in the corruption of our men, of whom not more than twenty-two had been seduced. A promise of sixty rupees per month, with cash in hand, might have acted more powerfully upon sordid minds, and tempted a greater number to become traitors.

Some disturbance had been created in the neighbourhood of Lahore, by the proceedings of a man named Maharaj Sing, a gooroo, or priest, enjoying a reputation for sanctity amongst the Sikhs, who had raised the standard of revolt near Pathankote, and collected about 5,000 followers. Three separate corps were instantly despatched against him; but, owing to the treachery (it is said) of certain khardana and others, our troops were misled, and the gooroo crossed the Ravee, and proceeded to Sealkote, afterwards to Shaikhoopra. The latest intelligence reports that one of the moveable columns, pushing on their cavalry and artillery, were within twenty miles of the insurgents, who evidently meant to fight.

The accounts of and from Mooltan afford reason to believe that the force of the Dewan has been much exaggerated. All his professions of non-participation in the attack upon the two unfortunate gentlemen, Lieut. Anderson and Mr. Van Agnew, are ascertained to be hypocritical; it appears to have been a premature commencement of a scheme for overpowering the British and expelling them from the country, in conjunction with other parties in the capital and elsewhere. Immediately upon intelligence of the assassination reaching Lahore, a Sikh force of 3,000 horse and foot was sent to the frontier of the operations of this detachment no accounts have appeared. At this time Lieutenant Edwardes was upon the Indus, with a small force of the regi-

ment of infantry and 300 sowars, with two guns), engaged in settling the country and collecting the land-tax due to Moolraj, and occupying the town of Leiah, on the left bank of the Indus, midway between Mahomed Rojan and Zeman Shah. Hearing of the affair at Mooltan, and finding himself exposed to risk, many of his Sikh soldiers deserting him on hearing the rumour of a general rising, he crossed the river into the Deerajat, whence he wrote to the Khan of Bhawalpore (on the Scinde side of Mooltan), to make a demonstration which should prevent Moolraj from executing any design against him (Lieutenant Edwardes), or against Colonel Cortlandt, who commanded the garrison of Dhera Ismael Khan; and the Khan lost no time in making preparations to act. A party of 300 horse had been left by Lieutenant Edwardes to complete the collection of the revenue at Leiah, where they were attacked, on the 18th of May, by 400 Mooltan horse, with ten zumbooraks (light field-guns), who were completely defeated, with the loss of their guns. Meanwhile, Colonel Cortlandt, with his force, amounting to about 4,000 men, quitted Dhera Ismael Khan, and proceeded to the southward, by the base of the mountains, being joined on his way by a Belooche chief named Melah Khan, with 100 of his tribe, who were sent to take the fortress of Sunghur,—a place to the west of Attock,—which surrendered after six hours' fighting, the garrison retreating upon Mooltan. Another Belooche chief, named Kora Khan, Khosa, soon after joined the Colonel, who despatched him with 800 of his tribe, horse and foot, against the fort of Dhera Ghazee Khan, the second city in the province. The Belooche chief seems to have executed his orders with great zeal, expedition, and success. He marched his men along the skirt of the hills, sending forward a messenger to the commandant of the fort with a summons to give it up. The Sikhs, however, resolved to have a fight for the place. They went out to give battle, and were defeated; the fort was surrendered, and the kardar slain. Colonel Cortlandt (who appears to have expected that the Belooches would have only amused the garrison) found the business over when he came up; and he occupied the town, where Lieutenant Edwardes joined him on the 20th of May, and on the morning of that day (according to a letter from Ferozepore in the *Delhi Gazette* of June 8) another engagement took place between the British forces and the Mooltanee insurgents, who were routed with great slaughter, their chief, Chatur Mull, being killed, and another chief, Lunga Mull, taken prisoner. The British officers had augmented their forces by the Patans and Belooches in the districts they marched through (who fought bravely); and whilst the troops of Moolraj are estimated at not more than 9,000, half of whom are not to be relied on, the loyal forces in the Deerajat amounted, by the latest advices, to about 7,000.

Whilst these operations were going on, our ally the Khan of Bhawalpore (whose conduct is said to be above praise), having received instructions from Sir F. Currië, early in May, to cross the river in force, and endeavour to collect the revenue of various districts, had made extensive preparations, so that by the 30th he was in a condition to cross the Indus and co-operate with Colonel Cortlandt. He had occupied Jalalpoor, Ghoreepoor, Shahapoor, and Salpoor, the kardar of the latter place having been taken prisoner. The Khan, whose own troops had been augmented by the Daoodputra jagheerdars, making a force of 5,000

horse and foot, was in such spirits that he had proposed to Colonel Cortlandt to make a conjoint march upon Mooltan and decide the affair at once. The troops on the Attock were also said to be moving down the line of the Indus from Peshawur and Bunnoo; so that three armies, each nearly as strong as that of Moolraj, were pressing towards his capital. The subjects of the Dewan on our side of the Indus, when summoned to his standard, refused, and proceeded to pay their respects to Major Jacob, commanding on the frontier. The *Bombay Times* anticipates that, whilst the Governor-General is meditating a journey to the frontier, and the Commander-in-Chief taking the field, as soon as the season permitted, with an army of 30,000 men, the Khan of Bhawalpore and Colonel Cortlandt would have settled the whole question, by subduing the province and seizing the refractory dewan.

The utmost tranquillity continued to prevail in both Upper and Lower Scinde, where the people were quietly pursuing their avocations; the only parties who evinced an inclination, at the commencement of the Mooltan outbreak, to take service with Moolraj, were some mercenaries in the pay of our ally, Meer Ali Moorad. Major Jacob had withdrawn the main body of the Scinde horse to his headquarters at Khanghur, leaving a detachment at Kusmere, on the verge of our territory. The troops were in the highest health and spirits.

Time had been afforded for observing the effects of the Mooltan affair in Affghanistan; and they appear slight. The news reached Cabul on the 6th of May, and produced no excitement; on the contrary, the Dost proposed to reduce his forces, because "there was no war, nor any chance of war." Parties inimical to the rule of Dost Mahomed are said to be forming at Cabul. The *Delhi Gazette* says:—

"Parties seem certainly forming, with a change in contemplation, it being asserted that the Kuzulbashos are looking towards the Kajar, while the Ghilzais, Khalberies, and Kabulees are thinking of a restoration of the Soodozale family, or the placing of Waseer Yar Mahomed of Herat, who is said to be an Ahkoonie, on the throne; but all uniting, more or less openly, in their growing dislike of the Barukzale rule."

The Candahar Sirdars are quarrelling amongst themselves. One of the Sirdars, Kohun Dil Khan, had assumed a superiority over the others, Meher and Rehem Dil Khan, who, with their nephews, called upon Kohun Dil Khan to arrange a partition of lands, men, and property. The latter was willing to let the other two have land in contract, but would not allow any division of the sovereignty. An open quarrel soon arose, and Kohun Dil Khan marched off in the direction of Giriskh, while the other two went off towards Cabul. Subsequently Kohun Dil Khan returned, and obtained possession of Candahar, of which Meher and Rehem Dil-Khan no sooner had advice than they marched against him, and blockaded the town, several skirmishes having previously occurred, in one of which some 700 men had fallen. According to the latest advices, the two brothers were pressing the siege of Candahar.

In the Trans- and Cis-Sutlej ceded states the disturbances on the other side of the Beas have met with no corresponding movement: every thing was tranquil and promised to continue so.

In Gwalior there was a little excitement, and a force had been despatched to reduce a refractory thakoor in the

Paharghur district, thirty miles west, near the banks of the Chumbul. It consists of a wing of the 4th infantry, under Major Parker, 4 guns under Capt. Eyre, and a squadron of cavalry under Capt. Raikes. There is a report that the fort of Gwalior is about to be abolished.

Oude appears to be in its usual condition. The king still lavishes his money on low-born favourites, while the people suffer from the most grievous oppressions which tax-gathering ingenuity can devise. Fighting still continues in the districts betwixt the cultivators and the royal troops. A force had been sent against a recusant Rajah zemindar, who fled into the fort of Daoodpoor: this was assaulted and captured, the assailing party having two killed and nine wounded; the besieged thirty-five killed and wounded. The fort was then razed to the ground.

The letters from Hyderabad afford but a little better picture of the Nizam's dominions: one talookdar is turned out and replaced by another, the poor ryots suffering, instead of gaining, by the change.

The few additions to the local intelligence from Calcutta comprise one event of considerable importance—namely, the suspension of Mr. W. P. Grant from the office of Master in Equity, in consequence of his connection, as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Union Bank, with certain transactions in that establishment. The judgment of the Chief Justice is given *in extenso* elsewhere. The step is said to be generally approved of. Mr. McPherson, of the Calcutta Bar, has been appointed to act as Master in Equity for the present. There have been some more meetings of the creditors and shareholders of the Union Bank; but, notwithstanding the efforts made by both parties, there appears little prospect of matters being amicably adjusted.

The monsoon has set in with unusual violence in Western India. It commenced on the evening of the 26th of May, nearly a week earlier than usual, when a furious thunderstorm raged over a surface of 600 miles from north to south, being simultaneous in its appearance, and nearly equal in its violence, all along the line and for a breadth of about fifty miles. An earthquake, extending over ten degrees of latitude and nearly as much of longitude, occurred at the same time with the thunderstorm, and was felt all along the line from Cambay to Simla, being most violent at Mount Aboo. Since then about thirty-five inches of rain had fallen, or nearly half the average amount of fall for the year. It continued to blow violently on the 19th of June, and to rain in torrents, all the low grounds being flooded. The Indus was said to be rapidly swelling; the rise commenced eighteen days earlier than usual. This unexpected rise of the river has suggested a plan for taking the Mooltanees by surprise, instead of waiting for the subsidence of the water:—"The flooded stream," says a writer, "alone gives us the full advantage of our steamers; and a flying enemy in the forks of such a river has no escape."

The markets at the different Presidencies had undergone but little change; the operations in that of Bombay were suspended by the monsoon. The money-market there is reported to be in a healthy condition; supplies of specie had arrived from China, and Government securities had improved in value.

BENGAL.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF THE UNION BANK.

Pursuant to the terms of a resolution passed by the shareholders at their meeting on Saturday last, a meeting of the creditors was convened on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of a scheme being submitted to them for consideration. The meeting was not very numerously attended. Mr. J. RICHARDS was voted to take the chair.

Mr. Morton, chairman of the Executive Committee, rose to explain to the creditors the object for which the meeting had been called. He informed them that, with a view to expedite the winding up of the affairs of the bank, and to save themselves from ruinous loss, the shareholders had been discussing a scheme for some time, and one having been prepared according to the terms of a resolution passed at their last meeting, would be now brought forward, and he hoped would receive the general assent of the creditors. Other schemes had been framed, but they had proved failures, in consequence of a distrust which was felt on the subject, and the question was asked whether those who made full payment of all they were called upon, would be more secure from liability than if they did not pay at all. Nor was this distrust removed by what had occurred in the case of a particular shareholder who, after he had paid both the call and the contribution, was still proceeded against at law. As was known, this happened from inadvertence, but it certainly had not produced the effect of allaying the doubts and alarm of the shareholders. The scheme that would be brought forward for consideration was framed on the principle that the shareholders should have a certain and absolute release as to all future liability, and only contingent on their paying the sums in which they might be severally assessed, at the same time holding out a proper guarantee to the creditors that the same would be paid by a given date. It was understood that the creditors would consent to give release to such proprietors who would come forward and pay 20 lacs; and the shareholders, as stated, were anxious to join in any plan of settlement which would tend to absolve them from further responsibility. He thought, however, that if the conditions of the plan were made very stringent, the native portion of the proprietors might probably be unwilling to join, and thereby occasion the failure of one more project for liquidation. It would consequently be a point of importance that any scheme adopted should be moderate in its terms, to insure the assent and co-operation of all classes. Mr. Morton then proceeded to allude to the plan which would be submitted to the meeting, and the leading points which it contained. It proposed an assessment to the extent of 35 lacs, of which 10 lacs should be at once paid in course of a month before the plan came into operation. This, he thought, would be an earnest of larger sums coming in from shareholders both in this country and at home. But the plan went still farther, and required another payment of a second ten lacs within a given period. The scheme which the legal gentleman had framed contained a clause, by which any contributions paid prior to the scheme coming into actual operation would be returned in the event of its being abandoned; but this, in his opinion, was insufficient to remove the repugnance of many of the general body of proprietors to contribute for meeting the claims of the creditors. But the scheme to be brought forward embodied two points essential to success—it held out a reasonable promise to creditors that their claims would be discharged, and to the proprietors the strongest inducement to come forward with their contributions. Mr. Morton here also mentioned that the assessment made by the executive committee in communication with the creditors' committee, was calculated to yield a sum of 40 lacs, being only 14 lacs below the amount of liabilities. He moreover mentioned that it was intended to make payments of the contributions to the creditors' committee, or to a committee to be appointed by the two existing committees. As for himself, he would much rather the executive committee had not the task devolved upon them of making collections. Mr. Morton, before sitting down, likewise stated that Mr. Hogg, who represented Glyn, Halifax, and Co., the largest creditors of the bank, had expressed his approval of the scheme to be produced.

Mr. Hogg rose and observed, that, after the explanation which had been given by Mr. Morton, it would not be necessary for him to say much. Mr. Morton had been in communication with him from time to time, with reference to the affairs of the bank since they had been in the hands of the executive committee; and it was only due to him to say that, but for the ability and judgment he had evinced, the shareholders might generally now have been involved in ruin. As all were aware, several schemes had been submitted for adoption, but they had all hitherto proved failures.

The first scheme had fallen to the ground for the want of unanimity, especially in reference to a condition that 40 lacs should be actually paid before a release was granted. This had been modified, and it was required that a definite sum should be assessed, but that it was indispensable to the scheme coming into operation, that the whole of that amount so assessed should be paid up. Since this proposal, he had suggested that the sum of 40 lacs was too large an amount to be forthcoming immediately, and that 25 lacs ought to be the aggregate of the assessment. Upon this again a modification was proposed, that 20 lacs should be the extent of the contribution to precede the operation of the scheme. Whatever might be the individual feeling on the point, as he acted only as an agent, he was not willing a determination should be come to on the question without its being submitted to the counsel of his principals, Messrs. Glyn, Haflinger, Mills, and Co., Mr. Prinsep, and Mr. Ritchie. Accordingly the last scheme was submitted to those gentlemen. At their consultation he himself had been present, and both the learned gentlemen disapproved of that plan, it being their opinion that no arrangement was advisable which comprehended a release being executed without the actual payment in the first instance of a portion of the contribution. The learned counsel had prepared a scheme which he would propose to the meeting; but before doing so, he offered some explanatory remarks as to the leading points contained in it; which need not be repeated, since that scheme was not adopted, and the modified one is given below. It was, he added, generally approved of by Mr. Morton, except as to one particular. The alteration he suggested was that if, on the first instalment being paid down, there appeared to the creditors' committee reasonable expectation of the second instalment of 10 lacs being forthcoming within a definite time, a certificate or undertaking from the consenting shareholders should be held to be sufficient to entitle them to receive an equivalent release. He (Mr. H.) did not quite agree to this amendment, but he was ready to relinquish any views of his own so far as it was consistent with the discharge of his duty; rather than further impediment should occur to retard the winding up of the concern. If, therefore, the creditors generally agreed to Mr. Morton's amendment, he would not make any opposition to it. Mr. Hogg then proceeded to read the scheme as it originally stood.

Mr. Richards remarked, that a large number of creditors might not give their assent, as there was an appearance of waiving their rights, though he was sure such was not intended.

Mr. Ritchie replied, that the scheme read was free from Mr. Richards's objection. It would not be in operation till certain conditions were complied with: but unless these were so complied with, it would have no effect; and therefore there could be no waiving of their rights by the creditors.

Some little conversation here followed.

Mr. Ritchie then said, that it had been suggested by Mr. Hogg, that in lieu of fixing the amount of assessment at 20 lacs, of which 10 should be paid at once, and for the moiety certificates given by the shareholders, it would be better to make a payment of 10 lacs in one month, and 5 in two months more. This he (Mr. Ritchie) entirely approved of, and he was sure would receive general concurrence, while it could not fail to have the effect of lightening the burthen on resident shareholders, relieving the executive committee to a great extent of a disagreeable task, and by the sure and speedy immunity promised, induce ready and willing contributions.

Mr. Richards inquired what would become of such of the bank's assets as were under seizure.

Mr. Hogg replied, they would, of course, be proceeded against in the usual way.

Mr. Richards then asked if the contributing shareholders were to have immunity after paying fifteen lacs, how the creditors were to obtain payment of the remaining forty lacs?

Mr. Hogg answered, that they must be content to take their chance as to that; though the reasonable probability was, that those who were now in suspense and alarm, with a naked sword as it were hanging over their heads, would prefer to be relieved from this state, by paying their amount of contribution, and thereby purchase complete immunity.

A few observations were here made by several gentlemen, in which were blended both the serious and facetious. It was then finally arranged that the scheme should be modified according to the last suggestion made by Mr. Hogg, that 10 lacs be paid in one month and 5 in two months after. Mr. Hogg then proposed the adoption of this modified scheme, and formally moved.

That the scheme read to the meeting be approved and adopted.

Mr. Ritchie seconded the motion, and in doing so made a few remarks of an explanatory nature. He said that according to the terms and conditions of the scheme, no single individual would be entitled to a discharge, until the full sum of 15 lacs was paid up.

As to the nature of the discharge, he ought to explain, that it would not be in the technical sense of a release under seal, which it was not possible to grant, for if given to one proprietor of the bank, it would have the effect to discharge the remaining 799; but the covenant not to sue, whether at law or equity, would be *ipso facto* a release, and would insure the same security to contributing shareholders. On the whole, he thought that the plan was the only feasible means of bringing to a termination the liquidation of the bank, and as it would subserve the interests of both shareholders and creditors, he hoped all would give their ready assent to the scheme being carried out.

The resolution was put and unanimously carried. The scheme thus adopted we published yesterday, but we subjoin it here, to render this report complete.

"We, the undersigned creditors of the Union Bank of Calcutta, hereby undertake and promise, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, not to sue, but any writ of *scire facies* against, or otherwise to molest the person or property of any present or former shareholder of the said bank, who shall contribute towards the liquidation of the debts of the said bank, such sum as shall be assessed to be paid by the said shareholders respectively, and shall be set against their respective names in the schedule herewith annexed, or such schedule with any additions, alterations, or amendments to be made and sanctioned in writing by Charles Hogg, C. J. Richards, T. S. Kelsall, H. Cowie, and J. S. D. Campbell, Esquires, as a committee of the said creditors. Provided, nevertheless, that the sum total of assessment contained in the schedule so added to, altered, or amended, shall not be less than the sum of Co.'s Rs. 40,00,000 (40 lacs). But we expressly save and reserve to ourselves all our rights, powers, privileges, and remedies whatsoever, against the assets of the said bank, legal and equitable, and against all and every such shareholders as shall not contribute as aforesaid.

Provided further, that these presents shall have no operation or effect whatsoever, unless bond *vide* creditors of the said Union Bank for sums amounting in the aggregate to 85 lacs of Co.'s Rs. at the least, shall on or before the 15th day of June instant, sign and become parties to these presents; provided also, that if the full sum of Co.'s Rs. fifteen lacs shall not on or before the 1st day of August next, have been contributed and actually paid to the said creditors' committee, and the executive committee of the said bank jointly, then these presents shall be void to all intents and purposes, and of no effect whatsoever.

Provided further, that in the event of these presents becoming void and of no effect under the last mentioned proviso, or of the same failing of effect by reason of such proportion of creditors not becoming parties hereto, all such sums as shall have been contributed as aforesaid, shall be returned to such contributors respectively, or their lawful representative.

And as the undersigned hereby give full discretion to the creditors' committee as to the calling for, or enforcement of, payment of the residue of the said assessment over and above the said 15 lacs, and it is hereby further declared and agreed that the said sum of Co.'s Rs. 15,00,000 if and when the same shall be so paid and realised as aforesaid, shall be divided ratably among those creditors only who shall have signed and become parties to this agreement in proportion to their own proper claims, and that all sums which shall and may be realised by and from such contributions over and above such sum of 15 lacs of rupees, shall also be in like manner so divided amongst such creditors; and it is hereby lastly declared and understood, that we the undersigned do not in any manner give title to the said Union Bank, or to any of the shareholders thereof, by executing and becoming parties to these presents.

In addition to the adoption of the scheme, the two following resolutions were passed by the meeting:

It was proposed by Mr. Hogg, and seconded by Mr. Morton, and carried, that the executive committee be requested not to make any transfer of property, or to take any steps in the management of the affairs of the bank, without referring to, and obtaining the sanction of, the creditors' committee.

In moving the foregoing, Mr. Hogg remarked that it was desirable the executive committee should be placed under the surveillance of the creditors' committee, a remark which was seconded in by Mr. Morton, who seconded the motion.

Proposed by Mr. Macpherson, and seconded by Mr. Burthoung, and carried, that Mr. Charles Hogg be requested to sit as member of the creditors' committee.

The meeting separated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.—Calcutta Extra June 3.

We take the following from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, without vouching for its accuracy:—

UNION BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

The following schedules, showing the outstanding debts due to the Bank, and the securities held for the same, are published for general information, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the April meeting.

By order of the Executive Committee,

Calcutta, 22nd May, 1848.

Bills discounted.

J. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Maker.	Accepter.	Endorser.	Amount.	Remarks.
Ra. A. P.				
M. Manick	Promissory note	Dwarkanauth Tagore	4,092 10 8	On deposit of a chattel of small value.
F. W. Birch, due Dec. 27, 1840	Ditto	Lucknow, G. Opto	9,000 0 0	Under Dwar-knauth's guarantee.
Debendranath Chuckerbutty, due Nov. 4, 1841	W. Prinscp, exr. of G. A. Prinscp	Debendranath Chuckerbutty,—balance	5,000 0 0	Originally Rs. 10,000.
J. G. Orr, due Mar. 20, 1842	Gilmore and Co., secretaries	Fort Jadubchander Paul	2,559 0 0	Judgment obtained on this bill.
Bulloram Bhowe, due Apr. 17, 1842	Ditto	Bulloram Bhowe	17,550 0 0	
J. Johannes, due June 11, 1844	J. M. Mannk	G. S. Spear,—balance	3,229 2 8	Originally Rs. 5,000.
Harry Mohun Mitter, due Sept. 7, 1844	Rajkissore Roy Chowdhry and Bro	W. Anley,—balance	2,299 3 3	
W. Rushton and Co., due July 25, 1845	Promissory note	C. Morrell and Co.—balance	1,659 3 3	Originally Rs. 1,952.
Bollachunder Ghose, due Jan. 8, 1845	D. Mordoch and Co.		618 9 7	
Jagdishunder Mookerjee, due Jan. 31, 1845	Bhimsenath Mutyalall	Originally Rs. 13,235. 1. 4.	235 1 4	
Brace, Shand, Stewart, and Co., due June 6, 1846	Promissory note	Stockholder Seal	4,300 0 0	
Tulloch and Co., due May 19, 1846	Ditto	Carr, Tagore, and Co.	18,024 0 0	
J. A. Currie, due May 23, 1846	J. P. McKilligan		3,600 0 0	
Carr, Tagore, and Co., due Nov. 1, 1846	Promissory note	J. A. Stewart, Sec. Union Bank	23,000 0 0	With interest from Sept. 30, 45, at 8 p.c. for purch. money of Seidabad.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	23,000 0 0	
Bholanath Sain, due Apr. 1, 1847	Dwarkanath Goopito, and Gehree	Originally Rs. 500	387 9 8	
Madanmohun Johary, due May 13, 1847	Promissory note	Originally Rs. 1,000	250 0 0	
A. Rogers, due Feb. 10, 1847	Promissory note	Jamies Ferguson and Co.	17,150 0 0	Disputed, said to be for indigo seed for factories taken over by the Bank.
Gillie, Gilmore, and Co., due Nov. 25, 1847	Henry Holroyd	Originally Rs. 20,000, with interest	620 0 0	
Debendranath Tagore, exr. of Dwar-knauth Tagore, due July 9, 1847	Promissory note	H. W. Abbott, Sec. Union Bank	18,500 0 0	With interest at 12 per ct.
W. P. Grant, due Feb. 4, 1848	Henry Holroyd	Originally Rs. 20,000	1,691 11 3	
Gillie, Gilmore, and Co., due Nov. 25, 1847	Ditto	Cockrell and Co.	620 0 0	
W. P. Grant, due Jan. 5, 1848	Promissory note	Originally Rs. 11,000	1,000 0 0	
Ditto	Cockrell and Co.	Responsible Cowjee and Co.	50,000 0 0	
Henry Holroyd, due Dec. 24, 1847	Promissory note	Originally Rs. 6,000	1,154 10 8	
W. P. Grant, due Feb. 15, 1848	Cockrell and Co.	W. P. Grant	45,000 0 0	
F. C. Barnett, due Feb. 29, 1848	Promissory note	Ditto	1,164 14 4	
Henry Holroyd, due Feb. 6, 1848	Ditto	G. R. French	8,000 0 0	
Responsible Cowjee and Co., due Nov. 25, 1847	Cockrell and Co.	Responsible Cowjee and Co.	16,000 0 0	
Gillie, Gilmore, and Co., due Feb. 23, 1848	H. Holroyd	W. P. Grant	29,000 0 0	
H. Holroyd, due Mar. 27, 1848	Promissory note	Ditto	5,000 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto	H. Holroyd	5,696 12 0	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	29,726 7 8	
W. P. Grant, due May 3, 1848	Ditto	Originally Rs. 21,346. 7. 10.	36,185 8 9	
Ditto	Ditto	Debendranath Tagore, Esq., and Greendernath Tagore	21,346 7 10	
Carr, Tagore, and Co., due Apr. 3, 1848	Ditto	Originally Rs. 20,000	15,387 8 7	
Rummersad Roy, due Apr. 11, 1848	Carr, Tagore, and Co.	Prandone Bhattacharjee	20,000 0 0	
Nogender Nath Tagore, due Apr. 14, 1848	Ditto	Jaksodamundun Ghose	10,000 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto	Tarrucknath Chuckerbutty	29,000 0 0	
Wm. Storm, due Apr. 18, 1848	John Storm	Sentanath Bose	14,000 0 0	
Rummersad Roy, due Apr. 20, 1848	Carr, Tagore, and Co.	Nobin Chander Chuckerbutty	22,000 0 0	
Thackerall Mullick, due Apr. 21, 1848	Ditto	Sentanath Bose	6,000 0 0	
Wm. Storm, due Apr. 22, 1848	Promissory note	Carr, Tagore, and Co.	25,000 0 0	
Tarrucknath Chuckerbutty, due Apr. 23, 1848	Ditto	Ditto	7,000 0 0	
Thackerall Mullick, due Apr. 25, 1848	Carr, Tagore, and Co.	Tarrucknath Chuckerbutty	8,000 0 0	
Nogender Nath Tagore, due Apr. 27, 1848	Ditto	Jaksodamundun Ghose	13,000 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto	Nobin Chander Chuckerbutty	16,000 0 0	
Wm. Storm, due May 2, 1848	Promissory note	Carr, Tagore, and Co.	25,000 0 0	
Carr, Tagore, and Co., due May 3, 1848	Ditto	Debendranath Tagore and Greendernath Tagore	13,300 0 0	
Thackerall Mullick, due May 3, 1848	Carr, Tagore, and Co.	Jaksodamundun Ghose	11,000 0 0	
Rummersad Roy, due May 3, 1848	Ditto	Debendranath Tagore, exr.	25,000 0 0	
Ditto	Ditto	Prandone Bhattacharjee	20,000 0 0	
Thackerall Mullick, due May 7, 1848	Ditto	Nobin Chander Chuckerbutty	18,000 0 0	
Carr, Tagore, and Co., due June 5, 1848	Promissory note	Debendranath and Greendernath Tagore	20,000 0 0	
		Co.'s Rs.	7,39,040 9 0	

Sundry Debtors.

Henry Hill and Co.	Co.'s Rs.	1,08,000	Compromised for sum mentioned, not yet due, secured by indigo factories in Tirhoot	This debt stood at a much larger amount on the books, but in the estimate made by the Sp. Com., in Jan. last, it was not considered of any value.
Samuel Smith .. .. .	.. .. .	1,00,000	Compromised for sum mentioned, not yet due, secured by house and landed property, in course of adjustment	This debt was originally larger; the security being of very inadequate amount, the Com. compounded the claim under the authority vested in them.
W. P. Grant and others' share account		4,20,000	Disputed by the parties, amount is undjusted, and existence of debt wholly denied by some	No specific security except a letter signed by the parties interested, viz.: W. P. Grant, H. Holroyd, Rustomjee Cowasjee, John Storm, J. Lyall, and W. R. Lackersteen.
A. A. Dunlop, of Cossimpore ..	..	36,500	.. .. .	Secured by a lien on 6-16th of Cossimpore concern.
James Hume .. .. .	..	67,500	In course of adjustment	Partly secured by life insurance.
John Storm .. .. .	..	8,000	.. .. .	Secured by deposit of 10 Bengal Coal Co.'s shares.
W. P. Grant and W. H. L. Frith		25,000	.. .. .	Secured by deposit of 5 Bengal Indigo Co.'s shares, originally a loan upon 10 shares for Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 25,000 paid off by Mr. Frith).
W. P. Grant, floating account ..	..	2,08,000	Disputed by Mr. Grant.	
Henry Holroyd .. .. .	..	14,500	.. .. .	Secured by 7 Docking Co.'s shares, 50 Assam Co.'s ditto, 20 bonded warehouse ditto.
Mothooranath Tagore .. .. .	..	1,800	.. .. .	Secured by 4 steam-tug shares.
Dr. Alexander Smith .. .. .	..	6,700	.. .. .	Originally secured by Madras Bank shares, which realized less than the advance.
Eastern Steam Navigation Company		52,400	Advanced originally to the parties who ordered out the <i>Precursor</i> , a considerable further amount will be claimable for interest	A joint and several promissory note was signed by Messrs. Cockerell and Co., W. P. Grant, Lyall, Matheson and Co., Fergusson, Brothers, and Co., and Mackillop, Stewart, and Co., for 150,000 Co.'s rupees. This remains undischarged, and consequently there is a claim on those parties to the note who are solvent for the balance and interest.
Doorgakinkur Chuckerbutty ..	..	3,000	Overdrawn account since June 30, 1839	
Maddumchun Chatterjee ..	..	2,000	Ditto	
Colin Campbell .. .. .	..	7,500	.. .. .	On security of 10 Bengal Coal Co.'s shares.
Sundry small debtors under 2,000		12,000	.. .. .
		10,72,900		

Claims on Estates Insolvent and under Trust.

	Amount at debit on Books, 31st Dec. 1847.	Securities.	Remarks.
Cockerell and Co.	Cq.'s Rs. 23,00,000	An arrangement has been made with the assignees to take over various securities in reduction of this balance; and to estimate the value of last season's indigo for the same purpose: the result is, that the Bank will receive the undermentioned properties, &c., viz.—Chowleah, arranged to be sold for Rs. 60,000, payable in acknowledged post bills; 10-16th of Bogla, carried on till end of season by a third party; Barrobarree, carried on by the Bank, and 60 Bengal indigo Co.'s shares	The Bank will still rank on Cockerell and Co.'s estate for 13 lacs of rupees, independent of returned bills of exchange noticed hereafter.
Colville, Gilmore, and Co. ..	23,74,000	Calna, Joradah, 6-16th of Meerungunge, Colgong, and Hizlabut (2nd mortgage) carried on by third parties, and Mundortollah, carried on by the Bank. Those factories are of considerable value; but any others belonging to this estate are worth but little. After accounting for the indigo of the last season, and if arrangements can be made to take over the factories, this claim will be reduced to probably less than one-fourth of the amount due Dec. 31, 1847	Arrangements are in progress with the assignees of C. G. and Co. for an adjustment of this account on the same principle as with Messrs. Cockerell and Co.'s assignees.
Carr, Tagore, and Co.	18,00,000	Indigo factories:—4ths Docracole and Soojanuggur, Hatoory, and Noodah—Bunhar—Moisdah—Hy-rampore, Hurriadah, and Bispore. These factories are carried on by third parties, and are of considerable value.—Mundulghat Talook and 2nd mortgage of Patkarah; 71 Shares of Calcutta Docking Company; 75 Shares of New Fort Gloster Mills Company; 5 Shares Bengal Indigo Company; 94 Shares Steam Tug Association, and various bills and promissory notes with other parties, as particularised in bills discounted	Arrangements are in progress with the trustees of C. T. and Co. for an adjustment of this account on the same principle as with Messrs. Cockerell and Co.'s assignees.
Lyall, Matheson, and Co.	73,000	Represented by the Besarutpore, Dhurrumberpore, and Zamaneah indigo factories	The greater part, if not the whole of this balance, will probably be extinguished at the end of the indigo season.
Hickey, Bailey, and Co.	10,02,500	Represented in part by a moiety of the Big Union—post bills at their debit, for which third parties hold proceeds of indigo; commissions paid by them on account of the Bank, and commissions due to them by the Bank with Cockerell and Co.'s acceptance	In course of adjustment; will probably eventually be about 3 lacs of rupees at debit after adjustment and taking over securities.
A. Rogers	20,10,000	The Big Union, Bowsing and Cassipore, 60 Bengal Indigo Co.'s shares, 160 Assam Co.'s shares	Exact claim on Mr. Roger's estate not ascertained, but will probably amount to about 11 lacs.
Gilmore and Co.	6,67,320	.. .. .	A dividend of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is expected from the estate very shortly.
Fergusson, Brothers, and Co. ..	1,76,378	}	There is little expectation of further dividends from these estates.
Macleod, Fagan, and Co. ..	67,075		
Wm. Rushton, and Co.	1,952		
W. C. Hurry	50,083		
Bruce, Shand, Stewart, and Co.	4,300		
Carried forward	1,05,26,608		

Claims on Estates, &c.—continued.

	Amount of debt on Books, 31st Dec. 1847.	Securities.	Remarks.
Brought forward . . .	Co's Rs. 1,05,26,608		
Returned Bills from England, drawn by the undermentioned parties:—			
Lgall, Matheson, and Co. . .	2,80,000	.. .. .	The Bank's claim on these bills will not much exceed one lac after the indigo pledged to the Bank as security for the payment of 20,000 is adjusted.
Cockerell and Co. . .	12,27,000	.. .. .
Colville, Gilmore, and Co. . .	55,000	The Bank will have claims also upon the London firms upon the entire amount of these returned bills, with the exception of £21,194. 10s. 5d. which are not accepted.	
John Lackersteen and Brothers..	30,000		
Heagal Indigo Company..	2,50,000		
G. F. Hodgkinson and Co. . .	5,000		
C. C. Browrigg . . .	18,000		
Hickey, Bailey, and Co. . .	5,10,000	.. .. .	A dividend of 10 per cent. declared in London by the acceptors, Messrs. Thurburn and Co.
B. T. Ford and Co. . .	10,500	.. .. .
Co's Rs. 1,20,12,108			Note.—These returned Bills are all either with Messrs. Glyn and Co. or their representative in Calcutta.

UNION BANK.

Weary as the public in general, and our subscribers in particular, must be of the continuous discussion of the affairs of this unfortunate establishment, we still feel ourselves constrained to comment on the proposal made last week by the creditors' committee. The proposal now made is to the effect that the creditors shall assess the Calcutta shareholders to the extent of 40 lacs of rupees, and for the remaining 14 lacs of their claims, proceed against absent shareholders, and the assets of the bank. Of this sum of 40 lacs, the shareholders are required to lay down 15 lacs on or before the 1st of August next. The creditors of the bank engage, on their part, not to sue out any writ of *scire facias* against, or otherwise to molest the person or property of any shareholder who shall contribute the sum set down against his name; but this arrangement is to have no operation, or effect whatever, unless creditors for sums amounting in the aggregate to 35 lacs, at the least, shall sign and become parties to these presents, and unless the contribution of 15 lacs of rupees is made good by the proprietors before the 1st of August next.

The arrangement is certainly advantageous to the creditors. They will lose nothing and risk nothing. They will obtain the full amount of the sum set down against the shareholders,—from some willingly, from all others by compulsion. While collecting the forty lacs of rupees from the Indian shareholders, they will continue to realize the assets of the bank, and to pursue absent shareholders. They obtain the first instalment of 30 per cent. of their claims in two months without trouble, anxiety, or odium, and without at all endangering the receipt of the remainder, or exhausting the resources from which it is to be realized. But the question is, how will the shareholder stand after he has agreed to the present arrangement and paid down the full amount of the contribution at which he was assessed, and surrendered the largest portion of his property? Will he obtain a final discharge from all farther liability? Can he still venture to call a farthing his own, either at the present or at any future time? Can he bequeath any sum he may subsequently acquire for the support of his family? We fear not. After the majority of creditors of thirty five lacs have obtained their wishes out of him, and given him a discharge from all further liability to them, then comes the turn of the minority, or the nineteen lacs of rupees' creditors, who will come down on the shareholder for the remainder of his property. We see not how the acceptance of the proposal now made by the creditors can bring any advantage to the shareholders, or relieve them from those anxieties which now oppress them. We believe it originates in feelings of kindness and consideration on the part of the creditors, inasmuch as they are armed by the law with authority to sell "out of house and home" any shareholder whom they may select; but the shareholder himself cannot fail to perceive, that while, on the one hand, it does not afford him any security whatsoever against the surrender of his whole property,—because the minority must necessarily seize what the majority leave, or go unpaid,—it will place him in a worse position than if he had allowed the law to take its course against him and his property. In that case it would of course be his wisest plan to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. There, at least, he will find the blessing of finality, whereas under the arrangement now proposed, all the property he may now possess will be divided among the two classes of creditors, the

35 lacs, and the 19 lacs; and any property he may subsequently acquire will be at the mercy of any creditor who may not have been paid in full. Nor must it be forgotten that the voluntary surrender of his property to the creditors will deprive him of the advantage conferred on him by the Act, of suing his co-proprietors for repayment of the sum he has contributed, which he would be able to do if constrained by the arm of the law to pay it. If, however, creditors possessing claims to the amount of fifty lacs will agree to assess the shareholders, and on the payment by each individual of the sum affixed to his name, grant him a final discharge, we believe that there are few, if any, who would hesitate for a moment to close with the offer.—*Friend of India.*

ACTIONS AT LAW AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Police, L. P., dated Fort William, 12th of April, 1848.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 593, on the 17th ult., in which you draw his lordship's attention to the position in which magistrates and other officers of government are placed, when actions are brought against them in courts of law, for acts done in the discharge of their official duties in consequence of the system at present pursued of leaving them to defend themselves at their own expense in every case, and only reimbursing them after the conclusion of the trial, if, from facts then developed, it should appear that they have conducted themselves legally and properly in the matters which occasioned the action.

2nd. After carefully considering the subject, his lordship has come to the conclusion that it will be right that the officers of government, so situated, should be relieved from the necessity, which must often press heavily upon their means, of advancing the funds required for defending themselves against actions which may often be prompted by malice or litigiousness.

3rd. With this view his lordship has determined, as the course to be pursued in such cases in future, that on the institution of any action against any officer of the government for acts done in the discharge of his public duty, he should communicate the fact through the usual official channel, reporting all circumstances which may be necessary to enable the government to arrive at a decision on the real merits of the case. If, on full examination into the case, and on a fair and reasonable interpretation of his proceedings, the officer shall appear to have acted rightly, he will be directed to take the necessary steps to defend himself, the government advancing the funds necessary for that purpose, to be refunded after the issue of the action is known, in case the circumstances then brought to light should prove the officer to have acted improperly. If, on the other hand, upon examination of his case by the government his conduct shall appear to have been clearly wrong, he will be informed that the government will not interfere, and that he must defend himself at his own charge.

4th. Under such a rule as this, his lordship believes that public officers will not be led to feel that they can fall back on the government for defence in every case, when their conduct have been right or wrong. They will be sensible that they can look for assistance only when they may appear to have entirely

deserved it, and therefore their sense of responsibility will remain as keen as heretofore.

5th. Regarding Mr. Trotter's case, which gave rise to your communication, his lordship has been informed that the action against that officer has been non-suited.—*Friend of India, May 25.*

LAW REPORT.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

SUSPENSION OF MR. W. P. GRANT, MASTER IN EQUITY.

The Chief Justice—Our attention having been directed to the conduct of Mr. Grant, the Master in Equity, as one of the directors of the Union Bank, and it appearing to Sir H. Seton and myself that that conduct was utterly inconsistent with the character which the Master in Equity in this Court ought to possess, I caused a citation to be sent to Mr. Grant, requiring his attendance before me in Court this morning, to answer certain questions which it appeared to Sir H. Seton and myself it was our duty to put to him, respecting his conduct as such director. Mr. Grant denying my jurisdiction to proceed in this manner, declines to appear. The course I have therefore resolved to pursue will be best explained by the statement which I will now read to the Court:—

Soon after the stoppage of the Union Bank, it became known to me, though not judicially, that great misconduct of its affairs was imputed to the directors of the bank, and to Mr. Grant as one of them. The matter occasioned the greatest anxiety both to Mr. Justice Seton and to myself. We were both of opinion, considering the nature of the matters imputed, and that Mr. Grant was a principal officer of this Court, and the peculiar character of his office, that some inquiry would be necessary; but we ultimately thought that it would be improper to call on that gentleman for an explanation of his conduct as a director, until after the decision of the causes pending in the Supreme Court against the Union Bank. Upon the trial of those causes, to which Mr. Grant was himself a party, as a shareholder of the Union Bank, though not named as a party on the record, the action being in form against the public officer of the bank, evidence was given relative to the conduct of the affairs of the bank for some years past by its directors. The bank post-bills, on which the action was brought, were most of them signed by Mr. Grant as a director, and it appeared that he was an acting and active director of the concern. The partnership deed was given in evidence—the original deed—and is still an exhibit in the records of the Court in those causes.

Violations of the deed by the directors were much insisted on in support of the case of the defendants, as exonerating, by reason of those violations, the bank from liability on these bank post bills. The great increase of the issue within a few years was much insisted on as a proof of abuse on their issue. The increase was proved, and it was even asserted that many were issued without consideration.

This line of observation was stopped by the Court, as the consideration for the bills was not in issue in the cause. The two half-yearly reports of January and July, 1847, which purport on the face of them to be the reports of the directors, and which reports were regularly put forth each half year to the proprietary body and the public, were put in evidence by the plaintiffs to shew a ratification by implication of the issue of bank post bills which are mentioned in those reports and in some others. These reports were read by the Court at the time, and Mr. Justice Seton and myself were both much struck by the allusions they contain, in the introductory part, to the increasing prosperity of the bank, on which the shareholders were congratulated, as also by the declaration of a dividend of seven per cent. out of profits. There were classes of cases involving different points of law, some bills were originally issued to shareholders, and it became necessary for the counsel and the Court to arrange the cases into certain classifications, with a view to future argument. It was proved, partly with a view to this, who were the directors in certain years, and the Court became judicially apprised of that fact. It is also to be observed, that, as the names of the directors from time to time are by the act directed to be filed in the Supreme Court, and entered in a memorial there, a knowledge of who the directors are at all times within the reach of the Court. That Mr. Grant and other directors were deeply indebted to the bank, and that many of the debts were unsecured was known to the judges, though not judicially, even before the trials; and it was indeed impossible to remain uninformed on a subject which excited such general attention and comment. The amount of those debts, and the state of them as to security, became subsequently known to the Court judicially, in the progress of those causes, by the sheriff's return of the debts when seized in execution under the charter. After the trial of these causes, the judges considered that it would be their duty to proceed to an inquiry into Mr. Grant's conduct, if he did

not resign his office. They had no longer any confidence in Mr. Grant, and intimated this to him in a letter bearing date April 11, 1848, which letter stated in substance that the disclosures which had lately taken place regarding his connection with the Union Bank were such as necessarily to destroy that confidence which, both for the sake of the public and the Court, ought to subsist between the Court and a person holding the office of master; and that they made this communication to him in order to give him an opportunity of avoiding proceedings of a more painful nature. To this letter Mr. Grant replied by a letter of the same date, addressed to the judges, in which he stated that he was not aware of any thing in his conduct which could justify the withdrawal of the confidence of the judges from him, and asked to be made acquainted with the specific circumstances, in order that he might know with what he was charged, and have an opportunity of answering it. The information required by Mr. Grant was given to him by the judges in a letter of the same date, addressed to him in reply to his, in which they stated that the gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Union Bank, which had ended in the destruction of the interests confided to him, involving as it did, in addition to reports of a deceptive nature, breaches of trust of the most serious description, justified the withdrawal of their confidence, and they added that they needed to refer only to two of the more prominent instances, viz., the lending the funds of the partnership on unauthorised securities, and becoming himself a debtor to the bank to a large amount, contrary to the most obvious principles of his duty, of which they regretted to observe on his part such apparent unconsciousness. In answer to this letter Mr. Grant wrote on the 12th April, 1848, a letter containing a denial of any breach of trust whatever, and in which he expressed his intention of submitting to the judges a detailed refutation of those charges; he asked them in the meantime to suspend their judgment, and claimed the right which he undoubtedly possessed to be made acquainted with any other instances of misconduct which the judges might impute to him, with reference to this matter. Some time having elapsed without Mr. Grant's statement coming in, the judges requested the registrar, through whom it is customary for the Court to correspond on official business, to write to Mr. Grant to ask him when his statement would be ready. The judges continued to transmit their communications to Mr. Grant through the registrar. Mr. Grant continued to address his to the judges directly. The registrar, in compliance with request of the judges, wrote to Mr. Grant, on the 26th April, 1848, and Mr. Grant in reply to that letter, after accounting for the statement not being ready, expressed his surprise at that mode of communication having been resorted to, upon a matter which, in its present stage, he could not but consider as strictly private between the judges and himself. The judges considered that any official communication on the subject was in their character as judges, and resolved to adhere to this mode of communication. They were not desirous of giving any unnecessary publicity to the matter. If they had understood that Mr. Grant considered it not a judicial investigation, they would have taken care that he should be informed of his mistake. On the 5th May, 1848, Mr. Grant forwarded his statement to the judges, with a letter to them, in which he stated that he trusted the judges would do him the justice to attribute the readiness with which he had given them that detail of transactions no ways connected or interfering with his official duties, to the respect which he felt for their high stations in the court of justice in which he had the honour of holding an office; that that respect had induced him to do his best to correct misapprehensions which he had been told had lowered him in their opinion, and that he had not suffered his desire to act openly, and in obedience to the declaration of right feeling, to be impeded, by considering on that occasion the legal right with which the nature of his office and its tenure might invest him.

The judges understood this as a protest against their exercise of jurisdiction; but as a protest does not preempt or intermit proceedings, and they thought the protest ill-founded; they paid no regard to it; Mr. Grant will have the benefit of it if they were in error in that opinion. The judges, after a careful perusal and consideration of Mr. Grant's statements, directed the registrar to procure for them from the executive committee of the Union Bank a detailed statement of Mr. Grant's account with the bank, in order that they might compare it with Mr. Grant's statements. It was sent to them, and by them submitted through the registrar to Mr. Grant, who, in a statement subsequently forwarded to the judges, made some explanatory observations upon it, showing that it was substantially accordant with his own. One other explanation was subsequently required by the judges, in consequence of an imputed misapplication of certain funds remitted by the Bank of Bombay to the Union Bank, to the use of the former, in violation of written instructions directing a specific appropriation of them. Mr. Grant's answer to that denied all privacy to the misappropriation or knowledge of it before it was concluded, and

that transaction forms no part of the grounds on which I now proceed. Mr. Justice Seton having soon after this been disabled by severe illness from further attention to business, the further consideration of this most painful case rested with me. I accordingly directed the registrar to inform Mr. Grant that I should sit in chambers on Wednesday, the 31st May, to hear anything which Mr. Grant might desire to urge before I decided on the case. To this communication Mr. Grant replied by a letter addressed to the judges, stating in substance that the case then for the first time assumed the air of a judicial inquiry, and that he had submitted no case to the judges or to the Chief Justice for their or his decision; that he neither knew the charges nor the evidence on which they were founded, and he protested against the justice and legality of the proceeding. The Chief Justice replied to this communication by forwarding through the registrar some observations stating that an inquiry by judges into the conduct of an officer of the Court being in its nature visitatorial, the judges were not tied down to the observance of the regular form of a proceeding in Court, of which it was in its nature little susceptible; that the officer was entitled to receive notice of the matter imputed, and to have every reasonable opportunity afforded him of answering it. The Chief Justice expressed his surprise that Mr. Grant considered the inquiry to have been other than judicial, and he stated his reasons for having supposed that no error existed on that point. As Mr. Grant stated that he was not aware of the charges or of the evidence, the Chief Justice directed particulars of both to be given to him. To these observations of the Chief Justice, Mr. Grant replied by a letter addressed to the Chief Justice, which was received by him late in the evening of the day preceding that appointed for the hearing, and as it was long and required consideration, the Chief Justice adjourned the hearing until Tuesday, the 6th June, and sent through the registrar a communication to Mr. Grant, apprising him of the hearing having been deferred till that day, and in which the Chief Justice explained a misapprehension of his meaning as to the use of the word "visitatorial" on a former communication. Mr. Grant replied to this by a letter of the 5th June, 1848, addressed to the Chief Justice, repeating his objections to the jurisdiction and procedure, and repeating his protest and declining to appear. I have given thus a detailed history of the progress and present form of this most painful proceeding, and I must now examine into the objections urged against the justice and legality of the proceeding. The responsibility of the decision on the merits rests entirely with me. As to the mode of procedure and the propriety of instituting any inquiry I share it with Mr. Justice Seton, who was anxious that his responsibility should be avowed, and indeed the preliminary proceedings shew necessarily his concurrence in those stages of the inquiry.

Mr. Grant, in his communication of the 30th May, declining to appear, on the alleged ground of the want of jurisdiction in the Court, and the irregularity of its procedure, protests against, and severely censures their proceedings, to which he imputes illegality, injustice, and cruelty. It is the duty of a Court to proceed *ex officio* to inquire into the conduct of an officer of the Court when a proper case for inquiry exists. A Court cannot reasonably be censured for blending the functions of prosecutor and judge, in such a case wherein such union is unavoidable, and unless it can reasonably be urged that it is at once the duty of a Court to institute such a proceeding, and at the same time to render it abortive, the Court cannot reasonably be censured for directing its officer to procure such evidence as it may consider proper to be procured, whether to support or disprove the charge. If a Court, entertaining on adequate grounds an unfavourable opinion of an officer, suggest to him privately, though officially, the propriety of a resignation of his office, a cause must necessarily be stated to the officer why the confidence previously entertained is withdrawn. Such an intimation, and such a proceeding, cannot reasonably be deemed unjust or cruel in their own nature. It might be urged with more justice, that this proceeding erred rather on the side of leniency than of cruelty, by giving the officer an opportunity of closing his connection with the Court, without receiving its public censure. The cruelty of it would depend on the spirit and motives of the parties originating it, not on the pain inflicted by it, which its authors might be most sorry to be under the necessity of inflicting. The injustice would depend on the absence of any reasonable grounds for entertaining the opinion. It is not to be concluded that an opinion will be obstinately adhered to, after and in despite of a satisfactory explanation, merely because it has been previously entertained and expressed. The fact of the Union Bank having failed, and of several of its directors having been found most largely indebted to it, some insolvent, and some unable to pay, was so notorious, and that alone raised so strong a *prima facie* case, at least of misconduct, in directors, that the ignorance professed by Mr. Grant of the existence of any cause whatever for the judges having withdrawn

their confidence from him, appeared to them to indicate that unconsciousness to which their rebuke was applied. The original letter of the judges to Mr. Grant expressly alluded to the disclosures relating to this connection with the Union Bank; and it was written after the termination of the trials in the Union Bank cases. The conduct of the Directors had been directly before the judges, judicially in those cases, and it is not correct to assert that they had not ample grounds for instituting an inquiry, and for the withdrawal of their confidence in their officer. A full vindication satisfactory to the judges would have revived it. Mr. Grant thinks that he observes in what he terms the modified charges, and the more courteous tone of the subsequent communications to him, proof of an alteration of opinion in my mind in his favour, and he considers this charge a condemnation in substance of the imputed precipitancy in forming a judgment unfavourable to him. The premises, however, I cannot grant. The charges have been in no way modified, and I regret to state that the unfavourable opinion of his conduct which I entertained has not been removed or lessened in any degree. Mr. Grant says, that one of the charges, viz., that of misconduct, is dropped. It seems to me far otherwise, and that it is necessarily included in the others. I never expect that any sentence of mine will be approved, or my motives appreciated, by any one who suffers by it. But disinterested persons must surely conclude that nothing but a most imperious sense of duty, and a firm determination to uphold as far as I can the character of the Court in which I have the honour to preside, and which I grieve to say has lately suffered by the conduct of some who were connected with it in important situations of trust, could have compelled me to institute such a proceeding against one with whom I have lived on terms of the most friendly intercourse, and who has those closely connected with him whom it is in every way most painful to me to afflict. I shall now consider the objections made to the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Grant alleges that the tenure by which he holds his office is freehold; he states it to be the same as that of a Master in Chancery, and that he holds it for life, or rather, that the tenure, as I presume, is *quandiu si bene gesserit*, and that the Court can appoint for no other term. I cannot at all subscribe to this opinion of the nature of the tenure of the office. The nature of the tenure of the ancient offices in the superior courts at Westminster is dependent on usage or prescription,—originally the officers of the Court were clerks. This is stated by Lord Coke in his Second Institute.

By usage or prescription they became what they are; the charter of this Court must be examined to ascertain the tenure by which the offices of the Court are held. The enjoyment I have no desire to render precarious. The 16th section is in these words—“And we do further authorise and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, from time to time, as occasion may require, to appoint so many and such clerks and other ministered officers as shall be found necessary for the administration of justice, and the due execution of all the powers and authorities which are and shall be granted and committed to the said Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William, in Bengal, by these our letters patent.” There is nothing to indicate any intention that the officers to be appointed shall have as high a tenure of office as those who might perform analogous duties in the Courts at Westminster. Similarity of duties does not necessarily import similarity of tenure, nor importance of duties fixity of tenure. The judges of the Supreme Court hold office *durante bene placito*, there is nothing to indicate that the Crown intended that the officers of the Court should have a higher tenure of office than the judges of it, the different circumstances of the two countries forbid any argument from mere similarity of duties. At the time when these Courts were established, and even now, it was and is most desirable that an efficient check on misconduct should exist, and it would, in my opinion, be a mischievous decision which should declare that the officers of the Supreme Court, though their conduct be such as to impair the credit of the institution to which they belong, are irremovable so long as they do not offend actually in the very office which they hold, nor commit some act having a direct and immediate reference to their office.

The words before quoted from the charter seem to me to be quite inconsistent with the tenure insisted on. If the Master in Equity has a freehold tenure in his office, then it appears to me that all the superior officers, at least, must have the same tenure, for there is no ground for saying that the tenure can depend on a name which there was no obligation on the judges to impose, or on the mere performance of analogous duties; the case of *Smyth v. Latham*, 9 Bingham 692, though not the case of an officer of a court of justice, seems to me in point and an authority for holding the tenure not to be of the quality insisted on. But even if it be conceded that the tenure of the office is freehold, still it appears to me that, if a Master in Equity, who holds his office *quandiu si*

bene gesserit, so conduct himself with reference to some fiduciary arrangements as that upon a bill filed, the Court would be bound to dismiss him with strong condemnation of his conduct, he disqualifies himself for his office, and a ground of a motion is given by his unfitness for it. It is much too narrow a limitation of the words *quandiu si bene gesserit*, to limit them to acts actually done in the office, or immediately relating to it.

The duties of that office are closely connected with matters of trust: with what moral propriety could this Court or any Court of Equity, upon a bill filed complaining of gross misconduct in directors of a joint-stock bank, and praying their removal, decree their removal, and refer it to the Master of the Court to approve of proper persons to be named trustees in their stead, if the Master himself had been removed from the direction in another suit for exactly the same grounds of complaint,—what grounds for confidence in a good selection would the Court delegating such an inquiry, or one as to a guardian of the property of an infant or the like, or the parties to be affected by it have? The selection of proper parties is often a matter of contest; in either view, therefore, of the nature of the tenure of the office, I think the power of removal established. It remains to consider the objection to the mode of procedure. The Court does not act as a visitor, in which sense Mr. Grant seems still to understand my words, but it institutes a proceeding *ex officio*, without the complaint of any suitor, against its officer. The proceeding is one strictly analogous to the exercise of visitatorial power *ex officio*. To prove the right of a Court thus to proceed, I need only refer to these cases,—a case on Dyer 114, c. p. 64. The case of *Goodwin v. Gorrell*, 2 Colyer's cases in Chancery; and the case of *Daugaz v. Agari*, there referred to. The case in Dyer is cited in Webb's case, 3rd Reports, and is found in Bacon's Abridgment, title officer, p. 43, seventh edition, and also in Viner's Abridgment, title officer. The case is of importance, not merely as shewing the right to proceed *ex officio*, but that the Court is not tied to the ordinary forms of procedure, such as it would be irregular to depart from in a suit between parties. The office was in that case a freehold office, and an assize was brought for it. It is thus stated:—A filazer of the common bench being absent two years, and having farmed out his office from year to year without the licence of the Court, was discharged by the Chief Justice *cum assensu sociorum suorum* by words spoken openly in the court; and though there was no record made of the discharge, nor any legal summons for him to answer to any accusation, yet the discharge was held good.

In the case against Mr. Minchin at Madras, the Privy Council intimated no opinion that the Court had not the power of proceeding *ex-officio* against their officer. The proceedings there were by order *nisi*; and the answer of Mr. Minchin was taken on oath. But an order *nisi* is not essential, and the distinction between charges contained in an order *nisi*, and charges contained in a letter forwarded by an officer of the Court by the direction of the Court; or contained in a letter forwarded by the judges themselves, is merely technical. The proceeding is equally judicial in either case. Though the Court may remove an officer appointed by the Court, and holding office *durante bene placito*, yet it is an act of the Court, and its pleasure must be exercised under the control of a sound judgment and judicial discretion; it is the subject of appeal, as an order of the Court. The case before referred to, of the Filazer, and that of Mr. Minchin, both related to misconduct in office strictly. The case in Collyer, is that of misconduct by an attorney out of Court, and not in any cause, though in his character of attorney, which misconduct appeared to the Court in a cause to which he was a party. In like manner, in this case, the Court had judicial knowledge in the course of the proceedings in the Union Bank cases of a portion of the matter of inculpation now apparent, as will appear by reference to the narrative of the proceeding in those causes before given. The usual course of proceeding, in such cases of *ex-officio* inquiry, is to put the party to answer; the exception is, that he must not be called upon to answer indictable matter. I am quite at a loss to understand how a proceeding of this kind is to be carried on unless in some such mode as the present. When Mr. Grant declined the alternative, as he had an undoubted right to do, and was right in doing with the view which he entertains of his own case, the Court would have given Mr. Grant notice of the matters imputed to him, though he had not asked for it. It was not necessary to do this otherwise than by the letter which in answer to Mr. Grant's demand of the specific circumstances stated therein.

As Mr. Grant volunteered a refutation, it was unnecessary to send a formal demand of an answer; but, in fact, the judges, through the registrar, did urge its delivery. The inquiry was always one instituted by them as judges into matters which, if not satisfactorily explained, must bring either censure, suspension, or deprivation in the officer. Private censure is worthless as an example, Mr. Grant's answer was not necessary for purposes of crimination.

The case against Mr. Grant might have been established in the reports on the state of his accounts, on the contents of the partnership deed, and on the other matters already on the files of the court; and there would not have been the slightest difficulty in procuring, in the form of an affidavit, any corroborative facts in addition to those which the evidence on the files of the Supreme Court already supplied. The withholding an answer, though it might have prejudiced Mr. Grant, could not have materially affected the progress of the inquiry.

The Court might certainly have proceeded by order *nisi*, and have taken Mr. Grant's answer upon oath, as was done in the Madras case. But there was no necessity for the step, and, in my opinion, it would have implied an insulting distrust of his veracity, for which there was no ground. Having adverted to these preliminary objections, I now proceed to the most important subject of the charges themselves. Mr. Grant states that the gist of them is fraud, and he dwells on that word. The judges have not used that term, and it must not be put upon the Court now in its decision of the case. I see no ground for supposing that Mr. Grant intended to wrong the Union Bank of a rupee. There was no intentional or conscious fraud, there may have been full confidence that all would be right, but there was, in my opinion, notwithstanding, most gross misconduct as a Director.

The high office which Mr. Grant held in the Supreme Court, when he became a Director of the Union Bank, furnished more than an ordinary pledge that he would not violate the partnership deed, nor suffer it to be violated by others. I may observe that I have always entertained a strong objection to the officers of this Court engaging in transactions of business,—in my opinion tending to divert their thoughts and attention from the proper business of their offices. Of the extent and nature of the operations actually entered into I had no suspicion. The first clause of the partnership deed of the Union Bank provides, that the business and concern of the said Company shall consist in issuing promissory notes, payable to bearer on demand, at their office in Calcutta, for any sum of not less than 8 Company's rupees, and not exceeding 1,000 Company's rupees, and bills of exchange, payable at such time after date or sight as the directors for the time being shall fix, to parties who shall require the same, and deposit the amount of such bills in the said bank, which deposits shall bear interest at such rate as the directors shall fix; and also in discounting bills and promissory notes, not having a longer period to run than four months from the time of discounting the same respectively; and also for lending money on the security of personal property, for any period not exceeding four months, or on cash accounts to persons depositing undoubted security, such accounts to be settled at the end of every three months; and in all other branches of business usually transacted by bankers in Calcutta.

2nd.—That no promissory notes shall be issued to an extent exceeding twenty-five lakhs of Company's rupees, or exceeding twenty-five per cent. of the paid-up capital of the bank, in case the capital shall hereafter be increased beyond one hundred lakhs of Company's rupees, that no promissory notes or bills of exchange shall be issued, nor bills or notes discounted, nor money lent, otherwise than of the description, and in the manner above mentioned, &c. These are the plain directions of the partnership deed; there is no ground whatever for alleging any ratification by the great body of the shareholders, and by the absent shareholders more especially, of any relaxation in practice of these salutary provisions against abuse of the funds which were intended to avert the very risks to which, by their violation, the partnership has been ruinously exposed. Whatever may be said as to ratification of the issue of bank post bills, no ground for implying ratification exists here. No mere usage or practice of a bank can be alleged as a justification of a violation of such provisions. If so, directors interested in obtaining accommodation might readily exercise for their convenience a dispensing power.

Mr. Grant's liabilities to the Bank were in my estimation excessive. And a great part of the debt was unsecured. One unsecured loan, viz., that on the share account, amounting to a very large sum, was for a speculation in shares which might and did turn out unfortunately. More money was raised by borrowing on the pledge of those shares, and new shares were bought and pledged, and fresh shares purchased with the money. The total amount of Mr. Grant's liabilities on these transactions is not known to me. Mr. Grant states that the advantage of the bank was his primary object on embarking in these speculations, that he sought to prevent an undue depreciation of the value of the shares, which a sort of panic was occasioning. Allowing that gain was only a secondary object, still the transaction, carried on as it was by use of funds of the bank, borrowed in defiance of the provisions of the partnership deed, amounts to a most serious breach of duty and of trust in a director. The original loan was so great that if shares fell materially the repayment of the loan was periled.

The security was merely personal. A director, in violation of the deed of partnership, was borrowing on merely personal security, and his copartners in the speculation were, with his privity and concurrence, doing the same. It is futile to urge that Mr. Grant was sanguine of success. A trustee is wholly inexcusable who perils trust-funds on unauthorized risks, and such is the real character of this transaction. The larger part of the debts due by Mr. Grant to the Union Bank is described as unsecured on the return of the executive committee which has been submitted to Mr. Grant. He explains that two negotiable instruments, to which he is party and which *prima facie* import discounts obtained at the bank on 31st December, 1847, were given by him on the application of the secretary at that time as representing sums due on former accounts, and which must, therefore, have been previously, without even so much security as those promissory notes at that time afforded. The observations of Mr. Grant, in his communication of the 30th May, upon the advances made to him and others on the share account shew, as the other evidence shews, the general prevalence at the Union Bank of a system of lavish accommodation, in violation both of the spirit and letter of the partnership deed. He says, in justification of his conduct as a director, being concerned in taking up with others so very large a sum as four lakhs of rupees, or thereabouts, on security merely personal, that it was the fault of the secretary not to take a promissory note from the parties, and if such a note had been given the transaction would have been strictly correct, as a cash credit, and that cash credits were allowed. The mere promissory note of a party taking an otherwise secured loan, is not a deposit of undoubted security within the meaning of the partnership deed, nor consistent with any of the above provisions. It would be a mere evasion of the provision to adopt in practice such an unsubstantial addition to the security. Good and approved bills or notes, with other names upon them, might fulfil the condition; but the party's own promissory note gives the bank no additional dependence on the credit and means of any one. The nature of the transaction is not much altered when each of two simultaneous or nearly simultaneous borrowers give his promissory note for the loan granted to the other, the apparent discount transactions of the 31st December, though in that case they covered no new advance, but had reference to former accounts unsecured, shew, when taken in conjunction with the returns of the Executive Committee, the existence of this practice. Mr. Grant's liabilities unsecured are not treated as any special or peculiar case, but they are justified as reasonable and proper, and not excessive for unsecured accounts, the evidence compels me to conclude that the directors of the Union Bank both borrowed and lent the funds of the bank on unauthorized securities on merely personal credit. For the general acts of the direction, Mr. Grant, an acting-director, is responsible; his case cannot be separated from that of his co-directors, the censure justly applicable to the acting directors is applicable to each, except when exception from responsibility on special grounds may be made out. It cannot be said Mr. Grant was in ignorance of this system of dealing with the funds. On the contrary, it is established most clearly that Mr. Grant was cognizant of, and personally and largely engaged in such dealings. It is wholly inadmissible to urge as a justification that he did not vote on loans to himself, but that other directors sanctioned them, a director becoming a borrower does not therefore divest himself of his duty to the proprietary body; he is as responsible as the sanctioning directors for unauthorized loans. To hold otherwise would be to encourage collusion; nor can this responsibility be shifted on the secretary, whom it is the duty of a director to watch, and of whose conduct in not taking a promissory note whether it were blameable or not, Mr. Grant was cognizant. For conduct such as is shewn by the evidence before me, it would have been the duty of the Court, if judicially appealed to, to have removed Mr. Grant from the direction of the bank, and I consider that it would be inconsistent with my duty to the public to retain in an office of higher trust, one whom I should not have judicially hesitated to pronounce disqualified for an inferior one. Mr. Grant states that he and his co-partners in the share transaction were in good credit at the time; and that he could have had no difficulty in obtaining the same extent of accommodation elsewhere. But the question is not whether he was then solvent, or reputed so, but whether he did or did not as a director violate the partnership deed. A director who borrows on unauthorized securities disables himself from objecting to the like accommodation being afforded to others. The ruin of this bank may be considered a public calamity. I have no right to say that any director meant to defraud the bank; but no director had a right to expose its funds to forbidden risks on his own appreciation of their harmlessness. These institutions are in the state of the law applicable to them, and in the supineness of those interested, and their habitual apathy, so exposed to abuse, that it behoves a court of justice to visit misconduct in the directors of

them with its severest censures. The two half-yearly reports before referred to, which are annexed also to Mr. Grant's statement, are, in my opinion, of a deceptive character. The declining condition of the bank is sufficiently shewn by Mr. Grant's statement, and the very stoppage under the painful circumstances now known establishes it; these reports are given out to the world on the credit of the directors, they run in their name, they are their reports. The consequences of misrepresentation in them may be absolutely ruinous; many who may become unsuspecting purchasers of shares in a bank on the very eve of its failure. Mr. Grant may have deceived himself as to the future prospects of the bank; he may have been so sanguine as to hope for the rise of the shares, and the future well doing of the bank; he is himself a great sufferer by its fall; but this will not justify statements as to the then state of the bank so utterly at variance with its real position or difficulty of which the director could not be ignorant. As there is an absence of authority as to the power of removal and the tenure of the office, and I am acting in the exercise of a discretionary power in some degree, and as it is just to save Mr. Grant all avoidable injury by my decision, if erroneous,—I shall suspend him from office until further order, instead of an absolute removal; so that if the Privy Council, upon appeal, should reverse my decision, he will not be prejudiced by the form of my order in any claim that he may prefer for the intermediate profits of his office. Mr. Grant has stated that arrangements have been made by him for a composition of the debt due to the Union Bank, on fair terms. To that communication I observed, that the seizure of the debts rendered that arrangement impracticable. Mr. Grant sent me yesterday a communication, which apprised me that it was practicable, though the mode is not pointed out in which it can be effected. I do not understand how it can legally be effected, so as not to injure the application about to be made against the shareholders by the creditors, except on the supposition of Mr. Grant's inability to meet his engagements. But the question of Mr. Grant's conduct as a director not being affected materially by this arrangement, subsequent to the stoppage of the bank, I do not think it necessary to pursue the subject further.

The Chief Justice then suspended Mr. Grant from his office of Master in Equity, and concluded his statement with an avowal of the deep regret which the necessity of resorting to this painful proceeding had caused him. The conduct of certain officers of the Supreme Court had been to him, he said, a source of the deepest affliction; he disclaimed "all personal motives," and declared that, in suspending Mr. Grant, he was actuated only by his sense of his "public duty."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Bruce, Shand, & Co.—A further dividend of 1 per cent. (aggregating 21 per cent.) on all registered claims upon this estate is now payable by the assignees at the office of Messrs. Smith, Hufnagle, & Co., Calcutta.

—**THE HARE PRIZE** of Rs. 100 for the best Bengali Essay on the Evils of Early Marriage has been allotted to Baboo Seeta Nath Ghose, a student of the Hindoo College.

WRECKS.—Three vessels have been wrecked on the west coast of the bay recently; the *Montefiores* and a native vessel at Ganjam on the 15th, and the *John Fleming* near Point Gorderware on the 21st. No lives are spoken of as lost.

H.M.'s 32nd foot were to march into Ferozepoor on the morning of the 27th instant, and we regret much to hear that they had suffered severely from the march. The number of sick is stated to be from 200 to 300. Six men are reported to have died from the effects of *coup-de-soleil*, and also one officer, Capt. Gardner. We much fear that due precaution cannot have been taken for preventing unnecessary exposure to the sun.—*Delhi Gazette*.

CHLOROFORM A CURE FOR SCORPION BITES.—Hitherto no remedy was known that possessed any efficacy for the relief of the agony caused by the sting of a scorpion; I was, in consequence, lately induced to try chloroform locally applied, and I am glad to say that it acted like a charm. A small quantity of the liquid was rubbed over the part stung, and the relief was instantaneous and complete. If you will kindly mention this in the *Delhi Gazette*, *pro bono publico*, I shall feel much obliged. I have tried the remedy in two cases only as yet, not sufficient, however, to enable me to speak very positively, but in the two cases above alluded to the chloroform removed the pain instantaneously.—*Ibid*.

JULLUNDUR.—A letter, dated May 30, states:—"At present there are H. M.'s 61st, the 3rd, 7th, and 53rd N.I., the 7th cavalry, Swinley's troop of horse artillery, and a company of foot artillery, here, all on the *qui vive*, not knowing whether they are to move or stand fast."

GWALIOR.—A force consisting of a wing of the 4th N.I., four guns, and a squadron of cavalry, commanded respectively by

Major Parker and Captains Eyre and Raikes, was, by latest accounts from Gwalior, about to proceed against a refractory thackoor some thirty miles off.

TWENTY-TWO OFFICERS, on leave of absence on private affairs at Simlah, were, on the evening of the 9th June, directed to proceed to the plains, orders having, it is believed, been received direct from the Governor-General to send all officers belonging to corps stationed at Umballah and to the westward of it to join their regiments at once, and many more were similarly instructed the two following days, the number ordered down exceeding forty.

THE EXPRESS DAK.—By the *Bentinck* steamer that lately left Calcutta a serang has taken a passage for Madras. He has been long known in town, and had just drawn a sum of Rs. 6,000 from an agency house as an advance for a number of seamen he had shipped. It was just discovered in time by the gentlemen of the firm that the men had not been paid, and an intimation being given to them that he had left by the steamer, an express horse dak was laid to proceed after the fugitive, which came up with the steamer a few hours before putting out to sea. The serang was taken out of the vessel and brought up to town a prisoner.

ACCIDENT FROM LIGHTNING.—One of the Narainpore Government golahs was struck by lightning on Thursday, the 1st of June, and would, no doubt, have been burnt to the ground, had not there fortunately been some rain before the accident took place. Salt weightings were taking place at the time at the distance of a few yards from the spot, but no life was injured.

EARTHQUAKE.—We have just heard that a shock of an earthquake was felt at Simla, about 11 p.m. yesterday (26th). There was a violent storm, and the rain fell in torrents. The appearance of the place this morning was in the highest degree delightful, and the atmosphere so cool and pleasant that we forgot, at once, the hot days we had experienced. It was cool every where, and every one seemed to enjoy the scene presented by the mountains clad in their robes of green.—*Mountain Monitor*.

KYOKU PHYOO.—A letter received from Kyoku Phyo by the steamer *Enterprise* states that the island has been visited by an earthquake, which caused considerable damage. Freeman's sluice, built by the late Dr. Freeman, has been rendered entirely useless in consequence, and the sluice at the salt golahs has been much injured. This is likely to occasion considerable inconvenience to the native residents, owing to the circumstance of the sluice being the only means of communication with the bazar, unless they are content to visit it by a long circuitous route. The Civil Magazine of the station has had its walls cracked in a great many places. The same letter also makes mention of the house of the commanding officer of the province having been burnt to the ground, which endangered the safety of the curchery, the treasury, and the circuit house, which, however, all fortunately escaped.—*Hurkaru*.

DR. JAMESON, the zealous superintendent of botanical gardens, has been at Simla, and we hope to see operations commenced in Annadale should the place suit, or present a large enough tract for cultivation; at all events, we trust, the valley will now be secured as an eligible locality for a public garden should it not answer for a tea plantation.—*Mountain Monitor*, May 22.

A PORTRAIT of Mr. Cockburn, the magistrate of Hourah, has recently been executed by Mr. Grant. We notice this fact because the portrait has been taken at the request of the native gentleman interested in the Ootparrah or Ball School, an institution which has met with zealous and effectual encouragement at Mr. Cockburn's hands. As this testimonial was not got up at a town hall meeting, and as there is no prospect of the names of the contributors being advertised in the papers, it seems worthy of notice as a spontaneous and unobtrusive tribute of esteem which does honour alike to both parties. We wish these private expressions of gratitude were more common among our native friends.—*Hurkaru*.

ALLAHABAD.—Letters from Allahabad of the 2nd June state that, on the night of the 1st, that station was visited, as the phrase runs, by one of the heaviest and most continuous storms of wind, rain, lightning and thunder that had ever been remembered even by Mr. Berrill, of the hotel, who, after a residence of more than twenty years, is looked upon, it seems, as "the oldest inhabitant."

—**MR. W. P. GRANT**, master in equity and examiner of the Supreme Court, was suspended from office by the Chief Justice on the 7th of June. His lordship made known the reasons for this step in a judgment of great length (which appears in another part), during the reading of which he was frequently so overcome with emotion as to be unable to proceed. Mr. Macpherson has been appointed to act in the room of Mr. Grant, and in the meanwhile the case of this officer is to be referred to the Privy Council.

THE UNION BANK.—SHERIFF'S SALE.—According to advertisement, such of the properties of the Union Bank as had been seized by the sheriff were brought to the hammer yesterday. The result most sadly belied the expectations of the executive committee, moderate as they were. The notice that has appeared for the last week in the public prints, by a Mr. Babar, cautioning parties against purchasing the house in Tank Square, as being a property of his own, had the effect of keeping back bidders, and the house was "bought in at Rs. 4,000." It was estimated, in January last, that the thirty-three factories belonging to the bank would yield, at the least, Rs. 23,38,000. The Dulsing Serai and the Bowarah concerns, in Tirhoot, with the Coorah in Moorsabadabad, the Bowsing in Burdwan, the Mundertoloh in Jessore, and the Cossipore in Nuddeah, which are considered to be among the best, were put up for sale, and they would not have fetched Rs. 20,000 had they been knocked down at the prices that were offered. The bids were not accepted, however, except in the case of the Dulsing Serai, an offer of Rs. 1,250 for which is still under consideration. The "right, title, and interest" of the bank to Rs. 56,000 due from the Bank of Bengal were not sold, for want of a reasonable bid; but the claim of Rs. 6,67,320 against the insolvent estate of the defunct firm of Gilmore and Co. was parted with for Rs. 1,700, and the claim of Rs. 1,76,378 against that of the defunct firm of Ferguson Brothers and Co. for Rs. 220. The debt of Rs. 67,075, due from the late firm of MacLeod, Fagan, and Co., now insolvents, was sold for Rs. 6, and that of Rs. 1,952 against that of W. Rushton and Co., now insolvents also, for one rupee; and the claim of Rs. 50,083 against the estate of W. C. Hurry, and a second one of Rs. 1,659 against that of W. Rushton and Co., were sold off for the same price respectively. The debt of Rs. 18,024, due upon a promissory note drawn by the late firm of Tulloch and Co., and endorsed by Carr, Tagore and Co., was disposed of for Rs. 3,400.—*Ibid.*, June 9.

UNION BANK—SUPREME COURT.—The application for a *scire facias* against Mr. Willis, and certain native shareholders of the Union Bank, was granted in the Supreme Court on the 7th of June. This is, however, only preliminary to the arguing of the case. A report is in circulation that two of the wealthiest native shareholders have taken refuge at Chandernagore.

UMBALLAH.—The division orders published at Umballah of the 2nd June directed H. M.'s 3rd light dragoons, and two troops of horse artillery, to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice, and the officers of the artillery stationed at Meerut, as also those of H. M.'s lancers, have received instructions to take up their private carriage, though it is not thought likely that either the troops at Umballah or Meerut will be called on to move before the end of September. An *on d'ix* from Meerut is to the effect that Col. Farrington has been directed to proceed to Benarespoor, to superintend the equipment of the siege train, which is to consist of sixty heavy guns, besides mortars, &c.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 7.

BAHWULPOOR.—A letter from Bahwulpoor, dated the 23rd May, says that the troops of the Nawab were preparing to cross that frontier on the following day, and that one regiment only would be left in the capital. The passage was to be effected at Bakkur, or Bakkree, the place formerly mentioned, situated nearly opposite the embouchure of the Chenab.—*Ibid.*, May 31.

DR. BOSE AND SEAL.—The *Poornachandrodya* (5th June) is very indignant with the Court of Directors for not having permitted his friends Drs. Bose and Seal admittance into the regular service, and ascribes the refusal to a narrow-minded decline on the part of the worthies of Leadenhall-street to serve their own countrymen. The editor dwells long, and with a good deal of pathos, on the nature of the sacrifices these youths have been obliged to make in order to enable Government to make an experiment of the extraordinary capabilities of Indian students, and doubts very much if there is one amongst the European members of the profession that can in point of intellect stand a comparison with his client. There is the usual, though in the present instance, an unusually short digression touching the manifold evils flowing from the existing monopoly of all high office by the nephews of the Directors; and then the leader concludes with severe strictures on the conduct of all Indigo Planters without exception.—*Hurkaru*.

SIR HENRY SETON'S DONATION.—The *Poornachandrodya*, though ever ready boldly and fearlessly to denounce every man who bears an party-spirited principles, and to award merited censure quite regardless of the birth and nativity of the unfortunate object, is not, it appears from his issue above referred to, at all backward in giving praise where praise is due. Adverting to the munificent donation of Sir Henry Seton in aid of the Oriental Seminary, the editor conveys, in respectful and appropriate terms, his sense of gratitude to the worthy donor, and exhorts the natives to imitate his noble example. What, it is

said, greatly adds to the value of the assistance is the peculiar nature of the circumstances under which it has been received. Sir H. on the very eve of his departure to England on account of impaired health, responds with alacrity to a call for the support of an Institution conducted by a native, and, on purely orthodox principles, and not satisfied with the grant of Rs. 500, recommends the Seminary to the patronage of the Council of Education. This the *Poornachandrodoy* triumphantly points out to his countrymen as an instance of disinterested benevolence.—*Ibid.*

THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT.—The newly installed register of the Bengal Secretariat does not appear to be in very good odour with the subordinates of his office. Now that the affair of the *ferashes* has blown over, the peons have risen in rebellion against him, and sought for redress of what they consider to be a wrong from the secretary. It is said that, after the work which they are bound to perform during office hours, he used to take two of them to his house in the evening, and there employ them upon business of his own until after candle-light. The peons could not brook this, and, we are told, they have forwarded a memorial to Mr. Halliday, praying that the register should be permitted to have the command of their services only for the business of the office, and during office hours. The fate of the memorial is not yet known.—*Ibid.*

THE BENARES MAGAZINE.—We have seen the prospectus of a new religious periodical, about to be started at the holy city, under the style and title of *The Benares Magazine*. It appears, however, not to be the intention of the proprietors to confine themselves entirely to questions of religion; papers on classical and modern literature, matters of high Indian or general interest, translations, tales, essays, are to be admitted into its pages, as also reviews of new publications, notices of public events, &c. &c. The first No. is to issue from the *Benares Recorder* press, on the 1st of August, and the undertaking has our cordial good wishes.—*Delhi Gazette, May 17.*

A VISITOR FROM NEPAL.—Since the 1st of June there has been an accession to the pupils of the Parental Academic Institution in the person of a Nepalese student. This young man is the son of one of the principal sirdars of Nepal, and is a lieutenant in the army of that nation. He came to Calcutta with a view of studying the English language, and has preferred the Parental Academy to the Hindoo College, which was recommended to him by the authorities, in the expectation of more speedily attaining a colloquial knowledge of English in the first-mentioned seminary.

DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.—Within these three or four days past the demise of Baboo Sarroop Chunder Mullick has been announced. It is currently reported that the deceased has left an estate valued at twenty-five lacs of rupees, which has fallen to the possession of his two sons.

SCENE IN THE SUDDER ADALUT.—A curious case of "contempt of court" occurred at the Sudder Adawlut, Bombay. A woman of the Coonbee caste, belonging to the Coonan districts, went to the Sudder Court, with a petition, praying for redress on behalf of her brother, who, she said, was a convict in the Tannah jail. The judges told her in reply, that they could not receive petitions from third parties, but that if her brother, whom she represented as the victim of persecution, would send in his statement, they would have no objection to consider it. The woman retired; and again made her appearance in Court with two coco-nut shells filled with oil, and with wicks burning in them, held in the palms of her hands! The Court ordered her to throw away the lamps, and asked her for what purpose she had brought them. She stated in answer that she saw the Court was in darkness, and that she had provided herself with lamps in order to enlighten it, and enable it to see things distinctly; the Court, irritated at the reflection thus attempted to be cast upon it, inflicted a fine upon the woman for "contempt"—ordering that in default of payment she should be imprisoned for ten days.

CIVIL SERVICE BONUS FUND.—*Meerut.*—At a meeting of members of the civil service present at Meerut, held on the 25th of May, to consider the prospectus of this fund circulated by the desire of a meeting at Agra, A. W. Begbie, Esq. in the chair, it was resolved—

1st. That the meeting do approve generally of the establishment of a bonus fund, such as described in the introduction of the prospectus of the Agra committee.

2nd. That the amount of bonus and the method of raising it proposed by the Agra committee be approved of as an experiment.

3rd. That every contributor to the fund who is entitled to his full annuity be also entitled to claim the bonus, provided that, at the time of his retirement, he hold an appointment to which

a member of the civil service attached to the N. W. Provinces must of necessity succeed.

4th. That it be suggested to the Agra committee to consider whether it would not be advisable, the bonus being claimable, to fix some limit of time within which only the bonus shall continue claimable to a contributor to the fund, and after which he shall forfeit his rights in the fund.

5th. That a committee be formed to extend the benefits of the fund as it may seem to them expedient to such persons, now members of the civil service, as before the time of their retirement may have had no opportunity of contributing to the fund.

6th. That the details of the fund be left to the decision of the said committee, but that the rules drawn up by them be referred to the ultimate decision of the service at large, through the medium of the *Mofussilite* and *Delhi Gazette* newspapers.

7th. That the thanks of the meeting be voted to the chairman.—*Mofussilite, June 2.*

—*Landour, 1st June.*—Resolutions passed at a meeting of Civilians at Landour on the 1st June, 1848, assembled to consider the proposed Civil Service Bonus Fund:—

1st. That this meeting approve the general principle of the bonus fund, as proposed at Agra.

2nd. That the bonus should be made claimable by all who have contributed to the fund, on their retiring upon full annuities, provided they at that time hold appointments which must be filled up by civilians of the N. W. Provinces.

3rd. That the bonus be offered or not, at the discretion of the Agra committee, to those civilians who may express an intention of retiring on full annuities, without having had an opportunity of contributing to the fund.

4th. That the committee be elected from the service at large, whether resident at Agra or not, and that it consist of members who are not entitled to annuities.

(Signed by six civilians.)

HARAREN AND BUNGO.—Everything is reported quiet in both these once wild and untractable districts, though at one time fears were entertained that they might follow the bad example set at Mooltan.

JUDGES OF THE SUDDER COURTS.—A Calcutta correspondent informs us that peremptory orders have been received from the Court of Directors to reduce the salaries of the judges of the Sudder Courts to Rs. 42,000; the order to have effect from the day Sir R. Barlow was appointed. It is added that the order is also to be made retrospective in regard to Mr. Cartwright, a judge in the N. W. P.; but this must, we presume, be an error.—*Delhi Gazette.*

FIRST BENGAL FUSILIERS.—It is with extreme regret we learn that cholera has broken out in that fine corps, the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, at Cawnpore. Up to the date of our communication's letter, nine men had fallen victims to this dreadful scourge. The most energetic steps were being taken to place the men beyond the supposed influence of the disease.—*Ibid.*

DELHI BANK.—Proceedings of an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Delhi Bank, held at the Bank House on Tuesday the 9th of May, 1848, pursuant to notice. Present, 19 shareholders.

Mr. J. Smith having been unanimously voted to the chair, read the notice published in the *Delhi Gazette* and *Mofussilite* for an extraordinary general meeting to be held at the Bank House at 6 A.M. on the 9th of May, 1848, for the purpose of confirming the proceedings of the meeting held on the 23rd of March, 1848, and to decide finally on the proposed increase of 3 lacs of rupees to the capital of the bank, viz.:—

That the capital be increased by 3 lacs of rupees, to be effected by the creation of 600 new shares of Rs. 500 each, thereby raising the stock from 21 to 24 lacs of rupees.

That the said shares be all distributed to present shareholders, in the proportion of one new to every seven old shares, at a premium of 5 per cent. Fractional parts of shares accruing to shareholders whose number of shares are not divisible by 7, to be sold for the benefit of the parties respectively.

That the increase be paid for in five instalments of Rs. 100 each per share, to be called for as may be deemed expedient with reference to circumstances, notice of not less than six weeks being given by public advertisement to parties in India, and not less than four months to parties in Europe.

That the full amount of premium be paid with the first instalment, and the total sum carried to the Reserve Fund.

That parties wishing it may be allowed the option of paying up in full at once, receiving dividend from the 1st of the month following that in which the payment may be made.

That shareholders who fail to pay their instalments as they fall due, be charged 12 per cent. per annum interest on the balance due until such balance be paid in full.

That in consideration of the proposed increase to the capital of the bank, and of the zeal and ability of the accountant, Mr. G. Copping, an addition of Rs. 50 per month be made to his salary.

The proceedings of the previous meeting having been read as above, and put to the vote, were unanimously confirmed.

The thanks of the meeting having been passed to the chair, the meeting dissolved.

(Signed) J. SMITH, Chairman.

SERGEANT MAJOR KIRBY, of the Allahabad depot, destroyed himself with a pistol on the 11th May. He was a widower, but leaves behind two young children, whom he had placed under the care of Messrs. Ford, at Meerut. It was some unpleasant intelligence concerning them which is said to have been the cause of his committing the sanguinary act.

BENARES, May 22.—“There is great sickness in the town, and it is said that within the last two days upwards of 200 persons have died of cholera. The Mission school is fearfully thinned; almost half the boys out of 400 sick. The natives attribute the increase of sickness, during the last two or three days, to the crowds of pilgrims coming up from Calcutta.”

THE MONUMENT erected to the memory of Sir Wm. Macnaghten, by his widow, is reported to be complete, and one of the handsomest in the Circular Road Protestant burying-ground.

NEW INSURANCE OFFICE.—Mr. Curnin notifies in a circular his intention to found a new insurance office, to which he proposes to give the name of the *Reliance*. According to his calculations, the present rates are much too high. He says that if an officer aged 40 wished to insure his life in one of the existing societies, for one year, for Co.'s Rs. 10,000, he would have to pay Co.'s Rs. 470, whereas the same advantage would be obtained in the proposed office for Co.'s Rs. 282½. If the insurance were for life, the premium now charged would be Co.'s Rs. 630, in the proposed office Co.'s Rs. 466½. This is certainly holding out a great temptation to the insured, and, as Mr. Curnin's skill in such calculations is well known, we conclude that he is prepared to put them to the test of a close examination. The first object in all such institutions is security, the next economy; if the one can be satisfactorily proved, the other will be a sufficient inducement, and he will have little difficulty in forming his projected office. We have heard so much of late of the enormous profits derived by some of the insurance companies established in the Upper Province, that we entertain no doubt Mr. Curnin's proposition is founded on excellent grounds. We may take an opportunity of offering a few remarks on the subject of these insurance companies in a short time.

CALCUTTA LLOYD'S.—Rules and regulations have been passed for the new Calcutta Lloyd's, a general committee of twenty-one members elected, and Messrs. Rose & Co. appointed secretaries.

ATLAS MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.—The *Englishman* understands that a call of Rs. 6,000 per share has been made on the unfortunate members of the Atlas Marine Insurance Office. This is not to be attributed to the failures of Cockerell and Co., of Calcutta, and Cockerell, Larpent, and Co. of Calcutta, but to the unusually severe losses sustained by the office. Our contemporary concludes the concern will now be wound up.

H. M. 98TH FOOT, marched from Meerut on the 23rd May, en route to Umballa.

LOODHEERANAH, 16th May.—A circular letter has been received at this station from the Adjutant General, directing all officers on leave on private affairs to be recalled to their corps forthwith. There was a rumour all over Loodheeranah yesterday (a specimen of what is abroad in the way of rumours), that the troop of horse artillery which left this the other day was prevented by a superior force from crossing the Beas, and that the 70th would march to their assistance immediately, and be joined by the 23rd N. I., from Phulloor, the duties of the latter place being, in the interim, taken by a wing of the 56th N. I.

—“26th May.—The gallantry of the 4th, or Captain Colin Mackenzie's Regiment of Sikh Local Infantry, who have this morning unanimously come forward and volunteered their service for Mooltan to their commanding officer, being an act of such rare occurrence with young locals, I fancy no apology is necessary for my bringing it thus to notice. The exemplary conduct of this young regiment in cantonments; the prompt and cheerful obedience of the men to their superiors; the exact precision with which they perform the battalion evolutions, is truly admirable. And last, but not least, I think you will coincide with me in saying, that their fidelity to the British Government can only be equalled by their indefatigable industry, when I inform you, that they have built themselves thirty barracks of a very commodious size, divided into fifteen rooms each, and of very neat architecture; that they made their own bricks, were their own

‘Rajs,’ and that their conduct is well worthy of imitation.—*Your's, Khalsah.*”—*Delhi Gazette.*

LAHORE, June 1.—“I was about to pen you a line yesterday morning, when all of a sudden a report, shaking the very bungalows at Anarkulle, was heard, and on looking out I saw in the direction of the artillery bazaar a cloud of smoke of an enormous height. I immediately concluded that some of ‘the dangerous gun cotton’ had exploded in one of the too frequented merchants' shops here, but such was not the case; it came from Meean Meer. No ‘legs’ or ‘arms’ came flying over our quiet station; so I retired to my mansion, and, throwing myself on a couch, hoped that I should hear that a few conspirators had been blown up in their own wily laid plots; but no such luck. The following version is as nearly the true one as it is possible to obtain in these stirring times:—A portion of powder, which was said by the *Mofussile* to have been exploded long ago, had at last gone off. A great quantity of it, said to have been destroyed by Major M'Nair, 73rd N. I., by throwing it down a well, and pouring water upon it, had, in these excitable times, exploded, and I am very sorry to say that three coolies and four bullocks have met with premature deaths in consequence; two hackeries are also said to have taken a slight turn in the air. The cause of the explosion was a small quantity of lighted charcoal from a cooley's hookah dropping down the well, and falling on a portion of the powder that had not been soaked. Pray, Mr. Editor, why are not officers, in whose lines it is, employed to destroy powder, when it is required to be done? We all know it is a very nasty thing to have anything to do with; and I could have thought that the late actions would have convinced the people of it. Ever since this grand explosion we have had one continued set of small ones, and I almost begin to think we are living on a ‘mine,’ for report has it, which I should say would do for one of your fictions, that whenever a man digs in the city, or removes a brick from a tomb at Meean Meer, becomes upon powder. No doubt there is a great deal too much of it about, and the sooner it is destroyed in a scientific manner the better. Last night, at driving time, Major Wheeler's corps received orders to go after the Gooroo that haunts the Punjab, and after whom Skinner's corps is with the two guns. This individual is supposed to be about 30 miles from hence. In about 20 minutes after Major W. received the order, you saw his smart corps on the march with lighted matchlocks, &c. ready to knock over 1,000 Gooroos if they could only be seen. They reached the Ravee, and with the crossing of that mighty stream came the tug of war, for boats were scarce, I hear, but rain abundant, and this morning I believe saw the last of them over. A squadron of dragoons was also ordered to go at twelve last night. Cocks and Lumsden are with them. By this time the Gooroo is off of course; and by the time the dragoons are over, I imagine he will be some sixty miles off. Why is there not a regular fleet of boats kept ready at the ghāt? Supposing an army had to be crossed over, what a nice steady march the first would be! The expense to Government would be nothing. I hear that this Gooroo's head is worth Rs. 5,000. A court of inquiry assembled at the artillery mess-house this morning, I believe, to investigate a theft committed in the residency compound of a portion of the silver state howdah.” “P. S. I have only just time to say that the squadron of 14th Dragoons (which could not be crossed over the river, and consequently came back), the remainder of the 4th troop 1st brigade H. A. 73rd regt. N. I., and Craigie's pioneers have this minute left Anarkulle for Shadra on the other side of the Ravee. Nothing more known.”—*Ibid.*

—CAPT. HUNTER, of the 53rd N. I. appears shortly before a medical committee, with the view of invaliding; and Major Hunter, of the 15th N. I., has expressed his intention of retiring from the service in September or October next. We understand further, that Captain and Brevet-major Watson, of the 59th N. I., will retire about the same time.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ODDH.—The following is the extract of a letter, dated Lucknow, the 29th May:—“Perhaps a short account of the fighting which has been going on in the interior of Ouddh may be interesting to you. Captain ———y was ordered to march against a certain rajah, a wealthy zemindar, who had shut himself up in a very strong *kutchah*-built fort, after refusing to pay the governor or *chuckladar* the exorbitant taxes he demanded. The rajah had sometime previously sent his own and his men's wives to some secure place in the jungle, and taken good care that his treasure should be safe. Captain ———y immediately laid siege to the fort, which is called Daoodnugger or Daodpoor, and during the assault, in which I hear he was personally engaged, lost two men, and nine wounded, while of the rajah's party more than thirty-five were killed and wounded. After nineteen days' siege, the zemindar, being closely pressed, and rather badly off for provisions, made, one dark night, a successful sally, and bolted as fast as he could into the jungle;

Captain —y then entered the fort, and ordered it to be razed to the ground. I think he arrived at Lucknow the day before yesterday. The king has now taken it into his head to have a regiment of 700 body guards, the very model of those he saw attending the Governor-General when he was here. He sent some one or another to Cawnpore with a good deal of money to buy new saddles, pistols, guns, swords, &c. &c. for his intended guardsmen. On the 25th, in honour of the Queen's birthday, there was a very small private party at the Residency, and a ball and supper was given.—*Calcutta Englishman, June 5.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ESTATES OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

Fort William, May 20, 1848.—Many instances of irregular and unauthorized payment on the part of committees of adjustment on the estates of deceased officers having recently occurred, the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to direct the republication of the general order, No. 110, of May 5, 1841, and to intimate to the army that officers composing such committees will, in future, be held personally responsible for all disbursements made by them at variance with the instructions therein laid down for their guidance.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules of procedure to be observed on the decease of officers and soldiers. Such parts of the G. O. mentioned in the margin* as are not consistent with the rules now laid down are accordingly cancelled.

Immediately upon the decease of an officer present with his regt., the maj. of the regt., or the officer who may be second in command at the time with the regt., having secured the effects or equipage of the deceased, a committee of adjustment shall be assembled without delay, whose duty it will be, in all cases, to search for a will, to make an inventory of effects, and an account of the debts and credits, and, in all practicable cases, to settle the regimental debts of the deceased.

The inventory, together with the accounts of debts and credits, and any sum which may remain after satisfying the regimental debts, will be transmitted by the committee, through the officer comm. the regt. to the mil. sec. to Gov., to be by him paid to the exec. or legal representative of the deceased.

In all cases where a will is not found, or when a will is found, and the estate is not solvent, or when no exec. is appointed, or when the exec. named in the will is at too great a distance to be communicated with within one month, it will be the duty of the committee to cause the live stock and other property of the estate to be sold by public auction without delay; but in the event of the exec. being on the spot, or within the distance above indicated, the estate appearing to be solvent, the committee will communicate with him, and reserve or dispose of the live stock and other property of the estate as he may desire; the proceeds of sale and the property reserved being subject, however, to the orders of the military secretary to Government, without whose authority no effects, or proceeds, or surplus of effects, are to be made over to the executor.

The committee will, in all cases, draw the arrears of pay, &c., which may be due to the deceased, and accounts of estates are not to be closed until such pay, &c., shall have been received. To relieve the committee, however, from the charge and responsibility of keeping proceeds of estates in their hands, pending the close of accounts, remittances on accounts are to be made to the military secretary to Government.

It will be the duty of the mil. aud. gen., immediately on receiving notice from the mil. sec. to gov., or other certain information, of the decease of an officer, to cause all bills in the office connected with the deceased in any way to be examined and checked, in order to their early settlement.

The committee will record and sign their proceedings, entering with all other necessary particulars, the date, places, and object of their assembly, as well as the names of the convening officer, and of the president and members.

When any delay appears likely to occur in bringing the proceedings to a close, a special report of the circumstance is to be made to the mil. sec. to gov. by the committee, with a statement of the progress made up to the date of such report.

All proceedings and papers connected with estates transmitted to the mil. sec. to gov., and all references for instructions made to him, are to be forwarded through the convening officer, who is considered responsible for the regularity of the procedure of the committee. All correspondence with the registrar of the Supreme Court, relative to his taking out administration to estates, is restricted to the mil. dep.; and committees of adjustment

will neither communicate their proceedings direct to the registrar, nor will they make remittances on account of estates direct to the general treasury, but only through the mil. sec. to gov.

In the case of the demise of an officer possessed of instruments, field-books, or maps, or other articles, the property of government, it will be the duty of the committee of adjustment to report specially upon such public property to the convening officer, who will be held responsible that the same be not sold with the private effects of the deceased, and that proper measures be taken for its custody. A copy of such special report will be inserted in the proceedings of the committee.

It is hereby notified that all sums due to the military orphan fund, the military fund, the medical fund, are of the nature of regimental debts; but claims or demands of the undermentioned descriptions are not regimental debts, and therefore will not be settled by committees of adjustment:

Bills of tradesmen of every class, without exception; private accounts of agents, merchants, shop-keepers, money-lenders, and dealers.

Claims for money borrowed, for the purpose of building or purchasing quarters, to distinguish it from money due for the hire of quarters, or for their purchase from the former proprietor, which is a regimental debt.

Mess bills for any period in arrears beyond the month in which an officer dies and the immediately preceding month.

Bills for liquors supplied from the mess stores to unmarried officers separate from their charges at mess.

Bills on account of subscriptions of regimental bands, book clubs, and similar private institutions.

When an officer separated from his regt. by employ. on the gen. staff, or by having obtained leave of ab., or by any other circumstance, or an officer of the inv. estab., shall die at any station, it will be the duty of the officer com. at such station to order a committee of adjustment to assemble without delay, consisting of a president, being either an officer not under the rank of major or the next senior officer available at the station, and of two members, who shall, in all practicable cases, be officers of eight years' standing in the service; and such committee shall proceed in every particular in the mode laid down in the foregoing rules for the guidance of regt. committee of adjustment. In the case, however, of an officer temporarily detached from his regiment, dying at a station other than that to which he properly belongs, it will likewise be the duty of the officer comm. the regt. on receiving intimation of his decease, to convene a regt. committee in the usual manner; and in such a case, the regt. committee, and not that assembled where the individual died, will draw the arrears of pay; and the proceedings of the latter committee will be forwarded to the officer comm. the regt. to which the deceased belonged, in order to their communication to the regt. committee of adjustment, and to their transmission simultaneously with the proceedings of the regt. committee to the mil. sec. to gov.

Officers com. at stations where detached officers die will consider all the foregoing rules relating to the duties and responsibilities of regt. com. officers, to be equally applicable to themselves.

On the decease of warrant officers, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers in detached employ, committees of adjustment, composed of three commissioned officers, will be assembled by order of the officer commanding at the station, and will proceed in the mode hereinbefore prescribed.

It is the duty of the town major to convene committees of adjustment on the effects of officers dying at the presidency; such committees to consist of any three officers who may be available, the president being not under the rank of major, and the members of at least eight years' standing in the service. The proceedings of such committees will be forwarded direct to the mil. sec. to gov., to whom application is to be made, when necessary, for instructions.

Such parts of the foregoing rules as are applicable to the cases of soldiers dying in the service, and are in conformity with the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War relating thereto, are hereby extended to such cases.

The Government General Orders No. 260, dated 17th December, 1827, prescribing rules for the guidance of the sub-treasurer, in regard to deposits in the general treasury, is hereby declared to be in full force.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 23, 1848.—The Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief having reason to believe that the instructions contained in the 3rd paragraph of general orders by the Governor-General in Council, of the 13th of September, 1822, have not been generally observed, considers it expedient to republish the same, and to request the attention of officers com-

* No. 300, Oct. 14, 1824; No. 349 Nov. 25, 1824; No. 373, Dec. 9, 1824; No. 386, Dec. 23, 1824; No. 79, March 11, 1825; No. 130, April 29, 1825; No. 146, May 13, 1825; No. 153, May 20, 1825; No. 226, July 29, 1825; No. 239, August 12, 1825; Circular, Military Department, August 26, 1831.

manding divisions and field forces, to the necessity of requiring the horses of corps of irregular cavalry to be inspected annually, on the 1st of January.

Extract Gov. G. O. Sept. 13, 1892.—“His Lordship in Council is further pleased to direct, that henceforth there shall be an annual inspection by committees of the corps of irregular cavalry on the 1st of January of each year. The committees will be formed under the orders of the officer commanding the division in which the corps may be serving, and their duty will be to direct the discharge of all such horses as may be considered unfit to perform the services required from irregular corps.”

The officer commanding the station at which the corps may be serving will inspect the horses considered by the committee unfit for the service, and having satisfied himself that they are so, he will countersign the proceedings, and transmit them in duplicate to the officer commanding the division, under whose authority the horses are to be discharged. One copy of the proceedings will be retained for record in the office of the assistant adjutant-general of the division, the other forwarded to the adjutant-general of the army, for submission to the Commander-in-Chief.

In all cases, when practicable, the committee are to be composed of officers of the mounted branches of the service; but at those stations where no other mounted corps may be serving, they are to be formed of officers from the infantry, specially selected for the duty by the officer commanding the station.

COMMITTEES FOR REPORTING STATE OF BARRACKS, ETC.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that one, and in all practicable cases, two, experienced medical officers shall be appointed members of committees, assembled at military stations, for the purpose of reporting on the state of barracks, or other buildings occupied by troops, whether with the view of condemning the buildings, or of offering suggestions for improving their salubrity.

In like manner two medical officers are required to associate with military officers on committees appointed to select sites for new buildings for the accommodation of troops.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DRUMMOND, F. B. rec. ch. of off. of joint mag. and dep. coll. of Maldah, fr. Mr. Kemp.
FOWLE, P. C. to off. as mag. of Mymensing, dur. abs. of Mr. Raikes, or until further orders.
KEMP, F. B. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Maldah, made over ch. of his off. to Mr. Drummond.
LANCE, G. E. to be in ch. of sub. div. of Jamalpore in Mymensing, and to exercise the powers of a joint mag. May 30.
MACKINTOSH, G. E. to be a mem. of the Ferry fund committee of Burdwan, May 31.
MONEY, W. J. H. to be civ. and sess. judge of Backergunge.
PHILLIPS, A. M. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Rajshahye.
RAIKES, G. D. to off. as mag. and coll. of Saharunpoor, dur. abs. of Mr. Davidson, or until further orders.
RAIKES, A. to ex. powers of joint mag. and dept. coll. in zillah Mynpoorie.
SMITH, M. civ. and sess. judge of the Saugor and Nerbudda terr. appt. to have effect fr. the 18th instead of the 31st of March.
THORNTON, R. to off. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Saharunpoor, dur. abs. of Mr. Raikes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOILLARD, L. H. unrev. dep. coll. of Tirhoot, 6 mo. on m. c.
DAVIDSON, F. R. mag. and coll. of Saharunpoor, 1 mo. fr. date he may quit his station.
MAYNE, F. O. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Shajehanpore, for 6 weeks, under amended rules.
RAIKES, R. C. mag. of Mymensing, 1 mo. fr. date on which he may avail himself of it.
THOMPSON, C. F. leave cancelled.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROOKE, Lieut. J. C. 2nd in com. of the Meywar Bheel corps, to be com. of that corps in succ. to Major Hunter, res.
CATHART, Ens. J. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 22, 1893, v. Gordon, dec.
COKE, Ens. H. W. H. 70th N.I. placed at disp. of resident of Lahore, for emp. in political dept.
CUMBERLEGE, Rt. maj. J. 41st N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. at Loodianah, May 23.
DELAMAIN, Lieut. W. H. act., to off. as dep. judge advocate, and conduct the proceed. of an Eur. gen. court martial, ordered to assemble at Agra.
GARNETT, 2nd Lieut. A. W. engs. to do duty with corps of sappers and miners.
MONTGOMERY, Lieut. H. dep. comm. of the 3rd class, in the Saugor and Nerbudda terr. to be a joint magistrate, June 3.

NORMAN, Lieut. H. W. 31st N.I. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Capt. Birch.

PHILLIPPS, Lieut. J. S. 6th irr. cav. to offic. as adj. in add. to his own duties, May 11.

SHEPHERD, Capt. A. H. 14th N.I. permitted to retire on pension of rank fr. July 1.

SIDEBOTTOM, Ens. F. J. 62nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 15, 1893, in succ. to M'Grath.

SMITH, Ens. H. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 1, 1893, v. Hampton.

STEWART, 2nd Lieut. C. T. engs. to do duty with corps of sappers and pioneers.

STURT, Lieut. col. W. M. N. posted to 40th N.I.

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. C. 48th N.I. to be adj. v. Green, May 26.

TROLLOPE, Lieut. F. C. 2nd N.I. to be capt. fr. May 15, 1893, in succ. to M'Grath, trans. to inv. est.

TYLER, Capt. G. 53rd N.I. to be a brig. maj. June 3.

WALLACE, Lieut. W. F. N. 2nd or Hill. regt. Sikh local inf. to act as adj. during abs. of Lieut. Gordon.

WILLIAMSON, Capt. F. A. 63rd N.I. to act as interp. and q. mr. until further orders.

WILSON, Capt. H. 4th N.I. permitted to retire on pension of Maj. fr. July 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AIKMAN, Ens. F. R. 4th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 1 to Rhinoceros and Kurnaul.

AUBERT, Lieut. W. W. Sirmoor batt. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Landour, on m. c.

COWSLADE, Lieut. col. J. 72nd N.I. to remain at the pres. in view of his submitting an application to retire from the service.

CURRIE, Lieut. M. E. 2nd tr. 2nd brig. H. A. 6 mo. fr. May 15, to hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.

ECKFORD, Lieut. col. J. 56th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 10, to Simla, on m. c.

FARQUHARSON, Lieut. A. O. 30th L.I. to Europe, on furl.

HALL, Lieut. G. W. M. 4th irr. cav. fr. June 1 to Oct. 15, to Benares.

OOSTON, Ens. J. D. 34th N.I. 3 mo. fr. May 10 to pres. prep. to submitting an appl. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

PALMER, 1st Lieut. C. O'B. 1st Eur. fus. 1 mo. fr. March 20, to Jhansi.

PRESCRAVE, Ens. D. K. 59th N.I. fr. June 1 to Oct. 15, to Hazareebaugh.

REID, Capt. H. A. inv. fr. June 1 to March 1, 1893, in ex. to Nymee Tal, and the pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. J. F. 49th N.I. leave cancelled.

SHEPHERD, Capt. A. H. 14th N.I. fr. May 15 to July 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for permission to retire.

WALKER, Lieut. F. 10th irr. cav. 8 mo. to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

WILLOWS, Ens. J. E. L. 10th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 15, to Fatahgarh.

YORK, Ens. J. 2nd N.I. fr. April 1 to May 31, to Kangra, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATSON, Asst. surg. S. H. rec. ch. of the med. duties of the civil est. of Patna fr. Dr. Irvine, May 20.

BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. doing duty with 48th N.I. to join and do duty under the sup. surg. of the Saugor div.

COLLE, Asst. surg. J. J. doing duty with art. at Lahore, to off. med. aid to 7th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Hare, May 11.

COLEMAN, Asst. surg. J. C. to do duty with art. at Dum Dum.

DELPRAIT, Asst. surg. W. to take med. ch. of 2nd co. 3rd batt. art. fr. Asst. surg. Batson, May 15.

GARNER, Asst. Surg. H. S. 19th irr. cav. to proc. in med. ch. of the 7th N.I. as far as Jullundur, and then to return to his own corps.

GUISE, Asst. surg. R. C. 73rd N.I. to off. med. aid to the div. staff, May 3.

HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. 1st tr. 1st brig. h. art. to proc. in med. ch. of the 4th tr. 1st brig.

M'DONALD, Asst. surg. D. M.D. rem. fr. 2nd co. 6th batt. art. to 2nd N.I. at Jullundur, and to join, May 26.

M'RAE, Surg. J. 8th L.C. to perf. the civ. med. duties of the st. of Loodianah, v. Asst. surg. Harrison.

O'DWYER, Surg. J. 7th L.C. to relieve asst. surg. Garner fr. med. ch. of 7th N.I. to enable him to join his corps.

SMITH, Asst. surg. N. S. fr. 3rd to 29th N.I.

SQUIRE, Asst. surg. J. rem. fr. 29th to 7th N.I. at Loodianah, and to join, May 26.

TURNBULL, Asst. surg. F. M.D. sappers and pioneers, to off. med. aid to the 12th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Garner.

WALTER, Asst. surg. J. K. is med. ch. of Chupra; to offic. also as post mr. of that station, May 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FRANCIS, Surg. C. B. 47th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 25, in ex. to rem. at Calcutta, prep. to proc. to sea, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag. Asst. surg. Henderson, to med. ch. of depot of 32nd ft.—10th bussars, Lieut. B. A. Bramhall qual. as interp. in Hindustani.

INFANTRY.—8th regt. Lieut. Hartley 2 years to England; Lieut. F. G. Souther qual. as interp. in Mahratta; Brev. maj. F. White to off. as maj. dur. abs. of Heatley.—18th. Capt. Bennett and Asst. Surg. D'Arcy 2 years to England; Capt. Campbell to act as paymr. on responsibility of committee.—35th. Col. Chambers 2 years to England; Capt. Patterson 18 mo. to England.—61st. Lieut. Wickham to June 30, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m. c.—98th. Capt. W. Auchmuty to be a.-d.-c. to Maj. gen. Auchmuty.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

MATTHEW DE SILVA, late of Seebore, in the zillah of Backergunge, in the province of Bengal, zemindar, to the registrar supreme court. John Templeton, proctor.

HENRY APPERLEY, late a captain of the horse artillery. Ditto. JAMES FAIRLIE GILMORE, late a lieutenant of the artillery. Ditto.

The Honourable FREDERICK DRUMMOND, late of the civil service. Ditto.

JAMES CAMPBELL GRANT, late of Calcutta, engineer. Ditto. WILLIAM REEVES, late of Howrah, shipbuilder. Ditto.

RICHARD GREENWAY NEWMAN, late a lieutenant of the 38th regt. of light infantry, to the registrar supreme court. Denman and Abbott, proctors.

DOMINGO DE SILVA, late of Sibore, in the zillah of Backergunge, in the province of Bengal, zemindar, to the registrar supreme court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

MIDDLETON SANDFORD, late of Monghyr, a British subject and an indigo planter, to David Layton Sandford, of Agra, in the north-western provinces of India, indigo planter. Paul and Smelt, proctors.

GEORGE EDMUND HIGGINS, Esq. late of Calcutta, solicitor of the supreme court, to Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes, Esq. the ecclesiastical registrar of the said court. Denman and Abbott, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BURKINYOYNG, Mrs. H. d. at Calcutta, June 3.

CAMERON, Mrs. C. s. (still-born), at Calcutta, June 4.

CHABB, Mrs. C. d. at Simla, May 22.

CHURCHLEY, Mrs. H. T. B. d. at Calcutta, June 2.

DAVENHILL, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, June 8.

DORIN, the lady of Lieut. H. A. 27th N.I. sub-ass't. com. gen. d. at Benares, May 30.

FARMER, the lady of Maj. C. 21st N.I. d. (since dead), at Banda, May 30.

FENDALL, the lady of Ens. J. 17th N.I. s. at Jhansi, May 20.

GROVER, the lady of G. c.s. d. at Simla, May 21.

HERBERLET, Mrs. A. M. s. at Calcutta, June 6.

HANE, the wife of M. d. at Umballah, May 20.

JACKSON, the lady of Capt. G. comdg. 2nd ir. cav. s. on board the *Gloriana*, March 6.

MANLEY, Mrs. C. H. s. at Calcutta, June 3.

MOCATTA, the lady of Lieut. D. 26th L.I. d. at Barrackpore, June 4.

MORGAN, the wife of J. s. at Btawah, May 22.

NICOLL, the lady of Lieut. H. 50th N.I. d. at Amnarkulic, June 1.

ORME, Mrs. F. S. d. at Calcutta, June 8.

THORNHILL, the lady of C. B. c.s. d. at Nainital, June 4.

TOWNSEND, the lady of Capt. E. D. com. Bhopal cant. d. at Sebare, June 2.

TRITTON, the lady of Maj. W. M. inv. estab. d. at Mussoorie, June 5.

TURNER, the lady of Capt. P. P. s. at Mussoorie, June 5.

YERBURY, the lady of Maj. J. W. 3rd K. drag. d. at Umballah, May 27.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK, Edward, to Mrs. Julia Hoare, at Loodianah, May 31.

CONLAN, John, to Eliza Dwyer, at Calcutta, June 2.

FRASER, Edward, to Matilda, d. of the late M. Coyle, at Cawnpore, May 15.

GIBBS, Lieut. J. J. 68th N.I. to Isabella, d. of Maj. gen. M. Boyd, at Meerut, May 23.

LEIGH, Lieut. R. T. 7th N.I. to Fanny C. d. of Maj. R. McMillan, at Loodianah, June 3.

LEMON, John, to Mary Anne, d. of the late R. Flaherty, at Simla, May 18.

PERKINS, Frederic L. K. P. to Julia Humphreys, at Nainital, May 17.

SMITH, David, to Sarah M. widow of the late Dr. Campbell, at Maggoorah, June 1.

DEATHS.

CLIFFORD, Sophia C. d. of Lieut. G. H., H.A. at Umballah, aged 4 mo. May 28.

CORMICK, Capt. E. 3rd King's Own L.D. at Umballah, May 19.

DAWES, Henry B. s. of Capt. M. art. at Umballah, aged 8 mo. June 5.

DEBDES, E. c.s. at Pooree, May 30.

LUMLEY, Robert T. s. of J. R. at Mussoorie, aged 2, June 2.

MACWHIRTER, John H. s. of J. P. c.s. at Moradabad, aged 9 mo. May 23.

PENNINGTON, Capt. R. C. 11th N.I. at Bareilly, May 13.

REFTON, Rose, d. of Lieut. W. W. 56th N.I. at Umballah, aged 70 mo. May 20.

THOMPSON, Augustus H. s. of Lieut. A. N. 36th N.I. at Lahore, aged 3, May 31.

VIMART, Lieut. F. 5th L.C. at Meerut, June 4.

YATES, Mrs. J. at Agra, aged 24, May 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 3. *Hannah Salkeld*, Downward, Liverpool.—4. *Steamer Haddington*, Harris, Suez; *Ernaad*, Youngusband, China; *Bagle*, Warner, Akyab.—6. *Agnes*, Serowcroft, Bombay.—9. *Takiman*, Gorham, Mauritius; *Eria*, Livingston, Singapore; *Doeyann*, Evans, Clyde.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Ganges*.—Mrs. Abrey and 3 children, and Mr. John Lloyd. Per steamer *Haddington*.—From SUEZ: Mr. Clogstown, cadet; *Mr. Drabble*, Mr. L. Shadwell, Mrs. De Morrell, Dr. Lee, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. G. Dougal, Dr. Row, Dr. Leckies, Mr. Richardson, Mr. C. Richardson, Capt. Jeffreys, Mr. Reader, Mr. C. S. Leckies. —From GALLE: Mr. Burn and Mr. Montgomery. —From MADRAS: Mr. Waller, Lieut. Starvers, Mr. Agnew, and F. Gladstone. Per *Ernaad*.—Mr. and Mrs. Hughesdon and child.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 3. *Templar*, Brown, Liverpool; *Cowatjee Family*, Durham, Singapore and China.—4. *Thalia*, Volumn, Mauritius; *Enigma*, Coanaw, Vizagapatam; *Flora McDonald*, Sutherland, Liverpool; *William Hyde*, Stewart, London; *Julia*, Row, Mauritius.—6. *Tecumseh*, Ripley, New Bedford.—7. *Sabine*, Monfort, Bourbee; *Lord Dalhousie*, Ord, London.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 10, 1848.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent. .. prem.	9 8	to 10 10
Bombay 5 per cent. .. disc.	4 8	5 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos. .. do.	4 8	5 4
New Co's 5 do. .. do.	2 8	5 8
Third Sica 4 do. .. do.	19 0	20 0
New Co's 4 do. .. do.	17 8	18 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) .. prem.	2050	to 2075
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .. par.		
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) .. par.		

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months) ..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes ..	9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	7 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

1000s Silver .. Co.'s Rs. 104 2	104 10	p. 100 ea. wt.
China Gold Bars ..	16 8	a 17 2
Gold Dust ..	14 0	a 15 8
Spanish Dollars ..	220 0	a 220 8
Mexican ditto ..	219 8	a 220 0
Sovereigns ..	11 0	a 11 1
Madras Gold Mohurs ..	16 3	a 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs ..	21 5	a 21 6

MADRAS.

WRECK OF THE SHIP "JOHN FLEMING."

To the Editor of the *Madras Circulator and General Chronicle*.

Mr. Editor,—The following intelligence from Cocanada not only shews that the ship *John Fleming* is a total wreck, but leaves no hope whatever of saving any portion of her stores or cargo. Capt. Newman, H.C.'s steamer *Hugh Lindsay* had started before the arrival of this report; but he is directed to haul in to the coast on his way from Masulipatam to Coringa, and render any assistance in his power. Under the circumstances in which he would find the wreck totally abandoned, he has (by written instructions forwarded this evening) been directed, on his arrival at Coringa, to receive on board the captain, officers, and crew of the *John Fleming*, and bring them here.

The first report of this sad disaster stated that Capt. Hamlin had proceeded up the Godavery, and thence to Coringa, for the purpose of obtaining all possible assistance with boats, and thereby save all he could from the ship. This accounts for his absence, but he had not the slightest idea that the *John Fleming* would have

settled down, and thus unexpectedly precluded all chance of success in his efforts to serve the underwriters. The *John Fleming* had taken in a cargo of rice at Coringa, and was bound from that port to the Mauritius, when she unfortunately struck on the coast about 20 miles south of Coringa.—I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,
CHRIS. BIDEN.

Madras, 29th May, 1848.

Extract from a letter from J. J. Knox, Esq., dated Cocanada, 24th May, 1848.

"Capt. Towle writes from the wreck of the *John Fleming*, 3 miles south of Magantippa.—'I found the vessel last evening, 23rd, on her larboard beam ends, with all masts standing, the hull nearly all under water. The masts were cut away. This morning, 24th, nothing is to be seen above water but the jib boom, and occasionally a little of the upper part of the stern. Nothing but boats and chronometer are saved—the vessel sunk so fast after the captain left her, that the crew had only time to put their baggage into the long boat, but not being able to get her away from the ship for want of oars, &c., they left her along side and proceeded to Coringa in the two small boats. The long boat broke adrift, having evidently been plundered by the natives. The captain, officers, and crew have saved nothing more than what they stand in. This is indeed a bad job, though by God's mercy there are no lives lost.'"—*Madras Circulator*, May 31.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY POST OFFICE.—We have letters from Hyderabad (Decan) to the 22nd instant. Our correspondent writes that an investigation is still in progress in the matter of the lately suspended deputy post master at the Hyderabad residency. During its course, bribery has been laid to his charge to the amount of Rs. 7,000, of which, it is said 3,000 were actually paid. It appeared that a superintendent of, or contractor for, Dawk runners and bearers had been dismissed some time ago, and another appointed. To recover his lucrative post, the former came forward with the bribe above mentioned, which coming to the knowledge of the latter, was forthwith disclosed. Another version of the story is, that a moonshee of the post office of that place was the agent between the briber and bribee, and that he has been detected and sent to the residency authorities, who propose, if there be sufficient proof, to hand him over to the City Adawlut. That this fate attends the deputy post master is nearly certain, and it is supposed that this resolution has been taken, from the difficulty of legally convicting him in an English Court, and perhaps with the view of getting rid of a troublesome and unpleasant enquiry, which might result in odious and dangerous disclosures. His offence, as an uncovenanted servant of his honourable employers, has been one of omission, neglecting to answer the letters of his superior, the P.M.G. of Madras, for about a year. Assured that this would lead to complaints against him to the resident, the minor offence led of course, to a greater, inducing him to suppress all letters from the P.M.G. of Madras to the resident; and it is to be presumed that he opened, read, and destroyed all such letters. A very simple "dodge," as we have before mentioned, caused his detection; viz. the transmission of a letter through a neighbouring post-office not under his control. The poor man, we hear, attributes his conduct to infatuation, the usual ready plea of those who cannot otherwise defend misconduct. For about forty years, much suspicion has existed in the Hyderabad European and native community, regarding the proceedings at the post-office, of which many instances, if necessary, might be adduced. How to fix these suspicions legally was the difficulty. We have heard complaints of letters dispatched from Lingsoogoor to Worungul, reaching their destination under very suspicious circumstances, which caused a correspondence, the result of which has not reached us. Natives have lost articles dispatched by dawk banghees. Their timidity has suppressed all complaints. Mr. Wray's situation has, we hear, been given by the acting resident to a Mr. Charles, one of the clerks of the residency, a person spoken most highly of by his immediate employers and superiors; those, in fact, who know him best, and are most competent to appreciate his character. Still, distrust has been so strongly implanted in this community relative to the post-office, that its proceedings will be narrowly watched and strictly investigated. The late deputy postmaster's heavy pecuniary involvements were not considered as barring the propriety of his acquisition or retention of office for so long a period. About two years ago, a post-office moonshee, named Balmokund, was detected in extracting hooodees from letters. The same objection, we presume, that exist against the trial of Mr. Wray by British officials, occasioned the transference of this moonshee's case to the City Adawlut, where he was tried and convicted.—*Bombay Telegraph*, May 30,

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BELL, the wife of Major Oswald, 2nd N. V. batt.
GOODWYN, the wife of T. W. C.S. d. at Calcutta, May 29.
HALL, the lady of Arthur, C.S. d. at Mangalore, May 30.
LITTLE, the wife of the Rev. J. d. at Madras, June 5.
SOMERVILLE, the lady of Ens. J. J. 26th N.I. d. at Waltair, May 21.
TRIBE, the wife of Asst. surg. E. S. 8th L.C. d. at Kamptee, May 20.

DEATH.

ERSKINE, Chas. W. H. s. of W. at Arcot, aged 7, June 6.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AJDAH, having on board the London Mail of May 8, arrived at Bombay on June 5, the passage having been accomplished in twenty seven days and eight hours.

H. E. GOLDSMID, Esq.—We regret to hear that the continued indisposition of Mr. Goldsmid, secretary to government in the financial and revenue departments, compels him to leave for the Cape with as little delay as possible. He will probably proceed with the *Childe Harold*, which sails about the middle of August.—*Bombay Times*.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, accompanied by his military secretary, Major Brooke, left the presidency for Poona on the 1st June.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. B. AUCHMUTY, C.B., reached Poona on the 17th May, and immediately assumed the command of the division from Brigadier Manson, who has arrived at the presidency en route to take up his appointment as commander of the northern division of the army.

SANITARY CONDITION OF BOMBAY.—A Bengal contemporary notices the unusual and gratifying healthiness of the hot season this year in Calcutta, and states that while few cholera cases have occurred among the European population, the fever which has prevailed (as customary in April and May) has been of a type unusually mild. "During the past two years," he continues, "the mortality in Calcutta has certainly not been very great; we imagine that few large intertropical cities have enjoyed an equal freedom from sickness and pestilence." We are happy to say that we can report quite as favourably of the "sanitary condition" of Bombay. For two years past there has scarcely been an ascertained case of cholera amongst the native community, though deaths have more than once been reported to have occurred from that disease. The European community has not had to lament the loss of a single member from cholera. Fever, smallpox, and other maladies have occasionally prevailed, but their ravages have not been extensive. On the whole, we think Bombay has of late been considerably healthier than England; and a comparison of our mortality tables with those of the large towns at home would, no doubt, prove the fact. Considering that our little island was at one time deemed the grave of Europeans, to be able to state this much in its favour is no mean source of gratulation.—*Telegraph*, May 17.

H.M. BRIG "JUMNA."—It is with much regret we learn that H.M. new brig *Jumna*, which left Bombay last month for England, under command of Lieut. Rodney, R.N., has met with a terrific hurricane, and been compelled to put into Trincomalee, under jury-masts, where she will have to remain for some time for repair. The hurricane was encountered in lat. 10 deg. 26 min. S., and it proved so violent that it tore out the vessel's masts, threw her on her beam-ends, and nearly caused her to founder. The officers and crew had a most narrow escape from destruction. It was thought, when the *Jumna* quitted Bombay harbour that she was very light, and that her lower masts were too taut. But a short time elapsed, alas! ere her strength was tried by the fury of the storm. The *Jumna* had on board a splendid collection of carved alabaster and marble antiquities from ancient Nineveh, and as these are easily affected by water, it is feared many of them will have been defaced or destroyed. When in Bombay, every exertion was made to have plaster casts taken of them, to meet all risks at sea; casts from a single block were all that were allowed to be taken, the rest were not even exhibited to the public. The following extract from a private letter from an officer of the *Jumna* gives a full and interesting account of the disaster. We are glad to observe that all behaved so well, and that the exertions of Lieut. Rodney were so admirable:—

H.M.S. Jumna, at Sea, 1st May, 1848.

You will, no doubt, regret to hear of the sad catastrophe that has befallen this ship, and compelled us to bear up for Trincomalee, after having made such a prosperous passage of only

ten days from Bombay to the vicinity (10 deg. 26 min.) where we experienced one of the most terrific hurricanes that ever blew. It began on Sunday morning (Easter Sunday), and gradually increased to a heavy gale, and then suddenly fell calm for an hour, but only to commence with redoubled fury. At 7h. 30m. p.m. it blew so heavily, that the ship was hoisted, but finding she would not bear the pressure of the wind, the only alternative left us was to scud before it, which we did with the rapidity of lightning. Unfortunately, however, for us, at 10h. 45m. p.m. the wind suddenly shifted, and blew, if possible, with still greater violence, until the ship was thrown on her beam ends, where she remained five minutes, when, the mainmast being cut away, she righted as if by some magical power. Still death was facing us in all its horror, from the heavy sea continually forcing the broken mast against the ship's side, and striking it with such force, that we at every blow expected to have found the vessel sinking. But the Almighty preserved us from this awful calamity. The wreck, after very severe labour, was, to our infinite joy, cut away, and we appeared to jump from the top of one sea to another, going for four hours at the rate of sixteen knots, when the hurricane abated, as if its powers had been exhausted. When the mast went, it carried with it the following spars: main-yard, main-topsail-yard, main-topmast and top-gallant-mast (housed), fore-topmast and topsail-yard, fore-top-gallant-mast, jib-boom and flying-boom, life-buoy, sails, booms, &c., and stove every boat in the ship (our cutter is in pieces). The slings of the fore-yard were all but gone, a little piece of iron of about half an inch was all that kept the yard up. The foremast is very seriously sprung. This you will say is a very good day's expenditure. Too much credit cannot be given to Lieut. Rodney for his exertions, nor to the men for the readiness with which every order was obeyed. They all appeared as if impelled by the same motive to do their utmost; otherwise, no one would now be alive to tell the tale of the disaster that had befallen the unfortunate *Junna*, her crew of seventy seven souls, the national antiquities, and the plants for her Majesty. I was ill at the time of the disaster, but I suddenly felt my cot fixed to the ship's beam, and although dark I instantly knew our position, and weak as I was, I got out, and endeavoured to scramble up the deck to the cabin door, and from thence to the upper deck, quite prepared to meet my fate, as I supposed, of being launched into a watery grave. The sight I beheld was terrific in the extreme; the wind was thundering, rain and spray beating against us like so much hail, rigging flying away like pieces of silk, spars tumbling from aloft, the mainmast every minute coming on board, with such power that it seemed as if it would cut the vessel in two! The most miraculous thing is that not a soul was lost, and very few hurt—none dangerously. Our friends in England will be a little surprised to hear of our detention in this country for another three months. We shall arrive in England in the beginning of November, instead of the end of July, as anticipated.—*Telegraph, M. y. 30.*

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY, at its meeting, had laid before it an account, with plaster-castings, of a beautiful marble obelisk from Nimroud, of the time of Darius Hystaspes (700 B.C.), with very interesting notices of the microscopic shells to be seen in the nummulate or oolite limestones which extend from Goozerat to Grand Cairo. Specimens of snow white anhydrite from Scinde, and a variety of other minerals have been presented to them. The Geographical Society have had before them a large array of specimens of salt, coal, jet, and limestone, from the banks of the Indus, with accounts of these from Dr. Fleming of the Bengal army, and Capt. Christopher of the Indian Navy; an account of the geology and topography of the country from Vizadrog to Kolapore, by Capt. Del Hoste, deputy-assistant quarter master-general, Bombay army; of a meteoric stone which fell near Dharwar, by Capt. Wingate, of the Bombay army, who presented the stone itself.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY.—At the opening of the Grand Medical College, the munificent Parsee Knight, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, intimated that he had lodged with Government the sum of 1,000l., on which interest at six per cent. would be allowed, or 60l. or so, for the purpose of assisting the alumni who had distinguished themselves in the purchase of books and instruments; and 500l. besides, which, at a 1 per cent. interest, would afford 30l. a year, for the purchase of prizes for the pupils while at college. It is curious that while Sir Jamsetjee has built an hospital, and the public have constructed a college—which Government has endowed,—at an aggregate cost of some 20,000l., and annual outlay of some 5,000l., the Board of Education decline the expense of 20l. a year for keeping the grounds—a large expanse, admirably suited for a Botanic Garden, remaining in the state of swamp, disgusting to the eye, and injurious to the health of all in the neighbourhood!

THE STEAM SHIP "POTTINGER."—The *Bombay Times* states, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's magnificent steam-ship *Pottinger* is, it will be observed, about to proceed in September for England by the Cape. This vessel is said to be found too large and too expensive for the China line. She will on coming into dock have her funnels taken out, and be fitted up as a sailing vessel.

ASSISTANT SURGEON ANDERSON, M. D., H. M.'s 22nd regiment, arrived at Belgaum on the 30th May, and assumed medical charge of the Highlanders on the 1st June.

THE LATE MR. YOUNG.—In our obituary will be found a notice of the demise of Mr. Young, late of the firm of Martin, Young, and Co., which took place at Poona on the 3rd instant. Mr. Young had been for some time suffering under chronic dysentery, and left Bombay as the monsoon approached, for the benefit of change of air. It speedily appeared that his sickness was such that no human relief could avail the sufferer. Mr. Young was generally known, and much esteemed and respected. He was a man of weak constitution, and sedate and serious turn of mind, mingling but little with the world at large, though far from averse to society. His loss will be deeply felt and sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

THE GRANT BUILDINGS.—A noble range of counting-houses, dwelling-houses, and ware rooms, built a few years since on a piece of ground on Colaba reclaimed from the sea on purpose, having proved unsuitable, by reason of their remoteness from the market, for the ends intended to be served by them, have been abandoned by all the occupants, and are on sale. A fine pier, extensive warehouses, large and commodious cotton-screws, and an extensive cotton-green, were established in connection with the buildings. The loss on the speculation must be immense.

H.M.'s FRIGATE VERNON is still in port: it is said she will leave for England in the course of the month of July. Her hull is so rotten that she will neither sail nor steer, and barely swims, at her anchors, making about a foot of water daily.

MR. JOHNSTONE, head pattern-maker in the dockyard, who was six months since sent to survey the coal-fields in Malwa, has returned from his duties: he gives a favourable account of the mineral products of the country.

SCINDE.—We have letters of the 3rd instant from Shikarpore, from which it appears that everything was tranquil at this date and auspicious in Upper Scinde. The people were quietly pursuing their avocations, taking no interest whatever apparently in the discontents or disturbances in their neighbourhood. The weather had once more become cool, and the troops were everywhere in the highest health and spirits. There have, we believe, been a couple of boats within these ten days from Kurachee, but nothing has been heard of that in which Dr. Barrington, and Lieutenant Blair, of the 19th N.I. embarked on the 31st ult. It is supposed likely that they might have sought shelter at Mandavie, or perhaps at Sonmeanee, had heavy weather overtaken them.—*Bombay Times.*

Messrs. RICHMOND AND Co.—The affairs of this firm are to be wound up under trust, the trustees being Messrs. W. W. Carrigill, T. F. Gray, and Merwanjee Jejeebhoy. The suspension of payment by the house has been occasioned chiefly we believe by losses in money locked up in Ceylon; no imputation whatever rests on the character of any of its members. Mr. T. R. Richmond, the head of the late firm, is, we believe, one of the oldest resident merchants at Bombay; having been nearly twenty years amongst us. He retired from the firm of Dirom, Carter, & Co., in 1844. He has taken at all times a large share in the concerns of all our public boards and joint-stock companies: he was long a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce—a director of the Oriental Bank, of the Colaba Screws and Building Company, and Bombay Steam Navigation Company; and has always borne the character of an able, warm-hearted, upright, and honourable man. We understand it to have been arranged that he was to go to Calcutta as agent for the Oriental Bank; and we believe a more suitable appointment could scarcely have been made. Irrespectively of his qualifications, the admirable manner in which he managed his embassy on the bank's affairs in London gives him claims on their confidence such as few possess.—*Ibid.*

MALWA, June 9.—The weather here is delightful now: we have had several heavy showers of rain, but no regular fall yet, although there appears to have been a good deal round about; high winds, and delightfully cool of a morning and evening. Ploughing and harrowing has commenced, consequently the price of cattle has risen at all the markets, and the natives say that grain will be very cheap: gram is now selling at from forty to forty-five pukka seers for a rupee, and wheat from thirty to thirty-five. By the bye, there is one thing before I give you a little journal of what has occurred in these parts, which I wish

to ask you:—how is it that the Bombay troops who served with General England, who relieved the army of General Nott, and who occupied the city of Candahar on the 29th of May, 1842, have not as yet received the Candahar Medal? General England himself has got it, and so have her Majesty's 41st, and I think it is a hard case on the remainder of the brigade: either it ought to be taken away from the general and the 41st, or given to all. Colonel Woodburn sent in a memorial about it, but I never heard the answer until I saw a remark stating something about it in your paper some time ago. I am frequently asked by sepoy who belonged to the force, and who are returning from their homes, when they are to receive it, as the Bengal sepoy have all received theirs, and they could not get their friends in the Bengal army to believe that they had been at Candahar in 1842, because they could not show the medal. This is not the way to treat our honest jacks. If such a thing occurred in the Bengal army, it would cause a mutiny: the 21st had a company in the light battalion, and I trust that this has nothing to do with what has lately occurred in that corps. The earthquake was felt here on the night of the 25th, about one o'clock. A fearful murder took place here a short time ago, caused entirely by the deficient system of justice.—*Ibid.*

MURDER.—An atrocious murder was committed on Monday, the 5th instant, by a seaman named Hearn, belonging to the American merchant ship *Andia*, now lying in our harbour. It appears that the chief officer of the ship had occasion to reprimand Hearn for not performing in a proper manner the duties allotted to him. The latter, not at all relishing the idea of being spoken to on the subject, deliberately drew his knife and stabbed the officer. The murderer is now in custody awaiting his trial. The unfortunate mate we believe expired shortly after the infliction of the fatal wound.

THE "JOHN BAGSHAW" bound to Singapore, sailed out of harbour on the 6th June, with forty-two native and two European convicts on board.

GUZERAT WHEAT.—The *Gentleman's Gazette* states that fifty tons of Guzerat wheat have been shipped at Bombay for England, under several modes of packing, to test the practicability of the export.

COURT MARTIAL.

MR. NOBLE FISHER HUNT, MATE, L.N.

Extract from the proceedings of a Court Martial held on board the Hon. Co.'s ship *Hastings*, Feb. 8, 1848, to try Mr. Noble Fisher Hunt, mate, Indian navy, on a charge preferred by Capt. Thomas G. Carless.

Charge.—For insolent and insubordinate conduct in the following instance:—

"In having on the 19th day of March, 1847, when desired by Lieut. Tromson, sen. Lieut. of the *Sesostris*, to attend to his duty and see the deck swabbed up; afterwards came to him; Lieut. Tromson, and said, 'Place me in arrest; report me to the Captain; I want to be spoken to in that manner before military officers; I'm damned if I do,' or words to that effect.

"Given under my hand on board the Hon. Co.'s steam frigate *Sesostris* at sea on the 20th day of March, 1847.

(Signed) "T. G. CARLESS, Captain, Commanding H. C. S. F. *Sesostris*."

The Court having carefully and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charge, as well as what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, as also the evidence adduced in his behalf, is of opinion that the charge has been proved, with the exception of the words, "I am damned if I do." The Court therefore adjudge the prisoner, Noble Fisher Hunt to be dismissed from the Honourable Company's service.

Sentence.—The Court do therefore adjudge the prisoner, the said Mr. Noble Fisher Hunt, to be dismissed the Honourable Company's service, and the said Mr. Noble Fisher Hunt is hereby sentenced accordingly.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELLARS, A. T. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, May 31. COLES, G. del. over ch. of the coll. of Sholapoor to Mr. Gray on May 18; rec. ch. of the Rutnagerry coll. on June 3.

COMPTON, T. A. 1st asst. to the mag. of Broach, vested with full powers of a mag. in that collectorate.

COURTNEY, W. coll. of Poona, allowed to remain in his districts on deputation till the setting in of the monsoon.

DOWN, E. P. to be 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Kaira, and to continue to perf. the duties of act. 2nd asst. to the coll. of Tanna. EASONS, C. J. dep. sec. to govt. to conduct the duties of the fin. and rev. dep. dur. abs. of Goldsmid, and to be a mem. of the mint committee.

GOLDSMID, H. E. sec. to the govt. in the fin. and rev. dep. to accomp. the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council to the Deccan as sec. in attendance, in ch. of all the civ. dep.

GRAY, A. 1st asst. coll. of Sholapoor, rec. ch. of that coll. to Mr. Coles, on May 18.

HARRISON, C. M. joined as acting asst. rev. comm. northern div. on May 11.

HAVELOCK, W. H. pass. in the Marathee lang. May 31.

LAW, J. S. coll. of Tanna, allowed to remain in his districts on deputation till the setting in of the monsoon.

LIDDELL, H. coll. of Rutnagerry, del. over ch. of that coll. to Mr. Loughnan, May 26.

LOUGHNAN, 1st Asst. T. C. rec. ch. of the coll. of Rutnagerry, fr. Mr. Liddell, on May 26.

LUARD, R. D. coll. of continental customs and excise, del. over ch. of off. to Glass, on June 1.

LOWDEN, J. G. sec. to govt. in the gen. and judicial dep. will conduct the duties of the fin. and rev. dep. dur. abs. of Mr. Erskine, and to off. as a mem. of the mint committee dur. that gentleman's abs. fr. the pres. also to be a govt. director of the bank of Bombay, May 31.

MALET, A. chief sec. and sec. to govt. in the pol. and secret dep. to conduct the duties of the mil. and marine dep. dur. abs. of Col. Melville.

OGLIVY, T. assum. ch. of off. as pol. agent in the Rewa Kanth. RYAN, R. H. pass. in the Marathee lang. May 31.

SIMSON, W. puisne judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Fardree Adawlut, 4 mo. fr. end of June, under absentee rules, to Ceylon.

TRAVERS, A. C. resum. ch. of duties as 1st assist. to coll. of Kaira, on May 26; pl. in perm. ch. of the Kupperwung and Thana Talookas.

WEBB, J. coll. of Kaira, allowed to remain in his districts on deputation, to June 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LUARD, R. D. coll. of cont. customs and excise, 2 mo. to the Deccan, under abs. rules, May 31.

TRAVERS, A. C. leave granted on 29th April casc. du May 26.

WEBB, R. T. to Dec. 31, in ext.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FLETCHER, Rev. W. K. chap. of Byculla and Tanna, 1 mo. under abs. rules, to Sattara or Mahabuleshwur, for the benefit of his health, to July 8 in ext.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANNESLEY, Lieut. J. F. 26th N.I. passed exam. in the Maratha lang.; to be gr. mr. and interp. fr. Jan. 12, 1848, v. Gay, app. to marine batt.

ATKINS, Ens. F. W. M'L. 20th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindoo language.

BALLINGALL, Lieut. W. 24th N.I. to be adj. fr. May 26, 1848, v. Wray.

BATES, Lieut. J. 8th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Thompson, on leave.

BIRCH, Ens. H. to do duty with 2nd grens. to join June 12.

BODDAM, Lieut. exer. eng. at Sholapoor, has been app. to superin. the compl. of the road fr. Judapoor to Sholapoor.

BROWN, Lieut. col. W. I. fr. 8th to 10th N.I. May 30.

BROWNE, Lieut. W. W. 9th N.I. returned to duty.

CHITTY, Ens. W. T. 13th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindoostanee lang.

CHRISTIAN, Ens. S. 17th N.I. passed colloq. exam. June 6.

DENNIS, Cornet J. H. B. 1st L.C. to do duty with 3rd L.C. until further orders to join.

ELDER, Ens. J. to do duty with 2nd grens. to join June 9.

GARTHWAITHE, Ens. J. G. doing duty with the 24th N.I. is trans. to do duty with the 2nd grens. N.I. and to join.

GEORGE, Ens. G. St. to do duty with 2nd grens. to join June 12.

GOODFELLOW, Lieut. J. F. 20th N.I. to be fort adjt. at Asserghur, v. Hobson, prom. May 26.

GRAHAM, 2nd Lieut. F. W. art. passed colloq. exam. June 12.

GRAHAM, Ens. A. S. 6th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. April 20, v. Gordon, dec.

GRIFFITH, Ens. C. J. 17th N.I. passed ex. in the Hindoostanee lang.

HAGGARD, Lieut. T. T. art. pass. ex. in the Maratha lang.

HALKETT, Lieut. C. 9th N.I. pass. in lang.

HARRIS, 2nd Lieut. T. M. art. passed colloq. exam. June 12.

HART, Capt. S. V. W. 2nd or gren. N.I. del. over ch. of the Deccan post-off. to Capt. Shurt, on April 29.

HEWETT, Lieut. 28th N.I. rec. ch. of the Candish post-off. to Lieut. Lawrie, on May 13.

LAWRIE, Lieut. R. 15th N.I. del. over ch. of the Candish post-office to Lieut. Hewett, on May 13, and rec. ch. of Poona post-office fr. Capt. Shurt, on May 26.

MELVILL, Lieut. col. to accomp. the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council to the Deccan as sec. in ch. of the mil. and marine dep. MILDMAI, Ens. A. G. St. J. to do duty with 26th N.I. to join

MILLAR, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. to be brig. maj. at Baroda, dur. abs. of Lieut. Macdonald on leave.
 MOYLE, Lieut. H. R. C. 2nd grens. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Bolton on leave.
 NAHIER, Lieut. G. art. pass. exam. in lang.
 NAYLOR, Ens. C. E. 19th N.I. pass. exam. in the Hindoostanee lang.
 NICHOLSON, Ens. W. M. 27th N.I. pass. exam. in lang.
 NIXON, Lieut. J. P. 25th N.I. to act as asst. sec. to Military Board dur. abs. of Elder, June 8.
 O'NEIL, Lieut. G. O'M. 2nd grens. to act as qr. mr. and paymaster dur. abs. of Bolton on leave.
 PALIN, Lieut. C. T. 19th N.I. passed exam. in the Mahratta lang.
 PARR, Lieut. col. T. C. fr. 10th to 8th N.I. May 30.
 PHILLIPSON, Ens. F. R. B. 27th N.I. passed exam. in lang.
 REID, Lieut. T. H. art. passed exam. in Hindoostanee lang.
 SHIRT, Capt. C. 20th N.I. paymr. Poona div. rec. ch. of the Deccan, post-off. fr. Capt. Harb. on April 29.
 SMITH, Ens. J. A. posted to 6th N.I. to rank fr. May 1.
 THATCHER, Lieut. T. 11th N.I. to offic. as sub-asst. comm. gen. at Hyderabad dur. abs. of Lieut. Gordon, on court-martial duty at Shikarpoor.
 WALKER, Lieut. C. W. adj. to Ghat loc. inf. to be asst. mag. in the several zillahs, except Ahmedabad and Dharwar, June 8.
 WALTON, Lieut. W. H. 29th N.I. perm. to resign, June 7.
 WARDEN, Ens. A. S. to do duty with 24th N.I. to join.
 WOODCOMBE, Lieut. J. D. H. art. passed exam. in lang.
 WRAY, Lieut. J. 24th N.I. to be adjt. to the marine batt. in succ. to Lieut. Heary, May 4; and to conduct the duties of qr. mr. to that batt.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

MANSON, F. H. May 27.

INFANTRY.

BIRCH, W. May 27. GEORGE, G. St. May 27.
 BURD, R. May 27. MILDWAY, A. G. St. J.
 ELDER, J. K. May 11. WARDEN, A. S. May 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARTHUR, Cornet S. M. 3rd L.C. 3 mo. fr. June 28, to Sattara.
 ATKINS, Ens. T. W. 20th N.I. fr. 1st to 15th June in ext. to rem. in Bombay.
 BLAIR, Ens. T. H. 19th N.I. May 29 to June 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
 BOLTON, Ens. H. F. 12th N.I. fr. May 30 to June 9, in ex.
 BURNS, Lieut. J. W. S. 10th N.I. 3 mo. fr. May 31, to remain in the Deccan and at Bombay.
 CUMMING, Ens. W. G. G. 17th N.I. 1 mo. fr. June 20, to Poona and Bombay.
 HOELAND, Lieut. H. W. 13th N.I. sub. asst. comm. gen. 1 mo. fr. June 3, to Ahmednuggur.
 MAXWELL, Lieut. H. P. B. 14th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 McNEIL, Ens. J. 8th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to Mysore and Neilgherry hills.
 MELISSA, Ens. G. J. 8th N.I. 1 mo. fr. June 1, in ext. to the Deccan, on m. c.
 NASMYTH, 2nd lieut. C. art. 1 mo. fr. May 25, to Poona and Secunderabad, on m. c.
 PALGRAVE, Ens. W. G. 8th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. June 1, to the Deccan, on m. c.
 REID, Lieut. J. H. art. 1 mo. in ext. to proceed to Mahabuleswar.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 7th N.I. in ext. to June 20, to hill near Ellichpoor, on m. c.
 SHEPPARD, Lieut. 28th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. June 6, to remain in Bombay.
 WADDINGTON, Ens. W. 20th N.I. fr. June 2, to July 31, to Ahmednuggur, on m. c.
 WALKER, Lieut. W. 1st N.I. 1 mo. fr. June 1, in ext. to the Deccan, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

RAYMOND, Asst. surg. recd. ch. of the duties of civ. surg. at Kaira, on May 26.
 RAYNE, Asst. surg. to recd. ch. of civ. surg. duties at Poona, fr. May 31.
 RAYNE, Asst. surg. to recd. ch. to med. ch. of left wing, 2nd Eur. L.I. v. Watkins, June 3.
 BEAN, Asst. surg. to be attached to 1st Eur. fusil. attained prof. in the French lang.
 BURN, Surg. A. M. D. to act as surg. of Eur. gen. hosp. dur. abs. of Surg. Stowell.
 CALDER, Asst. surg. A. F. attached to 1st Eur. fusil. attained prof. in the French lang.
 CHAY, Asst. surg. W. F. passed colloq. exam. June 12; to recd. ch. of the art. and gendarmes at Ahmednuggur dur. abs. of Surg. Gibbs.
 FRANKMAN, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. to med. ch. of 6th N.I. v. Ballo, June 2.

GARR, Surg. H. to be sup. surg. on the staff, fr. May 20; posted to pres. div.
 IMPER, Asst. surg. E. to med. ch. of resid. of Indore, May 13.
 KNAPP, Asst. surg. J. M. passed ex. in the Mahratta lang.; to Poona, for gen. duty, under orders of Supt. surg. N. Deccan div. June 6.
 MANISTY, Asst. surg. to recd. ch. of the 7th N.I. and station staff at Ahmednuggur.
 McKENZIE, Asst. surg. J. to do duty with H.M.'s 60th rifles.
 MILLERAN, Sup. surg. J. to be insp. genl. of hospitals, fr. May 20.
 MURRAY, Asst. surg. T. to proceed to Poona to do duty under Asst. surg. pres. div. June 7.
 PEARL, Surg. to recd. med. ch. of 2nd grens. fr. Asst. surg. Baynes, fr. May 31.
 STUART, Asst. surg. to recd. m. d. ch. of detach. 28th N.I. June 9.
 TAWSE, Insp. genl. of Hospitals, to be surg. genl. fr. May 20.
 WATKINS, Asst. surg. F. W. to be surg. fr. May 20; to med. ch. of 7th N.I. in succ. to Gibbs, June 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

PORTER, Vet. surg. A. J. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. in ext. fr. June 1, to the Deccan, on m. c.
 SPROULE, Asst. surg. S. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

AYLESBURY, Mids. T. W. to be mate, to rank fr. Aug. 31, 1847.
 CRANE, Lieut. H. B. to perf. duties of purser to steamer *Sesostrie*, fr. April 9.
 DAVIS, Mids. W. H. M. H. to be mate, to rank fr. Aug. 31, 1847.
 DICKINSON, Volunteer A. M. arr. on June 8.
 EDMERIDGE, Lieut. suspension to commence fr. May 25.
 GORDON, Comm. leave to Europe on m. c. June 28.
 JAMES, Mids. H. H. to be mate, to rank fr. July 24, 1847.
 JENNINGS, Comm. to assume ch. of the *Mailings*, and to be super-intendent of Pattamars, May 29.
 LEWIS, Mids. S. E. to be mate, to rank fr. Aug. 31, 1847.
 LYTTON, Mids. W. to be mate, to rank fr. Aug. 31, 1847.
 MASONELL, Lieut. 6 mo. fr. March 31, to Neilgherries.
 PORTER, Com. to command steamer *Sesostrie*, fr. May 12.
 SHARP, Mids. to perf. duties of clerk to steamer *Sesostrie*, fr. April 9.
 SHAW, C. Capt. clerk, arr. on June 8.
 STOCKHAM, Purser, of the *Sesostrie*, to perf. duties of clerk also, fr. May 1.
 TURNER, Mids. of the *Queen*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. May 21.
 WATERSTON, Mr. naval instruct. perm. to reside on shore, fr. May 21.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN, the lady of the Rev. G. L. chapl. of Deesa, s. at Mount Abo, June 3.
 ANNESLEY, the wife of Lieut. J. T. 26th N.I. s. at Bombay, May 26.
 BARRON, Mrs. J. d. at Bombay, June 2.
 BIGGS, the wife of Lieut. T. art. s. at Dharwar, June 4.
 BLANE, the wife of G. J. c.s. s. at Santa Cruz, June 9.
 D'ARCY, the wife of Lieut. R. W. Candlish Bheel corps, s. at Dhoolla, May 27.
 DAVIDSON, the lady of Maj. D. d. at Bombay, May 31.
 DE MELLO, the wife of A. J. s. at Kalyadavie, May 30.
 FINCH, the lady of Lieut. J. J. 6th N.I. s. (still-born), at Baroda, May 25.
 GRAVES, the lady of Lieut. J. C. 3rd L.C. s. at Singapore, June 8.
 MAYOR, Mrs. s. at Ambroli, June 12.
 MORGAN, the lady of J. R. c.s. d. at Ahmedabad, May 23.
 MORRIS, the lady of Capt. W. J. com. Candlish Bheel corps, d. at Dhurrungam, June 8.
 RICHARDS, the lady of Capt. H. 3rd N.I. d. at Kurrahee, May 31.
 SANDISON, the wife of W. A. I.N. d. at Kotree, May 20.
 SANDYS, the lady of Lieut. col. F. A. d. at Mehlpoor, May 28.
 THORNTON, the wife of Thomas, d. at Bycalla, June 18.
 WHITTELL, the wife of Thomas, s. at Kalyadavie, June 18.
 YARBURY, Lady, d. at Bycalla, June 18.
 YOUNG, the lady of H. com. s. at Bombay, June 3.

MARRIAGES.

CHAPMAN, Lieut. William, eng. to Charlotte, d. of Lieut. col. G. Twemlow, Bengal art. at Aurangabad, June 12.
 READ, S. W. to Emma Rosina, d. of the late Capt. J. Scott, at Bombay, June 16.
 STOWARD, Lieut. Robert B. H. M.'s 8th, to Louisa, d. of A. W. Elliot, at Bombay, June 15.

DEATHS.

ANGUS, George, s. of Thomas, at sea, aged 16 mo. May 24.
 BOCARR, Miguel, at Cayal, aged 75, June 9.
 CUSSEN, Agnes J. d. of R. G. at Parli, aged 19 mo. June 14.
 CUTLER, Rebecca D. d. of R. D. at Duggles, aged 3, May 18.
 DEAS, Mary J. d. of John, at Ahmednuggur, June 7.
 DE MELLO, Magdalena, wife of A. J. at Kalyadavie, aged 22, June 5.
 HOLDER, Capt. C. 8th King's Own, at Poonah, aged 34, May 20.

WADGE, E. M. wife of Capt. J. L. of the ship *Sullana*, at Colabah, May 12.
 WILLIAMS, Richard B. s. of Capt. A. S. I.N. at Calicut, aged 2, May 11.
 WOODBURN, James C. s. of Lieut. col. A. C.B. at Mallegaum, aged 16 mo. June 13.
 YOUNG, Wm. Jackson, s. of the late Sir Samuel, Bart. at Poonah, aged 39, June 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 3. Steamer *Inflexible*, Hoseason, New Zealand.—4. *William Woolley*, Headberry, Bordeaux; *Flora Muir*, Stobe, Glasgow; *Albion*, Manderville, Aden.—5 Steamer *Ajdaha*, Grounds, Suez; *Joseph Soames*, Thompson, China and Singapore.—6. *Antelope*, Watkins, Canton.—8. *Childe Harold*, Lilley, Downs; *Saint Abbs*, Willis, Deal; *Chatham*, Morrison, Downs; *Actress*, Davis, Calcutta.—11. *Clansmen*, Johnston, Aden; steamer *Pottinger*, Cooper, Point de Galle; *Fifeshire*, Hay, London.—12.—*Duncan Ritchie*, Stephen, Aden.—14. *Sarah*, Stainbank, Bussora.—15. *Worcester*, Hawkins, London; *Sir Charles Forbes*, Litchfield, Muscat.—17. *Victory*, Smith, Aden; *Earl of Chester*, Blackstone, Liverpool; *Rajasthan*, Paterson, Greenock; *William Gibson*, White, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Ajdaha*, from Suez.—Mrs. Elsam and servant; L. Farrant, Esq. Bo. C.S.; Capt. Grimes, M. army, and Mr. Hadden; Mr. Ernest David. (Mr. Innis left at Aden.)
 Per Duke of Cornwall.—Mrs. Whitehead and two children.
 Per *Antelope*.—Mrs. James Watkins.
 Per *Childe Harold*.—Mrs. Ryan, H. Deane, W. Dickinson, and Mr. A. Dickinson.
 Per *Chatham*.—Mr. Chas. Shawe, I.N.
 Per Steamer *Pottinger*.—Mr. Hodgson Barlow.
 Per *Sarah*.—Mrs. Stainbank.
 Per *Worcester*.—Mrs. Whiteside and two children; Mrs. Gillanders; Lieut. J. Whiteside, H.M.'s 22nd foot; and Asst. surg. Gillanders, Bo. army.
 Per *Rajasthan*.—Mr. Charles Shefter.
 Per *Ceylon*.—Mr. W. D. Aplin.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 2. Lord Dufferin, Mackie, Liverpool; Duke of Lancaster, Wakeham, China; Sir Thomas Gresham, Boyce, Liverpool; Ramilies, Maclean, London.—6. Lovjee Family, Ayres, China; Loosh-tank, Tieney, Liverpool; Larkins, Gordon, China; John Bagshawe, Hackett, Singapore; Warrior, Hooff, Liverpool.—11. Frolic, Faucon, China.—12. Bombay, Moore, Liverpool; Balfour, Overend, Liverpool.—13. Eliza Stewart, Henderson, China; Falcon, Poole, China; Dauntless, Putt, China.—19. Steamer *Acar*, Ball, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Lord Dufferin.—Mrs. Angus and child, and Mr. Angus.
 Per Ramilies.—Major Cooke and family, Capt. Souter and family, Capt. Heasby, and Mr. Egan.
 Per *Acar*.—Dr. S. Sproule, Bo. art. and Mr. J. I. Cordoza.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, June 19, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 112 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do.	1825-26 .. Rs. 102 do.
5 Do. do.	1829-30 .. Rs. 102 do.
4 Do. do.	1832-33 .. Rs. 87 do.
4 Do. do.	1835-36 .. Rs. 84½ do. Co.
5 Do. do.	1841-42 .. Rs. 99½ do.
4 Do. do.	1842-43 .. Rs. 83½ do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 34½ per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	11 do. disc.
Commercial do.	11 do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	8 do. pm.
Bank of Madras	(Rs. 1,000) 6 do. pm.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d. per rupee.
3 months'	1s. 9½d.
1 month	1s. 9d.
At sight	.. ..
On China at 60 days'	Rs. 204 to 205 per 100 Sp. drs.
On Madras at 30 days'	.. .. 99
Do. at sight	.. .. 99½
On Calcutta at 60 days'	.. .. 99 per Rs. 100
Do. 30 days'	.. .. 99½
Do. at sight	.. .. 100½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 4
Do. (dragons)	.. 11 4
Bank of England Notes, per £.	.. 11 8
Spanish Dollars, per 100	.. 219
German Crowns, ..	.. 217
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	.. 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	.. 16 a 16½

FREIGHTS.

Owing to a large accumulation of tonnage, rates have given way, our present quotations are, to London, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 12s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt. To Liverpool, 2l. 17s. to 3l. To China, per candy, Rs. 8.

MARKETS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 17, 1848.—Since our last report, the season for business here has been brought to a close by the setting in of the S. W. monsoon, and the usual dullness of this period of the year has consequently prevailed in the interval. The rain that has fallen in the meantime has been most abundant, while from different parts of the interior favourable accounts in this respect are also received; and though yet too soon to form a decided opinion on the coming harvest, there is every hope, judging from present appearances, that it will be an abundant one, and that we shall also witness a resumption of business at a comparatively early period, with every prospect of a good trade during the coming season. Our money market is, we are happy to state, in a healthy condition; supplies of specie are coming freely forward from China, and matters in this respect are likely to continue easy for some time. Consequent upon this, Government Securities have improved in value, while shares in some of our Joint-stock Banks have materially declined, owing to an anxious feeling on the part of many of the native shareholders to realise their property. As we anticipated at the date of our last report, the excitement caused by the decision of the Supreme Court against the repudiators of the Opium bargains soon calmed down, and the fears expressed by some as to the serious injury that might result to our commercial interests have turned out to possess even less foundation than we thought at the time. In the thirty-five cases immediately affected by the decision of the Court, the money has instantly been forthcoming. The great portion of the loss has fallen upon our wealthy Mharwarrie Shroffs, and, as we have before said, they were quite prepared to meet Ramlall's claims against them in full. So far, as we expected, there has been no ill effect in our bazars from the above cause, nor do we think any is likely to result.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Our market, as usual at this period, is very quiet, and the season being closed, the business done is of course to a very limited extent. Present inquiry is confined chiefly to Grey Shirtings of forty and forty-five inch widths, particularly the latter, of low and middling qualities. For Grey Madapolams and Jaconets there is also a slight inquiry, but no sales to any extent could be effected at the moment unless at low rates. As regards other goods, nothing calls for particular remark, except Grey Dhooties, which are scarce and in some demand.

COTTON YARN.—The sales since our last have been on a somewhat limited scale, owing to the indisposition of holders to part with their reduced stocks except at advanced prices. The firmness they have shewn has had the effect of causing buyers to increase their offers: the sales made have established an advance, and we think it probable further improvement will be experienced ere long.

DYED YARNS.—In Turkey Red Twist we have no sales to report; the article continues very depressed and difficult of sale. Of Orange Yarn we have had several arrivals.

COCHINEAL.—The arrivals have been very heavy, amounting to 40,000 lbs. and prices have experienced a material decline. The estimated stock is about 50,000 lbs.; so that prices are likely to rule low for a considerable time, seeing that further supplies are on the way.

OPIUM.—The last advices from China imparted considerable activity to this drug, and a large quantity has changed hands at Rs. 1,115 to Rs. 1,120 per chest for Malwa of the best quality.

METALS.—Swedish Bar Iron is in good demand and scarce, while prices have a tendency upwards. British Bar, on the contrary, although stocks both in first and second hands are moderate, has declined in value, Rs. 34 per candy being the quotation for the best assortment. Of late the importations have been very trifling, but we observe there is a quantity on board a vessel arrived to-day. Nail Rod, both round and square, is somewhat lower in price; but in Sheet and Hoop Iron, as also Nails, there is no change to notice. Copper.—A decline has taken place in all kinds of Copper, with the exception of South American, which maintains its price. Swedish Steel, and Lead, both pig and sheet, are dull of sale. Spelter is firmer, owing to the great reduction in stocks caused by further shipments to Calcutta, and our quotation of Rs. 9½ has been refused for a large parcel.

MARINE STORES.—The only sales reported are 40 barrels Red Lead, at Rs. 17 per cwt.; 60 barrels White Lead, at Rs. 13 per cwt.; and 230 barrels Coal Tar, at Rs. 5 per barrel. Both Red and White Lead have declined in value.

SPIRITS.—Owing to the heavy stocks, our market for Brandy is dull. The sales during the past month amount to 80 hds. and 200 cases. Gin is in good demand.

BEER.—Prices have given way considerably since our last, the present quotation for Allsopp's and Bass's being Rs. 75 per hhd. at which price some large sales have been effected.

CEYLON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BANK OF CEYLON.—We give a conspicuous place to the following important notice, respecting the bank of Ceylon.

"The following circular has been issued to the shareholders of the Ceylon Bank, announcing that, owing to recent losses, the directors are unable to recommend a dividend for the current half-year:—

"Bank of Ceylon, 32, New Broad-street, London,
"April 3, 1848.

"I am desired to inform you, that, in consequence of some extensive failures having taken place in the island of Ceylon since the last annual court of proprietors was held, by which there is reason to apprehend loss to the bank to an amount that will exceed the reserve of undivided profits held, the court of directors do not feel justified in announcing a dividend for the current half-year.

"The court of directors have resolved to send the bank's secretary to Colombo forthwith in the character of inspector, for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the affairs of the bank, and reporting thereon, the result of which shall be communicated to the proprietors.

"The manager by whom the injudicious advances likely to involve the bank in loss were made, contrary to the express injunction of the court, has ceased to be in the service of the bank; and every precaution has been taken to restrict the business within safe limits for the future.

"I am, &c. "H. MACKAY, Secretary."
—*Times*, May 18.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILEY, J. to be act. assist. gov. ag. at Jaffna, May 13.
CAIRNS, W. W. to be volunteer assist. to gov. ag. at Colombo, May 13.
FRASER, J. to be act. sec. to Central School Commission v. Macvicar resigned, May 13.
FRYWAR, M. to be act. assist. master attendant of Colombo.
MORRIS, W. to be act. princ. assist. colonial sec. off. May 13.
TEMPLER, H. to be act. assist. at Kornegalie to gov. ag. for N.W. prov. May 13.
WASS, W. S. De, to be act. com. of H.M. steamer *Seaforth*.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BELL, the wife of J. R. s. at Kandy, May 18.
JOBZ, the wife of Edward C. s. at Kurnegalle, May 13.
UNDERWOOD, the lady of Capt. W. H. Ceylon Rifles, s. at Slave Island, May 17.

MARRIAGE.

MORTIER, William Henry, to Margaret Henrietta, d. of J. B. Misso, consul gen. of Portugal, at Colombo, May 22.

DEATHS.

BOAKE, Henry B. s. of the Rev. B. at St. Sebastian, May 3.
HOLDERNESSE, William, at Batticaloa, aged 38, May 4.
ROBERTSON, the infant son of Lieut. Gun Lascars, at Galle Face, May 17.
ROSS, John M. at Jaffna, May 10.
STAPLES, William A. at Kandy, aged 34, May 22.

SINGAPORE.

CELEBES.—The Singapore petition respecting the proceedings of the Dutch in Celebes, &c., has, we are glad to learn, had the effect of inducing the Dutch authorities to withdraw the prohibition formerly announced against English vessels visiting the native ports in Celebes. We shall make some remarks on this, as well on the Dutch comments on the petition, in our next.—*Free Press*, May 11.

We hear that H. M. S. *Meander* will not leave this for Borneo until about six weeks. The H. C. steamer *Phlegethon* will, we hear, leave for Labuan in about eight or ten days, and convey thither the master attendant and surveyor-general.—*Straits Times*, May 24.

H. M. S. *Cambrian*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Plummeridge, commanding-in-chief, left Singapore on Monday last in progress to China.—*Ibid*.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

At the monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 11th May, Dr. Buist laid on the table complete plaster casts of the apex and four sides of the Nimroud Obelisk: pieces of stucco of this size were so apt to get broken that they had not as yet been set up in their original form. With the history of the obelisk he was altogether unacquainted: the inscriptions were as distinct as if fresh from the sculptor's hands: they in all likelihood gave a description of the sculptures on the four sides of the stone. The obelisk was of very fine-grained compact marble, black slightly streaked with yellow; and so little had it suffered from the lapse of 2,500 years that the polish in much of it was perfect—the lustre was gone, but might be restored by the most moderate application of putty-dust. Its length, from the base to the commencement of the terminal apex, is five feet eight inches,—the apex itself, which is pyramidal, and of three steps, is eight inches,—so that the total length of the stone is six feet four. The sides are of unequal sizes: two of them are two feet at base, and one foot four at top; two are one foot three from end to end. The solid content of the block is about nine cubic feet; its weight a little over fourteen hundred weight, and its specific gravity three almost exactly. It is the only one of the Nimroud relics formed of marble that has as yet been noticed. It disposes of the theory of the Dean of Westminster, who, from the high state of preservation of the relics previously sent home as compared with the Athenian sculptures, assumed that the gypsum upon which they were formed must be much less liable to decomposition or alteration than limestone. The marble obelisk is in a state of much more perfect preservation than almost any of the gypsums. The Nimroud relics seem to owe the fine condition in which they are found to the fact of having for a time been protected as ornaments in the insides of buildings, and subsequently having been inhumed in dry friable rubbish, which preserved them from the air without scratching or decomposing them. The apex, and nearly two thirds of the lower part of the obelisk, are covered with cuneiform inscriptions. From the apex three feet down there are on each side five compartments slightly sunk in the stone, and filled with sculptures: each compartment is from a foot to a foot and a quarter in length, and about seven inches up and down: a margin of two inches, on which is a line of cuneiform characters, intervenes betwixt them. There are from five to six figures in relief, of about a quarter of an inch high, in each compartment,—the compartments being sunk this much under the surface of the stone. The whole twenty compartments appear to represent a long procession or series of processions bringing gifts from parts of the world to the king. There are a hundred human figures, variously attired and ornamented, bearing all sorts of loads. The first group next the king accompany a richly caparisoned horse; then come two double-humped camels or dromedaries with their drivers; then men with jars of oil, loads of fruit of all descriptions, heavy bags or baskets on their shoulders or heads,—large faggots, probably of bow staves, or some sort of valuable wood, money or metals—sacks of wine—more camels and rich vases, rich apparel, and almost every thing that might be supposed acceptable to royalty. We have, in one compartment monkeys ornamented with chains, feathers, and drapery; in another, monkeys with an elephant, which one of them seems to be teasing. These probably represent gifts from India, the animals just named being unknown in this part of Persia. A magnificent bullock, covered with rich caparisonings, with erect neck and wide branching horns; a strange creature, something like an unicorn or rhinoceros, probably meant for the latter; these probably are meant as gifts from Africa. In a compartment pretty low down, two tigers are represented in a palm tree grove, one of them in the act of seizing a deer by the haunches; they both have short manes and bushy tails, like a wolf: these probably are meant to do no more than represent the hairs on end when the animal is excited. This perhaps is meant to typify the dangers of the way over which some of the gift bearers had to pass—or it may mean to typify hunting-leopards as included among the gifts. The king, easily distinguishable by the head-dress always assigned to him, appears in two different compartments, one under the other, next the top of the stone, and in both cases he and his attendants are represented meeting the procession. At three places on the stone there are groups of individuals in exactly the same attitude, which look as if they headed the divisions of the procession, or three separate processions. They bear no burthens, and are armed and more richly attired than the rest. They are all on the same side of the stone—that immediately before the side on which the king is sculptured, on which, therefore, it is assumed that the starting of each procession is delineated—the two uppermost excepted. In the case of these two, the king

and his courtiers receiving the processions take the place of the fourth compartments of the other three. The leading figure of the groups just referred to stands upright with a look of respectful attention, as if waiting to be addressed: his left hand is slightly held forward, with the right hand resting on the wrist of the left. The beard, wig, and head-gear, are richly knotted and adorned. The party following is dressed in nearly the same attire as the leader, but is without beard: his right hand is held forward, and his left is raised as high as his head, as if warning those behind him forming the procession to come on. Then follows a man dressed like the bearers of burthens; he has peaked shoes upon his feet; he has no load, he holds up both his hands, and bends forward his brow in the attitude of solicitation, as if humbly entreating that his gifts may be received. In the uppermost compartment, containing the caparisoned horse, this last figure is wanting. By far the most interesting groups are the two in which the king and his attendants appear filling the uppermost compartments on the first side of the stone. The king is recognized by the form of the cap in which he is always represented. In the uppermost group he is delineated as returning from hunting or from battle. He holds a bow in his left hand, leaning on it like a staff—its lower extremity rests on the ground: in his right is a bunch of arrows:—the bow seems about four feet in length, the arrows about two. A supplicant, dressed like the majority of the bearers of the gifts, rests on his knees and hands, kissing the hem of the king's garment, and looking slightly upwards. The attire of the king, though extremely elegant, is less gorgeous in this than in the next compartment: he has the usual knotted beard and fell of hair depending from his neck. From a little above the elbows, where a short-sleeve is held together by a clasp, his arms are naked. He wears a tight vestment, plainly embroidered, over his chest; a belt about ten inches wide girds his waist: he wears an under robe as low as the ankle, richly trimmed round the skirt. A short square skirt, like an apron reversed, depends from the belt down over the hips; this is edged with fur, with two rows of rich embroidery, and from beneath it depend two cords, suspending massy tassels about the calf of the leg. Immediately behind the king is his bowbearer, carrying a bow erect. He is armed with a sword, or some similar weapon, with a cross near the tip of the sheath, such as is carried by all the armed figures on the stone; his tunic is similar to that of the king, his other vestment more plain. He has no beard, but a large mass of plaited and knotted hair hanging down from the back of his head. The faces of all the unbearded men are remarkably like each other—round, full, plump, and intelligent—they are perfectly smooth. Behind the bow-bearer follows the shield-bearer—a stout brassy man, with a long knotted beard. His dress consists of a rich tunic, extending no further than the knee: his legs are bare; he wears on his feet sandals like the rest. A rich fringed baldric or belt passes under the right arm and over the left shoulder, where it is fastened with a large clasp: it is worn somewhat like the Highland soldier's belted plaid. The shield is about two feet and a half in diameter. This figure closes the compartment on the left. Facing the king, just behind the man on the ground, are two men in attire similar to that of his majesty, but much more magnificent. They have both got baldrics over the left shoulders, which is turned to the spectator. From the drapery already described depend four tassels instead of two. The first man is bearded with knotted hair like the rest. He is followed by another in attire similar in all respects to that just described, but that he is beardless: he seems to have a staff under his arm instead of a sword by his side. Both advance with the attitude of deep respect; with the right hand resting on the left wrist—the left hand slightly advanced, and the fingers turned up. These fill up the right hand side of the compartment: they are followed, as already, on going round to the right side of the stone, by two men leading on a richly caparisoned horse, held by a page; and again, as we go round, by double-humped camels, &c. Immediately in front of the king, at about the elevation of his forehead, but probably meant to appear in the distant sky, are two emblems, which are represented in the next compartment, though in reverse order, and in all likelihood they are meant to represent some celestial objects. The one nearest the king is a circular disk, including a star of eight points; that beyond it is a winged globe, extremely similar to that given by Wilkinson * from the Persopolitan sculptures, some of which he says were probably executed by captives taken from Thebes at the Persian conquest. The compartment just under this resembles that already described in so many points that a very short account of it may suffice. The same celestial emblems as those just noticed are again seen in the air, but in this

case the winged globe is nearest the king, who holds upon the tips of his fingers a censer or some other vessel—probably containing an offering. His left hand rests on the hilt of his sword: his head-dress is the same as before, or indeed as it always is. His lower garments are different and considerably more gorgeous. As in the previous compartment, a man lies on his hands and knees before him: in this case his face is almost in the dust, instead of being half turned up, while he kisses the hem of the garment of the king. There are two persons before and behind him, all gorgeously attired; as are the attendants in the previous compartments; they have all richly-carved wigs, but are destitute of beards. The one next behind the king holds a long-handled umbrella over the king's head; it is like those mentioned by Wilkinson, consisting of a light framing covered with leather. It was common in Egypt as well as in Greece and Persia, and was commonly indicative of royalty. Behind him is an attendant holding what seems a truncheon of office. The party immediately in front of the king, behind the supplicant, holds out something like a bush or broom, and looks boldly, as if confronting or reproving royalty; his other hand is held forward with a scourge or thong. The follower behind him has his hands crossed and a staff under his arm, exactly like the attendant in the corresponding place in the compartment above. The drawing and grouping of these sculptures is, on the whole, good, and generally full of expression. In details they correspond exactly with that of the larger figures seen singly or in lesser groups on the gypsum slabs: in these we have nowhere groups of more than a few figures.† The whole of the figures in presence of the king are represented as without caps or bonnets (it would be incorrect, as will appear presently, to say bareheaded,) and wear shoes or sandals. The king alone is covered: so that at this time the oriental custom of keeping the head covered and casting off the shoes was not in Nineveh considered a sign of reverence. The extreme care and faithfulness with which the features of the face, the muscles of the limbs, and all the details of the dress, are delineated, lead to the inference that everything else is represented with equal accuracy. It would be impossible ever to disentangle the human hair or beard were they plaited, knotted, and worked, as represented; they must, if once so involved, get filled with filth and vermin, and become out of order in a few weeks as the human hair became uprooted. The pages leading the horse, and attendants on the group of camels, are evidently boys or lads; their beards and hair are exactly like those of elderly men. From this and other circumstances about to be referred to, it is inferred that the beards and head-dresses were altogether artificial. The Egyptians shaved their heads and beards, and it was reckoned a reproach to permit the hair of either to grow: the wealthier portion of them wore rich plaited wigs of hair, of which specimens are to be seen in the British and Berlin museums.‡ Imitations of these in woollen or other coarse material were worn by the poorer classes. There seems no reason to doubt but that the custom here described is typified on the Nimroud sculptures as prevalent in Assyria.

Dr. Buist laid on the table a collection of drawings of marbles of great antiquity found in Scotland, on one of which tigers, monkeys, and other oriental figures, are represented. The principal persons on the whole of these stones wore large matted wigs! Dr. Buist also laid before the meeting a Baetrian coin which he had picked up in the bazaar: it was not described either in the *Ariana Antiqua*, or in Prinsep's *Historical Researches*. On one side was the head of a king with a crown, wig, and beard, exactly resembling the head of the king (Darius Hystaspes) on the Bihestan sculptures. § On the opposite side was a well-

* See Fosbrooke *ut supra*, and Wilkinson, *ut supra*.

† The Bihestan sculptures are exceptions: but these are on a gigantic scale on the face of the rock, and seem to have very little artistic merit. *Quarterly Review*, Vol. LXXIX.; *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, Part X.; and *Royal Geographical Society*, Vol. IX.

‡ Wilkinson, *ut sup.* vol. III. p. 358, from which the above statements are obtained. He gives a great variety of drawings of the wigs of the Egyptians.

§ The St. Andrew's Stone Coffin, discovered and first drawn by the Rev. G. Lyon in 1835. A very good cut from the drawing will be found in the "Pictorial History of England," No. V.

¶ The general reader may be reminded that the celebrated personage to whom nearly all the writings in the cuneiform character which have been deciphered refer, is Darius Hystaspes, who, after having destroyed Smerdis, who usurped the throne of Persia after the death of Cambyses, was elected King by his brother conspirators about 522 B.C. His defeat by the Greeks at Marathon is one of the most celebrated incidents in classical antiquity. He besieged and captured Babylon, and made many conquests. He died in the midst of his preparations for a second attack on Greece in 485 B.C. He was thus contemporary with the prophet Daniel, and with the builders of the second Temple, and with Anacreon, Diogenes, Zoroaster, and Pythagoras. The sculptures executed in his time are thus some 2350 years old; the gorgeous scenes they represent, and attire they delineate, bear witness to the proverbial luxury of the Persian court.

marked figure of very delicate proportions, leaning back on a chair—with wig and beard like the preceding. He seemed to hold forward a branch in his hand, his attitude being exactly like that of Britannia on the English coins of George III., with the branch, but without the drapery or shield: in place of a trident he held a spear in his hand. This was surrounded by a Greek inscription not made out.* The kings on the Bihistan sculptures, and probably a considerable part of the others, wear head-dresses of similar character. The reign of Cambyses, son of Cyrus, was chiefly occupied in the conquest of Egypt, and it is to the reign of Darius Hystaspes nearly the whole of the marbles are devoted: with that of Xerxes they cease to afford any record. They relate therefore to an epoch extending from 523 to 485 before Christ, or to about 2,400 years from the present. Alexander the Great, again overran Asia betwixt the years 327 and 323 a.c., or 2185 from the present time. The earliest of the coins described by Prinsep, or Wilson, are those of Theodotus a.d. 266†—the present coin belongs to about the beginning of our era,—so that the very long interval of 490 years elapsed betwixt the execution of the Bihistan sculptures and the striking of the coin exhibited. The Egyptians so despised the Greek custom of permitting their hair and beards to grow‡ that they would not so much as eat with them, or touch a dish or utensil from which they had eaten; yet the Greeks clung to them, as do the Albanians still, as something national: and it is singular to find a piece of money coined by a Greek sovereign representing him with the artificial beard and wig of Egypt and Assyria. The sandals of the more important personages on the obelisk have a very close resemblance to those on the pair produced by Brigadier Stacey, found by him in Beloochistan, and believed to be copies from the Greek. The lesser personages wore shoes with turned-up peaks, very like those common all over India: a few only were barefooted.

* The inscription on this coin has since been made out by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson; it is subjoined. Its discovery in the Bombay bazaar, where all sorts of natural and artificial wonders abound, ought to impress on the inhabitants that they need not resort to distant parts to make discoveries, when they have the means of doing so around them:—

† Although I believe few if any such have been brought to light in India, neither Parthian coins are not very uncommon in Europe. On consulting Eckhel (Part I. Vol. III. Vindobonæ 1794, pp. 529 and 530), I find a coin described as belonging to Phraates IV., the fifteenth of the Arsacids, which both in the emblem and inscription agrees with your coin. The image of the king's face he says is *Modeste barbata diademate crispis crinibus*. I am rather inclined to think he wears a wig, and not his own hair; and from the form of the beard I should rather think it also false—just as in the images of the marbles lately dug up near Nineveh, to which the head on the coin in question bears a very remarkable resemblance. Phraates IV. was a contemporary of Augustus. The year is not mentioned on your coin, or the letters have been obliterated, but the month Dæsius, corresponding to our June, is given. The figure on the obverse is a Parthian, sitting and holding up a bow or some warlike instrument in one hand, supporting a spear with the other. The legend is as follows, and arranged round the coin, beginning at the head of the figure:—

ΒΑΣΙΛΑ [ΕΩΣ]

ΒΑΣΙΛΑ ΕΩ [Ν]

ΑΡΣΑΚΕΩΣ
ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΕΩΣ
* Should be P, but is so
corrupted on this and some
other coins.

ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ

[ΦΙΛ] ΕΑΛΗΝ [ΟΣ]

i.e. Arsaces, King of Kings,—the beneficent, the just, the illustrious, the lover of the Greeks.

† Ariana Antiqua, and Prinsep's Historical Researches.

‡ Wilkinson, *ut supra*.

§ The most singular custom of the Egyptians, says Mr. Wilkinson, was that of tying a false beard upon the chin, which was made of plaited hair, and of peculiar form, according to the person who wore it. Private individuals had a beard scarcely two inches long; that of the King was of considerable length, and square at the bottom.—*Ancient Egyptians*, vol. iii. chapter x. p. 365.

¶ The King even wore his crown in the heat of battle, like the Kings of Europe in olden times, sometimes wearing a wig; but a helmet, made apparently of woollen stuff, with a thick mass, not very unlike the modern Persian cap, was generally preferred; and on religious ceremonies he put on a striped head-dress, probably of linen, which descended in front over the helmet, and terminated behind in a sort of queue, bound with ribbon.—*Ibid.* p. 353.

¶ This description applies almost exactly to the head-dress of the King as represented in the greater part of the Nimroud marbles, especially in the statue of the Persian cap and queue.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, August 1, 1848.

DURING the last week, two gentlemen who had been Crown judges in India, and had been dismissed from their offices by the Crown, presented their cases before two different tribunals, with a view (in one instance, at least), not of obtaining a reversal of their sentences, but of being re-appointed to other similar offices. Although somewhat different in their respective circumstances, the two cases have sufficient analogy to furnish a general principle, which is of some importance.

The case of Sir John Thomas Claridge, which was brought before the House of Commons on the 25th of July, by Mr. Gladstone, is briefly stated, as follows:—The learned gentleman was appointed Recorder of Penang in 1825. The constitution of the Court of the United Settlements of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca is somewhat peculiar: the charter ordains that the Court of Judicature should be held before the Governor, the resident Councillor, and the Recorder, the two former to take precedence of the latter, unless they sat as a Court, or executed judicial functions, when the Recorder was to take precedence next after the Governor; that, when two judges only were present, the Recorder, in the event of a division of opinion, should have a double vote, and that no Court should be held without the presence of the Recorder, unless by the express authority of the Governor.

The charges alleged against Sir John Claridge by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company were six in number: first, that he refused to execute the duties of his office until the local government guaranteed the payment of an increased court establishment, beyond what the Government deemed sufficient; second, that he refused to administer the oath to Mr. Murchison, one of the resident councillors, when duly appointed, in order to qualify him as a judge; third, that he refused to proceed to Singapore and Malacca, to hold sessions for the trial of criminals, unless the Government agreed to pay his circuit expenses; fourth, his vexatious exercise of authority, in repealing, individually, a standing order of the Court, passed by a majority of the judges, which he was enabled to do by the peculiar constitution of the Court; fifth, unbecoming conduct towards his colleague, the resident councillor of Malacca; and sixth, making use of his judicial station to hold up the Government to public odium.

We do not enter into the details of these charges, or into the answers or explanations of Sir J. T. Claridge; we have stated sufficient merely to shew their nature and complexion. The charges were referred, in 1831, for investigation to a Committee of the Privy Council, who recommended that Sir John should be removed, and he was removed accordingly.

In their report, however, the Committee stated that, although he was not justified in the measures to which he resorted for enforcing a more liberal court establishment or the payment of his circuit expenses, yet the local government were not fully justified in their scale of allowances, and considering that the conduct of Sir John had proceeded from a mistaken view of his line of duty, and not

from any corrupt or improper motive," they declared that "no imputation rested upon his capacity or integrity, in the exercise of his judicial functions, so as to preclude his Majesty from employing him in his service in some other judicial situation."

This declaration was interpreted by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Goulburn as a "recommendation," and by Sir F. Theigier as "a positive assurance amounting to a pledge," that Sir John should be reappointed to some similar situation. But such a pledge, as remarked by Sir John Hobhouse and Lord John Russell, would be an unconstitutional invasion of the prerogative. The words cited from the Order in Council clearly import no more than that Sir John Claridge was placed *in statu quo ante* his appointment; not disqualified by his removal, the merit of experience being neutralized by the manifestation of an error in judgment.

The other case is that of Mr. Robert Langslow, late a district judge in Ceylon, which was referred by her Majesty, at his instance, to the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, before whom it was argued on the 21st of July, and several following days, by Mr. M. D. Hill, on behalf of Mr. Langslow, the Attorney-General appearing on the other side. The decision of their Lordships has not yet been given.

It would require a large space to set out the particulars of this case; but an outline of it will serve the purpose we have in view.

Mr. Langslow, who was called to the English bar in 1823, was appointed Attorney-General at Malta in 1832, and was removed from that office in 1838. In 1839 he was appointed judge of the District Court (No. 1, South) of Colombo, being the first member of the legal profession who had filled the office of district judge, to which hitherto civil servants had been appointed. This Court, like that of Penang, was peculiarly constituted. The law of Ceylon is the Roman-Dutch law, modified by the Charter of 1833, and the District Courts have an original and exclusive jurisdiction, civil and ecclesiastical, without limit (subject to appeal to the Supreme Court), and a large but limited criminal jurisdiction. The Charter provided that criminal prosecutions should be by information, filed by the Queen's Advocate, in the Supreme Court, but that the District Courts (in each of which the judge was assisted by three lay assessors) should take cognizance of "breaches of the peace, petty assaults, or other offences of a like nature." The uncertainty of these terms, the difficulty of knowing what were "petty assaults" and what "minor offences of a like nature," raised a question of jurisdiction between the district judge on one side, and the Queen's Advocate on the other, which appears to have been the groundwork of the differences between Mr. Langslow and the Government authorities at Ceylon. The latter charged the district judge with dilatoriness in the disposal of business, contumacy in refusing to try "minor" causes; to which charges were added others of a less prominent or more general character: such as habitually indulging in sneers, and writing against the Government in the newspaper; insulting people from the bench, making long speeches, insubordination, and insolence. Mr. Langslow defended himself by argument and by evidence against these charges; but the Governor, Sir Colin Campbell, and the Executive Council, suspended him in 1843, and in 1844 Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for reasons irrespective of those which had

influenced the Governor and Council, directed his removal from the service.

The question which arises out of these two cases appears to us a grave one; namely, how far the Government would be justified in reappointing to an Indian judgeship a gentleman who, upon substantial grounds, has been removed from such an office. Far be it from us to argue that such removal should operate as a general bar; on the contrary, we can even conceive cases in which qualities, whereby a man is unfitted for one station, may fit him for another, and the number of subordinate judicial appointments at home in the gift of the Crown is so large that there can be no difficulty in appropriating one to a gentleman who, like Sir John Claridge, has fallen into an error which in England would be of trivial moment and could be promptly remedied, but which in India might have time to propagate a large family of evils.

We have had too much experience (it would be invidious to mention examples) of the mischiefs which spring from conflicts between the executive and the judicial functionaries of Indian governments to doubt that discretion and temper are amongst the prime qualities required in an Indian judge. Squabbles in New South Wales, or Van Diemen's Land, or even in our North American or West Indian Colonies, between haughty or indiscreet governors and capacious or unruly judges, unseemly as they are, leave no permanent injury behind. The judge is removed, or the governor recalled, and the atmosphere of the colony is, perhaps, the purer after the storm. But in India, such dissensions have been justly characterized as not only "discreditable to our character in the estimation of the natives," but "dangerous to our power;" and, in our humble opinion, in no instance where an Indian judge, through lack of discretion, or infirmity of temper, has engaged in an unnecessary collision with the local government, and been removed, should he ever be permitted to fill a similar appointment there.

PENSION TO LIEUT. WAGHORN.

WE observe that Lieut. Waghorn has written to the *Times*, "distinctly contradicting" a paragraph inserted in the last *Mail*, to the effect that the East-India Company had granted him a pension of 100*l.* per annum for life, observing that he "had not received any distinct assurance or promise of pecuniary aid from the Company." We are not in the habit of making statements of this kind at random, and if Lieut. Waghorn will give us credit for a short time, he will probably find that the statement which he has "distinctly contradicted" is correct.

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. III.—ON THE POPULATION AND MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In my last letter I presented a general summary of the principal observations which have been made with regard to the effects of cholera upon the native and European populations in Calcutta. The comparative prevalence of other diseases may be briefly examined by reference to the records of the Presidency General Hospital, and of the Hospital of H.M.'s Corps, in garrison in Fort William. The patients admitted into the former comprise soldiers both of H.M.'s and the Company's regiments, British and American seamen from the shipping in the harbour, townsmen, paupers (generally seamen), and invalid soldiers on

their way to England. From these sources, and from the acute diseases having been generally neglected in their earlier stages, it may be readily imagined that the mortality out of the number admitted is unusually great. Excluding cases of cholera, the total number of admissions in twelve years, from 1827 to 1838, was 14,490, and the deaths 1,332, being 9.2 per cent. The Garrison Hospital contains a very different class of men, both as to their average age (which probably does not exceed twenty-five years, their general state of health, and the facility afforded them for checking the severer diseases on their first appearance. The admissions in the same period were 15,564, and the deaths 544, or 3.49 per cent. only. These probably also include some cases of cholera, which, being allowed for, would make the contrast appear still stronger. The following table shews the ratio of different classes of diseases compared (as nearly as they can be ascertained) with each other in the two hospitals, but the comparison is somewhat defective, for want of an uniform system of nomenclature:—

Comparison of Mortality by different Diseases in Hospitals in Calcutta.

	Presidency General Hospital.		Garrison Hospital.	
	Admitted.	Deaths per cent. of admissions.	Admitted.	Deaths per cent. of admissions.
Remittent fevers ..	35.5	36.78	28.55	3.29
Intermittent	3.26			
Hepatitis	2.93		3.56	5.41
Cholera	5.25	23.38		
Dysentery	15.27		20.85	7.89
Diarrhoea	3.98			
Spleen .....	.38	6.54		
Delirium tremens ..	.81		47.04	1.83
Apoplexy .....	.18			
Other diseases	37.43			
	100			

Various causes, no doubt, combine to produce the great mortality which is to be observed in Calcutta, but the most important are the defective state of the drainage, and the impurities and neglected condition of the native part of the city. From 1835 to 1839 a body of evidence was collected by the committee appointed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a native fever hospital, which has afforded the most valuable and important suggestions for improvement. Native gentlemen of high standing joined the committee, and native medical men combined with the European authorities in the inquiry into the existing nuisances, and the means of their removal; and it is just to add, that the remedies offered to the consideration of Government were all of the most practical kind. For instance, under the head of drainage, the levels were taken, the fall calculated, the expense estimated, and it is presumed that, from that time to the present, some or other of the improvements proposed have been in course of operation. At that period, Mr. Ryper attributed the bowel complaints and dysentery, so common amongst the natives, to damp houses, unwholesome food, and contaminated air; and Mr. Brett, surgeon to the Governor-General's body-guard, considered that, out of 401 medical cases amongst natives treated at his hospital, 266 were dysenteries, remittent and intermittent fevers, affections of the spleen, and rheumatic attacks, which might be attributed to the same cause. A native practitioner of medicine, in whose opinion great confidence was placed, stated it as the result of his personal observations that the children of the natives were generally unhealthy, which he attributed to the narrowness of the streets, the canals being full of vegetable matter, and the dust of the streets, which was the fertile cause of ophthalmia and cough. Add to this, that there were but few native medical men on whom dependence could be placed. He stated that there were about twenty-five East-Indian doctors, and fifty Hindoo and Mahomedan, who, however, knew but little of European modes of treatment; their knowledge was generally confined to the compounding of medicines.

As to the drainage, the evidence of Dr. Graham tended to shew that it was almost impossible for drains to be in a worse condition, the centre of the conduit being in many cases below the level of the extremities. The tanks and the canals, which by the supply of pure and abundant water ought to have been the sources of health and comfort to the inhabitants, were suffered by the natives to become loaded with impurities and offensive matter. Exhalations most dangerous to health, rising from them, contaminated the surrounding air. The Entally Canal is particularly mentioned as being almost in a stagnant state, and

the receptacle of the contents of the town drains. It may be supposed that the supply of pure water is consequently very deficient. The richer sort of natives drink the water of the Ganges; but the poor are not only compelled to have recourse to the polluted tanks and the noxious stagnant streams of the canals; but even from these objectionable sources they can only obtain, on account of the cost of carriage, a small and inadequate supply. The committee reported that, in a country where it may be considered a peculiar necessary of life, the supply of water to the poor inhabitants was not two-fifths of the quantity which is estimated to be allowed to each family in London, and that the cost of the daily allowance to each family would be a quarter of an anna, where the wages of ordinary labourers do not exceed two annas per day. It does not appear that any natural impediment exists to the proper draining, ventilation, and cleansing of the streets; and there is every reason to hope that the suggestions which have been offered for the improvement of the condition of the native town and suburbs, and especially the establishment of the Fever Hospital, the purifying of the canals, and the formation of new tanks, will produce the most important results, not merely to the health of the native population, but also to that of the European inhabitants of Calcutta. The first of these suggestions appears, by a minute of Sir John Grant in April, 1847, to be at last in a state of rapid progress. The Fever Hospital is estimated to cost £10,000, and to be able to receive, according to the average of twelve days, the usual duration of these cases, 10,500 patients in the year. The mention of this valuable institution naturally leads us again to the obligations which the public of Calcutta are under to the talents, the philanthropy, and the untiring zeal and energy of Dr. Martin, whose complete Report on the Medical Topography of Calcutta has been already referred to. It was to his exertions and practical skill that we owe the collection of the body of evidence, the fruits of which are already appearing in the carrying into effect of some of the recommendations contained in the Report, so ably drawn up by Sir John Grant. It is to be hoped that others will quickly follow, especially the improvement in the medical returns, of which so excellent an example has been set in the Madras presidency. In the mean time, I cannot do better than commend such of my readers as may be interested in the subject to the Reports above referred to, or to a brief history of their origin, contained in two articles, by Dr. Martin, in the *Lancet* for Sept. 25 and Oct. 9, 1847. Whatever credit may be due to the successive Governors-General, to Sir John Grant, and the other high authorities, by whom the establishment of the Fever Hospital and the other important measures for the sanitary condition of Calcutta have been pressed forward, it must not be forgotten that Dr. Martin was the first to introduce the subject in such a shape as to enforce, and perhaps we may say to justify, the interference of Government, and both the present and future population of Calcutta will owe a debt of gratitude to his public spirit and scientific labours.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Equitable Office, Blackfriars,

SAMUEL BROWN.

July 29th, 1848.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 26.—*Case of Sir J. T. Claridge.*—Mr. Gladstone brought before the House the case of Sir John T. Claridge, who had been appointed Recorder of Penang in 1825, from which office he was removed in 1831, in consequence of certain charges alleged against him, as to the manner in which he had executed the functions of his office, which charges were referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who reported that the conduct of Sir John had “proceeded from a mistaken view of his line of duty and not from any corrupt or improper motive,” and though they decided that he ought to be removed, yet they declared that no “imputation rested upon his capacity or integrity in the exercise of his judicial functions, so as to preclude His Majesty from employing him in his service in some other judicial situation.” Mr. Gladstone considered that this dismissal was not a final act, and that the intention of the Judicial Committee was to give Sir John a fair expectation that he should be re-appointed to some similar situation. He moved, therefore, an address to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty, graciously taking into consideration the expectations which the terms of the said order in council were calculated to create, might be pleased to direct that Sir J. T. Claridge might receive an appointment in Her Majesty's service of such a class as to Her Majesty should seem meet.

The motion was supported by Sir F. Theiger and Mr. Goulburn, the former of whom maintained that the order of the council conveyed a recommendation, and even a positive assurance, amounting to a pledge, that Sir John should receive a future ap-

pointment. It was opposed by Sir John Holhouse, who declared that the proviso of the Privy Council (which was a little extrajudicial) enjoined the ministers of the crown (and it would have been odd if it did) to give employment to Sir John Claridge, and consented that the motion was unconstitutional, and an interference with the prerogative of the crown.

Lord J. Russell took the same view of the motion, and expressed his surprise that Sir F. Thesiger should propose to make the prerogative subservient to a recommendation of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which, after all, went no further than declaring that the crown was "not precluded" from appointing Sir John to some other judicial situation. If the House agreed to this motion, its patronage would be much enlarged; whereas, it had business enough in the exercise of its own proper functions, without discussing the fitness of gentlemen for appointments under the crown.

Sir J. W. Hall acknowledged that the case was one of great hardship; but the Company had made to Sir John Claridge two grants of £600 each. He recommended that the motion should be withdrawn, and perhaps this discussion would have the effect of calling the attention of the government to the case, and if they should be of opinion that Sir J. Claridge had suffered wrong, it was to be hoped that they would appoint him to some situation for which his talents qualified him.

Mr. Huxley expressed regret that the motion had been brought forward. Looking to the high character of the right hon. gentleman by whom this question had been introduced, he feared that the motion would be a precedent for many others of a similar description, of which Mr. Gladstone himself might feel the inconvenience at a future period.

The motion was withdrawn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CROWN LANDS at HONG-KONG will not be alienated in perpetuity, but let on leases, which are to be offered for sale at public auction. The duration of the leases will not exceed twenty-one years for country lands intended for the purposes of cultivation; but country lands required for erecting residences, and all lands for building purposes, will be let on leases for seventy-five years, not renewable by right, but at the option of the government, and on the holders paying an increased rent. Powers will be reserved, when necessary, for regulating the character of the buildings to be erected in particular situations, and for avoiding the lease, if within a specified time the buildings be not completed or in progress. The rent to be paid for lands designated as marine, town, or suburban lots, will be terminated exclusively by public auction; but leases of country lots, if they have been once exposed to auction and not sold, may be afterwards sold by private agreement at the upset price. — *Colonisation Circular.*

The *Wallasley*, Capt. Arrow, outward-bound, arrived at Madeira on the 1st of July.

TRAFFIC FOR INDIA. — The ships *Cressy* and *Aboukir* are under orders to embark troops at Gravesend for Calcutta; the former will take about 224, and the latter about 264.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 25. — *Lady Culcheth*, MacLean, Bombay. — 26. *Mary*, Lawrenson, Bengal. — 28. *H.M.S. Fox*, Blackwood, Trincomalee. — 29. *H.M.S. Acorn*, Bingham, Trincomalee. — 31. *Jane Frances*, Brown, Van Dieman's Land.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs. — JULY 28. *General Hapell*, Gatenby, New South Wales. — 30. *Vision*, Lowe, Port Phillip. *Indian Chief*, Noble, Cape and Hobart Town. *Robert Henderson*, Todhunter, Alago Bay and Port of Spain. *Barrett*, Sadler, Cape of Good Hope. *Janet*, Batavia. *Agnes & Son*, Kincaid, Capetown. *Reynard Park*, Welby, Sydney. *Janet*, Jeffries (from Hatterpool), Singapore. *Anna Mary*, Stephen, Swatara and Singapore. *Helen Mary*, Legg, Cape.

From PORTSMOUTH. — JULY 29. *Ratcliffe*, Phillipson, Hobart Town. *Southampton*, Bowen, Port Phillip. *Bell*, Bengal.

From LIVERPOOL. — JULY 27. *Macquiter*, Putnam, Hong Kong. *Ganges*, Cornforth, Bombay. — 28. *Charlotte*, Attek, New South Wales. *Hesperus*, Kelly, Bombay. — 29. *Charlotte*, Thompson, Bombay. — 30. *Majesty*, (from London), Tranquebar. *Anna Cropper*, Morlan, Hong Kong. — 31. *Priscilla*, Dickson, Batavia.

From the Clyde. — JULY 24. *La Belle Alliance*, Milton, Bombay. — 26. *Madonna*, Ferguson, Melbourne.

From PORTSMOUTH. — JULY 24. *Emperor*, Day, New South Wales. *Roman Emperor*, Chatterton, South Australia. *Poictiers*, Beale, South Australia.

DOMESTIC.

LARRY, the lady of Lieut. Col. Buntley art. s. at Reading, Berks, July 23.

LYALL, the wife of George, jun. (since dead), at Nutwood, July 27.

STREET MARKETS, &c.

GALE, Alexander R. to Maria Amelia Susan, d. of the late W. Haines, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Witely, Surrey.

HESBERT, 1st Lieut. F. H. Bengal art. to Emma, d. of Joseph James, at Edgbaston, July 28.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. J. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Julia Mary, d. of the Hon. and Rev. C. Douglas, at Portsea, July 20.

NISBET, J. W. B. of the Cape of Good Hope, to Magdalena, d. of W. Dickson, at St John's, Clapham.

DEATHS.

GLOVER, John C. late Maj. 13th Madras N.I. at Highgate, London, July 15.

SHORT, Capt. J. formerly of the E. I. Co.'s service, at Conserhill, New Cross, July 29.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 28th, 1848.

ARRIVAL REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. — Lieut. Francis G. Crossman, 45th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. — Mr. Arthur Littledale, Dec.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. — Lieut. Peregrine M. Francis, 18th N.I., Oct.

Ena. John Richards, 18th N.I., Oct.

Lieut. col. Archibald F. Richmond, 3rd N.I., Dec.

Madras Estab. — Capt. Alexander Richmond, 7th N.I., per *Dorchester*, Aug.

Bombay Estab. — Capt. Harry W. Brett, artillery.

Lieut. David J. Kinloch, artillery.

Capt. Henry Lurie, 13th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab. — Mr. Alexander Macdonald, Aug.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab. — Mr. James Alexander, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. — Lieut. col. Peach Brown, 20th N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab. — Cornet Alexander J. H. Elliot, 8th L.C.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab. — Mr. Joseph Browning Beasley, appointed a volunteer for the pilot service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

Wax Orrier, 21st July, 1848.

Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons. — Capt. Thomas Garratt, from 18th Foot, to be capt. v. Dawson, appointed to 5th Foot. Dated 21st July, 1848.

18th Foot. — Capt. Thomas Henry Ashton, from 2nd West India regt., to be capt. v. Lloyd, who exchanged. Dated 21st July, 1848.

51st Foot. — Ens. Alexander Nevins, from 2nd West India regt., to be ens. v. Lloyd, who exchanged. Dated 21st July, 1848.

33rd Foot. — Capt. John MacNair, from 2nd West India regt., to be capt. v. Bastard, who exchanged. Dated 21st July, 1848.

Madras, 84th Foot. — Quartermaster Thomas Young, from 11th Foot, to be ens. v. Elliott, who exchanged. Dated 21st July, 1848.

Bombay, 60th Foot. — Asst. surg. George Augustus Shelton, from 28th Foot, to be asst. surg. v. Elliott, dec. Dated 21st April, 1848.

78th Foot. — Capt. George Henry Hunt, from 2nd West India regt., to be capt. v. Garratt, appointed to 14th Foot. Dated 21st July, 1848.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 26th July, 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 27th Sept. next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 26th July, 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committees will be ready on Wednesday, the 2nd Aug. 1848, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus, viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 100 tons of Dead Weight.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 26th July, 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committees will be ready on Wednesday, the 2nd Aug. 1848, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to Bombay, on board Ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is 200, and they must embark between the 23rd and 25th Aug. 1848.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 26th July, 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committees will be ready on Wednesday, the 2nd Aug. 1848, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to the City of Calcutta, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is 150, and they must embark between the 23rd and 25th Aug. 1848.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 1s. 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

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Age.	Male Lives.	Female Lives.	Age.	Male Lives.	Female Lives.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
40	7 8 3	6 18 2	65	12 13 0	10 19 0
50	8 13 6	7 14 4	70	15 0 8	13 2 6
60	10 16 3	9 9 0	75	18 9 2	16 3 5

DEFERRED ANNUITIES.

Annuities (payable half-yearly) which an Annual Premium of £10, during the undermentioned Terms of Deferment, will secure:—

TERMS OF DEFERMENT.

Age.	10 Years.	20 Years.	30 Years.	35 Years.
	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.	Males. Females.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
30	8 17 6	8 8 3	8 22 10	8 8 51
40	9 12 3	8 16 5	9 13 13	8 14 8 51
50	11 6 7	9 18 0	10 16 2	9 18 0
60	15 4 5	12 8 8	—	—

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Age of Parent.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	Age of Parent.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
30	1 6 2	1 4 1	1 1 5	0 18 7	0 15 7	20
40	1 16 3	1 13 3	1 9 9	1 6 1	1 2 5	30
50	2 7 3	2 3 11	1 18 11	1 14 2	1 9 4	40
60	3 7 4	3 8 4	2 17 3	2 10 1	2 2 6	50

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Best brass and covered, or all covered	23 10 0
Second quality	22 10 0
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Second quality	8 8 0
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Common ditto	7 7 0
Best brass ditto	from £4 to 6 0 0
Common ditto	from £5 to 6 6 0
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Best Somerset	3 13 6
Second quality	6 6 0
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1848.

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Vernon	1000	E. Voss ..	Madras direct ..	10 Sept.
Sutlej	1200	C. Nelson ..	Calcutta direct ..	25 —
Earl of Hardwicke ..	1000	L. Browne ..	Coast & Bombay ..	25 Aug.
Walmer Castle ..	800	J. Thorne ..	Sydney direct ..	1 Sept.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	481	Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	501
BENGAL:—			
The Union Bank in Liquidation	484	BOMBAY:—	
The Union Bank	488	Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	502
The Bombay Bar and the Small Cause Court	488	Shipping Intelligence	502
Statistics of Mooltan	489	JAVA	502
Prohibition of Trading by Of- ficers of the Supreme Court ..	489	CHINA:—	
The Recent Hurricanes in the Indian Ocean	489	Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	503
Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	490	Civil and Military Establish- ments	503
Courts-Martial	493	Commercial Intelligence	503
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	493	MANILLA	503
H.M. Forces in the East.....	493	MAULMAIN	503
Probates and Administrations to Estates	495	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC IN- TELLIGENCE	504
Domestic Intelligence.....	495	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Shipping and Commercial In- telligence	496	Emigration.....	505
MISRAH:—			
District and Provincial Grand Lodge of Southern India ..	497	East-Indian Railway Company	505
Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	497	HOME:—	
Government General Orders ..	498	Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	506
Distribution of the Madras Army	499	Shipping Intelligence	506
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments ..	499	Domestic Intelligence.....	507
Domestic Intelligence.....	501	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	507
		Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India ..	508
		Embarkation of Troops for India	508
		LITERARY NOTICES	508

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Haddington*, with the mails, left Calcutta July 3; Saugor, 5; Madras, 10; Point de Galle, 15; and Aden, 29, reaching Suez Aug. 6.

A mail left Hong-Kong by the *Braganza*, June 24, making Singapore July 4, and Penang, 6, and reached Galle on the 14th.

The mails thus brought were forwarded to Alexandria, at which place they arrived on the 9th inst. and were put on board the *Indus*, which vessel reached Malta on the 13th inst. and on the same day the *Triton* left with the Marseilles portion, arriving at her destination on the 17th inst.

The *Indus*, with the remainder, would leave Malta on the 14th, and may be expected at Southampton on the 26th inst.

The *Medusa*, with the London mail of Aug. 7, arrived at Malta on the 13th. The mail was forwarded from thence to Alexandria on the same day.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Mails for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *via* Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Thursday, Aug. 24.

A mail for Bombay, *via* Marseilles, will leave London on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 7.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta	July 3	Ceylon	July 11
Madras	9	China	June 24
Bombay	2	Singapore.....	July 4

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

THE outbreak at Mooltan and the insurrection at Lahore, which have been the chief political topics of our late Indian intelligence, seem more and more to resemble in their cha-

acter a recent outbreak and insurrection nearer home, and to lose the terrors with which exaggeration in both cases clothed them. A writer who is at a loss for a subject, and has a talent at running parallels, might find some points of analogy between the projects and career of the "King of Munster" and Colonel Khan Sing, who, like the other, aimed at a "repeal of the union" between his country and ours; and even the fakeers, the disseminators of treason amongst our sepoys, might be assimilated to certain reverend denunciators and preachers of sedition in Ireland.

By the present mail, which brings intelligence from Bombay to the 1st of June, we learn that affairs remain in much the same condition as they were. The reports from beyond the Sutlej are satisfactory; the Sikh capital and country are tranquil. The conspiracy appears to have been, as we have already observed, "a wild and impracticable scheme," which is now traced to the restless and desperate woman who prompted it, the Rani Chunda. The feeble attempt to tamper with our sepoys was unsuccessful, for it does not appear that a direct participation in the plot has been brought directly home to a single native soldier.

In this absence of exciting intelligence, more importance than would otherwise belong to the occurrence is given to the proceedings of the rebellious gooroo, Bhae Maharaj Sing. The British force sent after this man and his "army" of ragamuffins failed to come up with him, though it appears to have dispersed his followers, some of whom were taken. The saint was, however, closely pursued by some of the irregular local bands in the service of the durbar, and he took refuge upon an island in the Chenab: being blockaded there and nearly starved, he plunged into the river. His horse having come to one of the banks without his rider, the gooroo was supposed to have been drowned; but some accounts relate that he had reached Mooltan. These accounts, however, appear to rest upon no better ground than the report of some natives, who say they saw the saint floating down the river astride upon a muscuck or inflated skin. His "army" is, at all events, annihilated, some hundreds having been brought into Lahore as prisoners.

A rumour was afloat that the Rani had made her escape from the party who were conducting her to Benares. The incident is said to have occurred in this manner: One of her attendants having been ordered back to Lahore, to give evidence before the durbar, the Rani substituted a slave-girl for herself, and, personating the attendant, succeeded in baffling the escort. But a lady who has been much occupied in the display of her charms than is usual with Eastern ladies

rank, or even with Sikh ladies, is not likely to have profited by so shallow an artifice.

The state of affairs at Mooltan is unaltered, except by the reduction of the resources of the ex-Dewan to a more sober estimate. His army, not more than 8,000 or 10,000, is said to be attached to his interests by very feeble ties, and the citadel of Mooltan, sometimes described as almost impregnable, is now represented as weak, and incapable of defence against a properly appointed force. Moolraj, it is stated, has already lost heart, and prepared for the worst, having given directions for the slaughter of his wives in the event of his fall, and provided a supply of sandal-wood for his and their joint cremation! His cabinet council, it is said, have advised him to implore the clemency of the British government.

Meanwhile Colonel Cortlandt and Lieutenant Edwardes are pressing upon the Mooltanees, in conjunction with our tried and faithful ally, the Khan of Bhawalpore. Their successes have established the influence of the Lahore government in the large and fertile district west of the Indus, called the Derajat, disheartened the rebel bands, and prevented many mercenary leaders from joining Moolraj. The Bunnoos are the only Sikhs who are said to shew a disposition to join the Dewan; the Pathans and Beloochees stand aloof or join the durbar cause.

The latest intelligence from Lahore is dated 16th June. Reports had been received there that Lieutenant Edwardes (who had joined his detachments with those of Colonel Cortlandt, making a respectable force of 7,000 men) had again defeated a body of Mooltanees, taking some guns. On the other hand, the Khan of Bhawalpore is said to have sustained a repulse. This intelligence reached Lahore by letters from Shikarpore, dated the 7th June, and is stated to have been communicated by a correspondent at Ahmedpore, who reported, that when he left off writing, the greater part of the Khan's troops were actually surrounded by those of the Dewan, and their case was rendered the more critical, in consequence of a lack of ammunition. Other accounts, which evidently refer to the same transaction, say that the troops of the Khan having crossed the river, many incautiously, one of the detachments was surprised, and the chief and most of the men were cut off. A British officer (Lieut. Lake) had been sent to the Bhawalpore army, to give the Khan military advice, and "see that he does not do any mischief." The Khan, taught by experience the necessity of circumspection, advanced more warily, and ordered his people to intrench their camp at every halt. It is considered by some writers that the forward movements of our officers, as well as of the Khan, are, under the circumstances, not judicious. The *Friend of India*, however, passes some severe strictures upon the tame conduct of the authorities with reference to the Mooltan affair:—

"According to present appearances, there will be no Mooltan laurels but for Edwardes and Cortlandt. But, if it should turn out that the Nawab of Bhawalpore's undisciplined troops, and the raw levies under the two officers above named, have brought the rebellion to a happy issue, and reannexed Mooltan to the Punjab, it will form a bitter satire upon the policy which has been pursued by the public authorities at Lahore and the north-west. Their success will demonstrate how easy would have been the conquest of the rebel with one of the moveable brigades which Lord Hardinge established for the express purpose of their moving out upon such an unexpected contingency as the present. The success of these raw troops cannot but prove a severe reflection upon the hesitation by which the golden moments were lost, when decision should have been the order of the day. The resident has had a difficult part to

play. The reader has not forgotten that the first intimation that we received of the rebellion was through an order for the immediate march of the moveable brigade to quell it. The march of the troops was almost immediately after countermanded; it is of course no secret that the majority of the military authorities at Lahore voted for delay. The concurrence of those authorities in such a course of policy might be entitled to some deference, if we could forget the standing proverb that councils of war never fight. Then came the reference to Simlah, and the Commander-in-Chief's resolution to postpone operations to the cold season, and to make preparations for the grand army of Mooltan which was to conquer the province, and another army of observation to watch the Rajah Golab Singh, at an expense which was sufficient to throw our minister of finance into a cold sweat. Be that as it may, happily the evil consequences which were to have been expected from this temporising policy have not arisen. Our distant and isolated political officers have not been attacked; disturbances have not broken out in the Punjab itself; there has been but one conspiracy and one insurrection. Great is the Company's *ikbal*; great is the Company's *ikbal*. The Punjab is still tranquil, though our hesitation to march upon the revolted province rendered it in no small degree presumptuous to calculate on such tranquillity.

Speculations are hazarded as to the disposal of Mooltan, if taken by us; and it is suggested that it will be severed from the Punjab state, and given to the Khan of Bhawalpore.

Scinde remains perfectly tranquil.

Affghanistan appears to be plunged in civil discord. Mahomed Shah Khan Ghazee was in arms against Dost Mahomed Khan.

There are agreeable accounts of the condition of Nepal, where peace and tranquillity have produced content and prosperity. An active trade has sprung up with the contiguous British provinces, and it is remarked large purchases of raw cotton are made by merchants from Katmandoo to supply the interior provinces of China.

From the Nizam's territories there are accounts of the utter confusion into which affairs have fallen under the administration of Suraj-ool-Moolk. General Fraser, the resident, having personally proceeded to Calcutta to communicate with the Supreme Government, it is expected that some measures of improvement will be devised and recommended to his highness. A letter from Hyderabad represents the prominent vice in the character of the minister (Suraj-ool-Moolk) to be habitual and unconquerable deception.

His ancestor, the famous Meer Alum, professed to have adopted lying upon principle, which is to be gathered from his memorable acknowledgment made to Moenshee Ussezoolla, when he was about quitting the residency, on Captain Sydenham's accession to office, that he had derived benefit from no other source so largely as from the practice of deception. That which his ancestor did upon principle, Suraj-ool-Moolk follows from inherent taste; like his father, as described by Sir Henry Russell, he deceives without an object; but he does what his father never did, he treacherously betrays those who have coalesced with him, and been the coadjutors or the instruments of his vices.

Letters from Goomsur report the continuance of anarchy in that district. A village has been burnt close to Russulkoondah, though the wing of a regiment was at that station. The Meriah victims brought down by the Agent are said to be making their escape. Chokra Bissye has complete command of the hills, and is reported to laugh at the fruitless campaign of the last cold season. The *Englishman* has letters from the south, which represent the state of the Northern Circars as very unsatisfactory:—

In Goomsur house and highway robbery are of very frequent occurrence, and, a few days before the date of the letters, several persons had been murdered in Gallery and Chokapad; the great Northern road through Gallery and Chokapad is entirely closed to travellers and traffic. Chokra Bissye is at a place just beyond Domosinghi in Boad, where he has built houses for himself and followers: he is circulating invitations to the discontented Paiks of surrounding Zemindaries to join him, and he is endeavouring to excite the Boad tribes to resume their former system of making plundering attacks on the more peaceable and well-disposed of the Goomsur tribes.

In Calcutta the Union Bank and its affairs still continue to form a prominent subject of attention. The last scheme for the liquidation of this unfortunate concern, it is said, promises better results than were anticipated. Creditors representing nearly forty lakhs, out of the fifty-four owing, have given in their adhesion, and not one has expressed his dissent. The *Hurkaru* says, "The home shareholders receive great credit here for the promptitude with which they have come forward with their contributions to meet the liabilities of the concern."

No incident at the other presidencies invites comment.

News had been received at Singapore of disturbances attended with great loss of life in Siam. An insurrection of the Chinese employed in the sugar districts had brought down on them the weight of royal vengeance; and it appears that some four or five thousand at least had been slaughtered, and many more sent into Bangkok as prisoners. The editor of the *Straits Times* had received a letter containing an account of the affair, written in English, by no less a personage than Prince T. Y. Chun fut Mongkur, a brother of the king.

We published in the last *Mail*, in full, the important judgment of Sir L. Peel, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, suspending Mr. W. P. Grant from his office of Master in Equity, on account of his conduct as one of the Directors of the Union Bank, which appeared, the learned Chief Justice said, to him and Sir H. Seton, "utterly inconsistent with the character which the Master in Equity in that Court ought to possess." The grounds upon which misconduct is imputed to Mr. Grant may be stated in the words of the Judges themselves in a reply to a letter from Mr. Grant, inquiring the nature of the charges against him: "The gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Union Bank, which had ended in the destruction of the interests confided to him, involving as it did, in addition to reports of a deceptive nature, breaches of trust of the most serious description, justified the withdrawal of their confidence; and they added that they needed to refer only to two of the more prominent instances,—viz., the lending the funds of the partnership on unauthorised securities, and becoming himself a debtor to the bank to a large amount, contrary to the most obvious principles of his duty, of which they regretted to observe on his part such apparent unconsciousness." The learned Judge in another part disclaims the imputation of fraud to Mr. Grant. He says, "I see no ground for supposing that Mr. Grant intended to wrong the Union Bank of a rupee; there was no intentional or conscious fraud; there may have been full confidence that all would be right: but there was, in my opinion, notwithstanding, most gross misconduct as a director." His lordship, in the course of his judgment, alludes to the injury which the character of the Court had lately suffered "by the conduct of some who were connected with it in important situations of trust."

Whether or not the judgment of Sir Lawrence Peel will stand the test of a revision of the Privy Council upon technical grounds, no one will deny him the merit of firmness and courage in this endeavour to correct the laxity of moral principle, of which Calcutta has of late afforded some conspicuous instances.

Mr. Grant, it appears, has published a pamphlet, the purport of which is said to be to exculpate himself as a

Director of the Union Bank, by throwing the blame of mismanagement entirely on the paid officers of the bank. The *Englishman* describes it as "a mere mass of evasions and concealments; among other extraordinary statements it asserts that his enormous purchases of the shares of the falling concern were for permanent investment, though it is notorious that he had no other means of paying for them than by pledging them as fast as they were bought, at rates of interest far beyond the dividend which continued to be paid out of the diminishing capital of the bank. In one passage, however, he confutes his own statement, by admitting that his purchases were designed to prevent a panic in the Union Bank shares."

The *Friend of India* observes:—

"Mr. Grant is not charged with any misconduct or malversation in his official situation, as Master. Neither is it any part of the imputation that while in the enjoyment of an income of 4,800*l.*, he should have given so large a portion of his time and attention to the Union Bank. On this point the Chief Justice merely observed, that he had always entertained a strong objection to the officers of the Court engaging in transactions of business, tending to divert their thoughts and attention from the proper business of their offices. It is deeply to be regretted that his lordship should so long have allowed a feeling of delicacy toward his colleague, Sir John Peter Grant, to interfere with the duty of turning that sound opinion into action, and extinguishing the commercial speculations of the officers of his Court. He must have been fully aware, that whatever opposition he might have encountered in his own Court, he would have received the most unqualified support from Government in a measure which the whole community demanded. But the Government itself cannot be altogether exonerated from blame in not having taken the initiative in this measure. The Governor-General and Council had the power to interfere; they entertained the same strong objections as the Chief Justice to the officers of the Court engaging in mercantile speculations. They knew well that no officer in the Company's service would thus be permitted to neglect his official duties. The Government should not have limited itself to the indulgence of a feeling of complacency in contrasting the conduct of the officers of a privileged Court and those of a responsible Government. It ought assuredly to have taken an active share in putting down the nuisance; it should not have allowed its duty to the public interests of society to be neglected through a repugnance, however defensible, to interfere with a Court which was no longer in that close alliance with Government which existed eleven years ago, and which Mr. Macaulay considered so advantageous.

"The Chief Justice does not charge Mr. Grant or any of the Directors with fraud. 'I have no right,' says his lordship, 'to say that any of the Directors meant to defraud the bank.' That the bank was defrauded, however, will admit of no question. The Directors helped themselves to a million sterling of its funds; but, then, they always intended to return it. Like another place, the bank was paved with the best intentions, and these good intentions continued to multiply with every fresh misappropriation of the bank's resources, until the Insolvent Court put an end to their further development. It is a nice question of legal morality, on which it would be presumptuous for a mere lay understanding to pronounce a judgment, how far men can be said to be free from any charge of fraud, when funds confided to them for safe and beneficial employment were taken by them and expended in their own speculations, they being at the time hopelessly insolvent, but always intending to replace the money whenever they had the power. As to Mr. Grant himself, we believe the remark of the Chief Justice that he never meant to defraud the bank may be applied in a larger sense than those who are smarting from the effect of his measures are disposed to allow. It is confidently affirmed by those who have examined the accounts of the bank with an unfavourable eye, that there is nothing to implicate Mr. Grant in that personal delinquency which belongs to the other Directors, who so nefariously helped themselves to its funds."

We have given prominence to this transaction, because we think that, in conjunction with the misconduct of Sir Thomas Turton (which is undoubtedly of a different character), it deserves and calls for public animadversion. Calcutta used to be remarkable for the high tone of its commercial morality, but if these contraventions of principle escape without censure, they will become frequent, and afford encouragement to laxity of morals, not only amongst Europeans, but natives, in India.

BENGAL.

THE UNION BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

The monthly meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank in liquidation took place on Saturday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. The attendance was meagre. Mr. James Sutherland was voted to the chair; and Mr. Morton read the annexed report of the executive committee for the past month:—

“GENERAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.”

“The committee have to report, that in pursuance of the resolutions passed at the May meeting of shareholders, a meeting of the creditors was convened at the Bank on the 1st instant, and that the proposed scheme of liquidation was then submitted to them, and approved with some modifications. The creditors require the following conditions before individual discharges shall operate. 1st. That the assessment shall be on such a scale as to amount to forty lacs in the aggregate. 2nd. That the scheme shall be signed by creditors representing at the least thirty-five lacs. 3rd. That the sum of fifteen lacs shall be actually contributed by the 1st of August.

“The two first conditions have been already satisfied. With respect to the second, the only doubt which the committee ever felt was, whether the required number was not too small for the security of the shareholders themselves. It was necessary, however, to fix some definite number of consenters to be obtained in a definite time, and it was thought, that if so large a number as thirty-five lacs gave in their adhesion in a few days, a strong guarantee would be furnished that there would not be many dissentients when the scheme should come into actual operation. And the committee are happy to be able to state that this anticipation has been realized: the number who have actually signed represent nearly forty lacs. Creditors representing about seven lacs have declared themselves favourable to the scheme, but demur to signing for the present, most of them requiring to communicate with absent principals. Of the remainder, some are not represented in this country, others have as yet returned no reply, but no creditor of the Bank has hitherto expressed positive dissent. Under these circumstances, the executive committee intend to propose (subject to the approval of the general meeting) a modification of the scheme, viz., that the dividends of creditors, who have not dissented, though they may not have actually signed, be held in deposit, for a certain reasonable time, and be paid to them when and if they shall sign the conditional release.

“The schedule of assessment having been completed, the committee have directed circulars to be made out and forwarded to all the shareholders. The committee have received some, but not many replies to these circulars. Of those received, none put forward objections to the scheme, though the majority of them object to the individual rates of assessment. The committee earnestly request all shareholders, whatever their views may be, at least to reply to the circulars. The task which they have undertaken cannot be carried through unless they are cordially supported in their labours. It is already more than probable, that nothing like the required amount of contributions will be realised by the time limited; but if the general tenour of the replies be favourable, the committee will receive encouragement to apply to the creditors for an extension of the time, or a modification of the terms. But if the committee are not supported, this scheme, to the working out of which much time and attention have been devoted, must be, however reluctantly abandoned.

“The committee have received communications by the last two mails from the secretary to the London committee, and they feel bound to state, that the English shareholders have evinced far greater promptitude in responding to the calls than the great bulk of the Indian shareholders. The London secretary has forwarded to this committee a list of shareholders, who are stated to have made arrangements for meeting the call, aggregating a sum of between six and seven lacs of rupees. The committee have been in communication with the several agents in this country, named by the English shareholders, who have arranged to contribute as above stated, and they regret to say that, in consequence of the backwardness of the Indian shareholders, and the unsatisfactory state of affairs which has resulted, some of such agents are disposed to decline acting for the present upon their instructions wherever those instructions are in any degree discretionary.

“Mr. John Leslie Russell, the former secretary of the bank, having resigned, the Committee have appointed Mr. Robert Castle Jenkins his successor, subject to confirmation or otherwise at the present meeting. Should Mr. Jenkins be confirmed, there will be two vacancies in the executive committee, which ought to be filled up, as the present number only constitutes an exact quorum and no more.

“The purchaser of the Union Bank house having threatened proceedings to recover back the purchase-money, and the question at issue being doubtful, the committee have entered into a compromise, the result of which is, that the purchase-money already received is to be paid over to the sheriff, and the purchaser (having got the house originally on lower terms than was at first bargained for, on condition of taking it with all defects of title) agrees to pay an additional sum of Rs. 3,000, and to forego all claim for rent up to the 1st proximo, in consideration of which he is to get his title perfected, by obtaining a bill of sale from the sheriff.

“The Committee have arranged to remove the office of the bank in liquidation into commodious premises in Tank-square, from the 1st of next month. The rent agreed upon is Rs. 150 per month.

“T. C. Morton, President of the Committee.

In addition to the above, Mr. Morton mentioned that the liabilities of the concern have been diminished by Rs. 1,50,000 since the last meeting of proprietors.

The Chairman calling for a motion in regard to the report of the executive committee, it was proposed by Mr. Homfray, and seconded by Mr. J. S. Judge—

“That the report of the executive committee for June, just read, be received.”—Carried unanimously.

It was next moved—

“That the appointment of Mr. Robert Castle Jenkins, as secretary to the Union Bank in liquidation, vice Mr. J. L. Russell, resigned, be confirmed.”—Carried unanimously.

The above appointment occasioning a vacancy in the executive committee, and the departure of Mr. George Shearwood from Calcutta having created another, a proposition was made that the meeting should proceed to make elections, so as to complete the complement required.

Mr. Morton observed that, unfortunately, the choice of the shareholders must be restricted to a very small and miscellaneous class, since the members of the services were precluded from the privilege of taking any part in the management of the concern. In the absence of any other names, he would propose Baboo Prosunno Coomarr Tagore and Mr. Caird.

Mr. Caird, who was in the room, declined accepting the office: and Mr. Homfray, speaking from a conversation he had with the other nominee proposed, intimated a doubt as to whether the Baboo would be disposed to become a member of the committee, and recommended the election of Baboo Ramanath Tagore, in whom he thought the executive committee would find as intelligent and sufficient a coadjutor as in Baboo Prosunno Coomarr Tagore.

A Shareholder suggested that one of the brothers Dey would not be an ineligible party.

Mr. Clarke replied, that if they should follow his advice, neither of the brothers would permit himself to be elected. Both denied in the most positive manner that they were shareholders, and could not, therefore, consistently consent to form part of the executive committee. They had been assessed at the modest sum of eight lacs, which immodestly perhaps, they had refused to contribute, and until this delicate point could be settled between themselves and the executive committee, he did not see how they could amalgamate themselves with a body with whom they were at war.

The following motions were then put in succession, and carried unanimously:—

“Proposed by Mr. Morton, and seconded by Mr. Remfry, that Baboo Prosunno Coomarr Tagore be appointed a member of the committee.”

“Proposed by Mr. H. Birkinyoung, and seconded by Mr. Campbell, that Mr. J. Homfray be appointed a member of the executive committee, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the departure from Calcutta of Mr. George Shearwood.”

Mr. J. Jenkins desired to know what measures, if any, had been adopted by the executive committee towards a recovery of the debts owing to the bank. Some of the debtors, he understood, were on the eve of quitting Calcutta—Mr. Grant for one.

Mr. Morton replied, that it had been intimated to Mr. Grant that he must not leave Calcutta before he should adjust his account with the bank. Mr. Morton drew attention to the term “adjust,” mentioning that he did not intend it should import payment.

Mr. Jenkins, to guard against all possible contingencies, proposed—

“That it is neither advisable nor expedient to allow the debtors to the Union Bank any further time; and that the secretary do forthwith proceed against all parties indebted to the bank, who will not make immediate arrangements for the liquidation of the bank's claims, and that no debtor to the bank be allowed to leave India until he has either paid his debts, or assigned over all his property to the bank. Further, that the assignment be submitted to approval by the counsel to the bank, prior to its acceptance by the secretary.”

Mr. Morton objected to the clause in this resolution, which directed that every debt to the bank, for the settlement of which no immediate arrangement could be effected, should, without discrimination, be made the subject of an action. It was his firm belief, that, with but a few exceptions, every debt due to the bank was a bad debt; and the adoption of Mr. Jenkins' motion, in its present form, would lead to the consequence of somewhere near 150 plaintiffs being filed in the Supreme Court, with very little prospect of an advantageous result. The benefit arising from a multiplicity of actions could only be confined to the legal portion of the community; and this was one reason, he hoped, why he should be be-

Moved to be speaking in this instance; at least, without any consideration for self. Admitting, then, that precipitate proceedings in the Court would be ineffectual materially to advance the interests of the bank, it must surely be conceded, that there was a necessity to vest a discretionary power in somebody to decide and declare which of the debtors it would be worth while to proceed against. He, for his own part, was far from being desirous that the task should be imposed upon the executive committee; on the contrary, although several committees had been appointed, since the bank came into liquidation, with little proportionate advantage, he would suggest that a special committee be appointed to judge of the ability or inability of the debtors to pay their debts to the bank, and shape their mode of dealing with them accordingly. Against those who were worth being proceeded against, the claims of the bank had been put in suit already; but the executive committee had been able to recover nothing by the actions, though it had been more successful out of Court.

Mr. Jenkins said that, in a question of this nature, he disapproved of every thing that was not definite, and would have no discretionary power reposed in any body, such as that suggested by Mr. Morton. With regard to the prospects of a realization of the debts to the bank, he could not conceive how there should be any bad debts upon the books. Was it credible that people in the enjoyment of a princely income, and who had frittered away ten lakhs of rupees, should have nothing left at this moment, to discharge their just debts to an institution in so serious a predicament as the one in which the banks was now involved?

Mr. Clarke remarked, that he concurred with Mr. Jenkins in principle, but with Mr. Morton in practice. In principle, he was ready to admit that all who were indebted to the bank, and were unable to make arrangements for a speedy liquidation, should be proceeded against in the Supreme Court; but then stepped in the practical question of his friend Mr. Morton—would such a mode of dealing be advantageous to the interests of the bank? If, for example, proceedings should be taken against a debtor who really had not the means to make immediate payment, doubtless judgment would be recovered against him; but the bank would not-withstanding be far from benefiting essentially by it. The debtor would laugh at the executive committee, walk into the Insolvent Court with a schedule, then walk out again independent of his creditors, and so the bank would lose by hasty measures what it might have recovered by patience and moderation. It had been said that the executive committee had betrayed some degree of favouritism in its general management of the affairs of the bank. In many cases, he was convinced, the accusation was unjust; but be that as it might, it was an object to satisfy shareholders that the complaint had not gone disregarded by this meeting; and he should support Mr. Jenkins's motion, as being a mode of providing against the possibility of undue leniency being used in any instance whatever. When it was considered that parties, chargeable with no other fault than that of having shares in the bank, were the only ones against whom actions had as yet been brought, while others owing considerable sums to the institution, but maintaining still an undiminished scale of domestic expenditure, flouting about in the course, betting on the turf, giving their *burra khans*, and boasting of their rich wines, had hitherto been left untouched, as though there were some sanctity attaching to their persons—when the treatment of the shareholders was contrasted with the treatment of the debtors, he must confess that the contrast did appear to him calculated to produce a great deal of ill feeling in the former. However, therefore, the practical views of Mr. Morton might be sound, a line and a limit should be drawn to the forbearance hitherto shewn to the debtors of the bank. It was a fact that, up to this time, not one debtor of the bank had been sued in the Court, though actions after actions had been brought against the unfortunate shareholders.

Mr. Morton said Mr. Clarke was speaking under an error. Plaints had already been filed against ten or twelve of the bank's debtors.

Mr. Clarke replied that this was the first time he had ever heard of the circumstance. But in any case not one of the actions had come on for hearing in Court. The insolvency of the bank was made known in December last, this was June; and people would not fail to remark that six months was a long interval to have permitted to elapse without any apparent effort to compel reluctant debtors to come forward with the moneys respectively due from them. Speaking upon the principle, then, involved in the motion of Mr. Jenkins, he must say that this forbearance should be tolerated no longer. Measures should be adopted, and that promptly, to collect the debts owing to the bank, as far as it should be found possible to effect this; and the happiest medium between the proposition of Mr. Jenkins and the objection that it would operate injuriously to the interests of the bank, would be, to appoint a special committee whose business it should be to ascertain the most advisable course to be taken with regard to indi-

vidual debtors, towards a realization of the bank's claims against them.

Mr. Jenkins proposed to meet the objections of all parties to his motion by inserting, as a modification, the words "or satisfy the executive committee that they can do so" immediately before the clause, "and that no debtor to the bank be allowed to leave India, until he has either paid his debts, or assigned over all his property to the bank, &c."

Mr. Morton remarked—he should be very sorry if the motion should be carried even with this modification. It still left the discretionary power with the executive committee, and he, as one of its members, was unwilling to retain it. The committee had already, meeting after meeting, been accused of being partial in the exercise of the discretion given them; and, continuing that discretion as this resolution did, in their hands, it left them open to renewed attacks upon their motives and views in the use they might make of their power.

Mr. Jenkins did not think there was much in this objection, whereas he considered it of the last importance that a resolution corresponding, in effect, with the one he had brought forward, should be made a rule of practice, as he knew of not a few that had it in their intention to slip away from Calcutta without any adjustment whatever respecting the moneys due from them to the bank.

Mr. Morton replied, that Mr. Jenkins had, as yet, named but one solitary individual whom he suspected to be contemplating a departure from Calcutta without a settlement of his account with the bank, and having already given an explanation that must disabuse Mr. Jenkins of the idea, he (Mr. Morton) knew of no other parties to whom Mr. Jenkins's suspicions could attach. As to putting claims in suit, actions had already been instituted against ten of the bank's debtors, of whom six were included in one alone.

Mr. Homfray wished to know whether these were the parties concerned in the notorious share account, and called for their names.

Mr. Morton replied that they were the parties interested in the account mentioned, but said it would be a pity to give up the names. Strenuous endeavours, he said, were being made to bring the proceedings to a speedy termination, and there were hopes that the hearing would come on in the course of the present term. In selecting these ten cases, the executive committee, as he believed, had exhausted the list of debts which could at this moment be thrown into Court with any ultimate benefit to the bank. A reference to the list of debtors would make it clear to any person that it would be a matter of impossibility to say, with any degree of precision, who it is that are solvent, and should be compelled to pay. Some of the debtors were not worth powder and shot. He was not aware that the executive committee had done anything to lay themselves open to a charge of favouritism, even to the limited extent that Mr. Clarke appeared to think them guilty of. One or two debts, indeed, had been wiped away from the books by means of a compromise; but had they been brought to the hammer at a sheriff's sale, he was prepared to say that the proceeds would be nothing so good as the amount realised in the terms of the compromise; and this should be conclusive as to the question of favouritism. To his thinking, the half a crore of unsecured debts to the bank were not worth five or six lakhs of rupees in the aggregate; he was quite certain they would not fetch even that at a sheriff's sale. The matter, then, resolved itself into a question of discretion. To him it was a task of extreme difficulty to decide who it was that should be selected to be proceeded against for his debt, and who should not; and the mode most likely to meet the approbation of all parties seemed to him to be, to appoint a special committee vested with full power to exercise this discretion; but he must deprecate any attempt to take every debtor into Court who might not be able to respond to a call for the immediate adjustment of his debt to the concern.

Mr. Jenkins said that it was dissatisfaction at the very little that had been done towards the liquidation of the bank's affairs that had urged him to propose the motion that was still before the meeting; and he must still press for its adoption, as he was anxious to see that something definite in its nature should be determined upon as a rule to guide the executive committee in dealing with debtors.

Mr. Morton expressed a hope that, when Mr. Jenkins should be on the executive committee, he would prove his activity by better results; but, for the present, he must move, as an amendment upon his motion, that a special committee, composed of Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Clarke, should be appointed, with power to select, declare, and appoint which of the debtors should be taken into Court, and whether any and what measures should be adopted for the recovery of the amounts due from them.

Mr. Clarke declined being appointed to the proposed committee; and so did

Mr. Jenkins, who said he had no wish to nominate any one of

the debtors. The shareholders paid a secretary; and, as the responsibility was thrown upon him, he should be the person to judge which of the debtors it was whose means would permit them to make immediate payments.

Mr. Morton denied that the responsibility was thrown upon the secretary, contending that Mr. Jenkins' motion cast it exclusively upon the executive committee, who, as he had said before, were most unwilling that the discretion should be confided to them, after they had so inconsiderately been accused of having exercised it improperly.

The Chairman now put to the meeting the amendment proposed by Mr. Morton.

Mr. Homfray leant towards the original motion proposed by Mr. Jenkins.

Mr. Clarke again spoke in support of the motion, saying that it was a sort of a flapper to the executive committee, leaving as it did to them what they ought to do, and what he felt convinced they would do.

Mr. Homfray pledged his word to the meeting that he would leave no stone unturned in effecting what Mr. Jenkins conceived, and very reasonably, to be so important to the interest of the bank, now that he had been elected one of the committee.

Mr. Morton replied that if this were so—if Mr. Homfray would undertake to make all the valuations upon the property of debtors, and bear all the abuse that might be lavished for alleged misuse of discretion, he would withdraw his amendment at once.

Mr. Homfray gave the required undertaking, remarking that, having heard the explanations given to-day by Mr. Morton, he was perfectly satisfied that proceedings were now in progress against those of the debtors that were unwilling, though able, to pay.

Mr. Morton observed that he could add that the principal debtor, at whom he took Mr. Jenkins' remarks to be chiefly levelled, was making arrangements to assign to the bank the whole of his property both here and elsewhere.

The amendment having been withdrawn, the motion of Mr. Jenkins, with the modification he had proposed to introduce in it in the course of the discussion, was put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Jenkins remarked, in reference to the last clause of his resolution, that he had proposed an examination of all assignments by the counsel of the bank prior to the acceptance of them by the secretary, because he knew, that had all the assignments now held by the bank been so examined, it would not have been in possession of so many bad ones.

Mr. Morton replied, that wherever the assignments are bad, the defect consists, not in the title but in their subject matter, which it was not the business of counsel to look into. For instance, where an indigo factory was the property made over, the title-deeds might be unexceptionable, and yet the factory itself might be worthless.

Mr. Clarke said that he had it upon the authority of Mr. Dickens that the bank holds several assignments with defective titles because the instructions of the counsel of the bank in regard to them had never been followed.

Messrs. Molloy and McIntosh, the attorneys for the bank, denied this; but Mr. Clarke referred both to Mr. Dickens, as his authority for the statement he had made.

Mr. Homfray observed that he was extremely gratified to learn that the London committee had called for the Bank Post Bill Committee's report, which had been "kept in abeyance" here, and that a copy of the report had been forwarded to them. He had no doubt that the report would appear in the London papers before it would in the local prints; and it would be remarkable indeed to find a document produced in Calcutta, first given to the public in a country above fifteen thousand miles away from this.

Mr. Clarke now rose to remark upon the transaction respecting the post bills of the Commercial Bank, upon which it was determined at the last meeting that he should draw up another report for the information of shareholders. The learned gentleman said that the meeting must be aware that the report to which Mr. Homfray had just referred was one which he had been appointed to frame in conjunction with that gentleman and Mr. Jenkins, but that other engagements having taken up the time he had intended to devote to the labours of the committee, he had undertaken the isolated investigation of the transaction relating to the post bills of the Commercial Bank of Bombay. Mr. Morton had, upon a former occasion, submitted a brief report upon the subject to the proprietors. In prosecuting his examination, he (Mr. Clarke) had gone into the details at considerable length, and when he had reduced the result of his investigation into writing, he placed the report in the hands of Mr. Scott, who, at the same time that the report itself was produced at one of the meetings of the proprietors, read a written statement in reply. Subsequently to this, circumstances had come to his knowledge which induced him to bring to the notice of the proprietors the mode in which an item of Rs. 90,000 had been

dealt with, after having been received by Mr. Scott, paid into this bank, and carried to the credit of the Commercial Bank of Bombay. Four days subsequently to this entry, he perceived an alteration in the books, upon the strength of a memorandum signed by Mr. Abbott, and countersigned by Mr. Scott, describing the original entry to the credit of the Commercial Bank of Bombay as "erroneous;" and directing the amount to be carried to the credit of the private account of Mr. Scott, which was done. He (Mr. Clarke) had felt very considerable surprise at an explanation by which Mr. Scott had endeavoured to meet his comments upon this subject at the last meeting, and a statement in reference to the identical transaction put forth by Mr. W. P. Grant in the pamphlet comprising the correspondence between himself and the judges relative to the part he had taken in the management of the Union Bank. On the 27th of May Mr. Scott wrote to the *Englishman* as follows:—

"The bank kept two accounts in its books for my late firm, namely, suspense account and a Union Bank post bill account. The Union Bank post bills account, Union Bank, was an account or register of post bills issued and handed to me for the bank's own purposes. These post bills, at whatever dates payable, on being handed to me, were debited to this account, whether negotiated or not by me, and to this account were carried to credit the moneys paid in by me for bills negotiated; and, as in many cases I only paid into the bank the proceeds of bills negotiated, whilst there remained at debit the gross amount of the bills, there soon appeared a large amount against the account, without taking into consideration the post bills remaining in my possession unnegotiated. Now, on the 11th December, 1847, there stood at debit of this account in the books of the bank, the sum of Company's Rs. 4,82,089-3, about which the secretary erroneously addressed my firm on that date as standing against its 'suspense account.'

"The directors attended at the bank at my request, and the matter was explained to them.

"The circumstance of my firm getting such a letter, with what came to my knowledge immediately afterwards, induced me to get an adjustment (leaving the interest and commissions in abeyance) of this and the suspense account; and, as my time was much occupied out of doors, I directed the bookkeeper of my firm to attend at the bank and do the needful;—on comparing the accounts furnished by the bank with the accounts taken from the books of my firm, there were found various discrepancies, and amongst them large sums appeared at the credit of the suspense, which ought to have appeared at the credit of the Commercial Bank of India, in the books of the Union Bank; and it became necessary that the bank should conform its entries to those of Hickey, Bailly, and Co., or that Hickey, Bailey, and Co. should conform to those of the bank.

"As the result would be the same, and easier accomplished than by moving the whole machinery of the bank's entries, I directed that these entries should be conformed to in the books of Hickey, Bailey, and Co. Credit was accordingly taken in the suspense account for the various amounts, and simultaneously passed out of it by check or order to that of the Commercial Bank.

"Mr. Clarke brought forward the case of Rs. 90,730 54 paid into the bank on the 9th December, and transferred to the credit of Hickey, Bailey, and Co.'s suspense account on the 11th or 13th December, the transfer order was the bank's own document, and upon the accounts being adjusted, it was unnecessarily adopted, in order to bring the amount it represented to credit, as it formed part of the amount for which a check was given, dated on the 17th of the month.

"These orders and checks represent the dates of transfer, but do not represent the dates when they were signed.

"On the 11th December, when the secretary wrote to Hickey, Bailey and Co., the suspense account was largely at credit in the books of the bank, say some 8 or 9 lacs of rupees.

"Your obedient servant,

Calcutta, May 27, 1848."

"JAS. S. B. SCOTT.

He (Mr. Clarke) confessed he was perfectly ignorant as to what this was intended to explain. He could not attach any intelligible meaning to it, unless, indeed, it was that Mr. Scott intended to infer in some way or another that a mistake had been made, and that a mistake was rectified. He would just draw the attention of the meeting to the transfer order. Mr. Scott, in his letter to the *Englishman*, stated, that this order was the bank's own document, from which he understood Mr. Scott's meaning to be, that the order did not emanate from himself but from one of the officers of the bank, his object, in putting forward this statement, being, to distinguish himself from the bank, and to shew that if there was any error or impropriety in the order, he was not a party to blame. But Mr. Scott had forgotten that the document, which he (Mr. Clarke) had produced at the last meeting, and which was still to be found among the records of the bank, bore his own signature, and that it was with this signature that he himself directed the transfer of the Rs. 90,000 from the credit of the Commercial Bank to his own suspense account, under the pretence that the original entry was "erroneous." In the pamphlet to which he had made allusion, Mr. Grant said:—

"I am able, however, to bring forward direct testimony, through the kindness of Mr. Scott, who allows me to make use of his information to the following purport.

"Mr. Scott was a partner in the late firm of Hickey, Bailey, and Co., and the person who negotiated the bills in question for the bank. On the 14th December he paid into the bank his own firm's cheques on the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 59,488-2-6, Rs. 25,000, and Rs. 25,000, in all 1,09,488-2-6, taking from Mr. Abbott a written receipt for Rs. 1,00,000 on account of the Commercial Bank bills. On the 15th he went to the bank, for the purpose of looking into Hickey, Bailey and Co.'s suspense account, to which, from circumstances which I need not detail here, his attention had been directed, and he then saw that the whole payment made by him the day before was at credit of that account, though he was in possession of the secretary's receipt shewing that Rs. 1,00,000 of it had been paid on account of the Commercial Bank. This induced him to look further into the matter, and he found that two sums Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 65,730-5-4 had on a former occasion been transferred from the Commercial Bank's to this suspense account; on which he insisted on the account of the bills sold through him being made out from the beginning, and put to rights; and he says that neither he, nor, as far as he believes, any one in the bank knew the extent of the misappropriation till that account was made up, pursuant to his directions given on the 15th. On the 17th the account was closed by transfers of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 2,00,460-10-9, the orders for both of which, though dated on different days, were signed on that same day, the 17th; so that until the entries of this day were made, only 31,000 would appear at credit of the bill transaction, Rs. 20,000 of which had only been brought into the account on the 11th."

"Put to rights!" where was the error? This explanation, which the kindness of Mr. Scott had enabled Mr. Grant to make, was in direct opposition to the letter published in the *Englishman*. He (Mr. Clarke) had spared no pains in prosecuting the inquiry into this transaction; but he had found it so intricate,—so teeming with difficulties—the entries so confused, and mixed up with such purposed fraud, that up to this moment he had failed, despite the most laborious research, in arriving at the information he desired.

He was anxious to bring another very remarkable fact to the notice of the meeting, with which he had become acquainted only an hour ago. The transaction regarding the post bills of the Commercial Bank commenced on the 2nd of December; on the 3rd, the bills were sold, and payments continued to be made into the bank on account of the bills from that date until the 17th of the month. On the 8th of December, when Rs. 1,46,000 had been received in payment of the bills sold for the Commercial Bank of Bombay, the following letter was addressed to Mr. H. W. Abbott, the ex-secretary of this bank, by the gentleman who then represented the Commercial Bank here:—

"8th December, 1847.

"To H. W. Abbott, Esq.

"My dear Sir,—I have just received a communication from the C. B. of B. regarding a remittance they made you of 100,000L., and about which the accounts of Glyns returning the U. B. of B. has alarmed them; pray let me know what you have done in the matter, as they have authorized me to make the necessary inquiry on the subject, and to protect their interest in case of need.

"Yours, &c.,

(Signed)

"C. B. SKINNER."

The annexed was Mr. Abbott's reply:—

"11th December, 1847.

"To C. B. Skinner, Esq.

"My dear Sir,—I have to apologise for not answering your note regarding the Commercial Bank of Bombay before, but I wished to see Scott first, but had not an opportunity of doing so either yesterday or the day before. The four lacks of bills were sold by Scott before the mail went out. On the 4th I remitted them post bills for Rs. 75,000, and would have sent them 15,000 Rs. more to-day, but I received the money too late to get a post bill from the Bank of Bengal. It shall be sent on Monday. In haste.—Yours truly,

(Signed)

"H. W. ABBOTT."

As one proof of the confusion into which this account had been thrown, he would simply mention that, at the very moment that this promise to send the Rs. 15,000 on Monday was penned, the amount had already been remitted to Bombay! If the letter in the *Englishman* stated the truth, at the date on which Mr. Skinner wrote to the secretary of this bank, Rs. 1,46,000 had already been paid in on account of the bills of the Commercial Bank; and yet, three days afterwards, writing in reply to a communication in which the bank in Bombay was shewn, in undisguised terms, to be alarmed about its money, the secretary concealed the fact of the payment in his letter, violated truth in the statements he made, and deceived the agent in Calcutta into an opinion regarding the proceeds of the bills, which could never have been formed if the real facts had been candidly given. If Mr. Scott had seen the letter from Mr. Skinner, as he must necessarily have done, the attention of both the secretary and the broker of the

bank had been prominently called to the fact that a feeling of alarm had been engendered in Bombay for the safety of the moneys realised upon the post bills, and that an agent had been appointed to protect the interests of the Commercial Bank in Calcutta. In the face of this, it was idle and impudent to pretend that the misappropriation that went on day after day subsequently to the receipt of Mr. Skinner's application, was the result of an unfortunate mistake—it was the result of a purposed, a wilful, a deliberate fraud—and the transaction was so gross, that, unless justice should be sacrificed to feelings of false delicacy, the parties concerned must be led to the criminal bar of this country to answer for their conduct. Now, as to another matter. On the 4th of December, 1847, a cheque for Rs. 20,000 had been drawn by Mr. Dallas, in favour of Mr. Abbott, on account of the bills of the Commercial Bank of Bombay; on the 6th, a second cheque, drawn by the same party, for Rs. 10,000, was received by Mr. Abbott on the same account, and on the same date a third cheque for the same amount, drawn by Mr. Gollan, of the North-Western Bank of India—the several sums of the three cheques aggregating Rs. 40,000. Upon reference to the register of cheques, kept by the bank, he had found that these identical cheques, their number, date, and amount being specified, had been entered to the private account of Mr. J. S. B. Scott. Examining, again, the waste books, he had found that the very same cheques, their number, date, and amount, being specified as in the book of registers, were carried forward to the account of Mr. J. S. B. Scott, and, proceeding in his search, he found the cheque ledger containing entries in which those cheques were entered to the private account of Mr. J. S. B. Scott. This ledger contained the private account of each party doing business with the bank, in separate entries. The Rs. 40,000 paid into the bank on the cheques he had mentioned was, in this book carried on to the end of the month, and, added to other sums also entered in Mr. Scott's account, gave a total of Rs. 1,76,000 odd to the credit of Mr. J. S. B. Scott. Subsequently, this amount of Rs. 1,76,000 was transferred to the accounts of the Lockanathpore and Sindoorree factories. This led him to make further search, and he discovered that on the 25th of November last, both these factories had been sold to Mr. Scott;—so that this Rs. 40,000 of the Commercial Bank of Bombay, which had been received from Mr. Dallas and Mr. Gollan, and formed a component part of the Rs. 1,76,000, having gone through the books of the bank as the property of Mr. Scott, had in the end been given in payment for two indigo factories that he had purchased from the concern. He (Mr. Clarke) differed widely from Mr. Ayrton, the agent of the Commercial Bank of Bombay, in certain matters relative to this transaction; but as to the criminal part of the business, they were both fully agreed; and Mr. Ayrton had afforded him the greatest and most valuable assistance in sifting and inquiring into this discreditable affair; and he was bound to make the same acknowledgment in favour of the secretary and deputy-accountant of the Bank of Bengal, Mr. Gollan and Mr. Dallas. Still, however, the transaction was enveloped in so much mystery—there was so much confusion in the entries, indicative of purposed fraud—the clue to information had been so guardedly concealed, that with all his toil and all the valuable assistance he had received, he had as yet been unable to make all the discoveries that he could make, and therefore it was that he had come to the meeting with no report upon the subject of these post bills. He hoped, however, that he had spared no effort or exertion to prosecute the inquiry confided to him; and if the meeting would grant him an extension of time to prepare his report, he would pledge his word that he would present, upon the authority of the records in the bank, such a statement to the shareholders, as would perfectly justify them in sending the parties concerned to the criminal bar of Calcutta. The charges he advanced were grave; and he was too cautious to allege against any individual conduct so gross and disreputable, when he was not fully confident that he was prepared to prove it in any court of justice. He would ask the shareholders to adjourn, then, for a fortnight, that he might prepare a report for their information on this subject; and when he should lay it before them, he hoped that they would put it into the hands of the law officers of the bank, so that it might be in time to meet the grand jury at the opening of the sessions on the 15th of August.

Mr. Scott, in reply, said, however talented Mr. Clarke might be, he was not a professional bookkeeper; and he said this not as a reproach, for it was notorious that, in every age, men of the highest talents have been found children in accounts. The questions brought forward by Mr. Clarke were matters entirely belonging to the bookkeeper's department. He (Mr. Scott) was not responsible for the entries made by the officers of the bank, and the instant he discovered that various sums were carried to his own and his firm's credit, he had the accounts adjusted; he did not allow an hour to elapse before putting the matter in course of adjustment. The sum of Rs. 90,000 paid into the bank on the

9th of December, and transferred to the credit of his firm's suspense account on the 13th of the month, was transferred by an order from the officers of the bank; and on the entire accounts being adjusted, that order was adopted by Hickey, Bailey, and Co., to enable them to give a cheque for the balance of 2 lacs Rs. 10,000 on the 17th of the month.

The cheques for Rs. 40,000, which were carried to his own account, were so carried without his authority. They were cheques by Mr. Gollan and Mr. Dallas in favour of the secretary of the bank, and were not payable to Hickey, Bailey, and Company, or Mr. Scott, and he (Mr. Scott) gave no order for the sums to be placed to his credit, either by writing or verbally. On the final adjustment of all these accounts a cheque was given for the full balance at the credit of the Commercial Bank,—balance on the suspense account, namely, 2 lacs and Rs. 10,000, instead of giving a cheque only on the suspense account for 1 lakh and Rs. 70,000, and a second cheque on his own account for Rs. 40,000, which would make together the 2 lacs and Rs. 10,000; and this was a mere matter of convenience by the officers of the bank, and he (Mr. Scott) was not aware of all the particulars connected with them, until after the bank stopped.

Mr. Clarke rejoined that he could lay his finger on a dozen items a great deal worse in their nature than the one upon which he had just commented.

Mr. Scott remarked that he must not be made responsible if an amount had been carried by the officers of the bank to an erroneous account.

Mr. Morton remarked that as Mr. Scott had taken the objection that Mr. Clarke was not very well versed in accounts, he must confess that the same might be said of himself, and that when he came to look at the accounts for the first time, they puzzled him completely. Without intending to imply that Mr. Clarke had formed an opinion without mature consideration, he should say that he did not jump to the conclusion that fraud necessarily lurked beneath the entries simply because they were confused and unintelligible. Professional assistance would go a great way in unravelling the mystery in which the accounts were now involved; and he would propose that Mr. Curnin or some other professional gentleman be appointed at the expense of the bank to aid Mr. Clarke in his investigation.

Mr. Clarke replied that this was not a question of account at all. Where he traced three cheques by their respective numbers, dates, and amounts, from their payment into the bank to their payment out of it, it appeared to him that the matter was one of fact, and not of account.

Mr. Morton differed in opinion, and thought it in the last degree essential that it should appear upon indubitable shewing, whether it was that these moneys were appropriated by Mr. Scott himself, or whether they were applied in payment of the bank's liabilities. If the former, of course Mr. Clarke might proceed to a prosecution; but if the latter, although the act would be highly wrong, it would be very difficult to make out a criminal case against any individual.

It was then proposed—

"That the meeting be adjourned for a fortnight, to enable Mr. Clarke to complete his inquiries and furnish his report; and that Mr. Cooke (of the Bank of Bengal) be requested to give the aid of his services to the investigation, and that a gratuity be paid him by the bank."—Carried unanimously.

Thanks were then voted to the chair, and the meeting separated.
—Bengal Harkaru, June 26.

UNION BANK.

JUDGMENT OF THE CHIEF-JUSTICE IN RE THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE rule must be made absolute. The objections raised are numerous. The wording of the 8th section is no doubt ambiguous; the object of the Act was on the one hand to make the bank to sue in the name of a nominal party, and on the other hand, to enable creditors to sue through that party. The object was to put legal difficulties out of the way, and it would be a bad construction to rely on words which are not in harmony with the meaning of the Act. The first objection, that shareholders should be sued one at a time successively cannot be supported. The clause is badly worded, and inaccurate in a legal point of view, as the execution is not against the property, but against the person. The action is against the party himself, but the writ is issued and levied against the property. The language is no doubt inaccurate, the words being "execution shall be issued against any other individual," &c., but there is nothing about funds or property. As to the argument that the word "successively" means one by one; not so: suppose the first suit be not satisfied, and there be after discovered property, then another writ may go even against the same person. The *ab inconvenienti* argument is strongly in favour of creditors. If the sum be large, then unless more than one pro-

prietor could be joined, the creditor might be compelled to issue numerous writs in succession at great expense and trouble, neither would it be for the advantage of the shareholders, as under the clause for levying contributions the extra expense caused by this mode of process would fall on all the shareholders. This being a *quasi* corporate Act goes against the funds of the bank first; there might be a state of circumstances under which, though abundantly solvent, the bank might not be able to meet the amount at the time, and it would then be necessary to resort to the shareholders. It is left to the option of the party whether he will go against one or more of them at once; there is no hardship in this; on the contrary, it would be a saving of expense eventually, and not inconsistent with law. We are, therefore, of opinion that a *fi. fa.* may go against several at once. Then as to the objection that the secretary has no power to grant a *cognovit*, the truth is, that the bank is the party sued, and is represented by its solicitor, and it is not to be presumed or supposed that the public officer acted improperly; if collusion or fraud be charged that would be a ground for setting aside the judgment itself, and would form a matter of defence by plea to the *scire facias*.

The transfer of shares is in like manner matter of defence by plea, and it would be improper to decide that now on mere affidavits.

Under the form of transfer the transferee becomes bound at once by the provisions and regulations of the bank. It is provided by the deed that there can be no assignment as against the company without the assent of the directors certified, &c.; there has no doubt been a different practice for a long time, which is now relied on; but this is not sufficient,—the filing of a memorial clearly imports the assent of the directors to a transfer; but such is not the case here. If the bank has adopted an erroneous mode of transfer, and if the secretary has inadvertently adopted a wrong practice, that does not justify its continuance, and there is no reason why the proper practice should not be adopted now, and it is doubtless the duty of the directors not to give their assent to a transfer without being properly satisfied.

The main question is, whether there has been a sufficient resort to the funds and property of the bank, which is necessary before going against the shareholders—as to this, the Court ought to rely on the sheriff's return—there is a strong probability of their not being good debts; the failures were in January and it is now June, and the executive committee then appointed would, in all probability, not have delayed so long had these debts been realizable. The sheriff's valuation is, no doubt, much under the actual amount, but if left to our conjecture we should call it a rash return even as it is.

It is unnecessary to decide now whether a compromise by the committees is valid or not; it is clear, however, that those actually under seizure could not be compromised. The debtor is bound from the delivery of the writ, then the original creditor cannot interfere with his creditor. If he compromises he must take the consequences; such a composition could only stand where it appeared to be the only course.

Rule absolute for *scire facias*.—Friend of India.

THE BOMBAY BAR AND THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

WE stated last week that Sir Erskine Perry, when announcing the new rules which had been passed for the Small Cause Court had made the two following assertions; first, that the expense of a suit in it was not more than one-twentieth of the cost of a similar suit in the full Court, and secondly, that the barristers of the Supreme Court highly approved of the short, simple, and economical procedure of the Small Cause Court. The incompatibility of the two assertions must, doubtless, have struck others as it did us at the time; but having great confidence in Sir Erskine Perry's means of information and judgment, we refrained from offering any remark upon the subject, but preferred to leave the explanation of the anomaly to time and circumstances. We have never thought of attributing to the gentlemen of the Bombay bar, any greater love of acquisitiveness than is apparent among other classes of society, neither did we expect to find a larger exhibition of disinterested zeal for the public benefit. Still, reasoning from the principles of our common nature, it appeared almost incredible that a body of gentlemen, who have resorted to India with the view of securing an independence by honourable exertions, should regard with any degree of complacency the existence of a Court in which their professional emoluments were so disagreeably limited. It appeared any thing but natural that men should so far forget all regard for their own interests, as to approve of the improvements in a Court, when every step in advance narrowed the jurisdiction and business of the Supreme Court, in which their brightest hopes were centered. We felt something like a suspicion, therefore, that the learned Chief Justice, in his ardour for the improvements of the Small Cause Court, and of the administration of justice through its instrumentality,

had lost sight of those impulses by which men are generally actuated, and had thus been led to form an erroneous estimate of the feelings which pervaded the minds of the barristers around him. That opinion has now been confirmed. At the sitting of the Supreme Court at Bombay on the 5th instant, the Advocate-General informed his Lordship that he had not correctly interpreted the sentiments of the Bar regarding the Small Cause Court, and that with the exception of one gentleman, Mr. Crawford, they did not entertain the opinion attributed to them on the subject of the Small Cause procedure. Whatever disappointment the Chief Justice may have felt at this announcement, it will assuredly create none in the minds of the community. We are fully prepared to find that the same professional obstacles which so long obstructed the establishment of similar courts in England, will be found to exist in equal vigour in this country, and that their jurisdiction must be enlarged and their utility augmented in the teeth of much opposition. Indeed, every improvement in the administration of justice must necessarily involve the reduction of legal emoluments, and consequently provoke the hostility of those whom it will affect. It would be idle to indulge the hope of establishing a Court in which justice shall be administered simply, expeditiously, and economically, without encountering the prejudices of those who have been accustomed to a system of law, the most complicated, the most tardy, and the most expensive which the world has ever seen; but it would be dastardly to allow any such consideration to damp the zeal of reform and improvement.—*Friend of India.*

STATISTICS OF MOOLTAN.

TRADITION states that Mooltan is one of the oldest towns in or throughout the Panjab, that it was the emporium or chief city of a very ancient and large principality, said to go by the name of Mullistan, or properly Mull-ee-staan, meaning the country of the Mulls or Maulls, and it is allowed by intelligent Hindoos that the appendage or title of Mall, in or after Hindoo names, such as Sowam Mull, Jewar Mull, &c. &c., appertains to them as being descendants, or supposed descendants, of the people of the Mall or Maall country: but that now, by long usage and contamination, that term is taken and appropriated to Hindoo names in common. It is also said that the ruins on which the present Fort of Mooltan stands, are of most ancient date. It is situated on one of the chief and high roads to India, and consequently must have been the scene of numerous strifes, revolutions, and divers changes, and with the exception of the vicinity itself, water is scarce throughout the inland part of the district. It was only in a state of half, or extremely thin, population, until Sowam Mull took the Government into his hands. Before his time it was famous for bandits and depredators. On account of the scarcity of water, the best roads to it would be by either of the river banks, Ravee or Sutledge, or by boats down either; in case of previous rain or a good monsoon, the deep jungle and bam that exists throughout the district would afford at least plenty of good grass; but all other necessities must be scarce, and should be provided for, at least for any large forces from a distance. Below Mooltan forty to sixty miles, and about Mitten-ka-Kote and Chatchera, at or near the confluence of all the Panjab streams, rice is most plentifully produced; and about Perankpultan, on the north bank of the Sutledge, and about ninety miles or so below Ferozepore, there is a very good grain and wheat country. The population are mostly Mahomedans, and are linked by family connections, &c., to the people of Dera Gaze Khan, Lega Dere, Imed Khan, and the whole of the Scinde Sagur, as also to those of Bhawalpore and the Majoree country, or upper Scinde districts. As for the population of the Mooltan jungle, and all that tract of wild and deep jungle that spreads from near Lahore down to Mooltan, the people are all, or mostly, gridjas or shepherds, and wander with their flocks from river to river and from pasturage to pasturage. They are divided in large families or clans, and are a warlike, bold, and able race. They invariably carry arms.—*Friend of India.*

PROHIBITION OF TRADING BY OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative, the 17th June, 1848.

The following Act passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 17th June, 1848, is hereby promulgated for general information.

Act No. XV. of 1848.

An Act to forbid trading by the officers of the Supreme Courts.

For the better discharge of their duties by the officers of the undermentioned Courts of Justice, it is enacted as follows:—

I. No officer of any of the Courts of Judicature established by royal charter, within the territories subject to the government of the East India Company, or of any Court established for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors within the said territories, shall directly or indirectly by himself, or by any other person or persons on his behalf, accept from any person or persons any

gift or reward for any act or behaviour in his office, other than his legal salary and fees and profits of office; or hold any office in any bank or public Company, except as hereinafter excepted; or carry on or be concerned in any dealings as a banker or trader, or as agent, factor, or broker, either for his own advantage, or for the advantage of any other person or persons: except such dealings as it may be part of the duty of any such officer by virtue of his office to carry on.

II. This act shall not be construed to forbid any officer of any of the said Courts, who is also a practising advocate, attorney, solicitor, or proctor in any of the said Courts, from taking the usual fees or emoluments of advocates, attorneys, solicitors or proctors; nor to apply to any advocate, attorney, solicitor, proctor, sheriff, assignee, receiver, or committee, so far as he is held to be in that capacity merely for some purposes an officer of any of the said courts.

III. This act shall not be construed to forbid any officer of any of the said courts from holding any unpaid office in any society for charitable purposes, or for the advancement of knowledge, or for the encouragement of science, art, or manufactures.

IV. Every officer of any of the said courts, who shall knowingly offend against this act, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to be punished by deprivation of his office; and also by the sentence of the Court before which he shall be convicted, may be declared incapable, and in that case shall become incapable, of being appointed to the same or any other office of the same court, or to serve her Majesty or the East India Company in the territories under the government of the East India Company, or in such part of the said territories as shall be specified in the sentence; or in the discretion of the Court may be otherwise punished by fine, or fine and imprisonment, for his misdemeanour, as to the Court shall seem fit, regard being had to the nature of his offence.

G. A. BUSHBY, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE RECENT HURRICANES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Our readers will have noticed about a fortnight ago an extract from the Bombay papers, giving an account of the hurricane experienced by H. M.'s brig *Jumna*, in which she only recovered from being capsized by cutting away her main-mast; and since the publication of that letter various notices have also been reprinted by us and by our contemporaries from the Mauritius papers, shewing that several vessels from this port have also suffered severely about the same position and date. A copy of the log of the *Jumna* has reached Calcutta, and from it, it is evident that she ran down to the S. S. W. in the face of a falling barometer, till she reached, and was becalmed in, the centre of the hurricane which she had been literally chasing till this time; but when she lost her speed of twelve to thirteen knots in the calm, the hurricane swept down upon her again, and fortunately only dismasted her.

We have been informed that some of the ships which suffered in this hurricane allowed themselves to run on, under the erroneous impression that hurricanes do not prevail in the month of April. A reference to Mr. Piddington's large work, p. 237, would have shown them that in that month the chances are more than half as great as in the two worst months preceding it! The average of recorded storms in thirty-nine years in the whole Southern Indian Ocean, being 9 in January, 13 in February, 10 in March, 8 in April, and 4 in May; in June, July, and August, none; 1 in September, 1 in October, 4 in November and 3 in December.

From the few logs and notices which have yet reached Calcutta, it would appear that there was more than one hurricane raging at the same time about this part, and we learn that Mr. Piddington has now in the press a memoir on the *Maria Smees* hurricane, in which it is clearly shewn that there were within a space of some four or five degrees square three hurricanes all blowing at once, and all travelling down to the south-westward, two of them being of sufficient fury to dismast three well found and well prepared merchantmen. One of the ships exposed to these hurricanes also, the *Duncan*, met with a terrific whirlwind which fortunately passed a mile or two from her, but which is described as being at least two miles in breadth and of an "astonishing height" and velocity of motion past the ship.

It is clear we do not yet know all the dangers of this singular tract of the Indian Ocean, from 5 to 25 S., and from 75 to 105 E., which has been the grave of so many brave men, and the gulph of such a vast amount of property, and we trust that all who can lend their aid to trace them out will freely do so, for it is only by long and patient and accurate research that their complicated phenomena are unravelled, and the laws and rules by which they are governed, and are to be avoided, are made plain to all.—*Englishman*, June 29.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of May 8th, arrived in Calcutta on the 14th of June, in less than twenty-seven days.

THE NOSTASHYK INDIGO CONCERN in Jessore, was sold by auction, on the 15th of June, by Messrs. Adams & Co., in two lots, and fetched—a four annas share, Co.'s Rs. 44,700—a two annas share, 26,100.

THE NICOBAR ISLANDS are, it is said, to be abandoned by the Danes.

THE DIVISION ORDERS published at Umballah on the 2nd June, directed H. M. 3rd Light Dragoons, and two troops of Horse Artillery, to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice, and the officers of the artillery stationed at Meerut, as also those of the H. M. Lancers, have received instructions to take up their private carriage, though it is not thought likely that either the troops at Umballah or Meerut will be called on to move before the end of September.

MR. W. P. GRANT, the suspended master of the Supreme Court, has published the documents connected with his case, in the form of a pamphlet, which will probably reach England by the present mail.

MR. GORDON, the barrister, it is said, is appointed to act as official assignee in the place of Mr. Macpherson, the officiating master in equity.

THE REV. J. COLLY, of St. James's church, is, we hear, seriously indisposed.

MR. J. C. STEWART has published an advertisement calling on the shareholders of the Union Bank to appoint a committee to investigate the history of the bank's management, or rather mismanagement.

HER MAJESTY'S 98th Regiment arrived at Umallah on the 5th June.

We are sorry to notice the death of Major John Scott, of the 55th N. I. This casualty will promote Brevet Major Jellicoe, Lieutenant John D'Oyly Baring, and Ensign Cooper, M. N. Fellows of that corps. Lieut. Baring's promotion will also vacate the adjutancy of the regiment.—*Hurkaru*, June 28.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—It is asserted by the *Delhi Gazette*, that the Governor-General's tent equipage is ordered to be prepared, which, if true, prognosticates a departure for the North-West Provinces, at the close of the rains.

MR. CHARLES HOGG has resigned his appointment as secretary to the Bank of Bengal, in order to join the firm of Kelsalls and Co.

THE CANDIDATES for the vacant secretaryship of the Bank of Bengal are Messrs. Plumb, Stopford, J. Hume, R. C. Jenkins, Curmin, Oswald, Captain Engledue, and T. Bracken (by his attorney).

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, MAY, FORDYCE & Co.—A second dividend of 5 per cent. is announced as payable on this estate on and after the 1st ultimo.

COTTON FROM NEPAUL.—A trade appears to have sprung up in the plains between Nepaul and Lassa, that promises, at no very distant period, to become important; viz., a trade in cotton, the use of which is becoming universal in these districts, as it has long been in Northern Hindoostan. The traders descend from Nepaul as far as Bahar, and offer their horses, &c., in exchange for raw cotton, which is transmitted by boats as far as Kesserrye Ghaut, on the Ganduck, and there transferred to coolies, who convey it up to its destination. Three houses of business have been established to carry on this trade, viz., at Kesserrye, Govindgunge, and Sahebgunge, and through these houses all transactions are conducted. The editor of the *Englishman* makes some just remarks on the advantages that might arise to this trade from the construction of good roads, and the subject is deserving of a most attentive consideration. Roads are the pioneers of civilization, and the great means for the maintenance of power. The Romans never considered a country conquered till it was traversed by at least two good roads. We, with still greater inducements for the same conduct, pursue a different policy, and expose all travellers and traders to the dangers of the jungle, besides imposing upon our troops tenfold the exertion that would otherwise be necessary. Every power that raises its head against us depends upon its natural position in wood, jungle, or mountain, for security, but this hope becomes fallacious as soon as a road adapted for military movements is formed, and our soldiers have only men, instead of nature to overcome.

THE SKEEPHORE SUGAR WORKS were sold by auction, by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., on the 12th June, for one lac and twenty thousand rupees, and although we have not heard the sum which they originally cost, yet judging from their appearance, we should say that the return was very inadequate.

RESULT OF THE OPIUM SALE, the eighth of the season—1805 chests of Behar at an average of 867-14-0, produced Rs. 15,66,600; and 775 chests of Benares, at an average of 827-3-7, realised Rs. 6,41,100, thus showing an increase of Rs. 32 for Behar and Rs. 37 for Benares over the average price obtained at the last sale.

THE RANEE CHUNDA.—The manner in which the Ranee Chunda was seized (not, in the opinion of some of our Indian journalists, very creditable to our name and character) is thus described by a correspondent of the *Mofussilite*:—"How beautiful it was done! Fakcer Noorodeen was sent with Lumsden. They hoaxed her, that Sir Frederick wished to see her. She instantly jumped into her palankeen, quite delighted with the idea of getting back to Lahore; the pannels were closed, and under the escort of nearly the whole of Wheeler's Cavalry (who was present), took a circuitous road (avoiding Lahore by nine miles) to the first march on the Ferozepore road. When getting out of her palankeen or carriage (for I believe one was waiting for her on this side of the Ravee), she found herself surrounded by troops, instead of going into her palace. She instantly gave vent to her feelings in no measured language, attacking the Fakcer most vehemently. However, when she found it was of no use, she turned round to Lumsden and said, that on the whole she was better pleased at being removed from Lahore, where her life was not safe. In the mean time all her traps, beds and bedding, appeared at Lahore during the night, when the secret was blown, and every one in the town was taken aback. At first the people could not believe it: no doubt it would have been a different affair had she been allowed to visit Lahore—for she must have a number of friends in the town." The Ranee reached Loodianah on the morning of the 31st May, apparently in high spirits, but her servants assert she is grieved beyond measure at leaving her native country. She was to quit Umballah on the 9th June, en route for Delhi. We are happy to obtain from the *Delhi Gazette* a distinct and unequivocal denial that any deception was practised on the ranee to induce her to leave Shaikapoorah, and the assertion derives strength both from the personal character of Sir F. Currie, and the entire redundancy of any such act of treachery. A correspondent of the *Englishman* mentions a rumour afloat in the North West Provinces that the ranee is not with her escort; that a slave girl of her train had been ordered to Lahore to furnish evidence, and that the ranee, taking her place, made her way to Mooltan. The story, though improbable in itself, is rendered plausible by her known talent for intrigue, but such an escapade will injure no one but herself, as without money she is powerless, and her allowance would at once be sacrificed by such a proceeding.

KISHNAGUR AND SANTIPORH.—Reports from Kishnaghar and Santipore relative to the prospects of the indigo crop appear to be far from satisfactory; the general expectation being that a half crop is as much as can be hoped for. The great wonder is, where funds have been obtained even for so small a crop as that which is expected, since the fall of the houses which were so largely engaged in indigo speculations, and the loss of that support which the Union Bank ministered to them.

PREPARATIONS FOR A CAMPAIGN.—Although the probability of a campaign is diminishing every day, we are given to understand that active preparations continue to be made in the commissariat department, not only at Lahore, but at all the large stations in the N. W. Provinces. The ordnance stores that left Delhi for Ferozepore at the commencement of the present month will reach that station in a few days, and a little energy, "judiciously applied," would get an army quite ready by the 1st of August, should it then be still required. It is not probable that any of the troops at Lahore will be engaged, except the Queen's 10th foot, and the two native infantry regiments recently arrived from the Julundhur. Brigadier Campbell and Col. Eckford are already on the list for brigade; Col. Brooke will, it is said, command the artillery, and Capt. Frank Turner has been named for the office of asst. adjt. general of artillery.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 21.

SIR THOMAS MADDOCK.—The Honourable the Court of Directors having been pleased to intimate that previously to the expiration of the term of five years to which the tenure of a seat in council is limited by their orders, they had resolved to extend it for one year, in favour of Sir Thomas Herbert Maddock, Knight; he will during such extended period retain his rank as first ordinary member of the council.

THE CALENDAR OF PRISONERS to be tried at the ensuing sessions in Calcutta contains only five cases. The Madras calendar the other day, if our memory is correct, contained more than a hundred. How the Madras grand and petit juries must envy the superior institutions of the City of Palaces.

THE CANDAHARIS.—The *Delhi Gazette* furnishes some satisfactory intelligence from Candahar to the effect that the

Candaharees, so far from descending in thousands to join the Dewan's standard, have more than sufficient occupation in their own dissensions; two sirdars, brothers, blockading a third, Kohun dil Khan, who claims to be ruler in Candahar. It has been successively affirmed that Cabul, Lahore, Beloochistan, Scinde, and Candahar were pouring their thousands to the assistance of Moolraj, but the information turns out in every instance to have been groundless, and the Dewan is now reduced to his own unassisted resources, which are gradually decreasing, while he has surrounded himself with a turbulent and dissolute soldiery, bound to him only by the hope of pay and plunder, with little respect for his authority, and a salutory dread, in their hearts, of English prowess.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—We fear Mr. Campbell, the superintendent of Darjeeling, has laid himself open to a very serious charge for libel, by a notification which he has ventured to publish in the last *Bengalee Government Gazette*, of a reward of Rs. 500 for the apprehension of Akil Mahomed Moonshiee, the treasurer of Darjeeling. The superintendent charges the treasurer in that notice with embezzlement and robbery. Has he not heard that the government of Madras dismissed Vencataroyaloo on a charge of having abstracted government records from the office in which he was employed, and, according to the immemorial custom of the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, published the crime of which he had been convicted, and the punishment, in the official *Gazette*. Does he not know that a prosecution has been commenced by that individual against the government for libel in the Supreme Court, and that the press of that presidency upholds the prosecution? They maintain that the positive assumption of the guilt of Vencataroyaloo is not just, because criminality has never yet been brought home to the man, whatever his deserts may have been. They have declared that government should not possess the power of libelling their servants in the official *Gazette*, and that it is not right to publish defamatory matter *ad libitum* regarding those whom they get rid of, and that whenever this is done, they are liable for an action in the Supreme Court. Here, the superintendent has no positive proof that the money was stolen by the treasurer. It is true the money entrusted to him is gone, but it may have been taken by others. It is true he has fled, but he may have known how many enemies he had at the station, and supposed that his innocence would be no protection. Yet Dr. Campbell, positively assuming that the man is guilty, though criminality has never been brought home to him, whatever his deserts may have been, has "libelled him, on suspicion, in the official *Gazette*," by charging him with bribery and corruption. We think the wisest thing the ex-treasurer could do in these circumstances, would be to proceed forthwith to Calcutta, and turn the tables on the superintendent by commencing an action of libel, laying his damages at Rs. 20,000, to shew how high an estimate he has of his own moral character. —*Friend of India*.

COAL.—Major F. Jenkins, the Governor-general's agent in Assam, has endeavoured to work the coal mines on the banks of the Dekhoo. The mine in which the present experiments are being carried on is in the vicinity of the Namsang hills, and the working depth is not more than ten feet below the soil. The stratum is ten feet in thickness, of which four feet is pure coal. The difficulties of working the mines arise from the rugged, and in some places dangerous, character of the roads. This, however, may be surmounted, and a supply of coal obtained, sufficient to feed the steamers visiting the province. A report of the proceedings has been submitted to the Asiatic Society.

EXPLOSION.—A letter in the *Delhi Gazette* gives the particulars of an explosion, that amply justifies Sir F. Currie in removing the magazine. Some hundred maunds of gunpowder having been taken out, were thrown into some deep wells in the neighbourhood, and six feet of water was considered a sufficient guarantee for their non-combustion. The heat of the weather however exhausted the wells, and the powder gradually dried. A gureewan and two bullock-drivers with their cattle happened to sit down around one of the wells, and a spark from a pipe carried by one of the party, falling into it, they were blown to atoms. Several others at a great distance were severely injured, and the well was scarcely recognizable. If this immense mass of gunpowder had been allowed to remain in the magazine in Lahore, and had, either by design, or accident, taken fire, half that city would have been destroyed.

NATIVE CREDULITY.—A Hindoo mendicant made his appearance near Surda, and proclaimed that *Shiva* had invested him with a miraculous power of curing diseases; exhibiting at the same time an image of that deity, which he affirmed spoke to him every night. According to his own assertion, he can cure consumption, leprosy, lunacy, &c., and even heal the lame, and restore sight to the blind. So great is the concourse of persons anxious to obtain the benefit of his powers, that shops have been

erected near his residence to furnish them with subsistence. It is not improbable that he may have performed a few cures, for it is a well known fact that many of the diseases of mankind are owing to dependency, or what in modern parlance is styled "nerves." Of these influences the natives are known to be peculiarly susceptible, and the removal of their mental ailments may in many cases be followed by a freedom from physical suffering. One such cure would create belief, and elevate the impostor into a deity; and such appears to have been the process in the present case.

THE UNION BANK.—The Chief Justice has made the rule for a writ of *scire facias* against the four wealthy shareholders of the Union Bank absolute. The numerous objections which were raised by the ingenuity of counsel to it have been overruled. His judgment will be found in another column, and it was thus summed up:—"The main question is, whether there has been a sufficient resort to the funds and property of the bank, which is necessary before going against the shareholders; as to this the Court ought to rely on the sheriff's return; there is a strong probability of their not being good debts; the failures were in January, and it is now June, and the executive committee then appointed would in all probability not have delayed so long, had these debts been realizable. The sheriff's valuation is no doubt much under the actual amount, but if left to our conjecture, we should call it a rash return even as it is." So the writ will issue against these proprietors; one, if not two, of whom are said to be now residing at Chandernagore, and another is prepared to take up his abode where the law may send him to. As it may seem strange that the shareholders should be pursued by process of law, at the same time that the creditors' committee is endeavouring to effect an equitable arrangement, it is necessary to state that the present suit is brought by the representative of the Commercial Bank of Bombay, who declines to act in concert with the committee.

RAGOOE BANGRIAH.—The *Hurkeru* affirms that the band lately headed by Ragooe Bangriah has again commenced operations; they have attacked three villages in the tannah collectorate, in one of which the patell was slain. If this fact be correct, it demonstrates the deficiency of the police arrangements at the Bombay presidency, which, it is said, Mr. Clerk had determined to reform. The country, which is the scene of these outrages, presents every facility, from its mountains and its forests, for the successful operations of a band of marauders; but a well organised police, under the direction of an officer like Lieutenant Gell, would doubtless be successful in eradicating the gang, and restoring peace and security.

LIEUT. NICOLSON, political agent at Peshawur, undertook on the 25th May an expedition against a troublesome tribe in his neighbourhood, the result of which was completely successful. The example of Lieuts. Edwardes and Nicolson would prove, even if no other evidence were forthcoming, that British troops can march, fight, and conquer, during the hot season, as well as the cold.

DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS TO NATIVES.—The *Probhakur* mentions that a prospectus is now in circulation among the natives, to supply with books those native youths who are too poor to obtain them otherwise. This is the real mode of diffusing knowledge and its attendant blessings, and if the design is not dropped at the outset—as is too often the case with native schemes—it will prove a permanent benefit to the native population.

UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.—The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut has just issued a circular order, intimating that, under specific instructions from the Court of Directors, the orders in council of the 24th July, 1846, relative to leave of absence to uncovenanted servants, have been abrogated.

Dr. Hooker, the eminent botanist and naturalist, who is now residing at Darjeeling, has experienced insuperable difficulties in penetrating to the north of that station and visiting Chinese Tartary. Surely the influence of the British government ought to be sufficiently powerful to procure a safe conduct for all who travel in the neighbouring countries under its auspices.

EDWARD CURRIE, Esq.—The choice of government for a successor of Mr. Lane at the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium has fallen on Mr. Edward Currie, and a more efficient officer the service could scarcely furnish.

John Lewis Esq., is stated by the papers to have been nominated provisional member of council.

MR. A. L. MELVILLE.—The eminent attainments of this gentleman in the Bengalli language having been brought by the examiners of the College of Fort William to the notice of government, the Right Honourable the Governor of Bengal has been pleased to confer on him a degree of honour, and award to him a donation of Rs. 1,600, prescribed by the rules of the college.

THE LAHORE correspondent of the *Englishman* affords the following intelligence. The force that had been sent out to capture the Gooroo returned on the 7th without having achieved its object, chiefly through the treachery of the Kardars; and of the inhabitants of the villages, who almost in every instance, gave the most rapid information to the Baiee, while they imposed fictitious reports upon the British; and whenever by the exercise of personal acuteness and activity, the officers managed to acquire a knowledge of his position, they were led by the most circuitous roads, and all kinds of obstacles were thrown in their way, till ample time was afforded for the pursued to make his escape. The inhabitants of one of these villages having given nuzzurs to the rebel, and even gone to his assistance, were given up to plunder, and the village itself was burnt to the ground, a terrible, but perhaps necessary, example in the present circumstances of the country. The same letter states that he is at present surrounded by 500 Patans, a statement utterly irreconcilable with that of another authority in the *Hurkaru*, who estimates his force at 5,000 men, since, if he retain but one-fifth of that number, the idea of his being surrounded by the Patans is absurd.

STEAMER BETWEEN BENARES AND MIRZAPORE.—The new steamer, the *Kashoeja*, has been regularly established between Mirzapore and Benares, a distance of about fifty miles; the fare is extremely moderate, two rupees being the highest charge. The vessel is well fitted up, and it is expected will be able to make the trip to and from Mirzapore the same day. She has been started by a company of native merchants.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that Mahomed Khan had evinced a disposition to march against Mahomed Shah Khan Ghilzie, who has built a fort in lieu of the one destroyed in the last war, and has shown an inclination to be troublesome. But on hearing of the civil war in Candahar, he desisted, and has sent to offer his mediation to reconcile the disputants, an offer not very likely to be accepted by either party. Our own private letters state that Mahomed Shah Khan, who was the first to take the field against us in the Khybur, in 1841, is in open revolt against the Dost, who finds it no easy matter to reduce the wild mountain chief to reason.—*Friend of India*.

STAGNATION OF BUSINESS.—The *Star* states that so great is the stagnation of business in the port of Calcutta, that the extras of the preventive service have been "requested to discontinue" their attendance for the next ten months at least, and it is rumoured that a reduction in the regular staff will soon be effected.

BENGAL NEWSPAPER.—The *Probhakur* announces the appearance of another Bengalee newspaper started by a number of young men at Bhowanipore. It is called the *Rothnoborshun*, or the Shower of Jewels, and has an item in its arrangements, we believe, as yet perfectly unique. No fixed price is charged, but every one is at liberty to give what he likes, so it be not less than two annas. Such a plan is likely to be more popular than profitable, and we can scarcely see what object it is intended to serve, as the price of the paper becomes practically two annas. It is a bi-monthly, and we hail it as another accession to the strength of Young Bengal.

THE CALCUTTA PRINCES.—The *Calcutta Star*, in reply to one of his correspondents, says that the Calcutta merchants are called princes, because people should not put their trust in them!

STORMS IN THE SOUTHERN TROPICAL SEAS.—Very severe storms have recently visited the southern tropical seas within longitudes 68 deg. and 89 deg. East; and among other vessels the *Pemberon*, the *Columbia*, and the *Wellington* received serious damage between the 24th of April and the 1st of May. On the 12th of May the *Columbia* passed the hull of a large ship in lat. 18 deg. 23 min. S. and lon. 68 deg. 27 min. E. The *Minerva* also on the same day passed the hull of a ship of some 600 tons, with all her masts gone by the board, latitude and longitude not mentioned. Both the reports, however, probably refer to the same wreck. The loss of a troop ship, with many lives, is rumoured in town, but it has not been traced to any authentic source. It is also rumoured that that well known and noble Indianman the *Earl of Balcarras* has been dismasted.—*Hurkaru*.

DOODOO MEAH.—The proceedings of the Sudder Court in the case of the notorious Dacoit Doodoo Meah are being translated into English for publication, by the orders of government.

AVA.—The court of Ava has granted permission to foreigners to leave the empire at pleasure without extortion or hinderance.

BENGAL COAL COMPANY.—The *Star* says that government has determined at last to interfere with the monopoly of the Bengal Coal Company, so far as to secure mere speculators from molestation or hinderance in mining or transporting coal.

GENERAL RAPER.—It is said that General Raper, who has arrived in Calcutta from the Cape, will resume his appointment at Moorshedabad, thus sending Mr. H. Torrens down to Calcutta again.

MACKENZIE V. PARKER.—In the Supreme Court an action was brought on the 28th of June, by Mr. James Mackenzie against Mr. J. P. Parker, for assault under the following curious circumstances. A fictitious announcement of the marriage of Mr. Parker's daughter and niece had appeared in the *Calcutta Star*, and on Mr. Parker's application to the editor of that paper, the letter, on the authority of which the announcement was inserted, was given up to the injured parent and wife. The handwriting of the letter resembled that of Mr. Mackenzie so strongly (in Mr. Parker's opinion), that he considered himself justified in giving Mr. Mackenzie a thrashing, and he called at his office and did so accordingly. This was the ground of the action. The Chief Justice, as well as the counsel for the plaintiff, seemed to think, that if Mr. Mackenzie had been the writer of the letter, he would have deserved the thrashing he got; but as the thrashing was administered in the absence of such proof, it was a serious offence in the eye of the law. "The case," said the Chief Justice, "is one in which the defendant acted without sufficient proof, and inconsiderately, though certainly under feelings of extreme irritation; and I award damages to the extent of Rs. 200." We believe the damages were laid at Rs. 5,000.

EDUCATION IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.—It is said that Mr. Drinkwater Bethune, President of the Council of Education, disapproves of the system of instruction hitherto pursued at the Government schools and that he intends reforming it.

TROOP SERGEANT MAJOR CUNNINGHAM.—The *Hurkaru* informs us that on the 1st June a handsome silver medal was presented to Troop Sergeant Major Cunningham as a reward for 24 years of meritorious service; the medal is accompanied by an annuity of 20*l*. a year. This is in pursuance of an order from the Horse Guards, dated 1845, and is the first instance of its operation in this country. Till very lately non-commissioned officers—a most responsible and efficient body—have been totally neglected. We hail this as an omen of a better spirit, and a more enlightened system.

BERHAMPORE.—The following is an extract of a letter from the neighbourhood of Berhampore, dated June 27th.—"The Bhagerutty river commenced rising at noon on the 25th instant, and, up to noon on the 26th, rose 6 feet, and has gone into a little of our indigo, which will occasion some loss."

ASSAM.—A letter from Assam of the 20th June, says:—"We have had very heavy rains, but, notwithstanding, the weather has been very hot and the river very low. This last circumstance shows how little the Burrampooter is affected by local rains, melting of the snow being the great source of our high inundations. We have had a pretty fair quantum of thunder-storms this season, but no earthquakes, or none that have been perceptible to me, since this change of the electric state of the atmosphere."—*Ibid*.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—A Sergeant Cribble is in the hands of the police, charged with murdering his wife, who has died in the general hospital from wounds she has received either from the hands of her husband or some one else.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—The old furniture which has occupied the Government House from the days of Hastings is expected, at no distant period, to give place to a new suit in the modern style. Messrs. Shearwood and Co., we understand, have received orders to furnish the house in their best style, and the expense, it is said, will not be much under two lacs.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CALCUTTA DIOCESAN ADDITIONAL CLERGY SOCIETY took place at the bishop's palace, on the 19th of June. The amount realized last year for the purpose of the society was sufficient for the support of three clergymen, and the funds seem to be in a flourishing state.

THE ACT to forbid trading by the officers of the Supreme Court has at length passed into a law. A draft has also been published of an Act to enable the Supreme Court to issue commissions for taking affidavits.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. ALEXANDER S. ALLEN, 34th N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 15.—At a general court-martial assembled at Agra, on Tuesday, May 16, 1848, Lieut. A. S. Allen, 34th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge—viz.

For highly unbecoming conduct at Agra, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, on April 1, 1848, made use of grossly insulting language to Ens. B. H. Baugh, of the same regiment, without any provocation.

2nd. In having, on the same day, when required on the part of Ens. Baugh to retract the language he had used, and to apo-

logise for the same, shamefully evaded making any reparation to Ens. Baugh, by alleging that, as no third party was present who understood what was said, that officer could not prove that he, Lieut. Allen, had used the expressions for which an apology was demanded.

3rd. In having, on April 17, 1848, when required by his commanding officer to apologise to Ens. Baugh, in presence of the officers of the 34th reg. assembled for this purpose, by order of the major-general commanding the Meerut division, disingenuously hesitated to make the required concession, and at length refused to do so, falsely asserting that he had not used to Ens. Baugh the words imputed to him.

Finding—guilty of the preamble, and
Of the 1st instance of the charge, with exception of the words "without any provocation."
Of the 2nd instance, not guilty.
Of the 3rd instance, not guilty, both of which the court does acquit him of.

Sentence—To be reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Revised finding—1st instance of the charge, guilty.
2nd instance, not guilty, and does acquit him thereof.
3rd instance, guilty.
The court finds the prisoner is guilty of highly unbecoming conduct, as averred in the preamble.

Revised sentence.—To be suspended from his rank, pay, and allowances, for the period of six months.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) Gough, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 14, 1848.

Remarks by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.—The second instance of the charge was framed chiefly on the written statement of an officer, who, when examined as a witness at the trial, deposed to circumstances which, had they been included in his previous statement, would have prevented the second instance of the charge being preferred at all. The commander-in-chief will not impute to this officer any intentional suppression of the whole truth, but as more instances than one have lately occurred of important variations between the statements sent to head-quarters, on which charges may have been framed, and the testimony subsequently given at trials, his lordship desires to point out the absolute necessity for due consideration and entire accuracy on the part of all who may be called upon to give information or evidence.

The suspension of Lieut. Allen, under the sentence of the court, will take effect from the date of the sentence being published at Agra, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and assistant adjutant-general at the presidency, and that officer is to be released from arrest.

ENS. JOHN W. RIPLEY, 41st N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 6, 1848.—At a general court-martial assembled in Fort William, on Wednesday, May 24, 1848, Ens. J. W. Ripley, 41st N.I. was arraigned on the following charges;—viz.

1st. For having, instead of availing himself of the leave to visit Benares, on private affairs, granted to him in general orders, May 12, 1847, remained in Calcutta till the expiration of that leave on Oct. 15, 1847, and for having from that date remained at the presidency without leave, until April 20, 1848, when he was placed in arrest in Fort William.

2nd. For having disobeyed the positive order of Maj.-Gen. E. Cartwright, commanding the presidency division, given to him on or about Nov. 7, 1847, and by which he was directed to proceed forthwith to join his regiment at Nusseerabad.

Finding.—Guilty of the first charge, with the exception that the arrest in Fort William took place on the 19th, instead of on April 20, 1848, as alleged therein.

Guilty of the second charge.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded.
Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) Gough, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 3, 1848.

Remarks by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.—The general officer commanding the presidency division will administer a severe reprimand to Ensign Ripley, and will then order him to proceed forthwith to join his regiment, having first released Ensign Ripley from his arrest.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAUFORT, F. L. del. ov. ch. of coll. of Jessore to Russell, on June 24.
BROCKETT, J. O. Brien, dep. coll. in Kumaon, to be dep. mag. with pow. of asst. in that district.
CHAP, G. C. civil and sess. judge of Rajeshya, made over ch. of current duties of off.
COCKBURN, F. J. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Patna, vested with sp. pow.
COMBE, J. to rec. ch. of the collect. of Sarun, dur. abs. of Battye, on leave, June 24.
CURRIE, E. made over ch. of the off. of special commis. to the register of the Sudder Court on the 19th June, and assumed his seat as a mem. of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.
DALRYMPLE, J. W. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade fr. June 24, continuing to off. as under sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.
DAVIDSON, H. to be an asst. to the mag. and coll. of Benares.
DEVEREUX, Hon. H. B. to be pol. agent at Katak in suc. to Capt. Barton, June 10.
DONOUGH, T. A. to be an abkarry sup. of the 1st class in the Dacca div.
DRUMMOND, F. B. del. over ch. of the collect. of Malda to Mr. Kemp, on June 8.
FLETCHER, G. C. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Champaran, to be also register of deeds for that dist. fr. date of ass. ch. of the same.
FRANCO, G. F. to be civ. and sess. judge of Subarnapore fr. April 1, in suc. to C. Macswen.
HATHORN, H. V. civ. ad sess. judge of Sarun, made over ch. of off. June 17, to hold 2nd quarterly sessions at Mootchaharee, Champaran, June 24.
KEMP, F. B. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, res. ch. of his off. fr. Mr. Drummond on June 8.
LANCH, G. E. ex. power of jt. mag. and dep. coll. assum. ch. of sub-div. of Jamalpore, in Mymensing, on June 21.
LLEWELLYN, W. T. to be post master at Akayab.
LYNCH, J. F. to be mem. of Ferry Fund Committee of Sarun.
MACLEOD, K. to be mem. of Ferry Fund Committee of Sarun.
MONEY, W. J. H. made over ch. of the off. of addit. judge of Chit-tagong to Mr. Skipwith.
MONEY, A. to act as mag. of Monghyr dur. abs. of Cunliffe on leave, June 24.
PAXTON, G. A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge, to ex. spec. powers, June 7.
PEARSON, E. S. mag. of Purneah, rec. ch. of office fr. G. C. Chapman.
RAIKES, H. C. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Bhagulpoore, vested with sp. powers.
ROSS, J. G. dep. mag. in Bohtuck, invested with sp. powers.
RUSSELL, C. D. coll. of Jessore, resum. ch. of off. fr. Beaufort on June 24.
SPANKIE, R. asst. to the coll. of Mynpore, vested with sp. pow. ; to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Banda, until further orders, June 15.
STAINFORTH, H. civ. and asst. jud. of Sylhet, made ov. ch. of duties, June 23.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

AGNEW, J. V. June 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALFOUR, G. G. mag. of Behar, 1 mo.
BATTYE, G. W. coll. of Sarun, 1 mo.
BELL, W. 1 mo.
CARNAC, C. F. joint mag. and dep. coll. in Tipperah, 1 mo. on private affairs.
CUNLIFFE, D. mag. of Monghyr, 1 mo.
DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. 1 mo.
EGERTON, P. H. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Bijnour, 6 mo. fr. May 1, on m. c.
FORBES, Hon. R. civ. and sess. judge of Behar, 1 mo. in ext.
KEMP, F. B. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, 1 mo. on m. c.
MACKAY, C. leave cancelled, fr. June 2.
RUSSELL, A. W. to Aug. 5, in ext. to rem. at Berhampore.
SMART, R. 3 mo. on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Lieut. A. 55th N.I. to be eng. of the timber yard of the Ganges canal, on a staff salary of Rs. 300 per mensem, June 17.
BACON, Lieut. J. H. 56th N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 29.
BAMFIELD, Ens. A. H. to join and do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares, May 30.
BARING, Lieut. J. D'O. 55th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 17, 1848, in succ. so Scott, dec.
BEAN, Ens. J. W. F. to be lieut. fr. June 30, in succ. to Cade, ret.
BENSON, Lieut.-col. R. C.B. to resume his seat at the Military Board, June 8.
BIRCH, Brev. capt. T. C. 31st N.I. to be fort adjt. at Allahabad.
BROOKE, Lieut. 2nd in com. Meywar Bheel corps, to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Baird, June 17 ; to be comdt. fr. June 20, v. Hunter.

BURTON, Capt. C. E. to be personal asst. under gov. gen. agent for the states of Rajpootna, June 10.
 CADE, Capt. W. J. 13th N.I. to retire fr. the serv. on the pension of his rank, fr. June 30.
 CADDELL, 2nd Lieut. A. eng. serv. pl. at disp. of Capt. G. B. Tremmehere, for employment as offic. executive eng. of the Jullundur div. of public works, v. Fulton, May 29.
 CHISHOLM, Ens. L. H. to join and do duty with 5th N.I. at Dinapore, May 30.
 CLARK, Cornet W. C. S. posted to 4th L. C. at Cawnpore.
 CORBAR, Lieut. C. 64th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 3, in succ. to Flyter, dec.
 COUNTER, Ens. J. E. to join and do duty with 5th N.I. at Dinapore, May 30.
 COWSLADE, Lieut.-col. J. 72nd N.I. perm. to ret. on pens. of. col. fr. July 8.
 CRIGAN, Lieut. C. C. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CROFTON, 2nd Lieut. J. eng. to be 2nd assist. to be superint. of canals west of the Jumna, v. Hutchinson, July 1.
 CUMINE, Ens. A. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 1, in succ. to Wilson, ret.
 DALLAS, Lieut. A. 16th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. May 17.
 DANDRIDGE, Ens. C. C. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 13, in succ. to Elwall, ret.
 DARNELL, Lieut. T. C. 51st N.I. to off. as adjt. to the right wing of the corps dur. its separation fr. regimental head quarters.
 DELAMAIN, Ens. J. W. 56th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 15, v. Blomfield, dec.
 DUNBAR, Ens. J. S. 64th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 3, in succ. to Flyter, dec.
 DUNDAS, Ens. E. T. to join and do duty with 5th N.I. at Dinapore, May 30.
 EDWARDS, Ens. T. 49th N.I. adj. of inf. in the united Malwa contingent, to be adj. of cav. v. Becher, pro.
 ELWALL, Maj. F. C. 49th N.I. perm. to retire on pens. of rank fr. April 13.
 ELWYN, Lieut. W. 58th N.I. ret. to duty May 27.
 FARRINGTON, Lieut. col. J. J. to rec. com. of the Meerut station fr. Brig. Scott.
 FELLOWES, Ens. E. M. N. 55th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 17, 1848, in succ. to Scott, dec.
 FITZGERALD, Ens. H. G. posted to 10th N.I. at Goruckpore.
 FORBES, Ens. F. M. H. to do duty with the 5th N.I. at Dinapore.
 FRASER, Capt. H. eng. to proc. to Cawnpore, and resume ch. of the 7th div. dep. of pub. works.
 FRENCH, Brev. capt. J. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 1, in succ. to Shepherd, ret.
 GILBERT, Ens. E. K. O. 27th N.I. passed vernac. exam. May 15.
 GOODWYN, Maj. H. eng. directed to return to his app. of garr. eng. Fort-William, and civil architect at the pres.
 GOVAN, Ens. J. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 1, in succ. to Shepherd, ret.
 GRIFFIN, Ens. R. D. to do duty with the 39th N.I. at Dinapore.
 GULLIVER, 2nd Lieut. H. W. eng. passed vernac. exam. May 15.
 HAMILTON, Ens. J. C. posted to 47th N.I. at Etawah, May 29.
 HAMPTON, Lieut. W. inv. to reside in the pres. div. and draw his allowances from the pres. pay off.
 HANKEY, Ens. W. H. to do duty with the 8th N.I. at Benares.
 HICKEY, 2nd Lieut. R. J. E. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st Lieut. fr. June 17, 1848, in succ. to Capt. J. Patullo, dec.
 HILL, Brev. capt. R. 4th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 1, in succ. to Wilson, ret.
 HILLCOAT, Ens. H. B. rem. fr. 71st N.I. to 35th L.I. at Barrackpore, as jun. of rank, May 29.
 JACOB, 1st Lieut. G. O. 1st Eur. fus. to be brev. capt. fr. June 17, 1848, in succ. to Capt. J. Patullo, dec.
 JELlicoe, Brev. Maj. A. H. 55th N.I. to be maj. fr. June 17, 1848, in succ. to Scott, dec.
 LARKINS, Lieut. R. 49th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 13, in succ. to Elwall, ret.
 LLOYD, Capt. E. S. 49th N.I. to be maj. fr. April 13, in succ. to Elwall, ret.
 MALLOCK, 2nd Lieut. R. J. art. passed vernac. exam. May 15.
 MARTINEAU, Ens. E. M. 10th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. v. Lieut. col. ———.
 MAXWELL, Lieut. J. H. eng. to offic. as garr. eng. at Lahore dur. abs. of Crommelin, June 10.
 M'CULLOCH, Lieut. W. 13th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 30, in succ. to Cade, ret.
 M'KENZIE, Ens. A. posted to 63rd N.I. at Neemuch, May 29.
 MILL, Lieut. J. 4th tr. 1st brig. to off. as adjt.
 MONEY, 1st Lieut. J. 1st co. 2nd batt. art. to act as adjt. to 9th batt. v. Carleton, May 14.
 NORMAN, Lieut. H. W. 31st N.I. to be adjt. v. Capt. Birch.
 O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut. J. 52nd N.I. perm. to resign the service fr. July 15.
 OLDFIELD, Lieut. J. art. removed fr. 4th co. 1st batt. to 5th co. 7th batt.
 PENRICE, 1st Lieut. G. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 PLOWDEN, Lieut. A. W. C. 3rd L.C. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 19.
 PLOWDEN, Lieut. A. C. 50th N.I. to act as adjt. dur. illness of Gordon.

POGSON, Lieut. J. F. 47th N.I. to be considered as on duty fr. Dec. 14, 1847, the date of his arrival at Umballah, for the purpose of sup. the construction of a building to test a newly-invented cement.
 POPE, Ens. W. A. to do duty with the 8th N.I. at Benares.
 PORTER, Capt. J. F. 3rd asst. to com. of Mysore, returned to duty.
 POWELL, Ens. T. E. fr. 21st to 71st N.I. at Boodee Pind, as jun. of rank, May 29.
 REAY, Ens. J. to do duty with the 8th N.I. at Benares.
 REPTON, Lieut. W. W. 56th N.I. to be Capt. fr. Dec. 29, v. Wheler, dec.
 ROBINSON, Ens. F. W. 56th N.I. passed vernac. exam. May 15.
 ROTHNEY, Lieut. O. E. 45th N.I. pl. at disp. of for. dep. empl. in Sikh loc. inf. July 1.
 ROYALL, Ens. B. W. 63rd N.I. passed vernac. exam. May 15.
 SAGE, Lieut. col. W. to return to his appt. of sup. eng. S. E. prov. June 8.
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. Sir R. C. asst. for affairs of Scindiah's dominions, made over ch. of office to Capt. Rose, June 6.
 SHAW, Ens. C. to do duty with the 39th N.I. at Dinapore.
 SIDDOES, Lieut. W. Y. 63rd N.I. to be superint. of Rajghur fr. May 27: to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 SMITH, Ens. O. L. posted to 21st N.I. at Bandah, May 29.
 STEPHENS, Cornet W. F. 5th L.C. to be lieut. fr. June 4, v. Vibart, dec.
 TOONE, Lieut. J. H. L. M. 11th L.C. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 27.
 TRAVERS, Ens. J. O. to do duty with the 8th N.I. at Benares.
 TRITTON, Maj. W. M. inv. estab. to join and do duty with the Egr. inv. and vet. co. at Chunar, v. Hughes, May 30.
 TULLOCH, Ens. A. to do duty with the 39th N.I. at Dinapore.
 WARDE, Lieut. W. W. 56th N.I. to be dep. com. 3rd class Sangar and Nurbudda territories, in succ. to Siddons, June 24.
 WOOLASTON, Lieut. E. O. 62nd N.I. adj. of Meywar Bheel corps, to be 2nd in com. v. Brooke, prom. June 10.
 YATES, Brig. W. A. C.B. art. to rec. all reports of the Cawnpore div.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

CLOGSTOUN, E. L. June 5. MOSELEY, R. S. June 21.
 RICHARDSON, C. L. June 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAIRD, Lieut. A. F. act. adjt. Meywar Bheel corps, to July 1, in ext.
 BERNESFORD, Lieut. R. 62nd N.I. fr. April 13 to Oct. 1, on m. c.
 CLAY, Ens. E. B. 66th N.I. 2 mo. fr. June 1, to Buzar.
 COLE, Lieut. A. N. 10th N.I. fr. May 24 to Nov. 15, to Almorah and Nynee Tal.
 CROMMELIN, Lieut. W. A. eng. 6 mo. fr. June 1, to Simla.
 DANIELL, Capt. J. T. asst. comm. Cis-Sutlej states, 1 year to Simla, on m. c.
 DONALDSON, Lieut. A. S. O. 45th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 15, to Sebatthoo and Simla.
 FAGAN, Brev. maj. G. H. executive eng. Midnapore and Culmcojole div. of the dept. of public works, 3 mo. fr. May 3, to rem. at Midnapore and pres. for the adjustment of his accounts, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.
 FIRTH, Lieut. J. H. 5th N.I. on furl. to Europe, on m. c. per steam-ship *Haddington*.
 FRENCH, Lieut. H. L. P. 35th L.I. fr. July 1 to Nov. 15, to Munsoorie, on m. c.
 HALL, Lieut. J. C. 56th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 3, to Simla, on m. c.
 HALLIDAY, Lieut. W. L. 56th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 LANDERS, Bt. maj. J. E. 9th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. June 10.
 MILLS, Capt. A. S. 58th N.I. furl. to Europe, to emb. fr. Bombay, June 10.
 MURRAY, Lieut. B. H. 43rd L.I. 6 mo. fr. May 15, to pres. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 NASH, Brev. maj. S. 4th L.C. fr. June 10 to Oct. 15, to pres.
 NEWMARCH, 2nd Lieut. C. D. Eng. 7 mo. fr. May 1, to hills N. of Deyrah.
 REVELL, Major J. L. 2nd Eur. fr. May 22 to Oct. 1, to Simla.
 RICHARDSON, Lieut. R. 3rd L.C. leave cane. May 30.
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. Sir R. C. 6 mo. fr. June 6, instead of May 15, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.
 THOMAS, Lieut. J. N. 39th N.I. on furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 TRENCH, Lieut. H. Le P. 35th N.I. to have effect fr. May 30, instead of July 1.
 VETCH, Capt. H. pol. agent Upper Assam, 2 mo.
 VINCENT, Major gen. W. 8th N.I. com. Cawnpore div. cane. at his own request.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BASSE, Asst. surg. C. F. M.D. to proc. to Mirzapore and do duty with 60th N.I. and perform the civ. med. duties, relieving Asst. surg. Davies, who will then rejoin his corps, May 30.
 BATSON, Asst. surg. H. S. acting civil asst. surg. at Patna, to off. also as post mr. at that st.
 CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. del. over med. ch. of the civil st. of Sarun to Asst. surg. Walter, on June 6.

DAVIES, Asst. surg. E. V. M.D. 65th N.I. to proc. to Mirzapore and assume med. ch. of the 60th N.I. and perform the civ. med. duties, v. Gordon, May 14.
 DICKEN, Surg. W. S. 61st N.I. pl. at disp. of govt. for appt. as offg. civ. surg. of Patna, June 10.
 EDDEN, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. doing duty in the pres. circle, to join and do duty under the sup. surg. of the Dinapore div.
 HILLIARD, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of civ. and jail estbs. at Saugar fr. April 10.
 LECKIE, Asst. surg. T. ret. to duty, June 5.
 STOCKES, Surg. J. M.D. 9th N.I. to aff. med. aid to the 65th N.I. dur. abs. of Davies, May 30.
 THURBURN, Asst. surg. W. to be in ch. of the civil med. duties at Kyook Phyou.
 WALTER, Asst. surg. J. K. rec. med. ch. of the civ. st. of Saran fr. Mr. J. D. Crawford, on June 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

BOW, J. C. M.D. June 5. LEE, T. M. M.D. June 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHEEK, Asst. surg. G. N. leave cane. fr. June 25.
 MACRAE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. on furl. to Europe, on m. c. per steam-ship *Haddington*.
 M'RAE, Asst. surg. D. art. 6 mo. fr. May 15, to remain at Nynce Tal, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd drag. Surg. Henderson to del. ov. med. ch. of depot of 32nd H. to Surg. Cowen.—15th hussars. Capt. Heckar and Lieut. Swinney, 2 yrs. to England; Capt. P. D. Von Strene, to pres. on m. c.

INFANTRY.—10th regt. Lieut. Pattison, May 15 to Oct. 1.—22nd. Lieut. Tonge, to do duty with 1st batt. 60th; Ens. J. A. Fead perm. to resign.—32nd. Lieut. G. S. Moore, to be capt. fr. May 24, v. Gardner, dec.; Ens. A. Bassano, to be lieut. v. Moore.—51st. Lieut. Rossi, 18 mo. fr. July 1, to N. S. Wales; Lieut. B. C. G. Crookshank, July 1 to Dec. 31, to Cuddalore.—61st. Lieut. J. P. Redmond, to be capt. fr. May 20, v. Stewart, dec.; Ens. W. H. Wall, to be lieut. fr. May 20, v. Redmond, prom.—78th. Lieut. Keogh, 2 yrs. to England.—80th. Capt. A. W. Riley, to do duty with conval. depot at Darjeeling.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

JOHN REA, late of Calcutta, a British subject, and formerly a subordinate officer in the military service of the East-India Company, to Sarah Rea, of the same place, the widow. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

MARY HOLLIER DENTON, late of the town of Calcutta, spinster, to the registrar Supreme Court. W. N. Hedger, proctor.

WILLIAM WEBB FROST, a British subject, and late commander of the barque or vessel called the *Hosannah*, to the registrar Supreme Court. W. G. Campion, proctor.

ROBERT GIBSON, late of Denmark-hill, in the county of Surrey, and of 26, Lombard-street, London, in that part of Great Britain called England, but formerly of Calcutta, in the East Indies, Esq. to the registrar Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

CHARLES STUART, formerly of Bhagulpore, in the province of Behar, indigo planter, but late of Great Britain, to the registrar Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

ALEXANDER RUSSELL, formerly of George-street, Portman-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. and a surgeon in the Honourable the East India Company's Service, to Henry Cowie, of Calcutta, aforesaid, a member of the mercantile firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of Calcutta, aforesaid. Judge and Burkiyoung, proctors.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, late a captain in the military service of the East India Company, on their Bengal establishment, to David Cowie, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of the same place, merchants, and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

FRYER BOWES TODD, late of Mirzapore, in the province of Behar, heretofore, a captain in the service of the Honourable East India Company on their invalid establishment, to Mrs. Charlotte Finley Todd, of Mirzapore, aforesaid, the widow. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

MARGARET HOPPER, late of Dum Dum, in the province of Bengal, widow, to John Deffell, of Calcutta, Esq. a member of the firm of Messrs. Allan, Deffell, and Company, of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes and Watts, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAPTISTE, the wife of R. A. s. at Mymensing, June 7.
 BELL, Mrs. C. R. s. at Calcutta, June 10.
 BONNAUD, Mrs. W. d. at Calcutta, June 28.
 CHEW, Mrs. J. G. d. at Seebpore, June 23.
 COATES, the wife of W. W. s. at Calcutta, June 25.
 COCKE, the wife of Arthur, s. at Loodianah, May 31.
 CORNELISZ, the wife of H. M. s. at Calcutta, June 9.
 DACOSTA, the wife of E. d. at Patna, June 20.

DALRYMPLE, the lady of James, d. at Shikarpore, June 22.
 DOUGLAS, Mrs. S. s. at Allipore, June 23.
 DURU, the lady of E. s. at Jessore, June 16.
 GASCOYNE, the wife of Capt. C. M. 5th L.C. d. at Meerut, June 1.
 GASPER, the lady of P. M. s. at Calcutta, June 15.
 GLADSTONE, the lady of M. s. at Calcutta, June 22.
 GLADWIN, the wife of T. s. at Dinapore, June 14.
 GOODWIN, the lady of R. C. s. s. at Calcutta, June 25.
 GREGORY, the wife of Thos. jun. s. at Calcutta, June 29.
 HUGHESDON, Mrs. Joseph, d. at Calcutta, May 22.
 JACK, the wife of W. s. at Burrisaul, June 12.
 JONES, the wife of J. L. s. at Delhi, June 8.
 KITCHEN, the wife of T. s. at Goorgaon, June 6.
 LANDALE, Mrs. Walter, d. (still born) at Bhagulpore, June 4.
 LE MAISTRE, the lady of T. H. s. at Calcutta, June 14.
 MACKEILLAN, Mrs. D. E. s. at Calcutta, June 23.
 MACLEOD, the lady of Lieut. R. C. 4th L. C. d. at Cawnpore June 15.
 MCCALLUM, Mrs. D. d. at Calcutta, June 13.
 MERCADO, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, June 28.
 OWEN, Mrs. W. L. s. at Chittagong, June 11.
 RATTIMENTON, the wife of Mr. s. at Calcutta, June 11.
 RENNY, the lady of Capt. T. eng. d. at Mussoorie, June 7.
 RICKETTS, the lady of Capt. G. P. 1st L.C. d. at Umballah, June 15.
 STEPHENS, the lady of Capt. F. J., H. M.'s 61st, s. at Jullunder, June 16.
 THOMPSON, the wife of N. P. d. at Landour, May 29.
 TREMNER, the lady of Capt. G. B. eng. d. at Jullunder, May 16.
 TROWER, the lady of F. C., H.M.'s 9th lancers, s. at Meerut, June 11.
 URAGE, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, June 15.
 WALLAGE, Mrs. T. s. at Calcutta, June 18.
 WILLIAMS, Mrs. W. E. d. at Calcutta, June 20.
 WILLIAMSON, the lady of Lieut. W. 41st. N.I. d. at Dinapore, May 23.
 WOOD, the lady of B. s. at Santipore, June 14.
 YOUNG, the lady of Lieut. C. B. eng. s. at Calcutta, June 20.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, Wm. to Matilda Anne, d. of G. Wood, at Calcutta, June 20.
 ASKE, C. jun. to Miss S. M. Chambers, at Calcutta, June 28.
 BASON, E. B. to Helen C. d. of the late C. Lefevre, at Calcutta, June 15.
 BELL, Wm. to Francisca D'Silva, at Calcutta, June 14.
 HAWTHORNE, Capt. R. J. 7th L.C. to Sarah S. d. of the late Capt. D. Olivier, May 19.
 JANSSEN, Jas. A. to Maria Hoffingshead, at Akyab, May 29.
 LEEDS, Esq. Edward, 47th N.I. to Emily Ann, d. of Capt. C. Boulton, 47th N.I. at Myspoorie, June 15.
 WISE, Robert F. to Mary Ann J. Fraser, at Calcutta, June 16.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Capt. E. to Arabella, d. of F. Smyth, at Calcutta, June 24.

DEATHS.

BLAKE, Robert, at Calcutta, aged 58, June 19.
 BLYTH, Alice M. d. of W. E. at Simla, aged 2, June 6.
 BOWLING, Louisa, wife of H. H. at Darjeeling, June 8.
 CHEW, Mrs. James, at Subpore, aged 30, June 29.
 COLEMAN, Catherine, d. of E. at Lucknow, aged 12, May 11.
 CRAGG, F. D. at Cawnpore, aged 21, May 29.
 DANIELL, Lucy Anna, wife of Capt. J. H. art. at Loodiana, June 10.
 DAVENHILL, Louisa, wife of W. at Calcutta, aged 26, June 16.
 DUBRANCHE, John, at Calcutta, aged 56, June 23.
 FLYTCH, Capt. James, 64th N.I. at Calcutta, aged 37, June 8.
 FOGG, infant d. of James, at Berhampore, June 21.
 FRANCIS, Mary, widow of the late G. M. at Calcutta, aged 34, June 12.
 GALLOWAY, Adelaide, B. d. of G. aged 3 mo. June 9.
 GORDON, Lieut. J. E. D. 56th N.I. at Lahore, aged 25, May 22.
 GRANT, Charles E. s. of the late W. at Calcutta, aged 10, June 3.
 HELY, Margaret J. d. of F. at Calcutta, aged 2, June 25.
 JOHNSON, Caroline, wife of W. at Landour, aged 31, May 3.
 KING, Agnes, J. d. of John, at Calcutta, aged 1, June 14.
 LITTLEWOOD, H. D. at Calcutta, June 10.
 MOORE, Ens. Henry, 44th N.I. at Cawnpore, June 16.
 NEWALL, Mrs. E. M. at Ghazepore, aged 33, June 6.
 NOLAN, Alice, d. of J. at Lahore, aged 1, June 2.
 PATTULLO, Capt. James, 1st Eur. Fus. at Cawnpore.
 REA, John, at Calcutta, aged 58, June 11.
 READE, infant d. of F. E. at Burrisaul, June 9.
 SARGANT, Henrietta, wife of Capt. R. on board the ship *Faize Robany*, off Moyapore, aged 41, June 10.
 SCOTT, Major John, 55th N.I. at Nowgong, June 15.
 ST. CLOUD, Mr. at Calcutta, aged 70, June 29.
 SWINEY, John, at Gowhatti, aged 29, June 9.
 THOMAS, Charlotte E. d. of P. H. at Calcutta, aged 11, June 11.
 THOMPSON, Melezina, wife of Edmund, at Calcutta, aged 25, June 15.
 TURNBULL, Agnes M. d. of H. M. at Agra.
 WESTON, Henry G. s. of Lieut. C. S. 36th N.I. at Lahore, June 13.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 10. *Eclipse*, Adam, Clyde.—11. *Berhampore*, Smith, Liverpool; *Flying Fish*, Mills, Moulmein.—12. *Leonore*, Dale, Boston; *Ingleborough*, Rea, Liverpool.—14. *Nassur*, Chaplin, Mauritius; *Louise*, Bernia, Bourbon.—16. *Mirzapore*, Hickman, Liverpool; *Lady Bute*, M'Kinlay, London; *John Mathie*, Groom, Liverpool.—19. *Thomas Brocklebank*, Posaony, Liverpool.—20. *Cristis*, Gibson, Liverpool.—23. *Eliza Penelope*, Shilstone, Penang; *Arratoon Apcar*, Dorham, Singapore; *Sultany*, Handley, Mauritius.—24. *Jenny Wren*, Varina, Liverpool; *Arab*, Young, Moulmein.—26. *Caroline*, Hughes, Liverpool; *Mangalore*, Taylor, Madras.—27. *Dalhousie*, Foster, Moulmein; *Travancore*, M'Intyre, Madras; *John Adams*, Dixon, Rangoon.—30. *Buckinghamshire*, M'Gregor, Mauritius; *Windsor*, Gregson, London; *John Bibby*, Pearson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Agnes*.—Mr. Penfold; Mr. Loughnan.
Per *Waterwitch*.—J. Read.
Per *Leonore*.—Messrs. H. Belknap and G. F. Williams.
Per *Soubadar*.—M. Thos. Murdoch; Mr. R. S. Moseley, cadet; Mrs. Umfreville.
Per *Arratoon Apcar*.—Gen. Fraser; Miss Fraser; Capt. Paton.
Per *Eliza Penelope*.—Capt. T. Monsfield, Mrs. Monsfield and child, from Malacca; and Mr. Aldrick.
Per *Sultany*.—Madame Baxter.
Per *Arah*.—Mrs. Young.
Per *Tenasserim*.—Messrs. Farlong and Jewett; and Mrs. Grey and child. From MOULMEIN.—Messrs. Chinal, Salwon, Burot, Neville, and Jackson; and Lieut. Hughes, 18th regt. From AXYAB.—Messrs. Halliday and Macfarlane.
Per *Dalhousie*.—Lieut. Tyrill, 18th regt.; Messrs. Tyrill and E. Dear; and Mr. P. Geoffroy.
Per *Travancore*.—Mr. D. Campbell.
Per *Buckinghamshire*.—Mrs. M'Gregor and Miss Lawless.
Per *Windsor*.—Mrs. Gregson; Lieut. Whelan, 4th B.N.I.; Ens. Farrington, H.M.'s 9th regt.; Ens. Lawrence, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; —Curnin, esq.; Messrs. Packe, Agnew, Howard, Graves, Shuldham, and Nash, cadets; Mrs. Littlefield and family; Mrs. Fitzpatrick and Mrs. Ricketts, from Madras; Mrs. Bell and family; Lieut. col. M'Neill, 7th M.L.C.; Capt. Bell, 32nd regt.; Cornet Tenton, 7th M.L.C.; Messrs. Montague and Cox, cadets.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 10. *Patriot King*, Massey, Liverpool.—11. *Nankin*, Palmer, London; *Steamer Tenasserim*, Dicey, Moulmein.—12. *Ann Falcon*, Rowness, Mauritius; *Punjab*, Palmer, London.—13. *Picard*, Pallier, Moulmein; *Rodolphe*, Galleraud, Bourbon; *Isabella Hercules*, Houston, Mauritius; *Glenorchy*, Crawford, London.—16. *Champion*, Barker, Singapore and China.—17. *Columbus*, Edie, London; *Mary Adams*, Lucas, Boston.—18. *Faize Robany*, Sarjant, Bombay; *Fazel Rokhamany*, Middleton, Mauritius; *Oriental*, MacEcharr, Mauritius.—19. *Walter Scott*, Eagar, Cape; *Jules and Sophia*, Gaignoux, Havre.—20. *Colonel Burney*, Faldo, Moulmein; *Ocean*, Born, Bourbon.—25. *Walter Scott*, Eagar, Cape; *Bintang*, Furness, Singapore; *Lanrick*, White, Macao and Hong Kong.—26. *John Brightman*, Scott, Madras.—27. *Fazel Rokhamany*, Sarjant, Bombay; *George Hallett*, Sears, Boston; *Dorothy*, Moodie, London; *Fairy Queen*, Richardson, Dublin; *Duchess of Clarence*, Birch, Liverpool; *Indus*, Patt, London; *Cotfield*, Cargey, London.—28. *Prince of Wales*, Jones, Bombay.—JULY 3. *Steamer Haddington*, Harris, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Haddington*, to MADRAS.—Maj. gen. Fraser, Miss Fraser, and 3 servants; Lieut. Tyrrell, Mons. Ernest and servants. To GALLE.—Mr. Hynde, Sir H. Maddock and servant, and Mrs. Emerson. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Frish, Mr. Beasson, Maj. Landers, Lieut. Halliday, Lieut. Thomas, Capt. Shepherd, Mr. Cadogan, Mrs. Cadogan, Mrs. Adam, 3 children, and servant; Capt. Wilson, Mr. Dalrymple, Mrs. Dalrymple, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Jackson, Capt. Cade, Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. M'Rae, Mrs. Wash, child, and infant, and Mr. Grainger.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 1, 1848.

Government Securities.

		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	8 8	9 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	4 4	5 0
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	4 4	5 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 12	2 0
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	17 8	18 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	16 0	16 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2000	to 2050
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	par.		
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	par.		

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	9 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	7 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	..	7½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	.....	Co.'s Rs. 104	2	a	104	8	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	.....	16	8	a	17	2	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	.....	14	0	a	15	8	
Spanish Dollars	.....	220	0	a	220	8	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	.....	219	8	a	220	0	
Sovereigns	.....	11	0	a	11	1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	....	16	3	a	16	4	
Old Gold Mohurs	.....	21	5	a	21	6	

EXCHANGES.

Exchange has fluctuated but little; business has been limited; few document bills have been offered; present quotations, six months' sight, 110 to 110½. American credit bills have been in much request at 1 9½ to 1 9½.

FREIGHTS.

Freights to London had an upward tendency shortly after the date of our last, but subsequently arrivals made consignees more willing to accept the rates offered. Quotations—to London, £4 7s. 6d. to £4 10s. per ton; to Liverpool, £4.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The accounts from Home tend to restore a healthy feeling in commerce; they have, combined with the present state of Exchange, given a slight start to the Produce market. There has been a better and more general demand for some of the leading staples, than for some time past. In Indigo nothing has been done, the remains of last crop being held at high rates. Sugar is the article in most favour, and demand is brisk at an advance of 8 to 12 annas per md. for all good white descriptions. In silk a moderate business has been done, the supply being at present small. Corahs, neglected for some time past, have during the last week come into somewhat more inquiry. Saltpetre remains quiet, prices during the month having rapidly subsided, and little business is now in progress. A few shipments of Rice still go forward to England. Sales of Jute have not been large. Safflower sells at gradually declining prices. Catch is largely shipped. A fair demand has continued for Linseed for America.

At the 8th Opium sale on the 12th ult, Patna averaged Rs. 867 14 9 per chest. Prices advanced a little, and remained steady at about Rs. 870, until receipt of the steamer's mail from China, brought last week via Singapore. Patna being quoted there at Rs. 500 per chest, the price here at once advanced, and is now steady at Rs. 915. A considerable business has been done in the drug, but at present the market is quiet, pending the 9th sale.

It is in the import market that considerable alterations are shown. It is seldom that in the value of British Cottons so unexpected and continuous a decline has taken place, as has been the case since the early part of May. Supplies have been large, demand slack, and holders very urgent. The low prices at which the Manchester Cottons are now selling has latterly produced more demand, but there is much, and probably, needless want of confidence in the market, evinced by both buyers and sellers. The proceedings in the Law Courts at Bombay, in the matter of the celebrated Opium cases, still distract to some extent the whole trade of the Marwarries. In Glasgow fabrics there is no change for the better, stocks and supplies being large, demand almost suspended, and prices ruinously low. In Mule Twist the same course is apparent. Large supplies arriving at once, and at once placed on the market, have caused a rapid, indeed, almost a daily decline in some numbers. There should be more firmness now, as the Marwarries are buying, and imports are falling off. In Metals a more general business has been done than for some time past.—Copper, Spelter, and Iron having all proved more saleable, though shewing little upward tendency in prices.

In the value of money in the Bazar, there is no great alteration. There are no changes in the bank's rates of interest and discount, or in the stringency of its mode of business. In the Bazar, money can be obtained on similar securities at rather lower rates, but it is needless to add, the security must be of a tangible and undoubted character.

IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—The prices of British cottons have experienced a further decline since the date of our last. The demand, although latterly more extensive, has still been insufficient to take off the large quantity of goods that have been placed on the market, but it is to be hoped that prices have now arrived at their lowest point. The inquiry is chiefly directed to Manchester Cottons, and sales have latterly been large. Almost all varieties of Glasgow Light Muslins are only sold by submitting to ruinous prices, which, in the present overstocked market, it is necessary to do to make sales. There has been more doing in Printed Goods during the past month, chiefly in fine Turkey Red Chintzes of 25 inch. Turkey Reds have generally been sold at very low prices, and even at these demands, is still languid.

SHIRTINGS.—There has been a further decline in all descriptions of Grey Shirtings; in ordinary qualities, the fall since the early part of May is fully 8 annas per piece. Sales at present are on a large scale, and these low rates must induce a considerable increase of consumption. In Bleached litle has been done, and the prices remain very low.

JACONETS.—In both Grey and White a further decline of 2 to 3

annas per piece must be quoted, but both kinds have continued in good demand, and sales have been considerable.

MADAPOLLAMS.—Grey of suitable qualities are of fair sale, stock being moderate.

CAMBRICS.—White 6-4 are neglected, and stocks in dealers' hands are large.

BOOK MUSLINS.—There has been a moderate inquiry for common Books, but at extremely low prices, at which holders have been willing sellers, in the absence of any better prospects for the future. Prices paid have been for No. 1 Co.'s Rs. 1, and for Nos. 2 and 3, 3 annas per piece consecutive advance. Middling and fine Books are also in little request.

LAPSETS.—All descriptions of these goods are unsaleable.

MULLS.—A few sales of fine 6-4 kinds have been made. Common sorts are quite unsaleable.

LAPSET SCARFS.—Sales of some quality have been made, but at low rates, and prices are very low.

TURKEY RED GOODS.—The quantity of all descriptions of these goods on offer has been great, and prices are even lower than at the date of our last. The demand has been for the season very inactive. Twills and Cambrics are lower by 6 pies per yard, for all widths. Plain Mulls and Printed 20 and 5 yards goods continue to be supplied to an extent much exceeding the wants of the market, and prices are at ruinous rates.

PRINTED GOODS.—The finest qualities of 25 inch T. R. Chintzes have been saleable, but there has been little of the inquiry usually experienced at this season for these goods.

MULE TWIST.—The arrivals of Twist having been large, and holders being anxious sellers, a further decline has taken place in the value of Nos. 40, 50, and 60, of 2 to 3 pies per morah. Sales have been to a fair extent.

TURKEY RED TWIST.—Transactions have not been extensive, and prices are barely maintained.

ORANGE TWIST.—14 bales have been sold at 1½ annas per lb.

GREEN TWIST.—A small quantity has been sold at Co.'s Rs. 1-1 per lb.

COPPER.—In this metal a fair extent of business has been done, prices however remaining without much change for the better. The demand is at present without the activity usual at this season.

SPELTER.—There has been a fair demand for Spelter, and sales amount to 12,760 mds. at Ct. Rs. 9-4 to 9-6 per f. md.—the latter being the value of the day. The stock in first hands is very moderate.

IRON.—The sales are to a moderate extent, chiefly of Bar of old importation, which has sold from Co.'s Rs. 3-3 to 3-4. Bar of recent import commands Co.'s Rs. 3-8 per f. md. and is of free sale.

SWEDISH STEEL.—1,100 Tubs have been sold at Ct. Rs. 5-15 to 6-4 per f. md.

LEAD.—A small sale of Pig has been made at Sa. Rs. 8 per f. md.

TIN PLATES.—Sales have been large. 645 Boxes at Co.'s Rs. 16-12 to 17-8 per box.

BEER.—Large sales of Bass have been made at Co.'s Rs. 65 per hhd.—Allsopp's is held at Co.'s Rs. 70 per hhd.

SALT.—Liverpool stored has been selling at high rates, Co.'s Rs. 92 to 95 per 100 mds. Madras has brought Co.'s Rs. 51 per 100 mds.

MADRAS.

DISTRICT AND PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

FRIDAY, 26TH MAY, A. D. 1848.

We have at last the heartfelt satisfaction of communicating to our readers the joyful intelligence of the re-opening of the District and Provincial Grand Lodge of Southern India, which auspicious event took place this morning at 10 o'clock. Right Worshipful John Binny Key, Esq., having, by a patent under the hand and seal of the Right Worshipful John, Lord Elphinstone, Provincial Grand Master of Southern India, which was read by the acting Provincial Grand Secretary, been appointed his deputy for the government of this province, was duly installed, proclaimed, and saluted accordingly. The ceremony was conducted by W. Br. McTaggart, W. M. of Lodge No. 175, Perfect unanimity and junior grand warden of the province.

The Right Worshipful Brother before entering on the duties of the morning, addressed the assembled brethren, and in very appropriate terms, expressed his sense of the high honour conferred on him. He hoped this present re-opening of the grand lodge was but the dawning beam of a bright and prosperous era in the masonic annals of the province. There were a great many abuses to reform, a multitude of irregularities to repress, which, he trusted, a strict adherence to the land-marks and constitutions of the order, aided by the ready and cordial co-operation of the lodges and the brethren, both at the Presidency and in the Mofussil, of which he did not entertain the slightest doubt, would enable him effectually to accomplish.

The proceedings of the last grand lodge were read and confirmed. After which, agreeably to the constitutions, the elec-

tion of a treasurer took place, when Brother Goolden, who had been acting all the time the grand lodge was in abeyance, and to whose kindness, next to that of Brother J. U. Ellis, the late grand treasurer, the province was greatly indebted for the continued support of the widows on its charity fund, was found chosen as the guardian of finance, by a large majority; indeed, we might almost say unanimously, for there were but three votes for two other brothers.

The grand treasurer then submitted the accounts of the province, showing a balance in his favour of about Rs. 560. The D. G. M., in remarking on the present ineffective state of the Provincial Fund of Benevolence, observed it was entirely owing to the non-payment for a length of time, by almost all the lodges of the province, of their regular dues and quarterage. As this was an evil which could not be allowed to exist any longer, he would appoint a committee consisting of the masters and past masters of the Presidency Lodge, assisted by the grand secretary and grand treasurer, to investigate the state of affairs and to suggest measures for restoring the Fund of Benevolence to its former flourishing condition. The same committee would also undertake the entire revision of the old provincial by-laws; many of which required to be amended, and others expunged. The committee were accordingly appointed and directed to lay their proceedings before the grand lodge at the quarterly communication on next St. John's Day, the 24th June; previously submitting them to him for his consideration.

The following Brethren were then nominated to office for the year:—

W. Br. J. Ouchterlony, of Lodge No. 175 Prov. Sr. Gd. Wn.	
W. Br. W. McTaggart,	ditto Jr. do. do.
W. Br. J. Goolden,	ditto Gd. Treasr.
V. W. B. W. Glover,	ditto Gd. Secy.
W. Br. F. A. Reid,	ditto Sr. Gd. Dn.
W. Br. P. Austruther,	ditto Junr. do.
W. Br.....,	ditto Gd. Dr. of C.
W. Br. H. Nelson,	ditto Gd. Sd. Br.

All business being conducted, the Grand Lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren dispersed.

We congratulate the province of Southern India on the happy selection made by Lord Elphinstone, in the person of our present worthy and high esteemed Head R. W. Br. Key. His position just now is a difficult and an unpleasant one; he has much to contend against and more to rectify—yet have we no fears for the issue. We believe him fully qualified for the struggle, and that with the assistance of his worthy and zealous colleagues he will be enabled effectually to grapple with and overcome every obstacle that may be thrown in the way either of his good intentions or of his measures for the welfare and prosperity of the province.

We fervently pray that our hopes and anticipations may be fully realized.

Lodge Social Friendship, No. 326, Monday 1st May.—Meeting of R. Ark Mariners.—Brother Boyd admitted.

Friday, 5th May.—Mark Masters and R. Ark Mariners.—Bro. Raikes admitted to both, brother Allen to the latter.

Monday, 8th May.—Royal Arch Chapter Key Stone.—The election of principals and treasurer took place this evening. The votes were as follows:—

Excellt. Compn. W. Clarke.....	Z.
" H. Kennet	H.
" J. G. Laurence.....	J.
" H. Kennett	Treasurer.

Notice was given that the installation of the principals and appointment of the remaining officers would take place on Wednesday the 21st instant, the anniversary of the foundation of the chapter.

Friday, 12th May.—Mark Masters and Royal Ark Mariners.—Bro. R. D. Dansey admitted.

Thursday, 18th May.—Regular Meeting.—Brother Davidson advanced to the sublime degree. Two unattached candidates proposed for the third, and one for the second degree.

Thursday, 25th May.—Special Meeting.—Preparatory to attendance at the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge on the morrow.—*Madras Freemasons' Herald.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Precursor*, with the London mail of May 24, arrived on the 1st July.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON DR. MONAT.—The *Spectator* states that H. E. Sir George Berkely has transmitted the proceedings of the late Court Martial on Assist. Surg. Monat to the Horse Guards for the special observation of the Duke of Wellington.

THE REV. MR. JAMES.—The *Athenaeum* mentions that the appointment of a committee of medical officers has been requested

to report on the state of mind of the Rev. Mr. James, chaplain of Black Town.

ATLAS MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.—A call of Rs. 6,000 has been made upon the members of this office.

THE MAGAZINE OF THE 23RD L. I. at Kamptee was struck by lightning on the night of June 2, and utterly destroyed.

ELLORE.—A letter from Ellore states, that the six companies of the 47th N. I. that were ordered on field service to Masulipatam have suffered much from fever. The detachment had 88 men in hospital.

GOOMSOOR.—The *Spectator* has received intelligence from Goomsoor; its tone is croaking; no disturbance of tranquillity has yet taken place, but no end of disturbances appears in the future to the mind of the *Spectator's* informant. Among other particulars we learn that since Colonel Campbell left the Hills, Chokra Bishye has visited the Goomsoor tribes, for the purpose of keeping alive their feelings in favour of a restoration of the Raj.

THE BRIG GRACE got on shore one and a half miles to the northward of Cavelong, on the night of June 27.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and his staff will proceed almost immediately to Bangalore.

COL. P. MONTGOMERY, C. B., it is reported, will be appointed to the divisional command of the Ceded Districts, v. Brig. Gen. Anderson about to proceed to Europe.

LIEUT. COL. DOWKER is spoken of as the probable successor of Col. Perry in the command of Nagpore.

MILITARY.—The remaining portion of the detachment of H. M. 4th Regiment, and a detachment of the Invalids, &c., of the H. C. Service, will embark early to-morrow morning the 17th instant.—*Madras Spectator*, June 16.

A. MACLEAN, ESQ.—The Madras papers inform us that A. Maclean, Esq., third member of the Board of Revenue at that presidency, has been arrested by order of government, for the purpose of instituting criminal proceedings against him—he being charged with having violated the Act of Parliament, which forbids British subjects from engaging in money transactions with native princes.

BELLARY.—The *Spectator* contains a petition to George Norton, Esq., from "six thousand respectable inhabitants" of Bellary, praying for the establishment among them of a provincial high school. The following is an extract from the address in question:—"The Bellary district consists of a population of one million and two hundred thousand souls, and the portion susceptible of educational improvement might fairly be assumed at one third of this number. The subject of the present address, concerning as it does the interest of such an immense number of people, needs in itself no further proof to verify the utility and necessity of a provincial high school at Bellary; and should it be formed at once, what we now urge would render the fact more obvious to you. It will be no self-praise or flattery when we say, that great anxiety is evinced for educational improvement in all quarters of the district, and so also in some degree even in villages destitute of schools. Although we feel persuaded that your board will not lose sight of the establishment of subordinate schools, yet the importance of the subject, and the absolute necessity that exists for them, induce us to express our desire that measures would be taken by you to set on foot branch schools at other towns and places of the district, as may be deemed expedient."

SUSPICIOUS DEATH AT KOTAGHERY.—The death of a lady, the wife of a member of the civil service, under very suspicious circumstances, has excited a great sensation at the presidency. The affair is thus detailed in the *Athenaeum* of July 8:—"The unfortunate lady, who was the wife of H. Frere, Esq., of the Madras civil service, has been living separated from her husband, almost from the time of their marriage. At the time of her death she was residing at Kotaghery, fifteen miles from Ootacamund, which place she occasionally visited. She was first taken ill on the morning of the 26th May, and continued very unwell during the night and the whole of the next day. Violent attacks of retching succeeded each other, and towards Saturday evening she became insensible and remained so until the 28th, when she expired. She was attended during her illness by Mr. Daubeney, an assistant surgeon upon the Madras establishment, who, for some time previous, had been residing at Kotaghery on sick leave, and whose acquaintance with the unhappy lady has been made the ground of serious inquiry. It appears, that he alone prescribed for her, and was the only attendant during her illness; his prescriptions being made up by Mr. Haldwell, the apothecary in medical charge of the station. Dr. Ranking, the junior medical officer on the Hills, was sent for; but she had expired some hours before the intelligence of her illness reached him. The *post mortem* examination of the body was made next day by Mr.

Daubeney, but rumours as to the cause of death, and various suspicious circumstances, had in the meantime got abroad; and on the 31st, Major Hall, the commanding officer on the Hills, accompanied by Dr. Ranking, proceeded to Kotaghery, with the view of investigating all the circumstances connected with the matter. A jury was assembled; the body was re-opened by Dr. Ranking, and the stomach and brain, which had not been examined by Mr. Daubeney, were inspected, and afterwards transmitted to Professor Key at Madras, for the purpose of being analysed. A careful hearing of the facts deposed to by various parties, if they did not dispel the doubts which had given rise to the inquiry, seemed to afford no ground for imputing guilt, either to the living or to the dead; and a verdict was returned, of "death from natural causes." Some days afterwards, however, during the prosecution of some researches in the house of the deceased, the remains of an infant child were found, wrapped in old soiled bags or pillow cases, which had been deposited in a box. They were conveyed to Major Hall, who forthwith empanelled another jury, the commanding officer as before, officiating as coroner. The medical officers belonging to the station, Drs. Packman and Ranking, and Dr. Welsh, who is staying at the Hills, on sick leave, were in attendance; and after a lengthened investigation, the jury found that the remains were those of a child born of European parents; but in consequence of the entire destruction of the lungs and heart, it was impossible to give any opinion as to whether the child had been born alive or not. A wound, however, being detected on the right side of the neck, which, in the opinion of all the medical men present, would have been sufficient to cause death, the jury came to the conclusion that foul play had been resorted to, and brought in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DEDUCTIONS FOR PASSAGE ALLOWANCE.

Fort St. George, May 12, 1848.—1. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for the information and guidance of all departments and officers concerned, of the following extracts from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated Feb. 23, 1848:—

"The deductions required to be made by the royal warrant of May 30, 1832, from the pay of infantry officers of H. M.'s service on passage, when they receive passage allowance, or are provided with a table and accommodation on board ship, free of charge, to themselves, are only applicable to passages from this country to India, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope, and from those places to this country. You will therefore rescind the rule which was adopted at your Presidency subjecting officers to a deduction under that warrant, when on passage between India and the eastern settlements.

"It is most important that one uniform system should prevail at the several Presidencies respecting passage allowances and the contribution by officers in aid of their mess during the voyage. It is also necessary that the Queen's and Company's Regulations upon these points should have distinct operation, and that they should not be, as we fear they sometimes are, mixed up together in the settlement of passage claims."

"If, for instance, the issue of passage money or the hiring of conveyance for officers and soldiers originate with Her Majesty's authorities in the Colonies or elsewhere, the final adjustment of the accounts or claims should be governed wholly by the Queen's Regulations, and, in case of any dispute arising, reference should be made for our instructions upon the point at issue."

2. The rules contained in Para. 8, under the head of passage money, Section 14th, page 255 of the code of Pay and Audit Regulations, are hereby cancelled, and the following rule is established instead.

8. The sum of 5*l.*, or Co.'s Rs. 48 15-8, is deducted, for the period of his voyage to, or from, Europe, from each officer of H. M.'s infantry to whom passage-money is allowed, or for whom a passage is provided at the public expense. When proceeding to Europe, unless he receives an advance of pay in India, the deduction is to stand over, and a notice to that effect to be inserted in the last pay certificate given on embarkation, that the recovery may be made from the arrears of pay issued on arrival in England.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1848.—In consequence of the demise of Col. (lieut.-gen.) C. T. G. Bishop, of the Inf., the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorised.

Lieut.-Col. Com. C. D. Dunn, to half a share from the Off-Reckoning Fund, from May 12, 1848.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

Corrected to 7th July, 1848.

H.M.'s 15th (or King's Regt. of Light

Drag.) Hussars	Bangalore.
1st Reg. of Light Cavalry	Arcoot.
2nd ditto	Trichinopoly.
3rd ditto	Secunderabad.
4th ditto	Bangalore.
5th ditto	Jaulnah.
6th ditto	Bellary.
7th ditto	Nowgong.
8th ditto	Kamptee.
Right Hon. the Governor's Body Guard	Madras.

Horse Artillery.

Head Quarters	Bangalore.
A Troop	Mount.
B Troop	Kamptee.
C Troop	Jaulnah.
D Troop	Bangalore.
E Troop	Secunderabad.
F Troop	Bangalore.
No. 1 Horse Battery	Secunderabad.
No. 2 Horse Battery	Kamptee.

Foot Artillery.

1st Battalion—Head Quarters	Secunderabad.
A Company	Aden—under orders to the Mount.
B Company	Secunderabad.
C Company	3-4ths Trichinopoly—1-4th Palamcottah.
D Company	Secunderabad.
2nd Battalion—Head Quarters	Mount.
A Company	Mount.
B Company	3-4ths Bangalore—1-4th Mercara.
C Company	½ Mount—½ China.
D Company	Moulmein.
3rd Battalion—Head Quarters	Kamptee.
A Company	2-3rds Kamptee—1-3rd Setabuldee.
B Company	Bellary.
C Company	Saugor.
D Company	St. Thomas's Mount.
4th Battalion—Head Quarters	Mount.
A Company	Mount.
B Company	2-3rds Mount—1-3rd Aden.
C Company	Mount—under orders to proceed to Aden.
D Company	Kamptee.
5th Battalion of Golundause.	Mount.
Head Quarters	Aden.
A Company	Aden.
B Company	3-4ths Vizianagram—1-4th Cuttack.
C Company	1-4th Penang—3-8ths Malacca—3-8ths Singapore.
D Company	Mount.
E Company	Cannanore, Mangalore, and French Rocks.
F Company	Mount.

Engineers.

Head Quarters	Fort St. George.
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Sappers and Miners.

Head Quarters	Fraserpett—Coorg.
A Company	Aden.
B Company	Berhampore—at present at Dalawsaram.
C Company	Fraserpett—Coorg.
D Company	Fraserpett—Coorg.
E Company	Aden.
F Company	Fraserpett—Coorg.
H.M.'s 25th (or King's Own Borderers)	Fort St. George.
H.M.'s 51st regt. L.I.	Bangalore.
H.M.'s 84th (or the York and Lanc.)	Secunderabad.
H.M.'s 94th regt.	Cannanore.
1st Madras Fusiliers	Bellary.
2nd European Light Infantry	Trichinopoly.
1st regt. Native Infantry (Rifle Company)	French Rocks.
2nd ditto	Mercara.
3rd regt. (or Palamcottah L.I.)	Kulladghee.
4th regt. Native Infantry	Hurryhur.
5th ditto (Rifle Company)	Kurnool.
6th ditto	Bellary.
7th ditto	Hoosingabad.
8th ditto	Secunderabad.
9th ditto	Kamptee.
10th ditto	Sangor.
11th ditto	Moulmein.
12th ditto	Cannanore.

13th regt. Native Infantry	Secunderabad.
14th ditto	Bangalore.
15th ditto	Bangalore.
16th ditto (Rifle Company)	Quilon.
17th ditto	Secunderabad.
18th ditto	Russellcondah.
19th ditto	Cuddapah.
20th ditto	Aden.
21st ditto	Singapore.
22nd ditto	Cuttack.
23rd regt. (or W. Light Infantry)	Kamptee.
24th regt. Native Infantry (Rifle Company)	Setabuldee.
25th ditto	Jaulnah.
26th ditto (Rifle Company)	Waltair.
27th ditto	Trichinopoly.
28th ditto	Madras.
29th ditto	Vizianagram.
30th ditto	Vizianagram.
31st regt. (or Trichinopoly Light Infantry)	Bangalore.
32nd regt. Native Infantry	Kamptee.
33rd ditto	Jaulnah.
34th regt. (or Chicacole Light Infantry)	Vellore, under orders to Madras.
35th regt. Native Infantry	Mangalore.
36th ditto (Rifle Company)	Samulcottah.
37th ditto (Grenadiers)	Secunderabad.
38th ditto (Rifle Company)	Saugor.
39th ditto	Paulgautcherry.
40th ditto	Secunderabad.
41st ditto	Berhampore.
42nd ditto	Masulipatam.
43rd ditto	Cannanore.
44th ditto	Palamcottah.
45th ditto	Trichinopoly.
46th ditto	Jubbulpore.
47th ditto	Ellore.
48th ditto	Bellary.
49th ditto (Rifle Company)	Vellore.
50th ditto	Moulmein.
51st ditto	Madras—under orders to proceed to Penang and Malacca.
52nd ditto	Palaveram.
1st or Madras Native Veteran Battalion	Madras.
2nd or Arnee ditto ditto	Wallajahbad.
European Veterans:—	
Artillery Company	Palaveram.
Infantry Company	Vizagapatam.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ELLIOT, E. F. ch. mag. and supt. of police, resum. duties on July 3.
 GOLDINGHAM, J. acting 3rd mem. of the Board of Revenue, took his seat at the board, June 16.
 SCOTT, S. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Combaconum, made over ch. of court to G. H. Beauchamp, sub. judge, June 9.
 THOMAS, J. F. chief sec. to govt. resum. duties at pres. July 1.
 WALKER, J. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Nellore, resum. ch. of court on June 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARBUTHNOT, Hon. D. 1 mo. to Bangalore, June 13.
 FRASER, J. assist. to coll. and mag. and ag. to govt. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 2 mo. to pres. July 3.
 GREENWAY, G. S. leave cancelled, June 13.
 HODGSON, W. fr. May 21 to Aug. 31, to remain at Madras, on m. c.; to Europe.
 ROBERTS, C. A. 6 days in ext. to enable him to rejoin his station.
 THOMAS, J. F. chief sec. to govt. 8 days to Tondi, June 26.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

JAMES, Rev. M. W. W. to act as chap. of Arcot, June 24.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITCHISON, Ens. R. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 10, in suce. to Mackenzie, ret.
 ALLARDYCE, Ens. J. 52nd N.I. posted to 36th N.I. and to join.
 ANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. J. C. engs. placed at disp. of govt. of Bombay for emp. under the com. eng. at Aden, June 13.
 BABINGTON, Capt. J. H. M. 48th N.I. ret. to duty, July 1.
 BARDIN, Ens. G. R. F. 36th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 4, in suce. to Wilton, ret.
 BELLI, Cornet C. S. 1st L.C. having taken the name of Bivar will be ent. on the rolls of the army as Charles Stuart Bivar, June 27.
 BOWER, Brev. maj. 52nd N.I. to be maj. of the town of Moulmein.
 BOULCOTT, Ens. C. G., 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 28, in suce. to Shaw, dec.
 BURNSIDE, Ens. J. 3rd L.I. exam. in the Hindustani language.
 BUTLER, Ens. W. H. A. to do duty with 49th N.I.
 CADELL, Ens. W. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, July 1.

CHAUNCEY, Lieut. A. 39th N.I. passed in the Hindustani language, and to receive Moonshee allowance.

COOKE, Lieut. W. J. 8th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11, 1848.

COOPER, Capt. R. 45th N.I. to do duty with the 2nd Eur. L.I.

COX, Ens. R. 39th N.I. to join his corps at Saugor, via Calcutta.

CUMBERLEGE, Ens. A. B. to do duty with 51st N.I. to join June 21.

DENNIS, Ens. H. P. D. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani for off. of companies, July 1.

DINSDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj. June 21; placed at disp. of Bengal govt. for the purpose of assum. com. of the Paik Co.'s and to perf. duties of assist. to superint. of the tributary mehals in Cuttack, June 27.

DUFF, Ens. A. G. doing duty with 51st, posted to 16th N.I. as 5th ens. July 1, to rank fr. Jan. 20.

DUVAL, Ens. J. 31st L.I. to proc. and join on Aug. 1.

FALCONER, Brev. capt. G. A. H. 46th N.I. to be capt. fr. Mar. 10, v. Mackenzie, ret.

FARRER, Ens. R. 1st fus. to join und. ch. of Ens. Pearson, 33rd N.I.

FENTON, Cornet F. A. 7th L. C. to join his corps at Nowgong, via Calcutta.

FRYE, Lieut. H. 39th N.I. examined in the Hindustanee language, and to receive Moonshee allowance.

GALL, Capt. J. L. H. 5th L. C. returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

GARRETT, Lieut. T. P. & 2nd to 4th batt.

GIBSON, Ens. J. I. to do duty with 51st N.I. to join June 21.

GOAD, Brev. capt. J. W. art. to be sub. asst. com. gen. v. Shepherd, July 4.

HAINES, Lieut. T. 9th N.I. his app. as qr. mr. and int. is canc.

HALL, Ens. F. G. to do duty with 52nd N.I. to join June 21; to do duty with 12th N.I. June 30.

HALSTED, Lieut. 11th N.I. dep. asst. com. gen. placed at disp. of his exc. the com.-in-chief.

HANKIN, Ens. E. L. 24th N.I. to do duty with 52nd N.I. until an opportunity offers for his joining his corps.

HESSEY, Lieut. W. H. 21st N.I. exam. in the Hindoostanee language.

HARRISON, Ens. G. A. 33rd N.I. passed in Hindoostanee, and to receive Moonshee allowance; placed at disp. of govt. of India for emp. in the Nizam's service, June 27.

JONES, Lieut. R. 3rd L.I. returned to duty.

KEIGHLY, H. P. 49th N.I. placed at disp. of the Madras govt.

LOCKHART, Capt. W. E. 45th N.I. to do duty with the 2nd Eur. L.I.

LUKIN, Lieut. C. O. 41st N.I. passed in Hindoostanee language.

MACLURE, Ens. W. D. to do duty with 52nd N.I. to join, June 21.

MACKENZIE, Brev. Capt. C. R. 46th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 29, v. Rowlandson, dec.

MACKENZIE, Capt. Colia, 48th N.I. to com. 4th Sikh local I.

MACQUEEN, Ens. H. A. P. 48th N.I. fr. doing duty with 2nd to do duty with 31st L.I. Oct. 1.

MAYNE, Lieut. R. 37th greys. returned to duty, June 16.

MAYNE, Cornet J. C. 2nd L.C. returned to duty, June 16.

M'NEILL, Lieut. A. C. 46th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 29, in succ. to Rowlandson, dec.

M'NEILL, Lieut. col. M. fr. 5th to 7th L.C.

MICHAEL, Lieut. I. 39th N.I. placed at disp. of the civil engineer of 7th div. for employ in the Annamallay forest.

NEWBERRY, Ens. T. C. doing duty with 51st, to do duty with 46th N.I.; to rank fr. Jan. 20.

NEWDICK, Ens. G. S. to do duty with 52nd N.I. and to join, July 3.

OGILVIE, Ens. I. C. 39th N.I. examined in the Hindoostanee language.

O'GRADY, Capt. R. W. 34th N.I. ret. to duty, June 28.

PARRAT, Ens. W. M. to do duty with 28th N.I. to join, June 21.

PEARSON, Ens. G. F. 33rd N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. June 9.

PICKERING, Ens. G. 3rd L.I. examined in the Hindoostanee language.

PICTET, Ens. F. 49th N.I. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. June 30.

PRINGLE, Ens. A. 27th N.I. to do duty with the 28th N.I. until Oct. 1.

PRENDERGAST, Cornet R. S. J. to do duty with 1st L.C. June 12.

PUCKLE, Lieut. J. 3rd lt. inf. returned to duty.

RAWNSLEY, Ens. E. J. 34th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. and to have moonshee allow. July 1.

ROBERTS, Cornet G. B. 7th L. C. to be adj. June 23.

SHAW, Ens. D. to do duty with the 2nd N.I. until further orders.

SHEPHERD, Brev. major J. 2nd Eur. L.I. sub. assist. com. gen. to be dep. assist. com. gen. v. Halsted, July 4.

SHEPPARD, Capt. H. D. 19th N.I. returned to duty, June 16.

SHEPARD, Lieut. G. P. B. 49th N.I. passed exam. as interp. in Hindustani, June 22.

SPEID, Lieut. J. B. 34th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani language, June 15.

STANDEN, Ens. D. to duty with 28th N.I. to join June 21.

STEVENS, Capt. W. B. 5th batt. to do duty with the C. Comp, 4th batt. art. until further orders.

STRATON, Lieut. Col. F. fr. 7th to 5th L.C.

TUDOR, Ens. W. O. 31st N.I. examined in the Hindustani language.

TWEEDIE, Lieut. A. L. 36th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 4, v. Wilton, ret.

WALPOLE, Lieut. H.E. 16th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 28, v. Shaw, dec.

WHITE, Lieut. J. 20th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11, 1848.

WHITE, Capt. H. P. 47th N.I. ret. to duty, July 1.

WILTON, Capt. J. 36th N.I. perm. to retire on pens. of rank fr. July 4.

WOOD, Lieut. M. 9th N.I. to be qr. mns. and int.

YOUNG, Lieut. C. W. S. 52nd N.I. exam. in Hindustani—qual. as interp.; June 9; to be qr. mr. and interp. June 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BUTLER, W. H. A. July 1.	MACLURE, W. D. June 16.
COX, R. June 16.	PARRATT, W. M. June 16.
CUMBERLEGE, A. B. June 16.	PRINGLE, A. June 16.
GIBSON, J. I. June 16.	SHAW, D. May 16.
HALL, F. G. June 16.	STANTIN, D. June 16.
HANKIN, E. L. June 16.	

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARBUTHNOT, A. I. acting head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, 1 mo. to visit the Pres.

BLACK, Capt. B. W. asst. adjt. gen. of art. fr. July 31, to Bangalore.

BOND, Lieut. F. W. art. 4 mo. fr. quitting station to the Neilgherries.

BUTLER, Lieut. J. O. 49th N.I. July 1 to 15, to Neilgherries.

CADENHEAD, Lieut. I. 14th N.I. 3 mo. fr. date of leaving cantonment, to Salem.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. R. 3rd Lt. Inf. 4 mo. fr. June 20, to Ratnagerry and Bombay.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. F. 23rd L. I. to Jan. 31, 1849, to sea.

DESBOROUGH, Lieut. H. 6th N.I. 3 mo. fr. July 15, to Madras.

DIXON, Lieut. H. 22nd N.I. in ex. to Oct. 5.

FRIZE, Lieut. H. 39th N.I. June 8 to Dec. 31, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

FRYE, Lieut. J. P. 22nd N.I. fr. June 1, to pres. prep. to applying for permission to return to Eur.

GRANT, Lieut. C. D. 14th N.I. 3 mo. to Madras.

GRANT, Ens. D. G. S. St. J. 44th N.I. 6 mo. fr. June 22, to Secunderabad.

GLYNN, Capt. J. E. 4th N.I. to Europe on m. c.

HAINES, Ens. W. C. P. 35th N.I. May 31 to July 15, in ext.

HARRIS, Lieut. A. J. de H. 1st fusil. fr. July 1 to Oct. 31, to pres.

INNES, Lieut. H. D. 47th N.I. 1 mo. fr. June 12, to Masulipatam on m. c.

KNOCKER, Lieut. J. B. 40th N.I. in ext. to Sept. 4, to Bangalore.

LILLEY, Ens. A. C. 2nd Eur. L. I. 3 mo. fr. June 2, to Tranquebar and E. coast on m. c.

MACKELLAR, Lieut. J. N. P. D. 8th N.I. 3 mo. fr. July 15, to Madras.

MOBERLY, Lieut. A. S. sappers and miners, 2 mo. fr. July 1, or date of quitting head qrs. to Neilgherries.

PERRELL, Lieut. G. S. 47th N.I. in cont. fr. June 11, to pres. prep. to apply for leave to proc. to sea on m. c.; to Europe on m. c.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. H. 26th N.I. to visit Madras during leave granted on m. c. on June 3.

PRICHARD, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. to Europe on m. c.

RAIKES, Lieut. T. 1st fusil. 1 year to Europe on furl. ceasing to draw pay fr. date of embark.

RAWNSLEY, Ens. E. J. 34th L. I. fr. June 20 to Sept. 1, to Madras.

SHAW, Capt. S. 16th N.I. to Dec. 31, in cont. to Mysore and Bangalore on m. c. June 12.

SWORD, Lieut. J. S. 48th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.

TOUCH, Lieut. and adj. W. 2nd N.I. 3 mo. fr. date of leaving regt. to Madras.

TUCKER, Lieut. G. J. B. 1st L. C. leave canc.

WHITLOCK, Lieut. col. G. C. 36th N.I. 30 days fr. date of quitting corps and st.

WRIGHT, Lieut. J. H. 1st N.I. 2 mo. to the Neilgherries.

YALDWIN, Lieut. col. J. W. 34th N.I. to July 12, to Madras.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COOKE, Asst. surg. A. L. T. to rank fr. March 9.

COWPAR, Asst. surg. J. to rank fr. Jan. 20.

DOUNE, Asst. surg. I. T. M.D. fr. 20th N.I. to do duty sup. surg. dep. ceded districts.

GOODALL, Surg. H. fr. 19th to 20th N.I.

CHEAPE, Surg. H. M.D. & 20th to 19th N.I.

HILBERS, Asst. surg. W. fr. doing duty with 2nd L.I. to do duty with 19th N.I.

VON SOMERSEN, Asst. surg. W. I. M.D. examined in the Hindoostanee language, and to receive Moonshee allowance.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. A. to rank fr. Feb. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAUSERRY, Asst. surg. C. to Europe, on m. c. to embark fr. the pres.

MAITLAND, Asst. surg. I. M.D. 3 mo. fr. June 15, to Nellore.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AARON, the wife of J. G. d. at Poodoopettah, July 1.
ADAMS, the lady of Asst. surg. K. M. M.D. s. at Dowlaiswaram, June 26.
ATKINSON, the lady of Maj. H. eng. d. at Kamptee, June 5.
CLARKE, the lady of T. C.S. d. at Ootacamund, June 12.
CLAUDIUS, Mrs. J. E. s. at Kotttergherry, June 15.
COOPER, the wife of Lieut. A. 46th N.I. d. at Jubbutpore, June 14.
D'ARACHY, the wife of William, s. at St. Thomé, June 26.
DAVIES, the wife of Serjt. maj. W. s. at Ellore, June 13.
DOWN, the wife of Lieut. William, 1st Eurp. Fus. s. at Bellary, June 5.
FORSTER, the wife of Lieut. col. T. B. 32nd N.I. s. at Madras, July 1.
MACLEANE, the lady of Maj. C. M. 43rd N.I. s. at Madras, June 26.
MADDEN, the lady of Capt. J. M. 51st N.I. s. at Ootacamund, June 28.
PORTER, the wife of Capt. J. F. 1st L.C. d. at Yelwal, June 26.
ROSS, the wife of John, d. at Madras, June 18.
SERLE, the lady of W. A. d. at the Adyar, June 10.
TALBOT, the wife of G. N. d. at Vepery, June 20.
VAN DEERLIN, the wife of H. d. at Madras, June 7.
VIVIAN, the wife of Lieut. col. R. J. H. 48th N.I. s. at Bellary, June 9.

MARRIAGES.

BARRACLIFFE, Asst. surg. Thos. to Matilda Lake, at Vizigapatam, May 24.
BYRNE, H. to Mary, widow of the late J. Mahony, at Vepery, July 4.
CRAWFORD, W. L. to Isabella, d. of the late James Thompson, at Bangalore, June 7.
FAULKNER, Edwin, to Eliza, d. of the late Robert Fitzsimons, at Bangalore, June 26.
GAMBLE, D. B. to Jane M. Hancock, at Palacottah, June 5.
GERRARD, Andrew, to Anne, d. of the late J. Atkinson, at Vepery, June 12.
JACOBS, Daniel, to Isabella Mellican, at Black Town, June 22.
LETANG, C. D. to Cecelia Ann, d. of A. Rodrigues, at Madras, June 7.
POPE, the Rev. G. U. to Miss H. P. Van Someran, at Nallur, June 29.
ROBINSON, Lieut. G. C. art. to Mary H. d. of Maj. James Woodward, 32nd N.I. at Kamptee, June 16.
SHAW, J. to Mrs. M. Wilkie, at Poonamallee, June 14.

DEATHS.

BRINDLEY, Bridget, wife of J. C. at Cannanore, aged 25, May 28.
BRINDLEY, Benjamin, s. of J. C. at Cannanore, aged 1 mo. June 27.
CADENHEAD, D. at Salem, aged 38, June 10.
CHAMBERS, Col. C. H.M.'s 25th, at Galle, June 18.
CLAUDIUS, Jane Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, at Kotttergherry, June 16.
COLQUHOUN, Mrs. Sarah, at Ellore, aged 57, June 9.
DONNE, Asst. Surg. J. T. M.D. at Madras, July 1.
D'ROZARIO, Charles, at Choolay, aged 87, June 19.
FISHER, Frances B. wife of W. C.S. at Vellore, June 16.
FONDCLAIR, Josephine E. d. of F. at Madura, June 2.
FORSYTH, Geo. A. G. s. of J. at Madras, aged 5, June 18.
GILLESPIE, Fredrica, d. of W. at Belgium, aged 10, June 20.
HARPER, Richard H. s. of Peter, at Madras, aged 4 mo. June 22.
LE GYTT, Lieut. W. H. 2nd nat. vet. batt. at Wallayahbad, June 20.
LINDSELL, infant s. of Lieut. R. H., H.M.'s 25th, at Fort St. George, aged 21 days, June 24.
MIDDLETON, Charles, s. of Capt. W. at Ootacamund, aged 15 days, June 5.
MITCHELL, John, s. of Serjt. Maj. J. at Mangalore, aged 2, June 6.
MITCHELL, Thos. at Madras, aged 41, June 11.
MORGAN, Harriet, wife of R. at Madras, aged 30, June 14.
NEWELL, Robert, s. of H. C.S. at Guatoor, aged 2, July 1.
O'CONNOR, Brev. mag. W. H.M.'s 25th regt. at Fort St. George, June 10.
PHAROAH, Daniel W. P. at Fort St. George, aged 5, June 26.
SAM, Seth, at the Luz, aged 76, June 19.
SHAW, Capt. S. 16th N.I. at Bangalore, June 28.
TAYLOR, Euphemia, wife of Thos. at Madras, aged 38, June 20.
WHITE, John, at Madras, aged 48, June 24.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 12. *Ruby*, Cooke, Negapatam; H.M.'s *Ringdove*, Mylefield, Singapore; *Rachel*, Scott, Vizagapatam.—14. *Sarah*, Stainbank, Bunkire; *Lady Sale*, Castor, Mauritius.—15. *Annie*, Richardson, Colombo.—16. *Warlock*, Bell, London; *Windsor*, Gregson, London.

—20. *Samarang*, Buckle, Mauritius; *Hermine*, Greenwood, Colombo.—21. *John Scott*, Noworthy, Galle; *Eagle*, Januar, Aden.—23. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam; *Mary Ann*, Darke, London.—25. *Pilgrim*, Francis, Point de Galle; *Chance*, Wrangles, Aden; *Reginald Heber*, M'Farlane, Liverpool.—27. *Herold*, Virtue, Sidney; *Lady Clarke*, M'Lean, Portsmouth; *Beethoven*, Pruss, Liverpool; *Elizabeth*, Alexander, London.—30. *Lady Macdonald*, Elder, London.—JULY 1. *Lady Mary Wood*, Evans, Galle; steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Suez.—2. *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Colombo; *Wellington*, Vellacott, Port Louis.—4. *Annie*, Richardson, Covelong.—5. *Hermine*, Greenwood, Porto Novo.—6. *Charles Dumerque*, Grant, Singapore.—7. *Afinerva*, Coleman, Port Louis; *East Anglian*, Stevens, Cotinga.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Rachel*.—Mr. Phillips and servant.
Per *Sarah*.—Mrs. Stainbank.
Per *Warlock*.—Mr. Dixon.
Per *Windsor*.—Messdames Shepherd and Hardinge, 2 Misses Shortland, Miss Pottit; Capt. Shepherd, 19th M.N.I.; Lieut. Mayne, 37th N.I.; Cornet Mayne, 2nd Light Cavalry; Rev. Mr. Harding, Master Munro; Messrs. M'Clure, Cumberlege, Pringle, Hall, Standen, Gibson, Parrott, and Hankin, cadets; Conductor Ranson and family.
Per *Hugh Lindsay*.—Major and Mrs. Cotton, Capt. and Mrs. Reilly, Lieut. and Mrs. Holme, Dr. Wilson, and Mr. Young.
Per *Mary Ann*.—Mrs. Stoddart, Miss Edmonds; Lieut. Stoddart, H.M.'s 94th regt.; Lieut. Keats, H.M.'s 94th regt.; Mr. Montague, from the Cape.
Left at the CAPE.—Mrs. Traverz, Mrs. and Miss Knipe and Master Knipe, Mr. B. Traverz, Mr. Lindsay Traverz; Capt. Tylden, Royal Engineers; Mr. Openheim, Mr. Wingrove, Mr. P. Darke, Mrs. M'Laren, Susan Purdy, Thomas Moran, and W. Thomson.
Per *Pilgrim*.—J. J. Farquhar and servant.
Per *Chance*.—Mrs. Wrangles and family.
Per *Reginald Heber*.—Mrs. M'Farlane.
Per *Elizabeth*.—Mrs. O'Grady and infant; Capt. O'Grady, 34th L.I.; Lieut. Birch, 19th N.I.; and Asst. surg. Cooke.
Per *Lady Macdonald*.—Capt. and Mrs. Bennett and child; Capt. M'Lean.
Per *Hugh Lindsay*.—J. F. Thomas; Ens. Lawford and Grant.
Per steamer *Precursor*.—Rev. W. Clarke; Mr. H. Hutson; Capt. H. White; Mr. Black; Mrs. Black; Capt. Babington; Mr. Hitchins; and Mr. Butler, cadet.
Per *Charles Dumerque*.—Mrs. Barrow, two children, and servant; Asst. apoth. Barrow; Mr. Johnston; Mr. Wheeler.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 12. *Lady Bute*, McKinlay, Calcutta; *Teazer*, Bird, Cotinga.—13. *Eliza Stewart*, Henderson, China; *Falcon*, Poole, Canton; *Dunantless*, Putt, China; *Conservative*, Tuite, London.—17. *Augusta*, Duncan, London; steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Masulipatam; *Rachel*, Scott, Cotinga.—18. *Lady Flora*, Eagles, London; H.M.'s *Ringdove*, Inglefield, Trincomalee; *Augusta*, Duncan, London.—20. *John Mitchell*, Douglas, St. Helena and London; *Mangalore*, Taylor, Calcutta.—22. *Travancore*, McIntyre, Calcutta.—24. *Pekin*, Smith, London.—26. *Windsor*, Gregson, Calcutta.—27. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Negapatam; *Ruby*, Cook, Masulipatam; *Amelia*, Maiden, Northern Ports.—28. *Hermine*, Greenwood, Porto Novo; *Scotia*, Strickland, Pondicherry and Cuddalore.—30. *Annie*, Richardson, Covelong.—JULY 10. Steamer *Haddington*, Harris, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Lady Flora*.—Mrs. McNeill and child, Major Errington and family, Mrs. Bowman and 2 children, Mrs. Money and 2 children; Rev. Schimlitz and family, and Capt. P. G. Cazalet; 3 officers and 133 men of H.M.'s 4th regt.; 7 invalids of H.M.'s service, and 46 H.Co.'s invalids.
Per H.M.'s sloop *Ringdove*.—Capt. E. A. Inglefield, to Eskapilly, thence to Tincomalee.
Per *Pekin*.—W. Porter, Mrs. Porter and Master Porter.
Per Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for TONDI.—J. F. Thomas, Esq. Miss Thomas and Lieut. Hare. For NEGAPATAM.—Ens. Smith and Baldwin, 27th N.I.
Per Steamer *Haddington*.—H. McCabe, Esq.; lady and child; J. Ainslie, Esq.; Lieut. A. Pritchard, Lieut. T. Raikes, Mrs. Jones and infant, Mrs. A. J. Arbuthnot, N. Morrison, Esq.; Lieut. G. S. Peechel and lady, W. Hodgson, Esq.; Capt. J. Wilton and Major Lewis. To MALTA.—Capt. Z. Fleury. To ADEN.—Surg. H. Goodall and 2 servants. To SINGAPORE.—Ens. J. Jones. To GALLE.—W. J. Jepson, Esq.; J. Scott, Esq. M.D.; D. Pugh, Esq. and servant; and Lieut. C. C. Rolleston.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, July 8, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2½ to 3 per cent. dis.
1829-30	2½ to 2½ do.
1841	½ to ½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	16 to 17 do.
1835-36	do. do.

5 per cent. transferable book debt	8 to 9 per cent. prem. and no trans.
Tanjore Bonds	18 to 19 do. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	No transactions.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras	27 per cent. prem.
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 11-1 to 11-2
Bank of England Notes	none.
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	5 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 "
On do. of Indigo	8 "
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9 "
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	6 "

Discounts.

On Government Acceptances	3 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	6 "
Ditto above 30 days	7 1/2 "

Exchanges.

Bills on England.	1-8 1/2 a 1-9 1/2 according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-8 to 1-16.	
Bank of England Post Bills, none.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.	

Calcutta.—Buy, par to 1/2 per cent. dis.

Sell, " to 1 do. do.

Bombay.—Buy, " to 1 do. do.

Sell, " to 1 do. do.

MONEY MARKET.

We have no change of consequence to report in our money market, but the tendency is towards a supply of means adequate for commercial purposes, with scarcely any fluctuation. Madras Bank shares are quite unsettled, attributable to the low rate of interest declared for the half year ending 30th June last, being only 5 per cent. per annum.

FREIGHTS.

Freights are rather unsteady as there are many vessels in the roads wanting employment, and the quantity of produce going forward not being large we cannot notice any improvement. Quotations are—to London, £3 5s. to £3 10s. per cwt.; to Liverpool, uncertain.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMALL CAUSES.—The Court has made the following rule respecting the trial of small causes:—Vacation after first term.—29th May, 1848.—Whereas doubts have arisen whether the rules made for the trial of causes to a small amount in the Supreme Court are valid, on the ground, as respects the trial of causes at law, that such rules do not require the clerk of small causes to be an attorney.

And whereas in point of fact the office for the last twenty-five years has been held by an attorney or a barrister-at-law, and it is expedient that in time to come the office should always be held by a member of the legal profession; It is ordered as follows:

1. The clerk of the small causes shall always be a barrister-at-law or an attorney.

2. The Court will sit on Thursday in every week for the trial of small causes at law where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed Rs. 600.

3. The clerk of the small causes shall file the plaint and pleadings of record in all such causes as heretofore, and the Court will proceed to hear the same according to the provisions pointed out by the charter of justice for the trial of causes at law.

(Signed) E. PERRY,
" W. YARDLEY.

CONVICTS TO SINGAPORE.—A letter from one of the European convicts, per *Prince Albert*, from this to Singapore, speaks in high terms of the kind and humane treatment of the commander, Capt. G. S. Thompson, towards the prisoners, and suggests that if more attention was paid to cleanliness and ventilation on board convict vessels, we should not so often hear of the brutal conduct of convicts, or so great a proportion of casualties among them. Out of 83 prisoners who were on board the *Prince Albert*, during a voyage of 42 days, not one man landed in a state of sickness. There were on board, likewise, a guard numbering

23 and a native crew. The sailors' cook died of small pox, and it is supposed Capt. Thompson's attention to ventilation and purification alone prevented the spread of that disease.

THE BOMBAY OPIUM CASES seem to have been finally decided by a verdict for the plaintiff, Ram Lal, in twenty-six cases, the average being settled at Rs. 1,793 5-11.

EXPORTATION OF WHEAT TO ENGLAND.—We find, from the *Gentleman's Gazette*, that the Bombay Government, at the suggestion of the collector of customs, and gentlemen connected with the export trade of that Presidency, have come to a determination to ship a quantity of wheat from that port to England, with the object of knowing how far such a speculation may be profitable.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—From the *Bombay Telegraph* and *Courier* we learn that the munificent donation of a communion service for St. Thomas's Cathedral has been received from Miss F. West, the only surviving daughter of the late Sir Edward West, chief justice of Bombay. The service consists of one gold chalice, two gold patens, one gold offertory dish, and four silver collecting plates.

The gale in the harbour yesterday put an almost total stop to intercourse with the shipping, and where communication was attempted, it was at the risk of the lives of those who went aboard. An accident, we regret to say, is reported to have occurred, in which four persons out of five, who were in a dinghey, met with a watery grave. We are not in possession of particulars, but may be enabled to give them to-morrow.—*Telegraph and Courier*, June 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 22. *Nepaul*, M'Lean, Greenock.—23. *Zemindar*, King, Glasgow.—25. *Euphrates*, Hamilton, Aden.—26. *Loch Lomond*, Ranken, London; *Prince of Wales*, Pain, Zanzibar.—27. *Syph*, M'Donald, Hong-Kong; *Emma*, Dickinson, Cork; *Victoria*, Cruickshank, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Zemindar*.—Mrs. King, child, and servant.
Per *Loch Lomond*.—Dr. Gilbert, Serg. Mukle John, wife, and 2 children, and Miss W. Samuel.
Per *Victoria*.—E. Lawrence and Mr. More.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 20. *Anstiss*, Steele, China.—21. *Calder*, Fitzsimons, China; *Lloyds*, Pearson, China; *Herculean*, Patrickson, Liverpool.—27. *Antelope*, James Watkins, China.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Antelope*.—Mr. Simson and 2 servants.

JAVA.

The influence of the revolutions in Europe has been felt even in the islands of the Indian Ocean. Java, or more strictly speaking, the city of Batavia, excited by the news from Holland, has begun to feel and express a wish for equal privileges with their more fortunate countrymen at home. Among our European extracts will be found an account of the constitution of Holland, according to the late decrees, and the reader will not fail to perceive that one important particular in it is the neglect of the colonies, which are handed over, almost without check of any kind, to the absolute dominion of the crown, very much against the wishes of the colonists themselves. Actuated by these feelings, the Dutch residents in Batavia called a meeting to moot certain questions relative to a petition which they desired to present to their sovereign on the following subjects:—first, the establishment of a free press; secondly, the right to send representatives to the Dutch parliament; and thirdly, the abolition of the custom of nominating the covenanted servants from those only who had been educated in Holland.

As the public assemblies are illegal in Netherlands' India, without the consent of the authorities, the permission of the governor, Rochussen, was first to be obtained. It was granted in a courteous and moderate note; and the meeting was convened for the 22nd May. In the interim, the governor appears to have repented of his concession, and ordered half a battalion of infantry, and a squadron of cavalry to hold themselves in readiness, and turned the artillery so as to command the Harmony, the place appointed for the meeting. Still he did not venture to forbid it, and on the appointed day it took place, when about two hundred and eighteen of the residents of Batavia were present. Every part of the affair was conducted with the elaborate precision peculiar to the Dutch, and votes were received to decide the election of the chairman. The lot fell on Dr. Van Hoevell, minister at Batavia, who accordingly addressed the assembly; but to the disappointment of most, and the surprise of

all, adverted only to the third ground of complaint, read the petition and dismissed the meeting without the slightest disturbance. The petition was signed by those present, at their own dwellings, and another was afterwards got up, in which were embodied the remaining two prominent grievances. The ludicrous part of the whole affair was the trepidation of the Governor-General, who sat the whole time in his palace, listening to the cheers and acclamations of the meeting, and trembling lest an *émeute* should occur, although he was surrounded by his soldiers and officers, and had a park of artillery at his disposal sufficient to have knocked all Batavia to pieces.

The narrative of the meeting demonstrates two facts of some importance; the little likelihood of the Batavians obtaining their wishes, and the great impulse which the democratic spirit has received in so distant a quarter of the globe from the European revolutions. Here was a governor with a disposable force more than equal to every emergency, composed of horse, foot, and artillery, yet alarmed at the bare probability of a small section of the citizens taking the law into their own hands, and seizing their privileges. In one respect, however, his trepidation can excite little wonder. He knew the same popular assembly, notwithstanding its great disparity of numbers, to have been victorious in Paris, victorious in Holland, victorious in Germany, and he dreaded the event, which would have cost him dear, either from the enraged people or his own sovereign.

The objects of colonists are the same in all countries,—equal participation with the mother-country in all rights and privileges, is the sum total of the whole. But independently of the two objects of a free press, and a share in the national representation, the Dutch at Batavia are anxious to break down the barrier which separates the uncovenanted from the covenanted service. It appears that the Dutch, born and educated in Java, are eligible for admission to all uncovenanted offices, but that all aspirants to the dignity of the privileged service, must go through a course of study at Delft. They complain that the great expense of an education at that college places it in a great measure beyond their reach, and they feel, that after having incurred the expense, they cannot be certain of promotion, for out of several hundreds who study there—the institution being open to all—but twenty are chosen annually to the Java civil service, and of course they incur the great risk of disappointment from the constant competition of talent.—*Friend of India.*

CHINA.

CHIEF JUSTICE HOLME arrived from England on the 16th June, much to the gratification of the inhabitants of Victoria. In the evening most of the houses in the business part of the town were illuminated.

THE TARIFF.—The *Friend of China* complains of infractions of the treaty of Nankin, through the corruption and venality of the Chinese officials.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT SHANGHAI has issued a strong notification concerning the conduct of some British residents in joining a party of foreigners in an excursion into the interior, as a direct and flagrant violation of the treaty. The *Friend of China*, says, "The French consul, the English Consul, and Captain Pitman of H. M. brig *Chidders*, visited the hills distant forty-six miles from the city, having received special permission from the magistrates; they were absent a day and a half. After their return, a second party was formed and an excursion made as far as Soo-chow; the time occupied was three days and a half. A third party was absent a week; a fourth party was reported to have gone to visit Hang-chow. With the exception of the three officials who visited the hills, none of these excursions were sanctioned by the authorities, and it is a matter of regret that the boundary should have been crossed at a time when it is most desirable that we should not in any degree encroach upon the established regulations. The gentlemen who visited Soo-chow were fortunate in not being maltreated; the news of their arrival spread like wildfire, and thousands were congregating to look at them; they hastened from the town, taking the precaution of returning by another path."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENT.

HOLME, Hon. Chief Justice, ret. to do duty, June 16.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS.

FRASER, Lieut. L. H.M.'s 95th to be fort adj. June 17.
MYLIUS, Capt. R. Ceylon rifle regt. to be brig. maj. June 17.

DEATHS.

FUNCK, Frederick, at Victoria, June 4.
GRANET, Capt. C. H.M.'s 12th, a.-d.-c. to Maj. gen. Staveley, at Victoria, June 10.

JOHNSON, the wife of the Rev. John, at Victoria, June 9.
WARREN, Henry, late master of the *Privateer*, at Victoria, June 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 26. *General Harrison*, Gardner, Boston.—26. *Hindostun*, West, Bombay.—28. *Brigand*, Almeida, Singapore.—30. *John O'Gaunt*, M'Donald, Liverpool; *Charley Castle*, Newberry, Bombay.—JUNE 2. *Constant*, Garneck, Sydney.—3. *Belvoir*, Murray, Bombay.—7. *Armistad*, Fayag, Penang; *Talbot*, Story, Singapore.—8. *Harbinger*, Candlish, Newport; *Jukan*, Moran, Honolulu.—9. *Cambrian*, Morris, Singapore.—11. *Coquette*, Prescott, Calcutta; *Helena*, Eyre, New York; *Dos Hermanos*, Salado, Manila.—12. *Humayoon*, Findlay, London; *Hector*, Flockhart, Singapore; *Red Rover*, Oliver, Calcutta.—15. *Sunda*, Brown, Glasgow; *Eliza*, Valrent, Balli; *Amathea*, Robinson, Bombay; *Sylphide*, Storm, Manzanillo.—16. *Braganza*, Potts, Galle.—17. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Wills, Bombay.—18. *Anne Maclean*, Nevin, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Dos Hermanos*.—R. Diggles, and B. da Corumgra, jun.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 28. *Mer*, Alston, Calcutta; *Rokeby*, Trotter, London.—31. *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, M'Knight, Bombay.—JUNE 1. *Charles*, Andrews, Bombay.—7. *Nimrod*, Espinasse, Sydney.—8. *Carmen*, Escovar, Manila; *Sir Edward Parry*, Freeman, Manila.—9. *Laura Ann*, Thomas, W. coast of America.—10. *Thomas Fielden*, Huntriss, Sydney; *Trovador*, Garcon, Manila; *Elizabeth*, Jansea, Batavia.—12. *Rob Roy*, Francis, Calcutta; *Earl of Clare*, Ager, Bombay.—13. *Sir John Byng*, M'Kenzie, Batavia.—17. *Amelia*, M'Nally, Pacific; *Alliorth*, Dorr, Manila.—18. *Carrington*, Abbott, Bombay; *Mary Baanatyne*, Picken, London; *Sir H. Compton*, Browne, Bombay.—19. *Aden*, Michael, Liverpool; *Arcatus*, Proctor, Manila.—21. *Red Rover*, Oliver, Calcutta; *Isabella*, Briggs, Batavia.—24. *Braganza*, Potts, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Mer*.—M. Bruce.

Per *Braganza*, for GIBRALTAR.—A. Cruet.

For SUEZ.—Senor Belda.

For SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Diggles, Agassis, and Platt.

COMMERCIAL.

Hong-Kong, June 23, 1848.

EXCHANGES.

On Bengal Company's accepted, 208; unaccepted, 210. On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s.

FREIGHTS.

To England 4l. ship plentiful. To America none.

MARKETS.

Teas.—We have had an exceedingly dull market, and little to report this month beyond the settlement of 6 or 7 chops congon at prices as last noticed. There are left of the season 1847-8, 42 to 45 chops. A few small musters of the new congons are down, chiefly Hoo-naum. These are barely sufficient to form any general opinion as to quality, but it is generally believed the new crop will reach a fair average.

MANILLA.

Manilla, May 26.

EXCHANGES.

On London, the present rate for six month bills drawn on well-known firms is 4s. 3d., and treasury bills are held at 4s. 1d.

On China par to 1 per cent. discount.

On Amoy 3 per cent. premium.

FREIGHTS.

There are no freights offering and no vessels in search of employment now in the port.

MAULMAIN.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 19. *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Calcutta.—26. *Robert Lindsay*, Adams, Suez.—30. *Lady Sale*, Anderson, Greenock.—JUNE 3. *Ruttan Mullah*, Noahjee, Penang.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Joseph Manook*.—S. Gabriel and G. Magasar.

Per *Robert Lindsay*.—Edward Dean.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 20. *Flying Fish*, Mills, Calcutta.—22. Steamer *Enterprise*, Cops, Calcutta; *Glenswilly*, Henderson, England.—25. *Jane*, Hazlewood, Singapore.—26. *Ahmed Shaw*, Meppen, Calcutta.—31. *Proserpine*, Brooking, Mergal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Enterprise*.—Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Impey, Mrs. Hedger, Mrs. Scott and 3 children, Miss Barrow, Capt. Watts, Lieut. Chase, Capt. A. Dixon, Mr. Vining, Mr. Ayicle, Mr. Green, and Mr. Areal.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Oxley, surgeon at Penang, has given, in the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago*, a history of the curious substance known as *gutta percha*, which is already applied to so many useful purposes in the arts.

Although the trees yielding this substance abound in the indigenous forests of the Straits and the Malay countries, it is only four or five years ago that it became known to Europeans. In the beginning of 1843, Dr. W. Montgomerie, in a letter to the Bengal Medical Board, recommended the substance as useful for some surgical purposes, and Dr. D'Almeida brought a specimen to Europe, which he presented to the Royal Society of Arts. Both these gentlemen were led to the discovery by meeting with some whips made of this substance by the Malays.

The tree which produces the *gutta percha*, or *gutta tuban* as it should be called,—the *percha* producing a spurious article,—belongs to the natural family of the *Sapoteæ*, but differs so much from all described genera as to deserve to rank as a new genus. The tree is of a large size, sixty to seventy feet high, and from two to three feet in diameter. Only a short time ago, the tree was tolerably abundant in Singapore, but all the large timber on the island has been felled. The range of its growth is considerable, it being found all up the Malayan peninsula as far as Penang, where it is abundant. The tree is also found in Borneo. The localities it prefers are the alluvial tracts along the foot of hills, where it flourishes luxuriantly, forming, in many spots, the principal portion of the jungle.

The present mode of collecting the substance by the Malays and Chinese is most improvident, and, if persevered in, will soon render it a scarce article. It is by cutting down the trees of full growth, and ringing the bark at distances of from twelve to eighteen inches apart, and placing a coco-nut shell, spathe of a palm, or similar receptacle, under the trunk, to receive the milky sap that exudes upon each fresh incision. This sap is collected in bamboos, taken to their houses, boiled, and inspissated.

When quite pure, the colour is of a greyish white; but, when brought to market, it is ordinarily of a reddish hue, arising from chips of the bark which fall into the sap when exuding from the incisions. Besides these accidental, there are intentional, adulterations, by sawdust and other matters. It is, however, easy to detect these sophistications, and clean the *gutta*; it is only necessary to boil it in water until well softened, and roll the substance into thin sheets, when the impurities may be easily picked out.

The quantity of solid *gutta* obtained from each tree varies from five to twenty cattles (65 lbs. to 260 lbs.); so that, upon an average, for every cwt. of the substance, a tree is sacrificed. The quantity of *gutta percha* exported from Singapore in the years 1845-47 amounted to 6,918 peculs, to obtain which it is calculated by Mr. Oxley that 69,180 trees must have been destroyed. There seems to be no reason why tapping should not be adopted, as in procuring the caoutchouc.

Capt. A. Cunningham, in an account of a journey through Kulu and Lahul, to the Chu Mureri lake, in Ladak (which appears in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*), gives the following description of the Nomad Tartars, called Kampas, or Champas, who appear to be a happy race, moving about from place to place, living in black hair tents:—"The men usually wear woollen great coats reaching below the knee. As they are never washed, but often darned and patched, these great coats are mostly rather tattered-looking garments of many colours. They wear leggings also, generally of thick coloured woollen, which is put round the leg like a bandage and secured by a long garter, usually of black woollen rope, which is wound spirally round the leg from the ankle to the knee. Their short boots are made of goatskin or sheepskin, with the hair or wool turned inwards, and well stuffed with wool, which, while it makes them warm to the wearer, gives rather a clumsy appearance to his feet. The cap is generally a piece of goatskin with the hair inwards, or else a woollen one edged with skin or coarse red silk. The women go bareheaded, but they wear lappets round the cheeks, and over the forehead, from which a broad band, well studded with large, flat, badly-flawed turquoises and cornelians, passed over the head, gradually narrowing until it reaches the waist behind. The hair is dressed in numerous thin plaits, which hang behind and over the shoulders, forming a complete fringe, or rather a sort of well-greased mane to the head and neck. They frequently wear long great coats and leggings like the men; but I have seen them also dressed in three or four thick woollen petticoats, and a sheepskin jacket with the wool turned inwards over the coat. The men also wear these sheepskin jackets when they feel cold; and their tents are well sup-

plied with them, as both sexes put them on when they go to rest. The men are generally from 5 feet to 5½ in height, and the women from 4½ to 5 feet. Yet they are hardy and even strong. I have often seen the roof of my tent, which was wradded with cotton, carried throughout a whole march by one of these diminutive women; although the taller and finer-looking men of Simla declared it to be too heavy for one of them to carry. These Nomads are generally of a deep brown complexion; the girls are, however, rather fairer, and some of them have colour in their cheeks. They all have the small eyes of the Tartar races, and, to use the words of an old traveller, they are 'a square, stout, strong people, having platter faces and flat noses.' Their ears are particularly large, and many of them wear earrings. Both men and women carry about them all their property excepting some wooden pails for milk and the few large iron pans which they have for cooking their food. Knives and spoons, pipes and tobacco-pouches, flint and steel, and a small cup, either of iron, brass, or wood, are carried by every one. These are usually crammed inside the great coat above the waist, where also may be found a long piece of woollen rope for fastening packages, and occasionally a single or double flagolet, either of wood or brass. Their cattle consist of herds of yaks, or grunting oxen, with the long bushy tails, and droves of sheep and goats. The hair of the yaks is cut every summer, and woven into the coarse cloth of which they make their tents. During the winter they live in the valley of the Indus; in the summer they move to any places where they can find grass, water, and fuel. They exchange their wool with the traders for wheat, flour, tobacco, and any thing else that they may require."

The following vivid and appalling description of the great cataclysm of the Indus, in 1842, is reported by Capt. J. Abbott, from the lips of an intelligent zemindar, an eye-witness:—"In the month of Poos (Dec.) the Indus was very low. In Mang and Phagoon (Jan. and Feb.) it was so low as to be fordable (an unprecedented phenomenon). In Chait it continued very low, but not fordable. In Bysakh (April) the same. About the middle of Jayt (May) 1st, 1842, the atmosphere was one day observed to be very thick, the air still. At about 2 p.m. a murmuring sound was heard from the north-east amongst the mountains, which increased until it attracted universal attention, and we began to exclaim 'what is this murmur? Is it the sound of cannon in the distance? Is Gundgurh* bellowing? Is it thunder?' Suddenly some one cried out, the 'Rivers come!' And I looked and perceived that all the dry channels were already filled, and that the river was racing down furiously in an absolute wall of mud, for it had not at all the colour or appearance of water. They who saw it in time easily escaped. They who did not, were inevitably lost. It was a horrible mess of foul water, carcasses of soldiers, peasants, war-steeds, camels, prostitutes, tents, mules, asses, trees, and household furniture, in short, every item of existence jumbled together in one flood of ruin. For Raja Goolab Singh's army was encamped in the bed of the Indus at Koolaye, 3 koss above Torbaila, in check of Poynda Khan. Part of the force was at that moment in hot pursuit, or the ruin would have been wider. The rest ran, some to large trees, which were all soon uprooted and borne away, others to rocks, which were speedily buried beneath the waters. Only they escaped who took at once to the mountain side. About 500 of these troops were at once swept to destruction. The mischief was immense. Hundreds of acres of arable land were licked up and carried away by the waters. The whole of the seesoo trees which adorned the river's banks; the famous burc-gutt tree, of many stems, time out of mind, the chosen bivouac of travellers, were all lost in an instant. The men in the trees, the horses and mules tethered to the stems, all sunk alike into the gulf, and disappeared for ever. As a woman with a wet towel sweeps away a legion of ants, so the river blotted out the army of the Raja. There were two villages upon an island opposite Ghazi. One of the inhabitants was returning from Srikote, and descending the mountain. When he came within sight of the spot where he had left all he held dear, he naturally looked with affection towards his home. Nothing was visible but a wide rushing sea of mud. His house, his friends, his household, his village, the very island itself, had disappeared. He rubbed his eyes in mortal terror, distrusting his sight, hoping

* Gundgurh is a singular ridge of argillaceous schist, permeated with veins of mica and of sulphate of lime, forming a wall about 1,500 feet high, almost parallel to the stream of the Indus, on the eastern bank. In its cavern Raja Russaloo (the king Arthur of the Punjab) imprisoned the last of the Rakhus, or giant race, having slain the others. He hung up his bow at the mouth of the cavern, so that whenever the huge monster attempted to escape, this memento of his terrible victor sent him back roaring with terror to his den. Many natives assured me, that twenty years ago they have often heard Gundgurh bellowing, but that the sounds have ceased since then. The mountain has no volcanic rocks or lavas; yet the admission of sound by this mountain is too well attested to admit of doubt.

it was a dream. But it was a too horrible reality. He alone, of all that busy hive of moving, struggling, hoping, fearing beings, was left upon the earth."

So far the zemindar, and to this eloquent description of an eye-witness I need only add, that it will take hundreds, if not thousands, of years to enable time to repair with its healing hand the mischief of that terrible hour. The revenue of Torbaila has in consequence dwindled from 20,000 to 5,000 rupees. Chuch has been sown with barren sand. The timber for which the Indus had been celebrated from the days of Alexander until this disaster, are now so utterly gone, that I vainly strove throughout Huzara to procure a seesoo tree for the repair of the field artillery carriages. To make some poor amends, the river sprinkled gold dust over the barren soil, so that the washings for several successive years were farmed at four times their ordinary rent. It is generally believed that the accumulation of the waters of the Indus was occasioned by a landlip, which blocked up the valley.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, August 22, 1848.

No question appears to be easier of solution than this,—What should be done where a country, of limited extent, possessing colonies which are under-peopled, is itself over-peopled, its labourers languishing for employment whilst its dependencies are craving for labourers? The obvious answer is, balance the wants, by removing the superabundant population from idleness and starvation in one place to occupation and plenty in another, and thus the mother-country will be relieved, her colonies recruited, and the condition of her industrial classes ameliorated. Migration and colonization are the means whereby the human family has been diffused over the face of the earth which they were commanded to replenish; and so far from a country like this, with a colonial empire of almost boundless dimensions, deploring as a curse the increase of its population at home in a greater ratio than the means of employment and subsistence, it should regard it as a blessing, as a fruitful source of political strength, commercial prosperity, and social happiness. England has already, like the peepul tree, whilst its giant trunk is fixed in Europe, connected itself, by its branches, with Asia, Africa, and America, and if its population be allowed freely to expand, the language and the institutions of this country will, in time, predominate throughout the world.

The remedy for what is considered the evil of over-population being then so obvious, why has it not been successfully applied in this country? The answer is, that its insular position and the remoteness of its colonies render it indispensable that emigration from one to the other should be systematic. Labour, like ordinary commodities of traffic, is obedient to the reciprocal action of demand and supply; but its transport is not regulated by the same laws. A cargo of emigrants cannot be packed, shipped, landed, and warehoused like a cargo of gruff goods. It is owing to the want of a proper scheme or system of emigration that the mother-country and her colonies have hitherto not been adequately relieved, in their several exigencies, by the efflux and influx of labour.

One of the earliest of our systems of emigration consisted in the clearing of parishes and the emptying of workhouses of the idle, the dissolute, and even the infirm, who were as great an incumbrance to the colonies as to the mother-

country. Where the emigrants were better selected, they did not migrate voluntarily, or they were not of a class suited to the peculiar wants of the colony to which they were sent, or they were disgorged at once in numbers beyond its capacity immediately to absorb,—the unemployed being, meanwhile, left in a state of utter destitution, venting complaints which reverberated home, and created a prejudice against emigration which has not yet subsided. Under more favourable auspices, there has been an absence of attention to the comforts of the emigrants, and, above all, the motive power of labour, capital, has not accompanied the supply.

These are some of the causes which have impeded the beneficial action of emigration, more especially from England to her Australian colonies; but they are impediments which, being the result of negligence or cupidity, may be readily removed. They prove not that emigration is an evil or a nostrum, but that, in order to become a good, it must be judiciously and systematically conducted.

The first reflection upon this state of things suggests that an operation which is of national concern, and involves the interests of masses of the community at home and abroad, should be managed by the immediate agency of the Government; and, but for two considerations, we should deem this an indispensable condition. A scheme for promoting the voluntary transport of indigent emigrants from home to the colonies partakes, in some degree, of a commercial character, involving details of profit and loss, which is neither politic nor very practicable for a Government to deal with; and secondly, it requires the advance of funds, which our Government, at this moment, would be unwilling, perhaps unable, to provide. All that the Government can do, therefore, is to undertake the general superintendence and encouragement of emigration, and that is now done by the instrumentality of the Emigration Board, who have funds at their disposal derived from the sale and rents of crown lands in the colonies applicable to the assistance of needy emigrants. The scheme must, consequently, be carried into execution by private means, either by a joint-stock company, or by a body of philanthropists, or by a society which combines both characters. In the hands of the first-named, the project, if it did not degenerate into a kind of slave-trade, would assuredly fail through the impossibility of realising from such a source a sufficient profit to attract capital; and pure philanthropy would neither collect the resources nor conciliate the confidence necessary to carry on such a work. There remains the third method, by which a machinery constructed upon commercial or economical principles might be set in motion by a philanthropic power.

A Society, recently formed, "for the promotion of colonization," appears to be of this character, and to offer many promising features, and although we are aware, from many unsuccessful experiments, how uncertain is the action of such bodies, the urgency of the object, and the necessity of relieving this country of a population which has outgrown the means of present employment, and is moreover increasing at the rate of 1,000 per day,—the unemployed being mostly untaught, and ignorance and idleness being the parents of vice,—induce us to regard it with favour and with hope. This Society provides for the transport of capital conjointly with labour, and selects the labourers; it proposes to aid and regulate the emigration to the British colonies of persons in all ranks and conditions of

life, who may be divided into two classes,—those possessed of capital, and who are anxious to invest it profitably; and those whose labour is their capital, and who are unable to ensure regular work in this country. For the former class, the Society will collect information by means of its branch societies; for the second, it proposes to extend the advantages of emigration to a larger number of the working classes than can be now benefited by the funds in the hands of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. The cost of emigration is to be defrayed out of the following resources, in addition to the allowances made by the Commissioners: Sums advanced by parishes, landlords, or others; sums remitted from the colonies; the private funds of the emigrants, and the funds of the Society, derived from subscriptions and donations. Such emigrants as cannot pay their passage, and who shall be approved by the Society and the Commissioners, will have the amount advanced upon their promissory notes at sight, which will be exchanged for others in the colony payable at a certain time out of their wages.

The scheme of this Society is undoubtedly at present somewhat rude, and the recovery of the money advanced will be attended with difficulties and losses; but the great obstacles which have prevented many of the benefits of emigration will, with a moderate degree of judgment, care, and activity, be under its control; and if the emigrants be properly selected, and the numbers carefully regulated, the redundant industry of this country, accompanied by capital, may flow in equal and moderate streams to all our colonial possessions, relieving the labour market here, establishing new hives of industry abroad, and laying the foundation of new communities in remote regions that shall add to the stability, the power, the wealth, and the greatness of Britain.

SOME discussion having arisen as to the terms of the guarantee which the East-India Company are willing to afford to the East-Indian Railway Company, and as to the effect of such guarantee upon the interests of the proprietors of the latter Company, it may be desirable to state precisely the nature and chief conditions of the proposal, so far as the guarantee is concerned. The East-India Company undertake, provided a certain amount of capital be paid up within a specified time, to allow and secure interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum upon such amount for the period of twenty-five years, unless the engagement shall be determined before the expiration of that period under contingencies specially provided for; all profits arising from working the several portions of the line as they shall be completed to be applied towards the payment of the guaranteed interest, and if the profits shall exceed five per cent., half the excess to be paid to the East-India Company, until the sums they may have advanced under guarantee shall be reimbursed, the remaining half to be at the disposal of the Railway Company. The contingencies above referred to are as follow:—If the Railway Company shall fail to complete the construction of the sections once commenced, or to maintain them when completed, or to open the lines selected within a period to be agreed upon between the Government of India, under the advice of their engineers, and the Railway Company, or to use such lines when opened by the passage each way of at least one train daily—in each and all of the above cases of failure, the guarantee is to cease and determine.

The *Times* of yesterday correctly stated: "We are glad to understand that the deposit of 60,000*l.* required by the East-India Company from the East-Indian Railway Company, preparatory to a final settlement of the terms upon which that undertaking is to be carried out, was fully completed on Saturday morning."

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. O. DYCE SOMBRE, Esq.—A petition was presented in the Chancery Court, on the 9th inst., on behalf of this gentleman, with a view of superseding the commission of lunacy issued against him some years back. After a discussion between the Lord Chancellor and the various counsel engaged, his lordship made an order to the effect that Mr. Dyce Sombre, who is now at Paris, should present himself some time in the month of October in the neighbourhood of London, to be examined by two doctors appointed by the Lord Chancellor, such examination to be conducted in the presence of two other doctors respectively appointed by Mr. and Mrs. Dyce Sombre.

DIVIDEND.—A first dividend of 17 per cent. has been declared on the estate of Messrs. H. M. Low and W. M. Westerman of Calcutta.

CEYLON RAILWAY.—The adjourned meeting of this company was held on the 1st instant, but in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of shareholders present, no business was transacted.

THE "BLENHEIM," a fine vessel, built for the East-India trade, has been recently launched from the dockyard of Messrs. T. and W. Smith, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. She is timbered and fastened in all respects similar to her Majesty's first-class frigates, and is equal to a complement of forty-eight broadside (32-pounders) guns, besides stern and bow chasers, her dimensions are: length 205 feet, breadth 42 feet, height between decks 7 feet 2 inches, burthen 1,489 tons.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Prince of Wales* for the conveyance of troops to Calcutta; the *Maria Somes* for the like purpose to Bombay; the *Devonshire* for freight of stores to Madras; and the *Eliza* for ditto to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 1. *Earl Grey*, Chester, Singapore.—**2.** *Candahar*, Goss, Madras and Demerara.—**3.** *Earl of Hardwick*, Brown, Bengal; *Saghalien*, Jones, Shanghai.—**4.** *Rochester*, Lawrence, South Seas; *Wuzeer*, Sutherland, Batavia.—**5.** *Duke of Richmond*, Barelay, New South Wales; *Elizabeth*, Storey, Ceylon.—**7.** *Alert*, Davidson, New South Wales; *Ranger* (whaler), South Seas; *Asia*, Watt, Bengal; *Prince Albert*, Rossiter, Sourabaya; *Morley*, Hurst, Madras and Berbice; *Jumna*, Fletcher, Bengal; *Alexander Johnston*, Alexander, Penang; *Commodore*, Broadfoot, Bengal; *Sophia*, Saxoa, Bengal and Demerara.—**8.** *Orpheus*, Nicholson, Ceylon; *New Express*, Martin, Ceylon; *Africa*, Rodatz, Mozambique.—**17.** *Queen*, Gelatly, Bengal.—**18.** *Slag*, Noakes, Port Philip; *Thomas Carly*, Thwaites, Mauritius; *Olinda*, Sinclair, and *Lady Howden*, Storie, Van Diemen's Land; H.M.S. *Racehorse*, Sotheby, New Zealand; *Duchess of Northumberland*, Freeman, Bengal and Demerara.—**19.** *Cadet*, Forsayth, and *Emu*, Smith, New South Wales; *Balleys*, Laws, Algoa Bay; *Mercury*, Soelling, Cape.—**21.** *Derwent*, M'Pherson, Hobart Town; *Sussex*, Henderson, South Seas; *Lightning*, Mellish, New South Wales; *Alice Maude*, Williams, Port Philip; *Zarah*, Coraforth, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 27.

Per steamer *Indus*.—Mr. Beaton, Maj. Saunders, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Frith, Lieut. Halliday, Lieut. Thomas, Capt. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Ceadegeon, Mrs. Adams, three children, one servant, Capt. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Cade, Mrs. Griffiths and infant, Dr. M' Rae, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Grainger, Mr. M' Cabe and child, Mr. Almasie, Mr. Pritchard, Lieut. Raikes, Mrs. Jones and infant, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Morrison, Lieut. Petchell and lady, Mr. Hodgson, Capt. Witton, Major Lewis and servant, J. G. Low, servant of Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Patterson, servant of Col. Chambers, Signor Cruis, Mr. Diggles, Mr. Agassan, Mr. Platt, Mr. Langrane, Capt. Lorrington, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, child, and native servant, Mr. Way, Mr. Collier, Capt. Archland, Lieut. Leeds, Mr. Bont, Mr. Trub, Mr. Bonhote, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Ditchburn, Mr. Seaman, Mr. W. M'Alpin, Mr. H. M'Alpin, Mrs. Allen, Master Horncastle C. Seafy.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—**AUG. 3.** *Aurora*, Ryan, Port Philip; *Susan*, Marshall, Wellington and Auckland.—**4.** *Hooghly*, Henry, Adelaide and Port Philip; *Tudor*, Lay, Cape and Bengal; *Rattler*, Goldsmith, Hobart Town; *Japan*, Auroyl, Mauritius; *Mary*, Frame, Cape.—**6.** *Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, Cape.—**8.** *Rance*, Wills, Swan River; *Gloucester*, Sardis, Batavia and Sourabaya; *Louisa*, Wycherly, New South Wales; *Winchester*, Milligan, Lancaster; *British Empire*, Ceylon.—**9.** *Hudson*, Rives, Maulmein.—**10.** *Glenanner*, Brock, Calcutta; *Neptune*, Stuart, Cape and Mauritius.—**12.** *Edmonstone*, Sayers, Bombay; *Brilliant*, Stuart, Cape; *Psyche*, Bowbyes, Adelaide; *Alfred*, Henning, Calcutta.—**15.** *Eliza Sharp*, Darling, Ceylon; *Lady M'Naghten*, Hbbert, Hong-Kong; *Baboo*, Barker, Adelaide.—**16.** *Reliance*, Roberts, St. Helena; *St. George*, Jones, New South Wales.—**17.** *Louisa Munro*, Harding, Mauritius.—**18.** *Emerald Isle*, Downie, Cape and Madras; *Land of Cakes*, Grant, Hong-Kong; *Scourfield*, Money, Mauritius.—**19.** *Hero*, Donald, Port Philip; *Windermere*, Ross, Hobart Town.

From **PLYMOUTH**.—Aug. 2. *Navarino*, Paige, Adelaide and Por Phillip.—11. *General Hewitt*, Gatenby, New South Wales.—15 *Hooghly*, Henry, Adelaide, *Artemisia*, Ridley, Moreton Bay, New South Wales.—18. *Aurora*, Ryan, Port Phillip; *Duke of Bedford*, Thornhill, Adelaide.

From **LIVERPOOL**.—Aug. 4. *Harvest Home*, Chapple, Calcutta.—5. *Corinthian*, M'Phan, Mauritius; *Coazer*, Bell, Cape and Algoa Bay and Bombay.—8. *Conway Castle*, Scott, Cape and Algoa Bay; *Thomas Worthington*, Mackie, Cape.—9. *Bellairs*, Rees, Calcutta.—11. *Emma*, Bibby, Bombay.—12. *Gemini*, Harvey, Bombay.—16. *Oak*, Penrice, Calcutta; *Sandford*, Callan, Calcutta.

From the **CLYDE**.—Aug. 1. *City of Glasgow*, Brown, Calcutta; *Hope*, Grange, Bombay.—2. *Colchester*, Withers, Aden.—5. *Fama*, Baird, Batavia and Singapore.—9. *Isabella*, Morris, Bombay.

From **PORTSMOUTH**.—Aug. 2. *Monarch*, Weller, Bengal; *Owen Glendower*, Pare, Cape and Bombay.—9. *Tudor*, Lay, Cape and Bengal.—15. *Alfred*, Henning, Calcutta.—18. *Lady M'Naghten*, Hibbert, Hong-Kong.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripen*, from **SOUTHAMPTON**, Aug. 20 :—

For **MALTA**.—Mr. Lyon, Capt. C. Wise.

For **ALEXANDRIA**.—Mrs. Coffey, Mr. R. Davies, Mr. M. Langdon and child.

For **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. J. C. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. J. B. Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Anderson, Hon. A. Buller, Mrs. Buller, 2 children, and 1 Eur. female servant; Mr. G. H. Baseri, Capt. Capel, Mrs. Capel, infant, and Eur. female servant; Mr. Lambert, Dr. Aylmer Wilson, Rev. J. Long, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Bradford, Mr. Nares, Mr. R. Hoare, Mr. G. Austin, Capt. Walter, Dr. Inglis, Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. Tulloh, Mr. Gordos, Mrs. H. C. Craigie, Mrs. W. Gaederty, Capt. Bagot and Eur. man servant, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. M' Rae, Mr. G. Mandy, Mr. J. Mandy.

For **MADRAS**.—Col. Milner, Capt. Boulderson, Miss Husband, Capt. Winfield, Mrs. Brotherton, Maj. J. B. Hughes, Rev. S. and Mrs. Sandburg, Mr. Crossman, Mr. H. R. Dawson, Rev. J. Richards and Eur. man servant, Mr. W. Palmer.

For **ADEN**.—Mr. Noding, Mr. J. F. Armstrong, Col. Bradford, Mrs. W. Rawlingson and Eur. female servant, Mr. D'Oyly, Mr. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Lieut. Havelock, Capt. and Mrs. Renny, Mr. Robertson.

For **CEYLON**.—Mrs. Ritchie, 2 children, infant, and 2 Eur. female servants; a Eur. female servant, Mr. Smith, Mr. Worms, Mr. A. Reid, Mr. C. Minchin, Mrs. Baker, Mr. Sinclair, Mrs. L. W. Baker.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CUST, the lady of W. Purey, d. Aug. 12.

DENT, the wife of Thomas, d. at Wormleybury, Herts, Aug. 19.

IMPEY, the lady of M. E. s. in Duchess-street, Portland-place, Aug. 10.

MALCOLMSON, the lady of James, d. at Forres, Scotland, Aug. 12.

M'CARTY, the lady of J. C. 53rd Bengal Native Infantry, s. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, July 25.

MELVILLE, Hon. Mrs. Leale, d. at Roehampton, Aug. 15.

MOULTRIE, Mrs. d. at the Rectory, Rugby, Aug. 11.

NISBET, the wife of Edward Parry, d. at Hollywood-grove, Fulham-road, Aug. 5.

SMITH, M.P. the wife of Martin, T. d. Aug. 17.

STOPFORD, Mrs. R. s. at 7, Chester-square, Aug. 12.

WITHECOMBE, the lady of Dr. R. Bengal Medical Service, s. at 10, Melcombe-place, Aug. 16.

MARRIAGES.

COMPTON, Charles F. late captain in the Madras army, to Augusta Lawrell, d. of Lieut. gen. Sir G. Quentin, C.B. K.C.H. at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Aug. 1.

GRASSETT, Elliott, to Georgiana, d. of Edward Majoribanks, at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Aug. 3.

HAINES, Robert, Hon. East India Company's service, to Anna, d. of Robert Moline, at Lee Church, Aug. 1.

HOLLOWAY, William, Madras civil service, to Maria Saxell, at St. Luke's Lower Norwood.

HOLROYD, George C. to Frances Hatton, d. of the late Rev. Edward Harrington, at St. David's Church, Exeter, Aug. 14.

HOPE, Hugh, to Catherine, d. of the late Lieut. col. Archibald Spens, Hon. East India Company's service, at Trinity Church, Chester, Aug. 1.

M'LEOD, Alexander C. to Neilina Marriion, d. of Admiral Macellor, at Wrexham Church, North Wales, Aug. 12.

PERCOT, Hon. Joceias, second son of the Earl of Beverley, to Lady Grant, relict of the late Sir Robert Grant, governor of Bombay, at St. Mary's church, Bryanston-square, Aug. 8.

PURNELL, Wm. A. physician-general Bombay army, to Emily, d. of the late Lieut. col. Kelly, at Croydon, Aug. 1.

RENNY, Capt. J. W. Bombay army, to Mary Harriet, d. of Capt. W. Anderton, late 1st Life Guards, at St. Mary's, Fulham, Aug. 10.

SMITH, Charles M. to Georgiana F. d. of Robert Ibbetson, formerly governor of Penang, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.

WHITE, G. T. to Euphemia Anna, d. of the late Maj. R. W. Sherriif, at Jedburgh, Aug. 14.

DEATHS.

BATHIE, Mrs. K. relict of Capt. G. K. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at Trull, near Taunton, Aug. 13.

CARNAC, Louis, son of the late Sir James Rivett, bart. at Blyton, Lincolnshire, July 6.

DOMETT, W. C. late of Ceylon, at Camberwell, aged 33, Aug. 8. **GRANT**, Sir J. P. late one of the puisne judges at Calcutta, at sea, on his passage from Calcutta, aged 74, May 17.

MARRYAT, Capt. Frederick, R.N. C.B., F.R.S. at Langham, Norfolk, aged 56, Aug. 9.

PAULI, Lieut. G. J. H. Madras art. May 20.

WALKER, Mrs. widow of Dr. Bengal medical service, at Inverness, Aug. 4.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

August 2nd, 9th, and 16th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Edward T. Trevor.

Mr. Henry B. Harrington.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. Henry J. Wood, artillery.

Lieut. Alexander Hume, 1st Europ. reg.

Brev. capt. Bernard Cary, 6th N.I.

Lieut. Andrew O. Farquharson, 38th N.I.

Lieut. Alexander P. Scott Moncrieff, 44th N.I.

Lieut. col. Robert Fernie, 56th N.I.

Ens. Thomas H. L. Bland, 61st N.I.

Surg. David McNab, M.D., retired.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Hugh H. Bell, artillery.

Lieut. Francis G. Kempster, 6th N.I.

Ens. Richard S. Baker, 17th N.I.

Lieut. Thomas R. Fisher, 36th N.I.

Capt. Robert S. Dobbie, 39th N.I.

Lieut. Henry D. Faulkner, 42nd N.I.

Lieut. Thomas Parkinson, 47th N.I.

Lieut. Dillon G. Pollard, 47th N.I.

Capt. Vincent C. Taylor, invalids.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. James Kilner, engineers.

Ens. William Edward Cahill, 40th N.I.

Surg. gen. Robert Wight, retired.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. George T. Holt, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. George Bird, 20th Oct.

Mr. Thomas B. A. Conway.

Mr. Henry A. Brett.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Henry Hebbert.

Mr. Charles C. Prendergast.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. Edward H. Ludlow, artillery, overland, 20th Sept.

Lieut. George F. Atkinson, engineers, overland, Nov.

Capt. John Coke, 10th N.I.

Capt. John Guise, 24th N.I.

Lieut. col. Alexander Carnegie, 27th N.I., overland, Oct.

Ens. Walter T. Freeling, 46th N.I., overland, 20th inst.

Surg. John B. Macdonald, overland, 20th inst.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. George Carr, 2nd N.I.

Maj. Edwin H. Atkinson, 19th N.I., overland, Oct.

Capt. Charles H. Case, 22nd N.I.

Lieut. Walter C. Brackenbury, 30th N.I.

Capt. William J. Wilson, 43rd N.I., overland, 20th Oct.

Lieut. col. George Hutton, 52nd N.I., overland, 20th inst.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. Henry W. Trevelyan, artillery, overland, Dec.

Capt. Andrew N. Aitchison, 13th N.I., overland, 20th Sept.

Capt. John W. Renny, 19th N.I., overland, 20th inst.

Lieut. John A. Anderton, 19th N.I., overland, 20th inst.

Lieut. George R. Scatcherd, 24th N.I.

Surg. David Buddo, in Oct.

Vet. Surg. Edward Battersbee.

ECCLIASTICAL.
Bombay Estab.—The Rev. Henry H. Brereton, B.A., assistant chaplain.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.
Bengal Estab.—Mr. Stewart Forbes, 6 months.
 Mr. Robert B. Morgan, 2 months.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Edward Peters, 6 months.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. John Buchanan, 6 months.

MILITARY.
Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. Thomas M. Taylor, 5th cav., 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Charles D. Waddell, artillery, 6 months.
 Lieut. col. George Hutchinson, 21st N.I., 6 months.

MARINE.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. John R. Hill, midshipman, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.
Madras Estab.—Brev. maj. George Hall, artillery.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. John C. Wright, 9th N.I.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Henry R. Smith, 40th N.I.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.
Bengal Estab.—Mr. Napoleon William Vaughan (abroad), admitted a volunteer for the pilot service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 1st August, 1848.

Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons.—Capt. William Longfield, from the 12th Foot, to be capt., v. Shaw, appointed to the 63rd Foot. Dated 1st August, 1848.

29th Foot.—Ensign Edmund H. C. Pery, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Singleton, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1848.

Ensign Edward Hazlefoot Paske, from the 69th Foot, to be Ensign, v. Pery. Dated 1st August, 1848.

98th Foot.—Lieutenant William Ridsdale Bustin, from half-pay 10th Foot, to be lieut. v. Menda, appointed to the 99th Foot. Dated 1st August, 1848.

Ensign Daniel Antoine Baby, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Bustin, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1848.

Frederick Moller, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, v. Baby. Dated 1st August, 1848.

Bombay, 78th Foot.—Major Henry William Stisted, from the 2nd Foot, to be Major, v. Burns, who exchanges. Dated 1st August, 1848.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Second Lieutenant John Brown, to be first lieut. by purchase, v. Hill, who retires. Dated 1st August, 1848.

Valentine Baker, gent. to be second lieut. by purchase, v. Brown. Dated 1st August, 1848.

WAR OFFICE, 15th Aug. 1848.

Bengal, 3rd Lt. Dragoons.—Frederick Thomas Ongley Hopson, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Dimsdale, appointed to the 10th Lt. Dragoons. Dated 15th Aug. 1848.

10th Foot.—Ens. Thomas Planta Denne, from 55th Foot, to be ens., v. Goodfellow, appointed to the 22nd Foot. Dated 15th Aug. 1848.

32nd Foot.—Capt. Harry Wainwright Hough, from the 50th Foot, to be capt., v. Weare, who exchanges. Dated 15th Aug. 1848.

Lieut. George Samuel Moore, to be capt. without purch., v. Gardiner, deceased. Dated 24th May, 1848.

Ens. Alfred Bassano, to be lieut., v. Moore. Dated 24th May, 1848.

William James Anderson, gent., to be ens., v. Bassano. Dated 15th Aug. 1848.

61st Foot.—Lieut. John Patrick Redmond, to be capt. without purch., v. Stewart, deceased. Dated 20th May, 1848.

Ensign William Henry Wall, to be lieut., v. Redmond. Dated 20th May, 1848.

Bombay, 22nd Foot.—Ens. Joseph Charles Goodfellow, from the 10th Foot, to be ens., v. Fead, who resigns. Dated 15th Aug. 1848.

86th Foot.—Capt. Harvey Wellesley Pole Welman, from the 17th Foot, to be capt., v. Edwards, who exchanges. Dated 15th Aug. 1848.

WAR OFFICE, 18th August, 1848.

Bengal, 29th Foot.—Lieut. Robert Cathcart Dalrymple Bruce, from the 2nd West-India regt., to be lieut., vice Archer, appointed to the 96th Foot. Dated 18th August, 1848.

51st Foot.—Lieut. William Graham Cassidy, from the 9th Foot, to be lieut., vice Darling, who exchanges. Dated 18th August, 1848.

61st Foot.—Ensign Charles Bisset Fenwick, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Wall, whose promotion by purchase has been cancelled. Dated 18th August, 1848.

Henry Brackenbury, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Fenwick, promoted. Dated 18th August, 1848.

Madras, 94th Foot.—Ensign Edward Dennis Justine MacCarthy, to be lieut., vice M'Crea, appointed to the 96th Foot. Dated 18th August, 1848.

Philip Primrose, gent., to be ensign, vice MacCarthy. Dated 18th August, 1848.

Bombay, 22nd Foot.—Ensign Henry Vansittart Pennesfather, to be lieut., vice Whiteside, appointed to the 96th Foot. Dated 18th August, 1848.

Arthur Lloyd Monck, gent., to be ensign, vice Pennesfather. Dated 18th August, 1848.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *Aboukir*, for Calcutta, from Gravesend, 31st July, 237 troops; officers, Capt. Montgomery, 80th foot, Lieut. Abbott, Ens. Gibbons, 18th, Walton, 53rd, Gabbett, 61st, Lecky and Nunn, 80th, and Browne, 98th foot; and Surg. R. Dane, M.D., 29th foot, in med. charge.

Per *Cressy*, for Calcutta, from Gravesend, 1st August, 207 troops from E. I. Company's depot at Warley; officers, Capt. A. H. Duncan, 43rd L.I. and Assist. Surg. N. Chevera, Bengal Estab. in med. charge.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia. Singapore.

We hail with much pleasure the appearance of this work. The Straits settlements and the adjoining archipelago afford a vast field of original research in numerous branches of knowledge, especially the different departments of natural history, geography, philology, and the study of the human race, of which this part of Asia presents so many curious varieties. If we add the immense commercial resources which exist in the natural productions of those countries, the materials for such a publication are abundant, and the few numbers which have reached us shew that able and industrious writers are not wanting to take advantage of them.

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Amongst the papers contained in the early numbers of the *Journal* are copious statistical and ethnographical details respecting the Indian Archipelago and Cochin China; accounts of the Binnu of Johore and other native races; a treatise upon the laws of Eastern Asia; and the history of that singular and useful product of these parts, the gutta serena. These articles are diversified by a few specimens of Malay poetry.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 30th July, 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 27th Sept. next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 16th August, 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 30th of August, 1848, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 1,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Madras, viz.:-

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The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 30th of August aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

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LONDON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1848.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	518	Courts-Martial	531
BENGAL:—		Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	532
Movements of Lieut. Edwardes	515	Marine Department	533
List of failures in Calcutta during the last Year	518	Domestic Intelligence	533
Military Statistics	518	Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	533
Government Houses at Calcutta and Barrackpore	519	CAYLON:—	
Archæological Society of Delhi	520	Miscellaneous Intelligence	534
Miscellaneous Intelligence	520	Civil and Military Establishments	534
Government General Orders	523	Domestic Intelligence	534
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	523	SIAM	534
H.M. Forces in the East	524	MAULMAIN	535
Domestic Intelligence	525	PERSIA	535
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	526	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE	535
MADRAS:—		ORIGINAL ARTICLE:—	
Rules for the E. I. United Service Club	526	Labuan	536
Miscellaneous Intelligence	527	HOME:—	
Government General Orders	528	Imperial Parliament	537
Domestic Intelligence	528	Miscellaneous Intelligence	538
BOMBAY:—		Shipping Intelligence	538
The late Lieut.-Col. J. Sutherland	528	Domestic Intelligence	538
The late Mr. Charles Forbes	529	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	538
The Overland Communication	529	Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India	538
Miscellaneous Intelligence	530		
Government General Orders	531		

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The *Ajdaka*, with the mails, left Bombay July 20, and arrived at Aden Aug. 3. She left the same day, and arrived at Suez Aug. 12. The mails reached Alexandria on the 16th, and were forwarded thence by H.M.'s steamer *Ardent*, which vessel arrived at Malta July 24. The whole of the mails were despatched to Marseilles by H.M.'s steamer *Medusa*, where they arrived on the 27th.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Bombay, *via* Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 7.

Mails for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *via* Southampton, will be despatched on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 20. Letters should be posted in London on the evening of the 19th, or, *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Monday, Sept. 25.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta July 10 | Madras July 11
Bombay July 20.

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

ALTHOUGH the short interval of a week only has elapsed since the issue of the last *Mail*, our present intelligence places Mooltan affairs in a very different and a more satisfactory light. Two victories obtained over the forces of Moolraj, commanded on the last occasion by himself, appear, by their moral effect more than by the actual loss inflicted upon the enemy, to have virtually decided his fate, and, according to the latest accounts, the ex-Dewan had offered to surrender on the mere assurance of personal safety, of which the extremity of his condition seems to have justified the

refusal, and he was told that he must expect no terms whatever, but surrender unconditionally.

The more detailed reports brought by this mail enable us to give a connected and exact narrative of the operations of the British and native commanders, which have brought this affair to so speedy an issue, and apparently disappointed the hopes of those who indulged the expectation of a campaign upon the banks of the Indus.

It appears that the forces of the Khan of Bhawalpore, about 6,000 horse and foot, with nine guns, under Futteh Mahomed, Ghoree, crossed the river at the Bukree ferry on the 30th May, and were followed by another body, commanded by Peer Ibrahim Khan, on the 1st June, both divisions having reached Jellalpoore on the 3rd. Meanwhile, about 700 cavalry and infantry in the service of Moolraj, on their retreat from Dera Ghazee Khan, which had been taken by the allies, attacked the village of Allespore Kulwan, and there encountered a small party of fifty Bhawalpore sowars, under Syud Deen Mahomed Shah, who had been sent to take charge of the village, and overpowered them, the Syud and his sons being slain. This was the incident which native rumours magnified into a defeat of the Khan's army. As the Bhawalpore Daoodputras moved up, the troops of Lieutenant Edwardes and Colonel Cortlandt crossed the Indus, with the view of joining them; the former officer having left a detachment of 300 horse and foot at Dhera Ghazee Khan, and also the Katar Mohie regiment, just arrived from Bunnoo. The British forces passed the river on the 10th and 11th June, and the Mooltan chief very judiciously determined, if possible, to prevent their junction with the Bhawalpore army. He accordingly passed the Chenab on the 14th, leaving a strong detachment on the other bank, which marched to Khan Ghur, but crossed the following day, in consequence of the advance of our force, Lieutenant Edwardes having, with the mounted portion, reached Khan Ghur the very day the Mooltaneees quitted it. On the 16th he was joined by the guns and infantry under Colonel Cortlandt, their camp being pitched about a mile from the Chenab, the enemy being encamped on the opposite side. In the meantime, the Bhawalpore troops had arrived within twelve miles of the enemy, and Lieut. Edwardes being unable to procure boats to cross the river, on the bank along which those troops were marching, retrograded to Gadsawallah, opposite to which place the Bhawalpore were encamped, about three miles from the ghat; and in the night he managed to pass about 3,000 of his new levies, who joined the Khan's camp, the enemy having encamped at Begunarah, only four miles distant. Early on the 18th of June, Lieutenant Edwardes crossed, with the

remainder of his force (one account says in a boat, alone), leaving the horses and guns to follow, and had scarcely landed, when the enemy, who had marched from Bugurarah, opened upon him, and pressed so heavily against his raw levies, that, until the arrival of Colonel Cortlandt with the guns, and the Bhawalpore troops, the contest is said to have been at one time doubtful. The enemy had 8,000 men and ten guns; on our side, the numbers were, in all, 9,000, and eleven guns. The general action, which commenced soon after sunrise, lasted until two P.M. about nine hours, when the enemy, finding that the right of the Khan of Bhawalpore's force had fallen back, made a desperate onset upon Lieutenant Edwardes, whose guns had not yet come up, and whose position was one of some danger. At this critical moment, two of Colonel Cortlandt's regiments, with two guns, arrived, followed by four more; the Mooltanees were treated with a plentiful shower of grape and canister, and our regiments behaving bravely, under the resolute conduct of Lieutenant Edwardes, the enemy fled, leaving six guns, their baggage and stores, and were pursued for several miles, suffering a heavy loss; ours not exceeding in the whole 300.

The action, which took place five miles from Secjabad, is described as a well-contested one, the Mooltanees Sikhs having fought desperately. Several times during the day it was a hand-to-hand fight. The victory is mainly ascribed to the courage and conduct of Lieutenant Edwardes, who seems to have been excited by a recollection of the day, the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, to heroism. Writing an account of the affair, he observes that "no Englishman could be beaten on the 18th of June." He was always in advance, and had a narrow escape, a ball having passed through his sleeve under the arm.

The defeated army fell back upon the capital, where the Lahore gooroo, Maharaj Sing (who turns out to have been took to Bheer Sing, the gooroo who revolted from Heera Sing), having escaped drowning, perhaps to meet with a drier fate, had arrived, and supported the failing spirits of the insurgents by his holy succour and consolation, exhorting them to courage and confidence by the assurance that a happy immortality awaited all who fell in the cause.

The allies, who had received on the 20th the voluntary cession of the towns of Secjabad and Kote, on the 22nd were again in motion, and on the 26th reached the fort of Secunderabad, which surrendered upon a demonstration, the garrison coming out and craving for mercy. The forces resumed their march, and, on the 28th, Shaikh Emaum-ood-deen, the leader in the Cashmere insurrection (who had received a free pardon), joined Lieutenant Edwardes with 4,000 men. Lieutenant Lake also arrived and took charge of the Bhawalpore troops.

Moolraj, in the extremity of his affairs, found that the bitter animosity between his Sikh and Mahomedan subjects, and the insolence of the former towards the latter, rendered it indispensable that he should separate these two constituent parts of his army, and he dismissed the Mahomedans, most of whom, it is said, joined the advancing forces. The Dewan, seeing dangers surrounding him, determined to negotiate, and offered (as we before stated) to surrender person and possessions on condition that his life was spared. He was informed, with ominous brevity, that his surrender must be unconditional. He now summoned his councillors, bewailed his forlorn condition, and implored

his few remaining friends to perform his funeral rites by anticipation. The Sikh gooroo, however, seems to have inspired him with more resolution; he likewise stimulated the religious fervour of the troops, and strove to revive their courage, by declaring that the 1st of July was a *mohoorat*, or day propitious to the Khalsa cause. Moolraj and his army, thus roused, determined to make another, a last and desperate, effort. A body of 6,000 men marched out of the fort and established themselves behind a strong breastwork. On the fatal day, the 1st of July, the allied forces made their appearance, about 18,000 in number, consisting of the troops under Lieutenant Edwardes and Colonel Cortlandt, the Cashmere Sikhs, under Emaum-ood-deen, and the Bhawalporeans, directed by Lieutenant Lake. Another general action took place, of great severity, near the village of Sadoosam, which lasted six hours. The insurgents, estimated at between 10,000 and 15,000, commanded by Moolraj in person, on an elephant, were beaten at all points, and the action ended under the walls of Mooltan, which is probably in our possession. The details of this last action are not given. A cannon-shot struck the howdah of Moolraj, who was knocked out, and mounting a horse, he fled with his discomfited army into the town. A letter from Lahore, dated 6th July, published in the *Delhi Gazette's* Overland Summary, says,—"The loss on Moolraj's side was not ascertained, but is considerable; on ours Captain Macpherson, for many years in the service of Bahawal Khan, was killed; eighteen besides, and about seventy wounded; two guns fell into our hands. The moral effect of this affair is so great, that numbers of Moolraj's followers left his camp for their homes. The enemy has shut himself up in the fort, and ere this I fancy the town of Mooltan is invested."

Thus has probably terminated the Mooltan campaign, which was to have called for a powerful British force of 30,000 men, under the Commander-in-Chief, but has, by the prompt energy of a spirited young subaltern (a cadet of 1840), been won with a body of raw native troops.

All remained quiet at Lahore. The *Delhi Gazette* states that the amount of property found at Lahore and Umritser, appertaining to Dewan Moolraj, and confiscated to the use of the State, consisted of Rs. 4,500, and a large quantity of lead, found at the capital, of Rs. 6,40,000, found with the gomastah at Umritser, and of Rs. 31,000 with some 2,000 golden ducats, in charge of various bankers at Umritser. Orders were issued on the 30th of June to certain corps, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed towards Mooltan, provided the Commander-in-Chief should sanction the move. The exiled Maharanee, still, it is said, banking after political intrigue, has been informed that, should she be again detected corresponding with any one in the Punjab, she will be sent to Chunar and there kept a close prisoner for life.

Letters had been received at Lahore from Lieut. Taylor, in Bunnoo, stating that every thing was going on well with him. He was busily engaged in raising a considerable body of Pathans, and providing against any possible contingency, by laying in stores for his new fort as fast as possible. News of the successes of Lieut. Edwardes had reached Bunnoo and Peshawur, and considerably strengthened the hands of the British officers in both these districts.

From Peshawur, the western Sikh capital, gratifying reports had been received of the tranquillity of the intervening country.

In Scinde, from whence the accounts reach to the 8th of July, the troops were in perfect health, and the country was perfectly quiet.

"Tranquillity prevails everywhere," says the *Bombay Times*, "and is not likely to be disturbed. That it can be in the slightest manner affected by the outbreak at Mooltan, is an utter impossibility. The frontier is under too able management for any one to have the least fear for it; and were an *émoussé* to occur, the overwhelming force in the country could not fail to crush it in the bud. As for internal disturbances, there is nothing to fear throughout the length and breadth of the land. One of the measures of Sir C. Napier's administration was that of disarming the population; not only as turning the minds of men towards useful and industrious habits, but as effectually securing the peace of the province at a time like the present. The consequence is, travelling is as safe as in any part of England, and life and property enjoy a security known in few parts of India."

The letters from Cabul state that an expedition, which had been ordered out by Dost Mahomed Khan against Mahomed Shah Khan, Ghilzie, had returned, the chief having made his submission. Fighting was still going on at Candahar between the Barukzye brothers.

A serious disturbance is said to have occurred at Khetree, in Rajpootana, a place taken by Major Forster some four years ago. It appears that Ram Nath, Perohit, sent about 200 men to surprise the place, but they were detected by the Ranaot's party, when a fight ensued, and more than 150 of them fell on the occasion; among the rest the Ranaot (the mother of the Rajah) was also killed.

At Hyderabad matters still go wrong; the minister is said to be in disgrace, but he sticks to his post. The Nizam held a durbar, to which Colonel Low, the resident, went, accompanied by Suraj-ool-Moolk; the Resident had a long audience with his Highness, but the minister was refused admittance! Other indignities have been offered, and submitted to with wonderful meekness, as the means of retaining place. Some change is expected upon the return of General Fraser from Calcutta, where he conferred with the Governor-General, and it is to be hoped that the Nizam's state will soon be placed under some wholesome control.

The domestic intelligence from the Presidencies is scanty. At Calcutta the weather had been very unusual for the season; scarcely any rain had fallen in that neighbourhood, while in other parts of the country the fall had been so heavy that the rivers had risen as high as they usually are at the end of August. Planters complained of the loss of much indigo upon the low grounds, but the fine weather was expected to abundantly compensate this deficiency, and the produce of the season is calculated as likely to reach, if not to exceed, the average.

The monsoon had diffused a dulness over Bombay, where fifty inches of rain had fallen—within fifteen inches of an average monsoon—and not half the season over.

The trade reports by this Mail, though not satisfactory, are not upon the whole more unfavourable than those which have lately preceded them. At Calcutta, there was little movement in either exports or imports, but the money-market seemed to be improving, and government securities maintained their value. At Bombay, likewise, transactions in the produce and import markets are limited (which is usual at this period of the year), but money was, in the phraseology of the Exchange, "easy."

BENGAL.

MOVEMENTS OF LIEUT. EDWARDES.

The following extract from a letter gives details of the proceedings of Lieut. Edwardes and its coadjutors:—

"LAHORE, 29th June.—Resuming my account of our doings in the Mooltan country from the date of Captain Edwardes crossing the Indus with his forces on the 10th and 11th instant, having left at Dera Gaze Khan two guns, 300 horse and foot, and also the Katar Mohie regiment, just arrived from Bunnoo. On the 14th the enemy crossed the Chenab, with the exception of about 1,000 men and two guns, which at first halted at Khan Ghur, but made the passage next day on seeing our onward movement. On the 15th Captain Edwardes and the mounted branch of our forces reached Khan Gur; also, on the following day, the guns and infantry under General Cortlandt joined him there. Their camp was pitched about half a koss from the Chenab, the enemy being encamped on the opposite side, but were expected to steal off during the night. Our force would cross as soon as the boats could be collected, for the purpose of joining Bhawal Khan's troops, who were within six koss of the enemy. The great point was to effect this junction before any attack should be made upon them, and much anxiety was consequently felt at the want of means to get across. However, finding that all the boats at Khan Ghur were in the possession of the enemy, our force marched down twelve koss to Gungawallah, opposite to which Bhawal Khan's force was encamped, about three miles from the Ghaut, and here there were some forty-five boats found available. At midnight we managed to cross some 3,000 of the new levies, who joined Bhawal Khan by early dawn. The enemy were now encamped at Bugurarah, some four koss from the Ghat, and two koss from the Nawab's force. Thus stood affairs till about half-past six A.M. on the 18th, when Captain Edwardes himself crossed. He had scarcely landed when the enemy, who had marched from Bugurarah (seeing Bhawal Khan's force on the move) opened on them with their great guns, which they returned, but were pressed so heavily that their 'right' was obliged to fall back. On their 'left' Captain Edwardes had posted himself with the new levies, who were all dismounted, sufficient boats not being at hand to cross the horses. With this handful of men (most of them boys), without cavalry and without guns, Captain Edwardes bravely held his position, and without yielding an inch. The enemy had ten guns, four regiments of infantry, and a large body of cavalry, in all about 8,000 men, while, on the other side, Bhawal Khan's force consisted of eleven guns, two regiments of infantry and cavalry, amounting nearly to 9,000. The action, which commenced soon after sunrise, raged incessantly till about two P.M., when the enemy, finding that Bhawal Khan had fallen back on the right, made a desperate attack on Captain Edwardes with the whole of their force, whose position was now one of imminent danger, his guns not having yet arrived, and only one or two of the Nawab's at this time were firing. Now turned the fortune of the day; for, at this critical moment, two of General Cortlandt's regiments, with two guns, arrived, speedily followed by four more, which did good service. The regiments behaved bravely, and the guns, with grape and canister, poured destruction on our foe, and, in fact, their timely assistance decided the action in our favour. We took six guns at the point of the bayonet; and followed the enemy several koss. Their loss must be very great; all their camp baggage and stores have fallen into our hands. Two guns they managed to carry off; the other two have not as yet been found, but are supposed to be secreted in a well or nullah. The remnant of their scattered force fled to Mooltan, which is only twenty miles distant. Our loss has been comparatively small, considering that the battle lasted from 7 A.M. till past 3 in the afternoon. Though Gen. Cortlandt and the men who were with him followed each other as fast as they could pour out of the boats, and literally running across the intervening space to join Capt. Edwardes, yet the two first regiments and guns may be said to have given the turn to the day and settled the affair; till these arrived the action was very severe and doubtful. Capt. E. worked hard, and was in advance of all, where, in fact, he had been the whole morning. He had rather a narrow escape, a ball having passed through his sleeve under the arm. The Sikhs fought desperately; they charged three times sword in hand. Our guns poured grape and canister on them, but it was a *hand-to-hand* fight several times during the day, and many were found amongst the dead who had received their death-blow by sword cuts. Thus ended the Waterloo of the Punjab, as it may well be called, being fought on the glorious anniversary, the 18th of June, and bringing (as in all probability it will) the Mooltan business to a close; certainly all idea of a campaign in the cold weather may now close 'in toto.' Moolraj is of

course thoroughly disheartened. This force was hisself, he has more guns to be sure, but not any field pieces. Captain Edwardes and Colonel Oortlandt will push on to the very walls of Meekin, from whence they are not likely to move until the gates are opened for their ingress, and, by the time we join them, I hope to see Edwards a Major, and C. B. and Oortlandt a full General, in pay as well as names. I am sure they will deserve it. Lake and Lumsden have by this time joined them; and yesterday a medical officer, Mr. Cole, left Lahore by water for the same destination, &c. He is accompanied by an apothecary also, and is well-furnished with medical stores, &c."

AHMEDPUR, 13th June.—Accounts of an authentic nature have been received that the troops of the rebellious Dewan, who were at Koresheanwalla, opposite to the troops of Lieut. Edwardes, on the other side of the river, have, under orders from Moolraj, left that place and marched to Soojahad. On the 10th instant, Lieutenant Edwardes, with all his force, crossed the river, and entered Koresheanwalla, and by this time they will have arrived at Khanghur. The Nawab Sahib has issued orders to his officers to make a long march, and join their forces to those of Edwardes Sahib. When this junction shall have been effected, they together will pull up the very roots of the enemy's existence."

AHMEDPUR, 16th June, 1848.—"Several days since, Salla Dewee Sah, Salamut Rai, Lalla Kishan Chand, Peer Bux (Adaw-lutee), Munshie Futhih Mahommed, and Kadir Bukah Khan, represented to Dewan Moolraj the Rebellious, that no remedy remained but to fight the force of the Bawulpur Nawab, which, day by day, and march by march, were advancing nearer, before they could effect a junction with the troops of Captain Edwardes. and that it was to be hoped victory would be the result. They also said that no time was to be lost, as, when the Nawab's troops should join those of Edwardes Sahib, his forces would be more numerous as well as more powerful. The foolish Dewan gave his approbation to this advice, and immediately gave orders for the troops at Koresheanwallah and Ghurmaharaj, altogether 10,000 horse and foot, with eleven guns and forty zumbooraks, to proceed too Soojahad for the purpose of giving battle to the Nawab's troops. Moolraj's forces had arrived at a place named Kote Hassan Khan, two kos this side of Soojahad, where they have taken up a position on the banks of a nullah, and have thrown up breast-works, behind which they are in every way prepared for battle. The distance at present between the armies is but eight kos, so that one can now calculate by hours, instead of days, the time that they are likely to encounter each other. God grant that victory may be on the side of the Nawab, and that the enemy may be entirely defeated! Peer Ibrahim (agent at Bawulpoor) immediately wrote to Captain Edwardes to join him with his troops with all speed, and not to lose a moment. Muiz-ud-Deen has succeeded in joining the Nawab's forces near Soojahad, with 2,000 men. Nine bullocks laden with powder for the use of the armies were sent off. This day the Nawab, on hearing of the proximity of the armies to each other, became exceedingly anxious about it: he is sending off powder, lead, and troops also, to the other forces. It is most likely to-morrow or the day after a battle will be fought, at which time the Afghans in the service of the Nawab will have an opportunity of shewing their zeal for him, as they are anxious so to do."

[Translation of a Persian letter from Peer Ibrahim Khan, agent for the British Government at Bawulpoor, to Munshie Nirullah Shah of Ahmedpur.]

NOONABEE, June 18, 1848.—This day, in conformity with the request of Captain Edwardes, who was crossing the Chenab River with his forces, I marched with the whole of the Nawab's troops from Looree, where I was encamped, to this place, which is two kos from the former, and nearer to the Chenab, for the purpose of drawing off the attention of the enemy's force. I was joined by a few of the troops of Edwardes Sahib shortly after, on which the enemy, who were very near, commenced firing their guns. We arranged our ranks, and commenced firing also, but were so low that we could not make any impression on the enemy, or even see them; they being on a rising ground, and, at the same time, able to see us perfectly well. The battle commenced at eight o'clock in the morning, and two hours after, at which time we had sustained great loss both in men and horses, killed and wounded, Edwardes Sahib, with a regiment and six guns, effected a junction with us, and the cannonade was kept up on both sides for six hours longer. Muiz-ud-Deen Khan, Kardar of Khanpur, Captain Macferris (?) Sahib Bahadoor, Captain Jadaah Ram, Jemedar Surfuraz Khan, together with others of the Nawab's officers, were in such a state of trouble and confusion that I cannot write a proper description of. They were constantly boasting of their prowess, and what they would do, but you will soon hear

from others of the state they were in. The Dadputrahs also, who were constantly bragging, did not join in the battle, but remained in their own places like so many rats. We were in this state, with no peace or quietness from the balls of the enemy, when Edwardes Sahib, with the Nawab's officers, made an attack on the enemy's forces, with whom they fought sword-to-sword and hand-to-hand, for near an hour; and altogether, after nine hours' hard fighting, the enemy retreated; leaving a great quantity of baggage, and the like, behind them, and six out of the nine guns which they had with them, in the hands of the furious heroes of this army. By the favour of Almighty God, I, together with the whole of my people, although we were in the battle, are all in safety. I never experienced such a time before, except at the battle in the Panjab.

[Translation of Persian letters from Nurullah Shah to Captain Neale, postmaster at Shikarpur.]

AHMEDPUR, 19th June, 1848.—From accounts this day received of the battle, it appears that the Sikh troops (Dewan Moolraj's) shewed great bravery and valour, and for nine hours during which the action lasted, and for two hours of which a hand-to-hand fight was kept up, the ardour and spirit of the combatants flagged not for a moment. Captain Macferris (?), John Hall, Jemedar Surfuraz Khan, Muiz-ud-deen Khan, Abdool Khaleek Khan, Muiz-ud-deen Khan (Kitan), and other officers of the Nawab's army, performed such prodigies of valour, as brings to our recollection afresh the feats of Roostam of old. After some time, the enemy, seeing no remedy but retreat, retired in good order, and fighting for every inch of ground. Whenever the troops of the Nawab, or of Edwardes Sahib, charged them, they became dispirited and confused, and kept falling back. Six guns they left behind, and two others, which were drawn by horses, they endeavoured to carry off with them, but the artillerymen of the Nawab's and of Captain Edwardes' army directed their fire so well, that the carriage of one was shattered to atoms, and the gun fell to the ground; on which some of Edwardes' men made a rush and captured it; the remaining gun the enemy succeeded in taking with them. Some of the fugitives remained with Rang Ram at Soojahad; some returned, without any orders from him, to Moolraj; and others have dispersed themselves about the country. The victors remained the 18th and 19th in the field of battle, and on the 19th, Edwardes Sahib gave orders for the Nawab's officers to march on the 20th of June, and take up a position three kos on this side of Soojahad; and that he would join them two days after. In the heat of the fight, the magazine of Edwardes Sahib caught fire, and six of his men were blown into the air. Several of the Dadputrahs in the Nawab's service, and also the Belooches in Captain Edwardes's force, have been plundering the people of the country; in consequence of which the Sahib, as also the Nawab's officers, have issued a proclamation against it, under pain of most severe punishment: the stolen property has been returned to the rightful owners. Captain Edwardes Sahib ordered that the six guns captured from the enemy should be delivered over to the care of Courtland Sahib Bahadoor, but the Nawab's officers would not allow it to be done; and the Sahib has reported the circumstance both to the Resident at Lahore and to the Nawab. The number of killed and wounded in the late action is as follows, viz.:—Capt. Macferris' regiment, 24 killed and wounded; Capt. Jadar Ram's regiment, 12 killed; the troops of Muiz-ud-Deen, Kardar of Khanpur, 8 killed and 40 wounded; Sawars (Bazegaran), 2 killed and 22 wounded; Dadputrahs and other contingents, 20 killed and 40 wounded; a great number of horses and camels have also been killed and wounded; the loss of the enemy is said to be about 200 killed and 300 wounded. This day the Nawab Sahib sent off the army, 100 fine horses, 200 camels, 40 tents, and 15 maunds of sugar-candy, as a present to the army, and a gift of 500 rupees for the artillerymen; and arrangements for bringing the wounded to this place have been made. Lieutenant Edward Lake, agent from the Resident at Lahore, is on his way to Ahmedpur for the purpose of joining the army of the Nawab, a dawk has been laid for his use from Goorocanah to this, and two persons were sent off yesterday to conduct him here. I sent you, both yesterday and to day, the accounts of the battle by express dawk, and which I trust you will acknowledge the safe arrival of.

[From Noorullah Shah to Captain Neale.]

AHMEDPUR, 22nd June, 1848.—This day, at ten o'clock, an express arrived from the army, bringing intelligence that, after the victory had been gained, the victorious troops departed towards Kote Soojahad. On the second march the remainder of the force of Edwardes Sahib effected a junction, and at the same time a salute was fired to frighten the enemy. Near 3,000 of the rebel troops were in the town and fort of Soojahad, and on the appearance of the victorious army they evacuated it, and retreated

towards Mooltan. After they had retreated, Rung Ram, who commanded at Soojabad, also evacuated it; leaving behind him some treasure, horses, camels, and other things. The soucars of the place came to the camp of the Nawab's army, bringing with them the keys of Soojabad, which the troops of the Nawab and Edwardes Sahib entered, without opposition, and a salute was fired to celebrate the event. This day, when the Nawab Sahib heard the good news, he became exceedingly delighted, and ordered a salute of forty guns to be fired in commemoration of the happy event. This news was sent off to the Resident at Lahore, and I also send you the good news of the occupation of Soojabad, for it is the gate of Mooltan. This day, also, 125 of those wounded in the battle arrived at Ahmedpur, together with the body of Keyat Mohammed Khan, the son of Abdool Karreem Khan (Khakane), who was killed in the action, and which was interred. It is said that the rebellious Dewan, with 8,000 men and ten guns, has come out of Mooltan to give battle to the Nawab's army.

AHMEDPUR, 23rd June, 1848.—I forward for your honour's information, the copy of a letter which I this day received from Peer Ibrahim Khan. From accounts received at the same time from the army, it appears that in the late action the enemy's troops lost 300 killed and 80 wounded; and of the troops of Edwardes Sahib, who, with him, joined the Nawab's force in the heat of the action, about 100 were killed and wounded. On the march of the forces to Soojabad, several Soucars of the place, together with Mohun Lall, came to the camp, and stated that the enemy's troops who were at Soojabad on the previous day had, at the request of Dewan Moolraj, returned to Mooltan. When the officers of the conquering army arrived near the fort, the Kiladar Kadir Bakh Khan came out with the keys; and soon afterwards the troops occupied the place, according to the orders of Edwardes Sahib and Peer Ibrahim Sahib. Jemadar Surfuraz Khan has been appointed commander of the place, and a great quantity of stores, &c. left in the fort by the enemy, has been given in charge to him. The defeated troops, on their arrival at Mooltan, related to Dewan Moolraj the account of the battle, at which he became astonished and dispirited. He said that he would fight another battle, and if he should not be victorious, that he would then retire with his troops in the fortress of Mooltan. Goolam Mustafa Khan said, that it would be more advisable to make peace, on which the Dewan answered, "The season of peace has long since passed; and even if such were to be the case, what hope is there of its being any good or benefit to me now?" This day the Nawab Sahib sent off 300 horse and 100 foot, newly raised, 100 camels laden with ammunition, and Rs. 18,000, for the use of his army. It is said that the force will remain for some days at Soojabad, until further orders are received from the Resident at Lahore.

[Translation of a letter from Peer Ibrahim Khan, Agent at Bawalpore, to Noorullah Shah.]

KOTE SOOJAABAD, 20th June, 1848.—This day, according to the orders of Captain Edwardes, I marched, accompanied by Jemadar Surfuraz Khan, and several Sowars, for this place. On the road we were met by several Soucars, who brought us the keys of the place; and on our arrival within a coss of the fort, the Kiladar Kadir Bakh Khan came out also, and conducted me there, and provided me with quarters in the residence of the late Mahommed Muzzuffer Khan. The people of this place have shewn obedience, and Jemadar Surfuraz Khan has been appointed to the command, and settlement of the place, until further orders are received from the Lahore Resident.

[From Nurullah Shah to Captain Neale at Shikarpur.]

AHMEDPUR, 25th June, 1848.—From accounts received from the army this day, it appears that Captain Edwardes and Peer Ibrahim are still at Kote Soojabad. The movements of the troops have been reported to the Resident at Lahore; and this day the Nawab received a letter from Captain Edwardes in which the Sahib states that the expenses for the troops are very heavy, and requesting a loan of 50,000 rupees until such time as treasure is received from Lahore; the Nawab, in conformity to Captain Edwardes's request, despatched the sum required. The Sahib has issued orders to the officers of the Nawab's army, to the effect that they are to march towards Mooltan in three or four days' time. The officers wrote to the Nawab respecting these orders issued to them by Edwardes Sahib, and the Nawab wrote back to say that they should attend to and obey any orders that might be issued to them by the Sahib, without referring the matter to himself at all. Three days since, the Bhaie Maharaj, who was defeated in the vicinity of Lahore by a British force, after losing all his baggage, and a great many of his followers drowned, arrived at Mooltan with 500 Sepoys. The rebellious Dewan caused a salute to be fired in honour of the

event, and has given him quarters in his own private residence, and he goes every day to pay his respects to the Bhaie Maharaj. Between eight and 9,000 horse and foot have been sent to Soorjgund, which is three coss from Mooltan on the Soojabad road, under the orders of the Bhaie, several of whose followers and disciples arrive every day at Mooltan. Dewan Moolraj sometimes says that victory will be on his side this time, and, if not, he will retire into the fort with his troops. From Lahore I hear that Shaik Ali Hassan has been taken into service by the Resident, at 500 rupees salary per month, and has been ordered to join Edwardes Sahib as quick as possible. The Shaik was formerly in the service of Meer Ali Morad, and after that was employed at Mooltan, which latter place he had left before the breaking out of the rebellion in that province. It is said, also, that Boor Sing, with some thousands of troops, has left Lahore, for the purpose of joining Edwardes Sahib; and that Sirdar Shumseer Sing, with 2,000 men, has left Lahore, likewise for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Sahib. The wounded of the Nawab's army have been brought to this place, and each person has been paid at the rate of 20 rupees for each wound. The families of the killed have each received 100 rupees, and half-pay has also been conferred on them. The Nawab Sahib is as busy as ever in collecting lead and powder, and in enlisting fresh troops, both horse and foot.

[Translation of a letter from Noorullah Shah to Capt. Neale.]

AHMEDPUR, June 26.—From accounts received from the army, I hear that Dewan Moolraj has held a durbar, at which Goolam Mustafa Khan, Lalla Dewee Sah, Lalla Ranga Ram, Peer Bakh (Adawltee), Futteh Mahomed, Meer Moonshee, and others, were present. Moolraj said that nothing now remained but to fight, and that he did not wish to retire with the troops into the fort before he was obliged so to do; fearing that, from being shut up in the fortress, the troops might become discontented, and desirous of leaving his service; therefore that he would give battle to the enemy once more, either at Adeewallah or Soorjgundah; and then, if necessary, retire into the fort. Lalla Jowaher Mull and Dhonda Sing represented to the Dewan that it would be much better to discharge the whole of the Affghans in his service; for this reason, that they had sent their families to the Bawalpore territory, and for their sakes would not fight against the Bawalpore Nuwab, as they ought to do; and also that it was the Affghans who first, at the late action at Noonaree, retreated, and the Seiks of the force, seeing this, became dispirited, and without heart. Dhonda Singh, moreover, said that the Dewan must discharge all the Affghans and Musselmén in his service, otherwise that he and other Seiks would leave it. Lalla Ranga Ram and Deraee Sah said that it was all very true, for that they had lost all faith in Musselmén. The Dewan on this account sent for the Affghans, and told them that he did not require their services any longer, and that they must leave Mooltan. After this, Jemadar Mastan Khan, Jemadar Goolam Nubbee Khan, and other Affghans, left Mooltan, and have come to Soojabad, where they have been taken into pay by Edwardes Sahib. The day after all this, Dewan Moolraj sent a message, through Goolam Mustafa Khan, to Captain Edwardes, saying that he would come to him, provided the Sahib took oath that life and rank should be guaranteed, and a compact to that effect sent to him by Edwardes Sahib. On the 25th June, Goolam Mustafa Khan had an interview with Captain Edwardes and Peer Ibrahim Khan, and explained his business. Edwardes Sahib said that he would consult on the matter, and that an answer should be forwarded to the Dewan. On the 25th instant the army marched to Chouk, which is three coss from Soojabad; and 2,000 men, with ten Zumboorucks, were sent to Sikunderabad, which is six coss from Soojabad, both on the Mooltan road. The latter are sent to collect the revenue.

[Translation of a Letter from Moonshee Noorullah Shah to Captain Neale, at Shikarpur.]

AHMEDPUR, 27th June, 1847.—This day the victorious army will have marched for Sikunderabad, which is six coss from Soojabad, on the road to Mooltan. Peer Mahomed Khan, Atta Mahomed Khan, Shah Mahomed Khan, Deen Mahomed Khan, and Abdool Raheem Khan, who were in the service of Moolraj, came yesterday to Soojabad, and saw Capt. Edwardes and Peer Ibrahim Khan: the Sahib will, in all probability, take them into his own service. Goolam Mustafa Khan, who brought the message of the rebellious Dewan to Edwardes Sahib, was informed by the latter that the Dewan's life would not be spared; and, at the same time, advised Goolam Mustafa to leave the rebel's service. Goolam Mustafa said that now he had come to the Sahib, he was not desirous of returning to Mooltan: he had joined the conquering army. The poor Bhaie Maharaj has been preaching to and exhorting the Seiks in the Dewan's service not to turn back from the field of battle; for that to do in the

cause they were engaged in would be a surety for their felicity and bliss in the world to come. Shaik Emaun-ood Deen, who arrived some days since at Millesee, is engaged arranging the affairs of that part of the country. Edwardes Sahib has despatched the Sowars, mounted on swift horses, with a message to the Shaik, requesting him to join him as quick as possible; he will no doubt effect a junction very soon. Edward Lake Sahib, Bahadoor, arrived here yesterday, and took up his quarters in the garden. Jemadar Ahmed Khan was sent by the Nawab to conduct the Sahib; and 125 rupees also were sent for the purpose of scattering among the people. Lalla Lall Chund after this was sent to inquire after the Sahib's health, and a present of 250 rupees, twenty plates of sweetmeats, and six baskets full of varieties, were sent for the Sahib's consumption, and which he graciously accepted. Kowajah Zain-ul-Abadeen was then sent to conduct the Sahib to the Nawab, and on his arrival near the kutcheree, Moonsee Chok Rai, Mahomed Kubeer, and Nawab Serwur Shah, came to the door to receive him; and when the Sahib came near to the musnud, the Nawab rose, advanced four steps to meet him, and seated him at his own side. After conversing on various subjects, the Sahib took his leave. The Nawab afterwards sent seven pieces of silk and a gold embroidered lungie to Lake Sahib; and this day he left to join the Nawab's army, as agent from the Resident at Lahore.—*Bombay Telegraph*.

Lieutenant H. B. Edwardes belongs to the 1st Bengal European Regiment; he is a cadet of 1840; his rank in the regiment is dated the 10th of November, 1843. He is first assistant to the Resident at Lahore.

LIST OF FAILURES IN CALCUTTA, DURING THE PAST YEAR, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

BIRLEY, CORRIE AND Co.—Their principal losses were from large purchases of bills drawn under London credits, which afterwards proved useless. Not a stain attaches to the name of any of the partners, but, on the contrary, a feeling of sorrow for their misfortunes.

CARR, TAGORE AND Co.—"Union Bank."

CHURCH, LAKE AND Co.—Brought down by the awful depreciation of India produce in the English markets. The only blame which can in any way be attached to them is over-speculating; nothing dishonourable has been alleged.

COCKERELL AND Co.—"Union Bank." At the same time it may be remarked that one of the partners in this firm wrote several years ago to the London house, that the concern here was rotten, and recommending its being closed, but this did not suit their purpose, as it now appears, by the statement of the affairs of Cockerell, Larpent and Co., of London, that they could not have gone on without the assistance of the house here in kite flying.

COLVILLE, GILMORE AND Co.—"Union Bank." Much of the injury in Calcutta was caused by the bills this firm sold under credits of Barclay Brothers, of London, who had good credit here, but it now appears without cause.

H. AND A. CROOKE AND Co.—Large sugar dealers, by the fall in which they have been ruined; no fault is, however, attributed to the partners.

EWING, AIRD AND ANDERSON.—A house doing a good steady business, but were completely ruined by the failure of Gower Nephews, of London, whose agents they were, for the purpose of drawing bills under credits for the supply of the Mauritius estates, which bills coming back caused their downfall.

B. T. FORD AND Co.—A young house, with quite sufficient capital for their trade, but unfortunately for themselves placing too much confidence in Rickards, Little and Co., to whom they shipped goods, and drew under credits; the goods were taken by the London house, but the bills were not paid.

HAWORTH, HARDMAN AND Co.—Ruined by the fall in sugars, coupled with bad bills purchased under London credits for remittances. At the meeting of their creditors unanimous sympathy was expressed towards them.

HICKEY, BAILEY AND Co.—Indigo and general brokers, "Union Bank." At the meeting of their creditors, severe strictures were passed as to the manner their accounts have been kept, and the unwillingness shewn by some of the partners to give any information to their creditors.

HUGHESBRO BROTHERS.—In consequence of the favourable accounts the principal partner in this firm heard of Messrs. Cockerell, Larpent and Co. of London, and finding on his return to Calcutta that bills under their credits were procurable at favourable rates, he was induced to enter into extensive exchange operations, which lost the house the confidence of their London friends, and ultimately proved their ruin. Some dissatisfaction

was shewn by their creditors, on account of an apparent preference given to the representative of Messrs. Henderson and Co., of London.

LACKERSTEEN BROTHERS.—A house of undoubted capital, and brought down by several circumstances over which the most prudent could have had no control. Their creditors, one and all, expressed the greatest sympathy in their misfortunes.

LAKE, HAMMILL AND Co.—Brought down by the unprecedented fall in sugar and rice in the English markets, of which they were heavy shippers.

LIVINGSTON, STEARNS AND Co.—A house of long standing and respectability, ruined by the purchase of London credit bills, and serious fall in sugars, but nothing of "commercial immorality" was in any way alleged against them.

LYALL, MATHESON AND Co.—"Union Bank." However, their liabilities to that concern only came to about Rs. 80,000, not a large amount for a house of this standing; in other respects, their mercantile character remains unsullied.

OWEN, ALLENBUSH AND Co., agents for T. and H. Murray, to whose order they shipped considerable quantities of produce, and reimbursed themselves by drafts under credits, which, not being paid, caused their failure.

SAUNDERS, MAY, FORDYCE AND Co.—Men of capital, and highly respected, were agents for Reid, Irving and Co., under whose credits they drew for the supply of money to the Mauritius, and were consequently ruined. Every mercantile man in Calcutta will bear testimony to the unsullied character they ever have possessed, and do possess to this day.

SWARMAN, MULLENS AND Co., agents for Perkins, Schlusker, and Mullens, of London; brought down by their failure; the partners are highly respected, and not a breath of slander has been spoken against them.

SMITH, COWELL AND Co., agents for "Santipore Sugar Company," in which capacity they drew under credits from Messrs. Samuel Phillips, of London, and Murrays, of Liverpool, both of which houses having failed, they were made legally responsible for the drafts, and consequently obliged to give way. The partners here were men of capital, and lost their all by over-confidence in their London and Liverpool correspondents.

J. WERNHOLT AND Co.—Brought down by purchases of bills under London credits, and losses sustained in produce; nothing, however, against their character as mercantile men has ever been mentioned.—*Calcutta Englishman*, June 21

MILITARY STATISTICS.

Statement shewing the Regimental Rank of Officers, exclusive of Lieut. Cols., commanding Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, according to Army List, corrected 10th April, 1848:—

No.	Majors commanding.	Do. on staff employ.	Do. on furlough or leave.	Unaccounted for.	REMARKS.	Capt. commg. other corps.
REGIMENTS OF LIGHT CAVALRY.						
1	0	0	1	0	One capt. commg. 1st I.C.	1
3	1	0	0	0	Ditto 5th I.C., and one 9th I.C. ..	2
4	0	0	0	1	Ditto 13th I.C., and one 2nd I.C. ...	2
5	1	0	0	0	One lieut. commg. 8th I.C.	1
6	0	0	1	0	.. ..	..
7	0	0	0	1	One capt. commg. 11th I.C.	1
8	1	0	0	0	.. ..	..
9	0	0	1	0	Ditto 6th I.C.	1
10	1	0	0	0	.. ..	..
11	0	0	1	0	Ditto 7th I.C.	1
	4	0	4	2	.. .. .. ..	9
REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY. (European.)						
1	0	1	1	0	.. ..	..
2	0	1	0	1	One capt. commg. 3rd I.C., one 17th I.C., and one 1st G. C.	3
					(Native.)	..
1	0	0	1	0	One capt. commg. Calcutta Militia	1
2	0	1	0	0	Ditto Gwalior Infantry	1
3	1	0	0	0	.. ..	..
4	0	0	1	0	.. ..	..
5	0	0	0	1	Lieut. col. and major, both apparently present.	..

Statement shewing the Regimental Rank, &c.—continued.

No.	Majors commanding.	Do. in staff employ.	Do. on furlough or leave.	Unaccounted for.	REMARKS.	Cpts. coming other corps.
5	0	0	1	0		
7	0	0	0	1	Lieut. col. and major, both apparently present.	
9	1	0	0	0	One capt. commg. Bhopal Contingent ..	1
10	0	0	1	0	Ditto regt. Loodianah ..	1
11	0	1	0	0	Ditto 1st regt. Sikh Infantry ..	1
12	0	0	0	0		
13	0	0	0	0		
14	0	0	1	0		
15	0	1	0	0	Ditto 3rd regt. Gwalior Infantry ..	1
16	0	0	0	1		
17	1	0	0	0		
18	0	0	1	0		
19	1	0	0	0	Ditto Kamsan Battalion ..	1
20	0	0	0	1	Ditto 2nd Sikh Infantry, and one Kelat-I-Ghillee regt.	2
21	0	0	0	1	Ditto Kotah Contingent ..	1
22	1	0	0	0		
23	1	0	0	0		
24	0	0	1	0		
25	0	0	1	0		
26	1	0	0	0	Ditto Simoor Battalion ..	1
27	1	0	0	0		
28	0	1	0	0	Ditto 1st regt. Oude Infantry ..	1
29	1	0	0	0		
30	0	0	1	0	A capt. commg. the regt. ..	1
31	1	0	0	0	Ditto Ramghur Light Infantry ..	1
32	0	0	1	0	Ditto 16th I.C. ..	1
33	1	0	0	0	Ditto regt. Ferozepoor ..	1
34	0	0	0	1	Ditto United Malwah Contingent ..	1
35	0	1	0	0		
36	0	1	0	0		
37	1	0	0	0	One capt. commg. 1st regt. Gwalior Cavalry ..	1
38	0	1	0	0	A capt. commanding ..	1
39	0	0	1	0		
40	1	0	0	0	One capt. commg. 1st Assam Light Infantry, and one Malwah Contingent.	2
41	1	0	0	0		
42	1	0	0	0		
43	0	0	0	1	One capt. commg. Hurrianah Light Inf. Battalion	1
44	1	0	0	0		
45	0	1	0	0		
46	1	0	0	0		
47	0	1	0	0		
48	1	0	0	0		
49	0	0	1	0		
50	1	0	0	0		
51	1	0	0	0		
52	0	0	1	0		
53	1	0	0	0		
54	0	0	1	0	One capt. commg. 2nd regt. Gwalior Infantry ..	1
55	0	0	0	1	Lieut. col. and major, both apparently present.	
56	1	0	0	0		
57	0	1	0	0		
58	0	0	1	0	One capt. commg. 4th regt. Gwalior Infantry ..	1
59	0	1	0	0	Ditto Joudpore regt., and one lieut. 12th I.C.	2
60	0	1	0	0	Ditto 10th I.C. ..	1
61	1	0	0	0	Ditto 18th I.C., and one lieut. 4th regt. Sikh Infantry.	2
62	0	0	1	0		
63	1	0	0	0	Ditto 2nd Oude Infantry ..	1
64	0	0	1	0		
65	0	0	1	0	Ditto 2nd Gwalior Cavalry ..	1
66	1	0	0	0		
67	1	0	0	0		
68	0	1	0	0	Ditto 6th regt. Gwalior Infantry ..	1
69	0	1	0	0		
70	0	0	1	0	Ditto 4th I.C., and one 5th Gwalior Infantry.	2
71	1	0	0	0	Ditto Arracah Battalion, and one Sebundy Sappers and Miners.	2
72	0	0	1	0		
73	1	0	0	0		
74	0	0	1	0		
75	16	27	9			48

By which it appears that of the 88 majors in the cavalry and infantry regiments all are either in command of their regiments, on staff employ, or on leave, except 9, some of whom may be supposed lately to have returned from Europe, or to be in such states of transition as must exist in all large bodies of men constituted like the native army.

It is also worthy of notice that 48 other officers of a rank inferior to that of major were exercising separate commands on the date alluded to.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSES AT CALCUTTA AND BARRACKPORE.

An announcement has just appeared in the papers that it has been resolved completely to re-furnish the two Government Houses, at an expense of two lakhs of rupees, and that the contract had been given to Messrs. Shearwood and Co. the "eminent" upholsterers of Calcutta. The intelligence has given rise to various conjectures. It might, we thought, after all, be only one of those periodical notices, which have been made during the last twenty years, within the first six months of every new reign, and which indicate rather the necessity than the probability of reform. Or, it was barely possible that the Court of Directors, moved, at length, by the representations which every traveller has given the world of the disgraceful appearance of the interior of those mansions in which their viceroy was lodged, had come to the determination of sanctioning the purchase of new furniture. Eight of the Directors have lived at this Presidency, and they must have some recollection of the state of dilapidation in which they saw the furniture, and they cannot be ignorant of the contrast it presents to their own well-decorated residences in Portland-place and Grosvenor-street, and the squares of London, or the Governor-General in Council might have resolved to order the long required reformation, of their own freewill and mere motion, trusting to that confidence which now subsists between Leadenhall-street and the Council Chamber in Calcutta, for a favourable consideration of this vast expenditure, in which case, we took it as a happy indication of the improbability of any Mooltan campaign next winter, or any Mooltan peerage. Unless some such resolution has been taken by the Government in India, we fear that this improvement in the movables of Government-house is not to be expected during the present charter. The Directors are very chary of any expenditure for mere shew or ornament; and although the despicable condition of the furniture in the Government-houses has been proclaimed in every country in Europe, we fear they are not likely to sanction so large an outlay. They may probably reason, that it has served the turn of no fewer than eight Governors General, from the days of Lord Minto to those of Lord Hardinge, and that, with a little patching, and some trifling additions, it may be made to last out the administration of our present chief. They may, moreover, be disposed to look into the great Record of the Indian Loans, and discover that they are twenty millions deeper in debt than they were when the furniture was originally purchased, and they will probably postpone the consideration of the matter till the struggle for a new lease of life comes on in Westminster, when they will have something more important to think of than tables and sofas.

But the fact cannot be controverted that the furniture of both houses is of the fashion which prevailed before the battle of Waterloo, and that it is mean and shabby in the extreme. Indeed, it would be difficult to discover a more striking contrast than that which exists between the magnitude of an empire, eighteen hundred miles long and thirteen hundred broad, and the furniture of the houses in which its rulers are lodged. Still it is not without points of peculiar interest. It is the relic of a former creation and may serve to shew us the state of the great art of upholstery in Calcutta at the beginning of the present century. But it is interesting, not only to the antiquarian, but also to the historian, who has thus presented to him memorials of the tenants who have consecutively occupied this viceregal caravansary. It is in Barrackpore-house more particularly that we are enabled thus to trace the successive bequests of our rulers. There may be seen, we believe, to this day, the "exercise-board" which Lord Minto brought for his grandchildren, and, till lately, there might be discovered in it the two holes for screwing down the chair on which Mr. John Elliot danced his children. To the same age belong the single wall-shades which still adorn the walls of one of the drawing-rooms, and which, however fashionable at the time, would not be tolerated now in the house of a second-class sectioner of the Home Office. That rickety and ill-favoured dining table, at which Lord Hardinge feasted Prince Waldemar, was introduced by Lady Hastings, when she swept through the

rooms with two European pages sustaining her train, and was marshalled to dinner by a Baronet of the United Kingdom as Chamberlain of the Household. And thus might we go through the various apartments and point to one article of furniture after another as the contribution of the successive families which have inhabited it; chairs by Lady William Bentinck; sofas by Miss Eden; a carpet by Lord Ellenborough, all left with a feeling of warm benevolence for the benefit of successors, instead of being sent to the hammer with the Governor-General's carriages.—*Friend of India, July 6.*

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DELHI.

At a meeting of the Archæological Society of Delhi held on Monday, the 5th June, 1848:—

Present.—Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., president in the chair; Brigadier T. Palmer, vice-president; Henry Cope, Esq.; N. W. Elphinstone, 42nd N.L.I.; W. N. Lees, Esq., 42nd N.L.I.; J. I. Mainwaring, Esq., 42nd N.L.I.; Captain W. S. Monteath, major of brigade; and Major M. E. Loftie, 30th N.I., secretary.

The following donations were announced as having been received since the last meeting:—

From the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, No. 189 (for April, 1848) of their journal, two copies.

From the author, Memoir on the Delta of the Ganges and notes on the Geology of Southern India, by Lieutenant R. B. Smith, Bengal Engineers.

From the Madras Literary Society, No. 32 (Jan. to June, 1847) of their journal.

From Capt. A. Cunningham, Bengal Engineers, two copper coins of Kutluah Khan.

The receipt of the third number of "Picture Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindustan," by Jas. Fergusson, Esq., was also announced.

The following papers were read:—

Some account of the rebellion of Saifu'd-din Muhammad Kutluah Khan, in the reign of Nasir-udeen Mahmud Ghori of Delhi, in A.D. 1255-1257, by Capt. Alexander Cunningham, Bengal Engineers.

Papers relating to the repairs of the Kutb Minar, near Delhi, effected in the year 1829, forwarded by J. Thornton, Esq., secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ENGLISH MAIL of May 14th was delivered in Calcutta by Bombay express on the night of July 4, and the *Procursor* delivered her mails of the same date, on the evening of the 6th.

Messrs. BAGSHAW AND Co.—The affairs of this firm are in liquidation, the partnership between W. Clode Braddon, T. C. Cadogan, and James Church having been dissolved.

THE LATE MR. JOHN CURNIN.—We regret to hear of the sudden death of Mr. John Curnin, formerly assay master to the Calcutta Mint, who has left a widow and nine children. The circumstances under which Mr. Curnin was deprived of his lucrative employment, by the Court of Directors, for a reason which they now admit to have been insufficient, and the failure of the Bengal Government to follow the recommendation of the Court by providing him with employment, seem to have had something to do with the sudden attack of illness which caused his death. The unfortunate gentleman's decease took place the day before a meeting which had been called for the establishment of the Calcutta Reliance Assurance Company, an institution projected by Mr. Curnin. The meeting was held, and it is thought that the company will be established, in which case, we believe, the secretaryship will be given to Mr. Curnin's son.

THE COMMANDANT OF ARTILLERY, it is reported, together with his staff, will accompany the Governor-General to Simla.

THE CASE OF THE BOMBAY BANK has been decided against the shareholders of the Union Bank.

CAPT. MACGREGOR.—The *Delhi Gazette* has every reason to believe that circumstances have turned up to prevent the appointment of Capt. MacGregor to be London agent to the Agra Bank, and that this gentleman will on this account remain for some time longer in India.

A FINE DIVIDEND of 28 per cent. is payable on the estate of Mr. W. John Key at the office of the assignee of the insolvent court, Calcutta.

CAPT. C. E. BURTON, of the 40th B. N. I., has been transferred from the Kotah political agency as a personal assistant to the Governor-General's agent for the states of Rajpootana, his place being taken by the Honourable H. B. Doyereux, Bengal civil service.

Mr. Charles Hogg was re-elected to the Secretaryship of the Bank of Bengal on the 7th June.

SIR HERBERT MADDOCK, senior member of council, left Calcutta on a visit to Ceylon, per *Haddington*, on the morning of July 4.

A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* points out that though Canteens are the great cause of drunkenness in European regiments, there is another which he has noticed in stations where European Artillery are quartered, in which the violence offered by privates to their non-commissioned officers may and ought to cause less surprise, namely, there are men who for their sobriety and soldier-like habits are made corporals and sergeants, but who sell their liquor to those who have less self-control, taking from them on next pay-day cent. per cent.: the writer then asks, will not this produce in the one, if not a feeling of indignation, at least a degree of familiarity and want of respect, which may partly account for those acts of violence.

Dacca, June 29.—"This is dreadful weather for the blue, rain night and day for the last week or ten days; produce consequently low, twelve seers per vat, and the high land plant suffering greatly; I however anticipate a favourable outturn; Dacca district in general will do well this year; all the factories are hard at work."

THE GAZETTE OF JULY 7 contains two draft Acts—the first is entitled an Act to simplify indictments for forgery, the other an Act for avoiding wagers.

TWO SEROVS of the 50th N. I. who were among the conspirators at Lahore have been sentenced by Courts Martial to be hung.

THE EXAMINATION OF PLEADERS in the Sudder Court is fixed for the 25th September.

THE SERVICES OF LIEUT. D. VANREKEN, of the Artillery, revenue surveyor, which have been recently in request at Ajmeer and its neighbourhood, are, we are happy to learn, to be transferred to the Delhi district. He is to be engaged for the next two years in a minute examination and delineation of all the country immediately south of the town, besides other matters. What a glorious opportunity this would be for entering at the same time on the elaborate examination, so much required, of the ancient ruins in the vicinity of Delhi. Government, who afford pecuniary aid to the Asiatic Society to the extent of some Rs. 1,300 a month to assist in stuffing birds and beasts, and collecting a museum of economic geology, might surely devote some Rs. 600 or 700 a month in defraying the expense of such an archæological commission as we should like to see appointed aided by a first-rate draftsman; such a commission would, in conjunction with the proposed survey, leave nothing to be wished for, and produce a work becoming the British Government of India.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE INDIGO MANUFACTURE AT KISHNAGHUR commenced at the latter end of June, the produce was good. The river Soane had risen for three days at the rate of three feet per diem.

THE RAINS set in in June, but in the latter end of the month suddenly ceased, and for eleven days up to the evening of the 7th July not a drop of rain fell. We had then a shower, and on Saturday another. During the night of that day we had one of those regular heavy and continued pourings down with calm, that indicated the return of the rains, which we trust will not again desert us as they did. We recollect no other instance of the kind.—*Hurkaru.*

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNER'S OFFICE.—As some persons have expressed doubts as to the deficiency in the assignee's office, and have even gone so far as to say that it has been made good, we beg to refer them to the following official letter of a very recent date, by which they will see that dividends now payable are cut down more than half from this cause.

"Estate of Macleod, Fagan, and Co.

"Calcutta, 6th July, 1848.

"Sir,—I have received your letter of this date, sending a receipt for the second dividend due on a bill for 86½ 15s. 7½d. or Co's. Rs. 847-1-5, vis. Co's. Rs. 8-7-6. Had your receipt been presented before Mr. O'Dowda, the former assignee, became embarrassed, the amount would have been paid in full. You will now have to send your receipt for Co's. Rs. 3-4-5, being at the rate of 38½ per cent. on the above dividend; as the estate has only received from Mr. O'Dowda at that rate upon the bulk of the balances due by him to the different estates. The receipt and bill are returned.

"Yours faithfully,

Englishman, July, 10.

"J. GOSNOL, Assignee, &c."

THE RULE NISI to set aside the judgment for a *scire facias* against Mr. Willis, and other shareholders of the Union Bank, has been discharged. Nothing else of importance with regard to the Union Bank has transpired. The adjourned meeting that had been appointed for the 8th was postponed until the 15th July.

SALT IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.—After the 1st August no customs duty will be levied upon salt imported into the North-Western Provinces from any other provinces of Bengal.

A LETTER DATED BHANGULPORE, the 26th of June, states:—"The Ganges, including to-day's inundation, has risen to a fearful height; indeed, when I tell you that it is so high that the whole of the indigo plant on the alluvial deposit of last year's flood must be now quite under water, your own knowledge of such matters will enable you to judge of the destruction which must have taken place. Twenty-seven inches in one day is a trifle to the rise that has occurred, and all this before the end of June."

THE N. W. DAKHS.—The unusual stoppage of the N.W. daks has given rise to singular reports in the bazar—such as that the Sikhs had taken Delhi; or another, that Lahore was stormed and Sir Frederick Currie murdered.

THE RANKE left Saharanpore for Meerut on the 15th June.

E. I. U. S. CLUB.—The number of subscribers to the New East India United Service Club to be established in London is 2,085, or about a fourth of the whole number of officers and civilians in all the "services" of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS CONNECTED WITH THE PUNJAB.—The amount of property found at Lahore, and Umritsar, appertaining to Dewan Moolraj, and confiscated to the use of the state, is represented to have consisted of Rs. 4,500, and a large quantity of lead found at the capital, of Rs. 6,40,000 found with his Gomashta, at Umritsar, and of Rs. 31,000 with some 2,000 golden ducats in charge of various bankers at Umritsar.

According to a proclamation issued at Lahore, the Maharanee is not to be permitted to hold correspondence, either by word or letter, with any inhabitant of the Punjab. Should she, in spite of this order, be detected in treasonable communication with any one, and the same be proved, she will at once be sent to the fort of Chunar Kudda.—*Delhi Gazette.*

"CIVIL SERVICE ITEM."—Mr. Cartwright, it is said, will shortly proceed to the Hills or the Cape for sixteen months, —and during his absence Mr. Begbie will officiate in the Sudder at Agra. We believe it is not yet decided who will act for Mr. Begbie.—*Mofussilite, June 27.*

THE GOOROO, MAHARAJ SING.—As a good deal has been said of Maharaj Singh, a short account of him may be interesting to our readers. He is a Sikh, and was formerly the lagree or cook of Bhaie Bheer Singh, who, it may be remembered, was killed by the Sikh soldiery at what was at the time styled the battle of Nourungabad, nearly opposite Hurree-ke-puttan, during the administration of Rajah Heera Singh. Bheer Singh (of whom a further account may be found in Major Carmichael Smyth's recent account of the Punjab) had joined Uttur Singh Sindanwalah, on his return from our provinces, when he made an attempt to raise a disturbance. It was in this fight that Court's battalion got the soubriquet of "Gooroo-marks." When Bheer Singh was wounded he told his followers that his powers had descended on his servant (now become his disciple) Maharaj Singh, and bid them take him up and throw him into the Sutlej, which was accordingly done. Maharaj Singh was concerned in the Prema affair, since which he has been lying "perdu" skulking about the country. It is only since the Mooltan affair that he has again appeared. While near Deenanuggur he was joined by a party of Sikh horse, who had been disbanded some months ago by Maharajah Goolab Singh, and considerable numbers of Sikh villagers flocked around him. He appears to have been well supplied with provisions by the people wherever he moved. He gave out that, like our Saviour, he had the power of making a little food serve for large multitudes. To support his pretensions he became lavish of all he received, and thus secured a considerable amount of influence. All the vagabond fuqueers and some of the disbanded soldiery flocked to his standard. With money and time he might have become dangerous; therefore the authorities did well to lose no time in hunting him from his various haunts.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A SCHOOL has been set up at Rajshahi with the view of affording gratuitous instruction to seventy children in English and Bengalee. It has been chiefly promoted by Baboo Kishory Chund Mittra and Baboo Lokenath.

MEMOIR OF TIPPOO SULTAN.—Prince Gholam Mahomed will shortly present us with a memoir of his ancestor, Tippoo Sultan. As the prince must possess great facilities for such an undertaking, and has possibly a large collection of original documents in his possession, we hope we shall find it a valuable addition to our Indian histories.

HOOSHEERPOORE.—The "Gooroo," who was collecting a rabble near Deenanuggur, has given the troops that were sent after him the slip, and has gone to Mooltan or the jungles of Jum-moo. There is no other news. All this part of the country is perfectly quiet, and the rains have apparently set in.

A CASE has just been brought before the Supreme Court, in which the holders of a bill drawn by the unfortunate Major Pottinger, after the murder of Sir William Maenaghten, at Cabul, sought payment from Mr. Melville, the under secretary to Government, who had simply acknowledged to have seen it. The bill was drawn on Mr. George Russell Clerk, the Governor-General's agent in the Punjab. The claim was necessarily thrown out, as none but Mr. Clerk could be made responsible. This was evidently part of the sum of 144 lakhs of rupees which the British authorities at Cabul were constrained to pay to Akbar Khan and his associates for a safe conduct through the Khyber pass.—*Friend of India.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TOUR.—Adverting to the approaching departure of the Governor-General for the North Western Provinces, the *Probhaker* of the 22nd June has the following:—"It is a matter of great regret to us that no act of Lord Dalhousie since his arrival in this country does challenge a grateful recollection. Most of the regulations framed during his administration are hurtful to the people. We therefore beg respectfully to suggest that, if he is to visit the North Western Provinces, something be previously done which might be calculated to endear him to the people."

PESHAWUR.—Our Peshawur news-writer says the people of Gurree Lallabeg and Loharkee, having allowed some merchants to pass through the Khaibar pass at the request of the son of Meer Haidar Shah, residing near Lunkee Khana, the Afreedees were angered and stopped a convoy for which the Peshawur connections of the Meer had become security. A number of cattle having been carried off by the people of Zukhakhal the Muchneewallahs, to whom they belonged, pursued the robbers, attacked them, and killed three of their number. Khwaje Mahomed Khan, recently returned from Bunnoo, had been directed to return to that country at the head of small detachment of cavalry, and to march through the district of the Zergoon Khel, while his father, Sultan Mahomed Khan, was celebrating his marriage with the widow of Hajee Khan, Kakur.—*Delhi Gazette, June 28.*

JEREMIE'S OPIATE.—A death has just occurred from the use of Jeremie's opiate. A Mr. Oliver Brassy, living in one of the boarding establishments in Dhurrumtollah, was taken ill, and had recourse to this opiate for cure. He grew worse, however, shortly after having swallowed it, and became gradually so seriously affected, that it was considered necessary to send him to the native hospital. Here he died not long after his admission, and upon a *post mortem* examination, it was the opinion of the surgeon that the collection of too large a quantity of opium in the stomach had produced death. The coroner has ordered a warrant for the interment of the corpse.

DELHI.—In consequence of the Mooltan rebellion, tobacco, which is chiefly supplied to this part of the country from that province, has risen in price from six to ten rupees per maund. The members of the Archaeological Society of this place will be happy to learn that the Supreme Government of India have extended a considerable measure of patronage to their institution in the shape of a subscription for a large number of copies of the society's journal. We have no doubt this circumstance will have a material effect in stimulating the members and others to renewed exertions in the good cause. The party of the 2nd Grenadiers that accompanied the Maharanee from Umballah to Meerut, took Delhi on their way back, with the view of escorting some treasure to the N.W.

FIRE.—The new house of Mr. Charles Gubbins, magistrate and collector of Meerut, was found to be on fire about three o'clock in the afternoon of June 27. By the timely exertions of some of the clerks of the collector's office and of the bank the flames were got under, but a very large portion of the woodwork was destroyed. It was the opinion of several gentlemen who were on the spot before the fire was extinguished that it must have been the work of an incendiary, and that the house must have been set on fire in two or three places at once.

SIMLA, 30th June.—It is very probable the army head quarters will move from this soon, as the commissariat officer is said to be just now making arrangements about supplies, carriage, &c., but it is imagined the Commander-in-Chief will only proceed a short distance down country to meet the Governor-General. It is rumoured here that the Hill States have been or are to be again attached to the Government of the North-West Province and placed under Mr. Thomason.

NAINKE TAL, June 21.—There are between seventy and eighty visitors at the lake this year: twenty-three are ladies, and there are numerous children besides, with additions occasionally. The rainy season, we think, has proved most propitious, and the climate is allowed to be delightful. Dancing is all the fashion this year, and a bachelor's ball comes off on Friday, the 23rd instant.—*Delhi Gazette.*

ETAWAH.—Mr. Tyler, the commissioner of the district, has just arrived, having been ordered down "post haste" by the lieutenant governor at Agra, for the purpose of investigating certain doings of the late magistrate and collector (Mr. A., now on sick leave at the Cape,) that have been brought to light by Mr. C., the officer now acting for him. The weather is very hot at present, not having had any rain for the last fortnight or more.—*Ibid.*

LIEUT. CORFIELD, 47TH N.I., commanding a treasure party, arrived at Agra, from Mainpore, on the 23rd June.

SUICIDE AT AGRA.—A young man named Burton, an assistant in the Sudder Board's Office, shot himself with a double-barrelled fowling-piece, on the 17th of June. It transpired in the evidence taken at the inquest, that he had been observed to talk incoherently that morning, as he had been known to do on certain other occasions, when recovering from the effects of a prolonged indulgence in liquor. He had written that morning to the head of his office, requesting leave of absence for the day, and at about 1 P.M., taking care to send his servants out of the way, he sat himself down on a trunk, with his back against the wall, held the muzzle of the gun firmly to his mouth with his hands, and pushed the trigger with his toe. His death must have been instantaneous. The gun was heavily charged with large shot, the back of his skull was blown off, and such was the force of the charge that the cornice of the room, immediately over his head, was broken off, some of the shot lodging in the ceiling above. A verdict of "temporary insanity" was recorded. Mr. Denison, the joint magistrate, acted as coroner, and gave, I am told, great satisfaction to all by the manner in which he conducted the proceedings. I hear that the jury gave in a written expression of their gratification at the mode of investigation adopted in this case, it not having been always customary here to have a coroner's inquest sitting on the bodies of those who met with sudden deaths.—*Delhi Gazette.*

At Agra the weather has been intensely hot.

THE RANER arrived at Meerut on the 20th June, and departed thence on the morning of the 22nd.

JUBBULPORE, JUNE 22.—"A sharp shock from an earthquake was felt at this station yesterday morning at about five minutes to seven. It passed from west to east, and alarmed a good many of the residents who were in doors at the time; one friend, who was lying on a couch at the time, fancied some one was under it trying to lift him up; and another old gentleman who sits with a pillow behind him actually turned round to hit the person who he thought was pulling it away.—A very pretty little theatre has just been finished at this place, and opens for the first time on Monday evening next. Coal, and that of a very superior kind, can be obtained in any quantities a few miles from this merely for the digging, and will be of vast service when the rail runs through this to Bombay. I wonder some enterprising European does not start a bullock train from Allahabad or Mirzapore to Sangor. There is a fine pukka road all the way, and carts can travel all through the rains; the thing must pay, as the projector would get all the custom from Mhow, Indore, Jhansi, Sangor, Nowgong, Jubbulpore, Hossinghabad, Seonie, Nursingpoor, Nagpoor, and Kamptee. The Government are increasing the workshops at the School of Industry, and 400 people are employed at the manufacture of tents alone. I have been anxiously looking out for Mr. Ives' report of his experiments with the kyun solution for tents, but I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing it in your columns. The rain set in on the 25th of May, and we have had very heavy falls this last 4 days, which has made the weather very pleasant."

THE SANS SOUCI THEATRE is to be offered to public auction at an upset price of Rs. 32,000. It is singular to remark how uniformly unfortunate every effort has been to establish a theatre in Calcutta on a permanent basis. After the recapture of the town by Clive, the inhabitants built a theatre at the western corner of Writer's buildings, before they built a church; but it was burnt down. The same fate befel the Chowringhee theatre, and the Sans Souci is now offered for a sum which is, we believe, less than a third of what it must have cost.

A SEVERE SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE was felt at Banda about a quarter to seven, A.M., of June 22. The bottles, tumblers, &c. danced about in good earnest for some seconds. It is understood some two or three houses tumbled down in the city. There had not been a good fall of rain: two or three storms and a sprinkling of rain sufficient to lay the dust, and no more. A shock of an earthquake was also felt at Nowgong on the morning of June 21. Its direction was from west to east.

MIRZAPORE.—On Saturday evening last the town of Mirzapore presented an unusually gay scene, it having been announced that two of its native residents, well known for their liberality and public spirit, were to be presented with kheluts and perwannahs in the great square of the cotwalee. Accordingly, about

6 o'clock nearly the whole of the European residents repaired to the spot, where seats were provided for them and many respectable natives under a handsome shahmiana, while the surrounding houses were covered from the roofs downwards by thousands anxious to witness the interesting ceremony. All being in readiness, the perwannahs were read, announcing the reason of the bestowal of the honours, and setting forth that the Right Honourable Lord Hardinge, late Governor-General of India, had, on a visit to the city of Mirzapore, been struck with the exceeding elegance of some of the public buildings, and, on inquiry, having found that they had been erected at the sole expense of private individuals, had determined that such a generous spirit should not go unrewarded, and consequently had ordered that Lulliman Moor, &c. &c., and Sri Mun Junghy Lal, at whose cost the said buildings had been respectively erected, should each be presented with a khelut, accompanied by a perwannah expressive of the gratification afforded to Government at witnessing such a noble display of liberality on the part of its native subjects. After the perwannahs had been read, C. R. Tulloh, Esq., the judge, at once invested the fortunate recipients with the kheluts, which consisted of handsomely wrought kinkhaub dresses and head-pieces, and Kashmiri shawls, making each of them a neat and appropriate speech, after which he explained to the surrounding native gentry that Government was always ready and willing to reward those who evinced that they had the interest of their country at heart, by displaying feelings of liberality and generosity like those had whose well-merited honours they had that day been called upon to witness. The meeting shortly after separated, and the crowd, which must have consisted of between 10,000 and 12,000 people, dispersed, evidently well pleased at the evening's tumasha.—*Bengal Recorder, July 7.*

LUKNOW, 10th June.—"As it is long since this Indian Gomorrah has attracted your attention, I send you these few lines, hoping you will not deny them a place in your valuable journal. Luknow abounds in people who claim alliance with some of the noblest families of the land and rejoice in the proud sobriquet of "Uhle Wassaeq." (Gentleman pensioners.) They live under the auspices of British guarantee, and the jurisdiction of the local authorities does not effectually extend to them. The only duty they have to perform, for the enormous pension they receive from the residency treasury, is to sign their pay-bill. Secure of impunity, corrupted by fortune and living in the midst of a confused multitude of women and parasites, they abandon themselves to the grossest pleasures of the Mehul. They set themselves up as little despots within the inaccessible walls of their palaces; and moved by their ungovernable passion oscillate between the two opposite extremes of the soft luxuries of an Asiatic seraglio and the hard-hearted cruelty of a barbarian. Reluctant as I am to descend to particulars, I must not let this occasion pass without making some direct allusion to these violators of the law of nature and humanity. A short time ago a cold-blooded murder was perpetrated in the palace of one of these rich pensioners not far from the residency. It appears that a silver silupchee or bowl belonging to the prince (for such is the pensioner, running up his genealogy to Nawab Saadut Khan) was stolen; a sorcerer was sent for to detect the thief, and the blood of an innocent youth was sacrificed to the superstitious credulity of this progeny of ancient heroes. To do him credit, however, I must say that he was not the wilful murderer of the man; but, as I have already said, his superstition, wealth and folly led him to the toleration of the deed. Another circumstance deserving the notice of authorities is the misconduct of the other sex of this race of noble progenitors. (The subject being of a delicate nature, I shall not give the details of the offence committed). The case of Rajmebul and other princesses, which lately agitated the court and the residency, and which I am sorry to say was hushed up without the offenders being made a severe example of legal correction, has been palpable enough to convince Col. Richmond of the disgraceful life they lead. The affair between Nuwab Mobaruk Mehul and Bundrussa is now before the resident, and we hope it will be determined in a manner as to prevent the recurrence of deeds of unblushing infamy now so generally committed under the British patronage. It is in the power of the resident, by mild persuasion and proper restraint, to give a new direction to the inclination of these rich inhabitants of the place, and open a new channel for the circulation of their wealth. What a blessing it would have been if, instead of erecting towering edifices in narrow streets, they were induced to turn their thoughts to making and clearing public roads, of which the city is much in want; if instead of supporting a pompous retinue they established schools for the education of their children and those of their indigent neighbours, to whom they are a perfect nuisance though capable of proving themselves

father and patriot of their country. I could not avail myself of a better opportunity for the subject than the present, when Colonel Richmond, the friend of the poor, suffering plebeians, is the resident of the place. With regard to government I have very little to say. Things are evidently coming to a rapid crisis, unless the attention of the Governor-General be directed towards Lahore or some other more important points than Oude. The revenue has most awfully failed, and the minister justifies his conduct by a simple reference to the failure of his predecessor, Ameen-ood-Dowla. The resident is exerting all his power and influence to dislodge the eunuchs and musicians who have taken firm possession of the palace; and supported as they are by the influential natives in the residency, they look upon the grave remonstrances of the resident as mere empty threats held out with a view to intimidate the inexperienced king. Let Colonel R. institute a bold and strict inquiry as to who the man by the name of Purumsookh is, and whom he represents, who has taken the contract of the Elaqua Surdhpore (formerly leased to a favourite of Balkishoon, the Revenue Minister). The Elaqua has been given to Purumsookh in consideration of the annual rent of Rs. 6,890, and this fortunate lease has settled the several villages constituting the Elaqua to the under tenants, on the following jumma:—the village Surdhpore, Rs. 4,500; Putussia, 4,900; Uhmudpore, 2,500; Daleppore, 2,500; Chamunia, Rs. 6,500. The jumma of this last village alone covers the amount assessed by Government upon the whole Elaqua. This is one of the least items of income derived by people filling responsible situations in the residency; and this is too one of the least items of losses which the Oude Government sustains in its land revenue. How can the resident have confidence in the information conveyed to him through these corrupt functionaries, who have been the source of great evil to this Government, and who are sure ultimately to prove its ruin, is a serious question."

NUMBER OF OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMPANY, INCLUDING THE RETIRED LIST.

Departments.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Civilians	458	200	123	775
Engineers	92	40	40	172
Artillery	276	180	92	548
Cavalry	200	160	60	420
Infantry	1,871	1,943	666	3,910
Chaplains	610	33	28	122
Surgeons	12	73	50	243
Assistant Surgeons ...	230	160	105	495
Veterinary Surgeons...	21	11	5	37
Indian Navy	0	1	75	76
Invalid Establishment.	91	72	15	178
Retired Civil	114	47	28	189
" Military	514	432	271	1,217
Total	4,042	2,752	1,58	8,382

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Fort William, 5th July, 1848.—The following paragraphs of a military letter, No. 6, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor-General of India in council, dated 7th March, 1848, are published for general information:—

"Review of the Medical Establishment of the Bengal Army."

"Para. 1. The several suggestions made in this despatch have engaged our particular attention."

"6. We must observe that, agreeably to the existing regulations, the situation of superintending surgeon is considered a staff appointment to which only 'those fitted for it by a zealous and able discharge of their professional duties' shall be deemed eligible, and that it is declared that appointments to vacancies 'will be made without reference to the order of succession whenever it may be the opinion of the Government that such departure from seniority is required for the maintenance of the public interest.'"

"7. If this regulation be duly observed, no surgeon should be appointed a superintending surgeon who is disqualified by age, state of health, or the want of adequate professional talents, for the important duty of supervising the practice of the medical officers and the economy of the hospitals in the division to which he is attached."

"8. We would further observe that it is the duty of the medical board to watch with care the reports of the inspecting officers, and to bring to your notice any instances in which superintending surgeons may be found inadequate to the continued performance of their duties, in any such case it will be incumbent on you to place the medical officer in some other and less responsible charge."

"10. By the regulations it is prescribed that 'vacancies in the medical board shall be filled up by selection from the superintending surgeons of such as shall be most distinguished for professional science and the zealous discharge of their duties; due regard being had to seniority in the service, when the qualifications of the individuals appear to be adequate to the correct performance of the duties of the office.'"

"11. In calling your attention to the necessity for a due enforcement of this regulation, we will only add, that if, in your judgment, it has become necessary to enlarge the sphere of selection so as for instance to permit of the appointment of a surgeon of distinguished talents and acquirements in his profession to the appointment, on a vacancy, of 3rd or junior member of the board, we should have no hesitation in according our sanction to the measure. The appointment of such an officer in the vigour of his age to be the 3rd member would be calculated to infuse new energy into the board, and to render it more efficient for the performance of its various duties; in this case the 1st and 2nd members might be selected, as at present, from the superintending surgeons only."

"12. We observe, with satisfaction, that great care has been bestowed by your government in inquiring into the wants of the service as regards medical officers at the several stations, and in the several corps and departments. The results at which you have arrived as to the numbers of surgeons and assistant surgeons and native sub-assistant surgeons required at the several stations, civil and military, appear to be correct."

"13. The results, as regards the European medical officers, are as follow:—

Members of the medical board	3
Superintending surgeons	11
Surgeons	115
Assistant surgeons	230
	359

"14. The present authorized establishment, is surgeons, including members of the medical board and superintending surgeons 120
Assistant surgeons 230

350

but in consequence of the urgent demand for additional medical aid during the military operations of 1844-45, supernumeraries have been kept up to the number of... 20

370

"15. The establishment as above described, amounting to 359 medical officers has our sanction."

"16. The number of native sub-assistant surgeons it is proposed to increase from 34 to 56. The increase to 56 has our sanction."

The promotions consequent on the increase sanctioned in paragraphs 13 and 15 of the foregoing despatch, will have effect from the 17th of April, 1848, the date of its receipt.

J. STUART, Col.

Secretary to the Government of India. Military Department.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMPBELL, G. to be dep. comm. 2nd class in the cis-Sutlej states fr. Dec. 24, 1847.

COWPER, F. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund comm. of Dinagore. GALLOWAY, W. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Paneput until further orders.

GRANT, J. P. to be add. civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong.

HATHORN, H. V. civ. and sess. judge of Saran, res. ch. of his off. fr. Mouharri Mahomed Rafik.

HILLERSDON, C. G. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra, vested with powers, June 29.

MORLAND, E. H. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Budaon until further orders, June 28.

OGILVIE, A. made over ch. of the collect. of Beerbhoom to Mr. Reid on June 26.

PRINGLE, J. G. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund comm. of Dinagore, July 5.

RAIKES, C. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Farruckabad until further orders, June 28.

REID, J. coll. of Beerbhoom, res. ch. of his offic. fr. Mr. Ogilvie on June 26.

REID, H. S. asst. to mag. and coll. of Muttra, vested with powers. SINAES, J. D. M. to be post mr. of Midaopore.

TEMPLE, R. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mithra, vested with powers, June 29.
TIMINS, W. R. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Farruckabad until further orders; to offic. as agent to the hon. the Lieut.-Gov. at Farruckabad until further orders, June 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FAGAN, C. W. mag. and coll. of Budaon, 2 mo. fr. date on which he may quit the station to proceed to the press, and 18 mo. in ext. to England on private affairs.
FIELD, G. sub-dep. opium agent at Shahabad, 1 mo. on m. c.
GUTHRIE, J. offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Panoopat, 5 mo. on m. c. fr. May 13.
HAY, Lord W. M. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Agra, 4 mo. fr. Oct. 8, in ex. on m. c.
TIERNY, M. J. civ. and sess. judge of Allypore, 1 mo. on private affairs, under abs. rules, June 30.
TROTTER, R. salt agent at Chittagong, 3 mo. on private affairs.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDREWS, Capt. W. E. 73rd N.I. to be detach. staff to detach. of troops on service under com. of Major King.
BRATSON, Cornet W. S. 1st L.C. to act as int. and gr. mr. to the 6th L.C. v. Lieut. Christopher.
BONTEIN, Capt. J. 37th N.I. to offic. as detach. staff fr. May 22.
BRANDER, Ens. M. J. 40th N.I. to be ch. of the district staff off. at Khyok Phoo, v. Lieut. Miller.
BREERTON, Ens. J. A. 33rd N.I. passed vernac. exam. May 15.
BROWNLOW, 2nd Lieut. H. R. art. posted to 1st co. 2nd batt.
CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. N. B. 26th N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. 8th k. cav. dur. abs. of Lieut. Radcliffe, June 20.
COKE, Ens. H. W. H. 70th N.I. serv. pl. at dep. of the resident at Lahore, for employment in the pol. dept. and to proceed to Ferozepore, June 20.
CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. L. E. 71st N.I. to offic. as interp. and gr. mr. v. Hawes, June 19.
ERKINE, Capt. W. C. off. superint. of Jalour, assum. ch. of off. on June 12.
FAGAN, Ens. W. T. posted to 44th N.I. at Cawnpore, to prog. and join.
GARFORTH, Lieut. P. eng. com. 3rd comp. of sappers and pioneers, to conduct the duties of the garrison camp at Lahore, dur. indisposition of the garr. eng. or until further orders.
GIBBS, 2nd Lieut. J. S. art. posted to 1st co. 3rd batt.
LAMB, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. fr. 4th co. 2nd batt. to 6th co. 8th batt.
GOUGH, Cornet C. J. S. to do duty with 1st L. C. at Umballah.
GRAHAM, Ens. E. W. posted to 11th N.I. at Barak, June 19.
GREENE, Capt. G. N. 79th N.I. to off. as dep. jud. adv. gen. at Sirhind, v. Hatch.
HATCH, Lieut. G. C. 57th N.I. to off. as dep. jud. adv. gen. at pres. v. Martin.
HAWES, Ens. W. H. 63rd N.I. to be off. interp. and gr. mr. v. Williamson, June 19.
HILL, Ens. G. E. posted to 58th N.I. at Mhow, June 19.
HUTHWAITE, Lieut. col. E. 22nd art. to rec. all reports of the st. of Loodianah.
JERVIS, Capt. T. S. inv. to do duty with the Eur. inv. at Chunar, can.
LINDSAY, Ens. J. H. posted to 50th N.I. at Lahore, June 19.
MUNRO, Ens. A. A. rem. fr. 73rd to 60th N.I. at Lahore, as jun. of rank, June 19.
NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. G. Nizam's inf. to be trans. to cav. v. Warre, July 4.
O'HANLON, Brev. maj. P. maj. of brig. rem. fr. Mhow to the st. of Loodianah, June 17.
PERKINS, 2nd Lieut. H. G. art. posted to 3rd co. 2nd batt.
QUAYLE, 2nd Lieut. W. F. art. 3rd co. 3rd batt.
ROTHNEY, Lieut. O. E. 45th N.I. to be adjt. of 4th Sikh loc. inf. v. Gilbert, pl. at disp. of Com. in Chief, July 1.
SANKY, 2nd Lieut. M. C. art. fr. 1st to 3rd co. 3rd batt.
SELLON, 2nd Lieut. P. art. posted to 1st co. 3rd batt.
SMITH, Capt. S. inv. to do duty with the Eur. inv. at Chunar, and to proceed and join.
STUBBS, 2nd Lieut. F. W. art. posted to 4th co. 2nd batt.
SULLIVAN, Capt. B. S. 1st Nizam's cav. pl. at disp. of Madras gov.
SWINTON, Lieut. S. C. A. fr. 5th to 2nd fr. cav. as 2nd in com.
TAYLOR, Ens. T. rem. fr. 58th to 14th N.I. at Berhampore, as jun. of rank, June 19.
THOMAS, Lieut. E. 70th N.I. to off. as interp. and gr. mr. dur. abs. of Coke.
THOMSON, Lieut. M. A. F. 2nd N.I. to act as adjt. to a detachment, consisting of a squadron of 1st L.C. and a wing of the 2nd N.I. fr. the date of their dep. fr. Umballah, in prog. to Benares, June 20.
THOMPSON, Ens. H. L. 68th N.I. passed vernac. exam. May 15.
TOULMIN, Ens. T. H. posted to 50th N.I. at Loodianah, June 19.
TYLER, Capt. G. maj. of brig. posted to Mhow, June 17.
URMSTON, Ens. H. B. posted to 62nd N.I. at Dacca, June 19.
WARRE, Lieut. T. M. Nizam's cav. to be trans. to top. July 1.
WATSON, Lieut. T. fr. 2nd to 5th irr. cav. as 2nd in com.

WHEELER, unposted Ens. 60th N.I. to join and do duty with the 53rd N.I. until further orders, on the march of the 1st N.I. fr. Jullundur to Lahore, posted to 73rd N.I. at Lahore, June 19.
WHEELER, unposted Ens. George, to join and do duty with the 53rd N.I. until further orders, on the march of the 1st N.I. fr. Jullundur to Lahore.
WILCOX, 2nd Lieut. G. D. art. fr. 4th co. 2nd batt. to 1st co. 5th batt.

WORTHINGTON, 2nd Lieut. J. V. art. rem. to 60th N.I. 5th batt.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLACKWOOD, Lieut. A. 59th N.I. July 1 to Oct. 15, to act. to Mussoorie.
BROOKS, Lieut. J. H. 1st L.C. fr. May 30 to Oct. 15, to Simla on private affairs.
CHAMBERS, Lieut. R. W. 11th N.I. fr. May 29 to Nov. 3, to Nynee Tal, on m. c.
CLARK, Ens. C. M. L. 37th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 7, to proceed to app. for furl. to Europe or the Cape, on m. c.
DAVIDSON, Ens. R. 64th N.I. fr. July 1 to Oct. 5, to Bangalore.
DELAMATIN, Ens. J. W. 56th N.I. 5 mo. fr. June 5, to Simla, on m. c.
FRITH, Lieut. J. H. 25th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 1, to proceed to app. for furl. on m. c.
GROSSER, Capt. D. 2nd B.I. fr. April 18 to Oct. 1, to Calcutta, to enable him to join.
GOTT, Lieut. W. C. 60th N.I. fr. June 30 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
GRAHAM, Lieut. W. 7th irr. cav. fr. June 14 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m. c.
HYNDE, Lieut. C. T. E. 65th N.I. May 2 to July 25, to Dinapore.
HOLMES, Lieut. J. G. 13th irr. cav. fr. May 21 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m. c.
KIRKE, Capt. H. 72nd N.I. 5 mo. fr. June 1, to Deers.
LAMB, Brev. capt. Y. June 15 to Nov. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. on m. c.
MACDOUGALL, Lieut. J. 19th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 11, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. on m. c.
M'DOWELL, Lieut. J. V. V. 11th L.C. fr. June 11 to Oct. 1, to Simla, on m. c.
MOSLEY, Lieut. and brev. capt. W. B. 10th L.C. from June 4 to Nov. 15, to Hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
PRAYRE, Capt. A. P. 7th N.I. princ. asst. to the comm. in the Tenasserim provinces, 2 mo. on private affairs, fr. Sept. 18, prep. to proceeding on furl. to Europe.
SALE, Ens. H. P. 15th N.I. fr. July 1 to Oct. 15, to Secapore.
SHEFFIELD, unattached Ens. W. 6 mo. fr. June 15, to proceed on private affairs.
SISSMORE, Lieut. E. 69th N.I. 3 mo. fr. July 1, to Landour.
THURTON, Major W. M. 6 mo. fr. May 30, to Mussoorie, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. to do duty with 6th L.C. at Nakodah.
ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. to take med. ch. of a detachment, consisting of a squadron of 11th L.C. and right wing of 51st N.I. proc. to Loodianah, June 16.
CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. D. to relieve Surg. Macrae fr. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art. and Asst. surg. Lasso for temp. med. ch. of 5th N.I.
CRONIN, Asst. surg. W. to make over med. ch. of 2nd N.I. to Asst. surg. H. Cape, of the regt. of Ferozepore, on his dep. to Meerut, June 8.
HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. to the med. ch. of the detach. of h. art. consisting of the 2nd tr. 3rd brig. and 4th tr. 1st brig.
LEWIS, Asst. surg. T. to off. med. aid to 26th L.I. at Barakpore, v. Macrae, on furl.
LEE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. art. to med. ch. of 4th tr. 1st brig. h. art. v. Asst. surg. Harrison, to proceed to Loodianah.
LLEWELLYN, Dr. C. 40th N.I. to ch. of jail and civ. estab. at Khyok Phoo.
MAXWELL, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to res. med. ch. of 40th N.I. as dep. of Asst. surg. Mitchell, on m. c.
SAUNDERS, Asst. surg. J. fr. 7th to 40th N.I.
THORNTON, Asst. surg. W. C. to ch. of civ. med. details at Khyok Phoo.
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. at present attached to H.M.'s 10th batt. to duty with the 1st art. at Lahore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MITCHELL, Asst. surg. E. 40th N.I. fr. June 14 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lx. drag. Capt. Alcock, June 1 to Sept. 30, to Simla.—9th Lancers. Lieut. Hawtrey, June 2 to Oct. 15, to Hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.—12th Hussars. Capt. Hamilton, to be a. d. c. to Gov. of Bombay.—15th Hussars. Asst. surg. Jee, 1 yr. to England.
INFANTRY.—8th. Lieut. W. Bayley to be capt. fr. May 30, v. Holder, dec.—22nd. Ens. M. Grant, 1 yr. to England.—51st. Major Errington, 2 yrs. to England.—94th. Lieut. Mitchell, 1 yr. to England.—98th. Capt. Ansham, to be a. d. c. to Gen. Ansham; Lieut. col. A. C. Gregory to receive reports of M.D. at Simla.

DOMESTIC.
ARRIVALS.
ANGEL, the wife of J. P. S. at Calcutta, June 19.
BALMORON, the lady of Capt. A. Maj. of Brig. at Calcutta, June 22.
BATTERY, the wife of E. d. at Delhi, June 25.
BAISROW, the lady of Lieut. T. W. 10th N.I. d. at Nagda, June 19.

CHAPMAN, Mrs. E. P. d. at Calcutta, July 3.
CHAPPE, the lady of Capt. C. Maj. of Brig. s. at Neemuch, June 23.
D'SILVA, the wife of E. d. at Gorakhpore, June 21.
FERGUSON, the wife of E. d. at Calcutta, July 2.
GRANT, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. art. d. at Meerut, July 2.
GRANVILLE, the wife of Dr. W. M. at Deccan, July 4.
HINTON, the lady of Asst. surg. H. B. s. at Delhi, July 2.
JAGSIA, the lady of J. D. C. s. d. at Lahore, June 23.
JEFFERY, the wife of Lieut. G. H. M. s. 32nd, d. at Umballah, July 3.
LYDIARD, the lady of Capt. W. asst. adjt. gen. d. at Deccan, June 23.
MACMILLAN, the lady of Brev. capt. S. W. 6th L.C. s. at Naldah, June 13.

McQUINNEN, the wife of C. at Umballah, June 15.
MORRISON, the wife of G. d. at Calcutta, June 30.
MURKIN, the lady of Maj. C. H. and Brev. regt. s. at Sahaboy, June 30.

O'DONNELL, the wife of J. W. d. at Muttra, June 26.
PATON, the lady of 1st Lieut. R. M. art. d. at Jullunder, July 5.
RAB, the wife of Asst. surg. G. 8th irr. cav. s. at Gorakhpore, July 4.

REPTON, the lady of Capt. W. W. 56th N.I. d. at Umballah, July 2.
RITCHIE, Mrs. W. d. at Chouringhee, July 5.
ROBINSON, the wife of S. s. at Dacca, June 21.

RYVES, the lady of Capt. W. H. comd. 16th irr. cav. s. at Mhow, June 30.
SAULEZ, the lady of Rev. G. A. F. s. at Nainee Tal, June 18.

SMELVESTON, Mrs. C. s. at Calcutta, July 7.
SHORE, the wife of R. N. C. s. d. at Bhagulpore, July 1.
STANTON, the wife of M. J. d. at Ferozapore, July 5.

WAINWRIGHT, the wife of Serjt. maj. regt. of Loodianah, s. at Meerut, June 18.
WHEELER, the wife of Maj. F. comd. 7th irr. cav. s. at Lahore, July 2.

WILLOWS, the lady of Ens. J. E. L. 10th N.I. d. at Futtighur, June 9.
WOODFORD, the wife of C. O. M. D. d. at Calcutta, July 4.

WRIGHTSON, the lady of R. W. s. at Meradabad, July 3.

MARRIAGES.

BISHLEY, Richard, to Ellen, d. of W. Holmday, at Fort William, June 5.

PENSON, Ens. J. O. 19th N.I. to Lucy, d. of the late C. Marsh, at Nagda, June 8.

SPOOK, J. to Mary, d. of J. Bacon, at Meerut, June 19.

CHARLES, Edward, to Catherine McFarlane, at Jullunder, June 12.

DEATHS.

GAMBELL, the lady of Brev. maj. A. L. 1st L.C. at Kalka, July 1.

CASTLE, C. S. wife of J. M. at Calcutta, aged 41, July 1.

CHAMPION, Valentine C. s. of V. at Calcutta, aged 2, June 27.

CHAWFORD, Elizabeth M. d. of James, at Humeerpoor, aged 1, July 3.

CURNIN, John, at Calcutta, aged 56, July 2.

DUVAL, Frederick T. s. of Charles, at Calcutta, aged 5, June 29.

FRASER, Elizabeth M. wife of C. at Porezapore, June 22.

HARRINGTON, Charles A. s. of Brev. maj. T. L. 6th L.C. at Meerut, aged 9 mo. June 27.

HOGGINS, Colour serjt. 1st Ens. regt. at Cawnpore, aged 37, June 8.

LACY, Sophia A. wife of Asst. surg. T. S. 36th N.I. at Delhi, June 22.

LYNE, Ann, wife of J. D. at Mussoorie, aged 18, June 30.

MATHEWS, John, apoth. H. M. 29th, at Kalka, June 18.

MORRISON, John, s. of G. at Calcutta, aged 6, July 3.

OGILVIE, Mrs. F. relict of the late P. at Calcutta, aged 50, July 7.

RAHMAN, Helen E. C. d. of the late J. G. at Calcutta, aged 6 mo. July 5.

RENNY, Alma M. d. of J. O. at Agra, aged 7 mo. June 25.

FERRICE, Brev. capt. G. art. at Pailoor, June 31.

PLOMER, Geo. O. s. of J. T. at Cawnpore, aged 8 mo. July 7.

RENNY, Eleanor J. infant d. of Capt. T. esq. at Mississippie, June 22.

SCOTT, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 34, July 7.

SCULTHORPE, William A. D. s. of H. M. at Agra, aged 1, June 23.

SMALLMAN, Wm. s. of W. at Delhi, aged 3, June 28.

TRITON, infant d. of Maj. W. M. inv. at Mussoorie, July 6.

VINCENT, Ethel, s. of Wm. on board the *St. Frederick Currie*, near Allahabad, aged 9 mo. July 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 3. *Albion*, Genl. Liverpool; *Seringapatam*, Hindrick, Liverpool; *John Miller*, Crawford, Liverpool; *Isabella*, Bennett, Calcutta; *Liverpool*, Arrol, Hothelias, Liverpool; *Albion*, Ward.

Overland: *Karnarney*, Hogg, Mauritius; *Warwick*, Owen, Liverpool; *S. Steamer Precursor*, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For *Margaret Connell*, John Smith, John Clarke, Alexander Paterson, and David Boyd.

Per steamer *Precursor*, from Southampton.—Mr. W. Pearce, Mr. Cowie, Mrs. Cowie, infant, and servant; Mrs. Campbell; Messrs. Kuttel, Hay, Elliott, and Ward; Mr. Glasse, cadet. From Malta.—Capt. Crawford, R.N. From Alexandria.—Mr. Tombs. From Point de Galle.—Mr. Walker. From Madras.—Corp. Pendergast.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 3. *Inglewood*, Smith, Liverpool; *Sydney*, Wild, China; *Water Witch*, Forgan, China; *S. Jules* and *Sophia*, Gaignaux, Havre; *Paix Robbany*, Sargant, Bombay; *Louis*, Bernier, Bourbon; *Flam*, Lapee, Havre; *Catherine Apear*, Forbes, Mauritius; *Argo*, Cartham, Rangoon; *Ararat*, Rouse, Mauritius; *Hannah Salkeld*, Downward, Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 10, 1848.			
Government Securities.			
	Sell.		Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	8 8	to 9 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	4 0	.. 4 8
Old Suez do. according to Nos.	do.	4 0	.. 4 8
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 8	.. 2 0
Third Suez do.	do.	15 8	.. 17 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	15 8	.. 16 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	2000	to 2050
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	25	.. 30
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	par.		

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	.. 8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	..	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	..	.. 6 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 2	104 8	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 8	17 2	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	14 0	15 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 0	220 8	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 8	220 0	
Sovereigns	11 0	11 1	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 5	21 6	

EXCHANGES.

The supply of good bills has been small, and holders of the American credits have been demanding high rates. Our quotations are, on London, six months' sight, document bills, 1 9½ to 1 10. American credits 1 9½ to 1 9½.

FREIGHTS.

We do not hear of any reduction in freights as yet; quotations are, to London, £4. 7s. 6d. to £4. 10s. per ton; to Liverpool, £4. 10s.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

The Bombay Express, with London dates to 24th May, reached this late on the 4th. The *Precursor*, with the mail, arrived on the 5th instant.

The accounts do not confirm the expectations of a growing improvement in the aspect of political affairs in Europe, to be followed by a revival in commerce. The unfavourable result of the Indigo sale, and generally depressed state of trade, shew nothing but what is of a gloomy tendency.

The changes in business here during the past week are not important. Exports have continued in fair request—Sugar appeared likely to take another start when the express came in, but has settled down at about previous rates. For Silk there is a moderate inquiry—Corals are little wanted—Saltpetre remains quiet, and Rice dull.

The import market is without much alteration. Without any general accession of demand, Cotton Goods have not been sold so low as they were last week. Were the internal commerce in a sound condition, the reduced rates now ruling might be expected to attract an enhancement of demand. In Manchester Cottons a fair amount of business has been done, but for Glasgow Fabrics there is no symptom of improvement—Male Twist is certainly in better favour, and sales have been made above the lowest point. In Metals sales are to a fair extent.

INDIGO.—The sudden rise of the Ganges alluded to in our last issue has done less injury than might have been expected, the river having shortly after subsided, and at the date of our last advices from Bhagulpore (1st July) was still falling.

In Tirhoot, and the adjoining districts, there have been heavy falls of rain during the last week of June, but little injury is reported to have been done as yet.

At Bhagulpore also the rain has been heavy, and the produce of the October plant has fallen off in consequence. The loss of plant here from inundation has been considerable.

On the banks of the Bhagerutty and Malda the rise of the river caused manufacture to open rather prematurely, and the plant, which had to be cut as the water rose, being unripe, has yielded but little.

In Lower Bengal the weather has been generally favourable. There are complaints of too much rain from Jessore and Eastern Kishnaghar, but the latest advices are better. Manufacturing is now pretty general.

From the Upper Provinces we have received no late information of the progress of the season. The rains appear to have set in with much violence from Patna westward. The dawks were stopped for six days by the overflowing of the large Soane river.

On the whole, the damage done in Lower Bengal has been immaterial, and with fine weather for the manufacture during this month and the next, full estimates are likely to be realized, viz. 95,000 to 110,000 mds.

Exports from 1st Nov. 1847 to 6th July, 1848, are

	Cheats.	Fy. Mds.
Great Britain.....	20,270	77,855
France	2,933	10,532
North America	1,108	3,521
Red Sea and P. Gulf	1,711	5,784
Other places	58	214

Total..... 26,078 97,906

SUGAR.—There has been a good demand for sugar throughout the week, and all white descriptions are saleable at full rates.

RAW SILK.—The inquiry continues moderate, and at prices showing no change. There is only a moderate supply at market.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Demand for Corahs remains languid, and prices are without any alteration.

SALTPETRE.—There has been little business done in saltpetre for England. The Americans have been purchasers to a fair extent; and refined kinds have been sold at full rates.

IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—The market for British Cottons during the past week has been a little more steady. The demand, though perhaps a little more active, is still far from general, but there has been rather more firmness shewn by importers. In Manchester Goods a very fair amount of business has been done.

SHIRTINGS.—The sales of Grey 40-inch have been large, and generally at prices shewing firmness, particularly for middling cloths. The quantity or ordinary quality at market is large, and for these offers are still very low, 45-inch Greys are in little demand. Bleached Shirtings of all kinds continue dull.

JACONETS.—Bleached have been in good demand, and some large sales have been made. Known makes have brought full rates, in some instances more than last week. Grey are not so saleable as they were, the supply by recent arrivals being rather large.

MADAPOLLAMS are without change, and Grey in fair demand.

CAMBRICS.—White continue very dull of sale.

BOOK MUSLINS.—No sales have come to our notice, prices remaining without amendment at Co.'s Rs. 1-0 for No. 1 kind.

TURKEY RED GOODS.—The market for all goods under this head continues extremely dull. The demand from the Upper Provinces at this season falls very short of its usual extent, and does not at present shew symptoms of being more brisk.

PRINTED GOODS.—The demand for Prints is still confined chiefly to Turkey Red 25-inch Chintzes of good colour, and of these, sales are at fair prices. Inferior colours it is however difficult to sell at any rates.

MULE TWIST.—There is a better market for Twist, and demand appears on the increase. No. 40 of good quality is higher, and for other numbers, the last prices obtained are somewhat above the lowest point. There is every prospect of improvement.

TURKEY RED TWIST.—The sales of Red Twist are unimportant, the market remaining dull.

COPPER.—The demand for Copper has been somewhat dull, arrivals have been large, and buyers have been holding off on the expectation of lower prices being taken.

IRON.—Old stocks of iron continue to be sold off, and about 8,000 maunds have thus been disposed of. Bar and Bolt at Co.'s Rs. 2-14 & 3-5 per fy. md. The value of fresh importations continues unchanged.

SWEDISH STEEL.—A large sale has been made at Ct. Rs. 5-12 per fy. md. In other metals no sales have been reported.

BRER.—Allsopp's has been sold at Rs. 65 per hd.

MADRAS.

RULES FOR THE E. I. UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

SOME OF THE RULES AND REGULATIONS PROPOSED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE E. I. U. S. CLUB.

Establishment of the Club.

1. The East India United Service Club shall consist exclusively of the East India Company's servants, clerical, covenanted, civil, military, naval, and medical, of all the Presidencies.

Persons eligible to be admitted Members.

2. The clergy and all commissioned officers belonging to the services enumerated in the preceding rule, including those retired and pensioned; those members of the bar and the legal profession who may have been or are Company's advocates, and solicitors-general at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and gentlemen who may have been captains of regular Indianmen, shall be eligible to become members of the club, subject to the provisions of Rule IV., on notifying their names to the committee, within ——— months, or failing to notify their desire within that period they shall be admissible only by ballot, and on payment of an entrance donation of 20*l.* sterling. The ballot to take place in England (if the party make application while in Europe), after due notice has been given, and members of the club in England, of all the Presidencies, shall be entitled to vote. One black ball in ten of the number voting to exclude. All of the above ranks hereafter appointed to the service shall be eligible to become members of the club, on their notifying such desire within one year after taking up their appointment; after the lapse of which period they shall be admissible only by ballot, and on payment of an entrance-donation of 20*l.* sterling. The ballot to take place in India, among the members of the club belonging to their own Presidency; of the number voting, one black ball in ten to exclude.

Honorary Members.

3. All Ex-Governors-General of India, Governors, and Commanders-in-Chief, of either of the Presidencies, the bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the members, secretary, and deputy secretary of the Board of Control, for the time being, and those gentlemen of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, who do not belong to the service shall be invited to become honorary members of the club.

Disqualification.

4. No officer who has been, or may be dismissed the service, in consequence of a Court Martial; nor any officer permitted to resign the service to avoid a Court Martial; nor any person who may have been removed from any of the services for conduct affecting his character as a gentleman, can belong to the club; and any member who may be obliged to quit the service for any of the above causes, shall immediately cease to be a member of the club. All the above are subject, however, to be admitted, or re-admitted, if reinstated in their rank. Any member who shall in India, neglect to pay his subscription for one year, or on reaching England, shall neglect to pay his donation of 5*l.* sterling within ——— months after his arrival, shall cease to belong to the club unless he can justify the delay to the satisfaction, if in India, of the committee of his own presidency, and if in England, to the satisfaction of the general committee. Defaulters under this rule can be readmitted only by ballot, and on payment of an entrance donation of 20*l.* sterling. The ballot to take place as laid down in rule 3.

Management.

5. A committee shall be appointed at each of the presidencies in India, to consist of a president and four members, who will correspond with the secretary in England, on the affairs of the club, communicate (in the first instance) the names of the gentlemen of their respective presidencies elected. Trustees and members of the general committee, members in waiting appointed from time to time to fill up vacancies, &c., as hereafter detailed in this rule. Nine gentlemen, residing in England (four from Bengal, three from Madras, and two from Bombay) shall be elected trustees of the club, and fifty-two gentlemen residing in England (twenty-four from Bengal, sixteen from Madras, and twelve from Bombay) shall be elected members of the general committee, of which, the trustees shall also be members. The general committee shall appoint a president and vice-president, from among their own body. The president to vacate the chair at the end of one year, to be succeeded by the vice-president, in whose room a vice-president shall be annually elected.

Twenty-six members in waiting, of general committee, shall also be nominated (twelve from Bengal, eight from Madras, and six from Bombay) to fill up vacancies made by the return of members to India or otherwise. The trustees and members of the general committee, with members in waiting, shall be elected by a majority of votes from each presidency, to be completed annually. All the general concerns of the club, including the building or purchase of a suitable house, furniture, &c., and procuring a good library and museum, shall be managed by the general committee. A sub-committee for the management of the interior economy and details of the club, shall be elected by the general committee from their own body; to consist of eighteen members (eight from Bengal, six from Madras, and four from Bombay.) The vice-president shall be entitled to sit as president of the sub-committee, and when not present, they

shall elect a chairman for the sitting, from the members attending. Nine members may form a quorum for transaction of business. One-half of the sub-committee to go out annually by rotation; to be replaced or re-elected by the general committee. A secretary who shall have no other engagement or occupation, shall be appointed by the general committee. Any one of the persons enumerated in Rule 2, is eligible for the appointment as secretary; but, in this respect, there is no restriction to servants of the East-India Company.

Rules of Subscription, &c. &c.

6. Every member of the club while in India, shall pay in advance, in January of each year, a subscription of twelve rupees, being at the rate of one rupee per month; and every member in England, shall pay in advance, in January of each year, a subscription of 5*l.* sterling. Members proceeding from India to England, having paid their subscriptions for the current year, shall pay in addition, if arriving within the first half of that year, 4*l.*, and if arriving on or after the 1st July, 5*l.* sterling; the regular annual subscription at the English rate of 5*l.*, commencing the following January. Every member permanently residing in England, or on the retired and pensioned lists, shall pay a donation of 5*l.* on joining the club, and the subscription in advance, of 5*l.* in January of each year. The benefits of the club will not in any case be available until the donation and subscription be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CASE OF DR. MOUTAT.—We believe our contemporary of the Crescent is mistaken in supposing that the object of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's visit to Bangalore is for the purpose of "putting Major-general Aitchison in his proper place." It so happens, fortunately for the latter, that Sir George Berkeley and he were together for some time in the same corps—the Guards, and their intimacy has been renewed since his Excellency's arrival at Madras; and this indeed to such an extent, as to have led to the report, that even the faults and infirmities of the major-general have been regarded with an indulgent eye by Sir George. The affair now pending between Dr. Moutat and Colonel Key has also, we understand, been attributed to the same source, the good-natured colonel being only an instrument in the hands of his official superior. The trifling and almost puerile character of the charges alleged against so old and highly respected and talented a medical officer as the surgeon of the 15th Hussars, too evidently evinces the animus which has dictated and sustained such proceedings. We deeply regret the circumstance, not only on account of the surgeon, but also, as it is now but too obvious, that the colonel has acted precipitately in framing charges, which it will be totally out of his power to prove, on the subject of letters, reports, and returns. The matter is still under the consideration of his Excellency, and we much doubt if it result, notwithstanding all that has occurred, in a court-martial. We are assured, on what we consider rather good authority, that so flimsy and transparent have been the motives of the doctor's adversaries, that Sir George is unwilling to institute even a court of inquiry to investigate the charges, and yet is he also equally reluctant to offend the major by refusing Colonel Key the court-martial he solicits for the surgeon. The issue, however, will decide whether Sir George permit any private feeling to influence him in his deliberations on a point of public and official duty. One thing however is certainly required—that some steps be adopted by the authorities for the prevention of matters continuing in the same state as they have done hitherto at Bangalore. The frequent collisions between the medical and military authorities at that station furnish undoubted proof that there exists something radically defective in the mode of conducting the several duties of their respective departments. If the surgeon is to be thwarted, interfered with, and embarrassed in discharging his professional avocations—if the medical subordinates are to be harassed, distressed, and repeatedly taken from the performance of their appointed duties—and if the internal economy of the hospital is to be deranged by the gratuitous interference of those who cannot, from their position, be supposed to understand the rules and requisite arrangements that most efficiently promote the comfort, convenience, and welfare of the sick, it cannot be expected that that harmony and order will be preserved in hospital which render the surgeon esteemed and respected, and which alone are eminently conducive to the best interests of the service generally. We trust speedily to hear that this disagreeable affair has been amicably disposed of, and that measures have been taken to prevent in future the recurrence of such misunderstandings as the present. All that appears to us requiring immediate attention is the distinct line of duty being chalked out for these two departments of the service, so that there be no collision, or interference, which is unauthorizedly exercised by the one, and the influence of which embarrasses and cripples the energies of the other.—*Circulator*.

SUNSHINE.—To going to press, information reached us from Bangalore, that notwithstanding all that had been urged on the subject of the frivolous nature of the charges, and the too evident want of proper feeling which has actuated the accusers of Dr. Moutat, as well as the humiliating position in which it serves to place so old and experienced a medical officer as the surgeon of the 15th Hussars, his Excellency has decided on bringing him to trial for the alleged offences that have been laid to his charge. We entertain not the slightest doubt as to its result, yet we still cannot but regret that it was at all deemed necessary Dr. Moutat should be subjected to such an unpleasant ordeal.—*Ibid. Supplement*.

THE REV. MR. JAMES.—It is the opinion of some who have studied the statistics of perjury, that though there may not be found, on a comparison between Christian and Heathen testimony, as great an average amount of falsehood in the former as the latter, yet that there are cases of harder swearing amongst the civilized body. A few days ago we should have demurred to the truth of these assertions, but the results of the inquiry instituted by the Archdeacon of Madras into the conduct of the Rev. Mr. James, minister of the Black Town chapel, compels us, reluctantly, to admit their soundness. It has for some time been a matter of notoriety that the reverend gentleman we allude to, who is one of the Company's chaplains, was suffering under the imputation of charges brought against him by Mr. Price, clerk of the chapel. The offences with which he was charged were so gross and gratuitously immoral that it could only be concluded either that Mr. James was insane or was sought to be made the victim of an atrocious design. They were detailed, however, to many persons, with all the fervour of indignation, and the most careful attempts at the preservation of literal exactness, and, in due time, coming to the ears of the trustees, were preferred to the archdeacon, who felt himself bound to suspend Mr. James from the exercise of his priestly functions. A medical examination was ordered for the purpose of testing his doubtful sanity, and it was with no small regret that the friends of the Church learned that the report established beyond question his mental soundness. The notion that the asserted immoralities of conversation and manners were the consequences of a diseased mind was, early adopted by those who felt deeply the scandal which would attach to the Establishment, from a verdict of guilty being pronounced by the archdeacon; and a corresponding degree of pain followed the announcement that the trial must proceed. On Thursday last, the Court was constituted at the cathedral; and the proceedings were opened in due form. The reverend defendant was called upon to answer the charges. The citations served on the prosecutor were read, to which replies had been forwarded to the archdeacon and registrar. The prosecutor at first asked leave to withdraw the accusations, on the ground that he had never intended that they should be brought forward in public, and for other reasons equally valid. The archdeacon, in answer, firmly insisted on his appearance in court, as an act of justice—alike to the public and the defendant; to which, the man rejoined, by a confession of the entire and absolute falsehood of his various statements; volunteering at first, to sign any declaration to that effect in the public journals; and afterwards, begging that he might be permitted to escape with the loss of his situation as clerk, and offering to subscribe, further, the "most abject apology" to Mr. James! Nothing in the shape of a declaration of raciality could be more complete than the recantations read; and of course the venerable archdeacon had only to pronounce the full and entire acquittal of his "reverend brother;" which pleasing duty he performed with much emotion. Mr. James, who seemed greatly affected, was warmly congratulated by his friends; and we trust that their sympathy for his undeserved misfortunes will, in some measure, compensate him for his load of suffering. As for the unhappy man to whom he owes his peril, and who might have proved his ruin, it is impossible to divine his motives or compassionate his condition.—*Athenæum*, June 24.

MR. MACLEAN.—The *Athenæum* gives the following particulars respecting the arrest of Mr. Maclean, the third member of the Board of Revenue at this presidency, for the offence of infringing the provisions of the statute prohibitory of money dealings on the part of Company's servants with the rulers of native states. It would seem that the offence consisted in the exercise of his influence, and the use of his name, to obtain loans for His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic. Mr. Arathoon, an Armenian merchant, was the lender; Gholam Moorteeza Khan, a Mahomedan gentleman, the agent through whom the transactions were managed. Money becoming scarce, the Nabob could not meet his engagements, and "repudiated"—averring that the loans had been made to Gholam Moorteeza Khan, and not to himself. The Act 37th Geo. 3, c. 144, constitutes Mr. Maclean's offence—the "being concerned in

the lending of money to native princes—a misdemeanor, punishable by any court of competent jurisdiction. Mr. Macdonald, it appears, was committed by the police magistrate for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court. Bail was accepted; but, immediately on his liberation, he was arrested by the sheriff at the suit of Mr. Antheon, for a lakh and a quarter of rupees.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SERVANTS ALLOWED TO OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, June 30.—With reference to paragraph 46, page 85 of the Quarter Master General's Regulations, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the number of servants of all descriptions for whom passage is to be provided at the public expense, for officers proceeding on the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's steamers, be in future restricted to the following scale:—General officer, 6; Colonel, 5; lieutenant-colonel, 4; major, 3; captain, 2; subaltern, 1. Regimental staff as captain: warrant officers, 1; native officers, 1.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, July 7.—The following movements are ordered:—

34th Regt. L. I., from Vellore to Madras.
51st Regt. N. I., from Madras to Penang, 7 Companies and Head Qrs., and Malacca, 3 Companies.

ALLOWANCE TO ADJUTANTS.

Fort St. George, July 7, 1848—No. 144 of 1848.—I. It having been ascertained, by reference to the government of India, that the allowances of all temporary adjutants, whether attached to wings of artillery or infantry, European or native, or to divisions of artillery, have been fixed at Co's Rs. 181 5s. 0g. per month, composed of the items specified in the margin; the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the rule which granted to an officer appointed to act as adjutant and quarter-master to a detachment of artillery of a certain specified strength and description, a monthly allowance superior to that above mentioned, was cancelled by G. O. G. No. 84 of 1848.

2. The provisions of this G.O. are not to affect any officers appointed to act as adjutants and quarter-masters to divisions or detachments of artillery prior to its publication:

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRIGHT, the wife of G. A. C. garr. surg. d. at Bangalore, July 2.
HARRISON, the lady of Ens. G. A. 33rd N.I. d. at Jaulnah, June 29.
LEGGATT, the lady of Lieut. comd. general depot, d. at Cuddalore, June 27.
PAUNCEFOTE, the wife of B. C. S. S. at Cuddalore, June 28.
WESTERN, the lady of Capt. W. C. 32nd N.I. s. at Kamptee, June 13.

DEATHS.

CUMINE, Alexander, s. of Capt. George, 8th L.C. at Kamptee, aged 10 mo. July 9.
KORLHOFF, Frederick S. s. of the Rev. C. S. at Erungalore, aged 8 mo. July 4.

BOMBAY.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. JOHN SUTHERLAND, OF THE 2ND BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY.

The demise of Lieutenant-Colonel John Sutherland removes from amongst us one of the statesmen of the school of Elphinstone and Metcalfe, who will long be the pride of our country and glory of our history. He was a distinguished member of that class of politicians who consider the improvement of our possessions preferable to their extension where only one of these can be attended to; and who had seen too much of the selfish and engrossing nature of war and conquest to believe in the possibility of our devoting ourselves with energy to two such conflicting processes as those of domestic good government and external aggrandizement. Seeing how easy it was to pull down or

uproot—how difficult to re-construct or raise, according to our own conceptions of things—what would be equally useful to those we desired to advantage or patronize with what we had destroyed, Colonel Sutherland followed the true English principle of endeavouring to make the most of every thing he met with,—holding it in most cases greatly preferable to re-adapt, re-adjust, and repair, rather than to renew the social edifice. He was a man of high intelligence, of the purest benevolence, and of the most unswerving integrity. He never suffered the native chiefs with whom he had to deal to be bullied or intimidated, inveigled, deluded, or misled. When a proposition was to be made to them, his first care was that they should comprehend it thoroughly, and appreciate the consequences likely to flow from it; and, having done this, that they should decide on it, according to the best of their judgment. His Court of Delegates from the Rajpoot states to settle every question of general importance, went not to extinguish those heart-burnings and intrigues—those jealousies and misunderstandings—which are the curse of Native courts. Colonel Sutherland entered the army as a cadet in 1800 at the age of 18, so that at the date of his death he was in his 58th year. He early distinguished himself for his devotedness to Oriental study and the proficiency he made in the tongues, history, and manners of the country. He was on the personal staff of the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone while governor of Bombay; and was subsequently employed in a high political capacity under the Bengal Government. He was in 1833 private secretary to Sir C. Metcalfe, then deputy-governor of the Northwest Provinces. He was after this appointed agent for the Governor-General in the Rajpootana states, where, through his means and those of his very able and zealous assistants, suttee, infanticide, the sale of children into slavery, and other monstrous usages, which had flourished from time immemorial, were abolished. Through him numberless valuable institutions were brought into existence: amongst others a medical college, to the establishment of which he contributed largely from his private purse. He was devoted heart and soul to the prosecution of the work in which he had long laboured so successfully; and, when spoken of as likely to be appointed Commissioner in Scinde, stated that he hoped to live and die in striving for the improvement of Rajpootana. Like many of our most eminent men in India, he rejoiced in the excitement of field sports: when engaged in hog-hunting some years since, he lost his cap, and, in galloping on without it, received a stroke of the sun, from which he never recovered. His health after this for some time continued to fail him,—his mind being occasionally affected. In the end of 1843 he spent some weeks in Bombay on his way to the Cape, and it pleased him then to resume his cavalry uniform, and revive old associations by once more taking on himself the duties of A.D.C. and receiving the forenoon visitors at Government House. A two years' stay at the Cape improved his health while it impaired his fortunes—he having speculated in land not likely to prove profitable. His strength was still but imperfectly restored, and in the hot season of 1847 he spent some months at Mount Aboo for the benefit of his health. He at one time proposed visiting his early and intimate friend Mr. Clerk at Bombay in October last. The Governor was at this time believed to be on the eve of visiting Scinde—as it proved he was preparing to retire from India altogether; so Colonel Sutherland returned through the desert without accomplishing his contemplated return to the earliest scenes of his exertions in the East. On crossing the desert, he expressed himself strongly on the unwisdom of the policy which thought to improve our power by extending it: had they pursued the route or examined the arid and inhospitable regions he had travelled, they would have thought of no better "defence from an army advancing from the west." He had many years ago drawn up an account of the political relations of the states on our north-west frontier with each other, and with the British Government. This was printed, but never published—government having merely distributed a few copies of it amongst their political officers. It was his purpose to resume the writing of this so soon as he returned from Aboo to Ajmeer, continuing the narrative down to the present time. Government had readily provided him with materials, and he expected to have had the work ready for press within the present year, to be published under sanction of the Court of Directors. He had never been an admirer of any part of Lord Hardinge's Punjab policy, save that which maintained the heir of our ancient ally, Runjeet Singh, upon the throne; and purposed availing himself of the opportunity the publication of his intended work afforded of expressing the views he entertained in opposition to it. The circumstance of the Mahrattas and Sikhs he considered wonderfully analogous. Our first great mistake he believed to be our entering into treaties or engagements with an infant, binding

Staff pay	21	5	0
Office allowance	50	0	0
Horse ditto	30	0	0
Office lease	30	0	0

Co's Rs. 181 5 0

Established by para. 250 of G.O.G. 26th July (No. 170 of) 1840, and republished (with some modifications) in para. 2nd, head "adjutants," in section 4th, pages 61, and 62 of the Code of Pay and Audit Regulations.

upon ourselves principally, when it would have much more satisfactory to have taken on ourselves the administration of the realm during the minority, conducting its affairs by a council of regency, as was the case in Cutch, when Sir H. Pottinger was resident; and as was subsequently the case with Jeypore and Joudpore. The error committed at Lahore in Feb. 1846, was, he conceived, similar to that fallen into at Negpore in 1817-18 under similar circumstances: we found ourselves almost immediately compelled to interfere to a much greater extent than we contemplated, and made our subsequent operations a series of make-shifts and expedients. Colonel Sutherland foresaw from the beginning, then, what others have only discovered after time has revealed what were secrets to so many, and felt beforehand what others have come to acknowledge, that the present resident at Lahore was not the man for the occasion or position. He considered that the death-blow was given, by the appointment of Sir Frederick Corrie, to the tranquillity of the country; and that, with Littler, Lawrence, Mackeson, and McGregor on the spot, it was altogether inexorable to have made it. Colonel Sutherland, like his friend Mr. Clerk, and his subordinates Major Ludlow and Captain Burton, was a zealous supporter of every establishment which had the good of the country or the advancement of the people in view: he was one of the largest subscribers to the establishment projected in Bombay for the tuition of native craftsmen in the improvement of arts and manufactures; and the example he set was promptly followed by those around him. His projected work has, we fear, made little progress. Though long past the prime of life, he was still as fresh as in his youth of vigour, activity, and zeal; and as devoted as ever to the good works in which he has for half a lifetime laboured: he had no wish to relinquish the task he had undertaken, or return to his native country,—and he has died with business on his back.—*Bombay Times*.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES FORBES.

In our last we shortly intimated the lamented death of Mr. Charles Forbes, of the house of Forbes and Co., which took place at Malta on the 16th of May. Mr. Forbes had for years been suffering from an affection in the chest, and about the beginning of 1847 alarming symptoms of pulmonary consumption made their appearance. These from time to time abated and returned on him till the only hope—a fallacious one as it has unhappily proved—of restoration for him, seemed a trial of the mild climate of Egypt and the south of Europe. He left Bombay in October last, and after spending some months in Egypt, where he appeared greatly to improve, proceeded to Malta, where his strength continued gradually to sink until his sufferings were closed by death. Mr. Forbes joined the Bombay civil service in 1835 and retired from it in 1840, when he was placed by his uncle, Sir C. Forbes, at the head of the house of Forbes and Co., there having been no resident partner in Bombay from the time of Sir Charles's own retirement. The opinion formed of his talents by a judge so severe as Sir C. Forbes in reference to a matter in which his own interests were immediately concerned, may be judged of by his being placed at the early age of twenty-one, when as yet he had had no training and no experience in mercantile affairs, at the head of the oldest, most extensive and successful mercantile establishment in Western India. Some months afterwards he in the course of business had occasion to subscribe an affidavit on the subject of the affairs of Dr. Forbes, a client of the house; the paper was a blundering and irregular one, and when the case came before the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Roper charged Mr. C. Forbes with the want of a proper sense of the obligation of an oath. When the fit of ill-humour in which this was done was over, Sir H. Roper explained that he had been guilty of nothing more than subscribing a somewhat irregularly drawn affidavit. Mr. Forbes felt the original imputation to be so unworthy and undermined that he turned his back on him who made it when advancing to accost him; to this the Chief Justice formally alluded on the Bench as one of the reasons why "a soothing and impartial judgment was not to be expected of him," on the motion being made to have the offensive matter, admitted by the Court to be excessive, expunged from the records. The fine sense of honour and integrity of Mr. Forbes were well known to the community, and the very unbecoming expressions of the Chief Justice were commented on by the press; and out of this arose "The Great Contempt Case" so much noised about in 1841. Mr. C. Forbes was a man of an unusually fine taste and powerful and highly-cultivated understanding. Deeply read in English and in Continental literature,

he was well skilled in the Greek and Roman classics, and displayed singular felicity and feeling as a writer both of prose and poetry. But little of what he wrote has been printed; what little has been published has been mainly ascribed to other pens. Nor do we feel ourselves authorized, now that he is gone, to remove a veil he would if spared most certainly not have suffered to be withdrawn. He was eminent as a draftsman, and distinguished, indeed, by his proficiency in most intellectual accomplishments. Of great natural uprightness of disposition, he was feverishly sensitive to the slightest imputation or suspicion, and shrunk as from contamination from those he considered capable of doing what was disingenuous, mean, or dishonourable. He was naturally of feeble frame and sickly constitution; he was so near-sighted as scarcely to be able to distinguish his most familiar friends ten paces off; and these, conjoined with a great natural shyness and timidity of manner, and the attachments already alluded to, made him comparatively little known amongst us. To his nearest and most intimate friends only was his character, as above described, familiar, and to these, we feel assured, what has been given will appear but a feeble outline of his merits. To the world, who knew him not, it will, from what has been said, we trust appear that the demise of a man under most circumstances so likely to have risen to eminence ought not to be passed over with the short notice formerly given.—*Bombay Times*.

THE OVERLAND COMMUNICATION.

Every letter we receive on this subject paints the confusion introduced into our overland communication by the suspension of the Southampton line of mails, in a more striking and more mischievous light than that in which it had just before appeared. The following are the arrangements as they at present stand. The Bombay mails and passengers on reaching Alexandria find one of H. M.'s steamers ready to take them to Malta, and there drop them, the packet proceeding to Marseilles without loss of time. Passengers, if they feel disposed to venture on a trip through France, may proceed, if they like—making up their minds to ten days' quarantine at Marseilles. At present, we believe, most Englishmen and all Englishwomen would rather go a little out of their way than traverse the dominions of the new republic. At Malta, in this case, they must remain from two to four days in quarantine, when the Oriental Company's steamers from the Levant will pick them up about the 26th of the month, and so convey them home. So also it is with all parcels and goods from Bombay; they have no means of being conveyed save that just referred to. The troubles in getting home are, however, a trifle to those coming out. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, in place of leaving Southampton, as was their wont, on the 3rd, leave on the 27th of the month: by them passengers for Bombay will find their way to Malta, but here they must remain for a week at least, till H. M.'s steamers from Marseilles, with mails for Alexandria, pick them up. Passengers, it is true, may come by the mid-monthly mail, which leaves on the 20th, and get straight on to Aden, taking, of course, the Calcutta ship from Suez. At Aden they will be picked up by our frigates; but then the accommodation for passengers in these ships is in the last degree scanty and uncomfortable. In the event of no other arrangement turning up, the Peninsular and Oriental Company contemplate running a steamer from Bombay to Ceylon, and conversely, for the conveyance of goods and passengers. The singularity of the present arrangement rests in this; that it inconveniences every one and benefits no one. The charge of the Peninsular and Oriental Company is materially less than the cost Government themselves incur on the Malta and Alexandria line. The whole postage on letters reaches M. M. Treasury; two-thirds of this on letters by Marseilles remains in France. Of course also increased charges diminish transmission, and tempt to smuggling. On this side it is the same, and we have no doubt whatever that our post office returns will be materially affected in consequence. Passengers, also, will abandon our packets in no inconsiderable numbers. It is no joke to be detained at Malta a week on the way out. Those of them who come by the Calcutta steamer to Aden will not only have to face the inconvenience of frigate conveyance, but diminish the proper income of the packets by the amount of fare paid from Suez to Aden. Yet all this is done with the principal mail from India—the only rapid or direct communication between Europe and the East—to humour the freak of some of the authorities, ignorant, most likely, of half what they are about, or of the consequences of their proceedings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The steam frigate *Sesostris* arrived from Suez on the night of Thursday, July 6th, with the English mail, *via* Marseilles, of the 7th June, which has thus occupied a few hours less than twenty-nine days in its transit from London to Bombay. The *Sesostris* left Aden on the 29th ult., the mails having been brought thither the day previous by the *Atalanta*, which left Suez on the 21st.

The Bank of Bombay has declared a dividend for the half-year ending June 30, of 8 per cent. per annum. The net profit for that period is Rs. 220,341, of which Rs. 209,000 are to be divided amongst the shareholders, the remaining Rs. 11,341 being added to the reserved surplus fund, which now amounts Rs. 67,773.

The *Poona Chronicle*,—a paper has been started under this title.

LIBERALITY TO CLERKS.—We are given to understand that four clerks, those longest in the employ of Messrs. Forbes, and Co., of Bombay, were, by order of Sir Charles Forbes, pensioned, a few days ago, on one hundred rupees each per mensem. This is the second act of munificent liberality on the part of Sir Charles noticed in these columns in the course of about six weeks.—*Bombay Times*.

THE LIBEL CASE.—The Supreme Court has granted a criminal information against Mr. Mackenna, the proprietor and editor of the *Gentleman's Gazette*, for a libel on Mr. Philip Stewart, of the Bombay Civil Service. The main feature of the libel consisted in an accusation of drunkenness. Mr. Stewart met this by affidavits proving not only non-addiction to intemperance, but positive abstemiousness of habits. Mr. Mackenna aggravated his case by putting in an affidavit stating, amongst other things, that though Mr. Stewart was not a drunkard at the time of the publication of the libel, yet he had been so at some former period of his life! On the perusal of this affidavit, the Puisne Judge observed that he had never seen so rhetorical a one before; and his remark will not appear strange when we state that it contained, with other high-sounding language, the following grandiloquent passage:—"And this deponent felt strongly, when the publication of the said alleged libel took place, that it was no time to trifle with questions of vital importance to the interests of any portion of the British Empire, when all Europe was convulsed, and many of its dynasties overturned by popular discontent, engendered in a great degree by the restriction of the liberty of the press, and that at the time when this deponent published the said alleged libel, the city of Surat was in a state of disturbance and excitement, which it was the duty of a journalist to endeavour to allay." Sir Erskine Perry refused to try Mr. Mackenna's case at the sessions.—*Bombay Telegraph*.

FAILURE OF A PARSEE.—We in our last accidentally omitted noticing the failure of the highly-respected Parsee merchant Dadabhoj Rustomjee, Esq., who has been compelled to call a meeting of his creditors, and place his affairs in the hands of trustees. Dadabhoj Rustomjee is the son of Rustomjee Cowasjee Banajee, Esq., of Calcutta, and nephew of our respected fellow-citizen Framjee Cowasjee, Esq. Both father and son are said to have been ruined by the failure of the Union Bank. The liabilities of Dadabhoj Rustomjee are variously stated at from fourteen to twenty lacs of rupees; the probable assets of the firm are reckoned at about three-eighths of their debts. Dadabhoj Rustomjee was broker to the firm of Macvicar, Burn, and Co., and was always held to be a man of the highest respectability.—*Times*.

SUKKUR, June 25.—The *Satellite* steamer left Sukkur several days ago for Ferozepore, at the requisition of the resident at Lahore; it is supposed she is to ply between the former place and Bhawalpore, with stores and ammunition. She had a guard of one hundred sepoys of the 9th regt., 2 guns, and a few Golundaze on board. We have since heard that she is not adapted for the Suttley, and that two more suitable vessels (the *Maceo* and *Conqueror*) are on their way from Kotree, under the command of Lieut. Christopher, to relieve her from the duty. All is quiet in Sindh; the inundation is very extensive; there is a large body of water between Sukkur and Shikarpore. The errors of the Bombay papers are the following:—No battery has lately arrived at Sukkur from Haidrahad, as stated in a recent number of the *Bombay Times*.—The seige train at Sukkur is not undergoing more repairs than are usual to keep such an armament in an efficient state for any service.—The Upper Sindh force has not been ordered to hold itself in readiness for service, although we are ready to be ordered.

ADDISCOMBE CADETS.—We have been requested to notice prominently the following case, which seems well worthy of all the prominence which can be given to it. In 1837 the Court of Directors having become alive to the great disadvantages under which cadets who went to Addiscombe laboured compared to

those who proceeded direct to India, as the latter were counting their time as India service while the former were engaged in completing their studies, the time thus expended not being reckoned, in their period of service,—an order was passed, directing that the time so passed at Addiscombe after the students had attained the age of sixteen years should in future reckon as Indian service. The names of those entitled to this boon were published in our paper of June 24, but it has not been extended to cadets prior to 1837, although their case is a precisely similar one; therefore, taking the artillery as an example, the senior officers have now to serve two years longer than their juniors in the same corps; and after twenty-two years' service in India the cadet of 1837 is entitled to twenty-four, which gives him a major's pension, whereas his senior officer of 1836—supposing both to be captains—can only count twenty-two years' service, and is therefore only entitled to the pension of his rank,—viz., that of a captain! Surely it could never be intended that a junior should be entitled to a pension before his senior, or that he should be entitled to a higher one than he—both retiring from the service at the same time. The injustice of what has just been stated is so transparent, that we are convinced the case requires but to be brought to the notice of the Court of Directors by memorials from the parties aggrieved, to insure its immediate removal.—*Bombay Times*.

THE REV. MR. SANDYS.—We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. Mr. Sandys, late chaplain at Belgium, who died on the 12th July. Mr. Sandys was a man of good talent, of a large amount of general and varied information, and of a very amiable disposition. He had naturally a taste for mathematics and the mechanical department of civil engineering, and was constantly engaged in designs and contrivances for the benefit of the native community. These were not mere dreams or jinn-cracks, but generally sound and sensible, such as promised success and advantage. His family had shortly before left for England. He himself breathed his last in the house of Mr. Inverarity, where every effort was made to soothe and relieve, and to supply, as far as could be done by strangers, the place of those who had left him.—*Bombay Times*.

AN EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF "SHERRY."—A seizure of eight pipes of sherry wine, valued at about Rs. 5,000, was, we learnt, made a day or two ago by one of the officers of the customs' flotilla, from the *Duke of Cornwall*, in consequence of the omission on the part of her commander to enter them in the general manifest of the vessel. The commander was adjudged to pay a fine of Rs. 300.—*Bombay Times*.

RAJPOOTANA.—We are informed that the Lieut. Governor N. W. P. has nominated Lieut. Showers to the charge of the Rajpootana agency, until the orders of the Governor-general shall be received on the subject. We should have thought that this senior officer would, as a matter of course, have taken the office upon him, and are not surprised to hear that the nomination has caused much dissatisfaction. Dr. Coleridge has accepted employment at Jaespor. The Committee of Adjustment had not found any will of the late Colonel Sutherland, but it is believed that one exists, the provisions of which are pretty well known.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 8.

THE WEATHER.—The rains have resumed at last in good earnest, and have since July 15 been pouring in torrents. Along with the rain we have had tempestuous and violent winds, shifting from point to point, and frequently blowing with almost hurricane fury. July seems resolved to make up for last time both in humidity and breeze.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK has declared a dividend for the past six months at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The net profits of the half-year amounted to Rs. 1,68,064, to which the sum of Rs. 33,616 was added from the reserve fund, to enable the dividend above mentioned to be divided amongst the shareholders,—Rs. 20,360 being recarried to the credit of the reserve fund, which now amounts to Rs. 92,208.

AGRA U. S. BANK.—It has been stated in the *Telegraph and Courier* that Mr. J. G. H. Brown has been permanently appointed to the situation of agent in Bombay for the Agra and United Service Bank, the duties of which has been so satisfactorily carrying on since the departure of Mr. Wood for England; and that this latter gentleman has been confirmed in the appointment of agent for the bank in London, in succession to Captain M'Gregor, who conducts the Calcutta agency. We have always heard Mr. Brown spoken of as a man admirably adapted for the duties required of him, and feel convinced that better selections for their London and Bombay agencies could not have been made by the directors than those just mentioned.

GRIGOR GRANT, Esq., C. S., Judge Sudder Adawlut, has been elected chairman of the bench of Justices of the Peace in room of Mr. M. Larken, C. S., who resigned the office on his appointment to the magistrature of that court.

RETURN OF CONFIDENCE.—We are glad to be able to notice considerable improvement in the value of Bank Stocks. Confidence in these institutions seems to be again increasing, and an advance of 11 per cent. upon Oriental Bank Shares, and 6 per cent. upon those of the Commercial Bank, has been established upon our quotations of Friday last.—*Bombay Times*, July 12.

UPPER SCINDE.—An order has been forwarded to Colonel Shaw, commanding the troops in Upper Scinde, directing him to prepare a detachment of 9th N.Y., with Golundauze, guns, and mortars, to proceed up the river towards Ferozepore, to be at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief.—*Ibid.*, July 8.

THE GRANT BUILDINGS are we believe about to be passed into the hands of Government, who have purchased them with a view to their being turned into stores and offices. The loss to the Colaba Company by the sale of the buildings will, we hear, be heavy.

Mr. St. J. T. Von Geyer, late head clerk in the Kurrachee Commissariat Office, has been found guilty of being implicated in the embezzlement of sums of money from Government amounting to upwards of Rs. 20,000, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Mr. Courtney has been nominated Secretary to Government in room of Mr. Goldsmid, now on leave for one year to the Cape. The appointment is an acting one, held pending the absence of the present secretary. Mr. Courtney is a man of excellent talent, and extensive and varied acquirements: he succeeded Mr. Spooner as Political Agent at Sawunt Warree, from which he was transferred to the Post Office, Bombay, and thence to be Collector at Poona. He is considerably Mr. Goldsmid's senior in the service.

LORD FAULKLAND and Sir W. Cotton are at Poona.

SCINDE is now reported to be one of the healthiest stations for our troops in India,—at present the country throughout is hot, dusty, and disagreeable; scarcely a drop of rain had fallen at Kurrachee for fourteen months.

Mr. R. P. LAWRENCE.—Amongst our general orders will be found the result of the court-martial lately held at Kurrachee on Mr. Robert Parker Lawrence, late a local lieutenant and quartermaster in the Scinde camel baggage corps. Mr. Lawrence was brought to trial on five charges—the first three for embezzlement; the fourth for having signed and given in false statements regarding payments issued to the men; and the fifth for oppressive and tyrannical conduct towards, and having withheld portions of the pay of, the men of the corps. He was found guilty of the first (with a slight exception) and second charges, not guilty of the third and fourth, guilty of the 2nd, and not guilty of the 1st instance of the 5th charge. The sentence of the Court is, that Mr. Lawrence "pay a fine of Rs. 1000 to government, be imprisoned for one year, be dismissed from the Honourable Company's service, and be henceforth incapable of serving the Honourable East India Company in any office, civil or military; and, further, be imprisoned till the adjudged fine be paid." Mr. Lawrence is the third local lieutenant of the baggage corps who has been found guilty of the same crime; the first was sentenced to seven years' transportation to New South Wales; the second to dismissal; the third to imprisonment, and the payment of a fine, in addition to dismissal from the service. We trust the severity of these sentences will serve to deter others from forgetting the good old maxim that "honesty is the best of policy." *Bombay Times*.

LIEUT. BODNAM, Engineer, has left Malligam for Sholapore.

A SALUTE has been heard this morning in the direction of Khairpore; we conclude H. H. Meer Allie Morad is exhibiting his loyalty by thus rejoicing at the defeat of Moolraj.

INDIAN NAVY.—The general orders to be found in this day's paper contain the very judicious and long-waiting announcement that the medical supervision of the Indian navy shall, from the 1st of August next, devolve on the superintending surgeon of the presidency division—subject of course, to the superior control of the Medical Board.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BRIGADE ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, June 22, 1848.—To obviate doubts and embarrassments which have occasionally arisen, from the ambiguity attending some parts of the regulations which govern the grant of allowances for the temporary exercise of brigade commands, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules be adopted from the 1st August next.

2. An officer in the temporary command of a brigade not specially appointed, or not confirmed by Government, is authorized to draw the allowances of a cantonment command only, viz., Rs. 520 per mensem.

3. In every case when two or more corps of the line are present in the command, the officer temporarily succeeding to the brigade will make over the regimental command to the next senior officer present, and draw the full allowances prescribed above when there are less than two complete corps of the line present: the officer succeeding to the brigade will retain the regimental command, and draw the difference of allowances only viz., Rs. 120 per mensem.

4. An officer in the temporary command of a brigade, specially appointed or confirmed by Government, on the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is authorized to draw the full allowances of a brigadier of the 2nd class, viz., Rs. 750 per mensem.

5. When the allowances of a permanent brigadier are sanctioned, the same are to be admitted as fixed for a second class, notwithstanding the predecessor may have been in receipt of allowances as a 1st class brigadier.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay, Castle, June 22, 1848.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st August, 1848, the medical department of the Indian navy shall be placed under the superintending surgeon of the presidency division, who will be vested with the same authority, and will exercise the same control over it, as is possessed and exercised by superintending surgeons of divisions over the civil and military branches of the service, subject, as these are, to the superior control of the medical board.

In consequence of the above arrangements, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the above date the circles of superintending surgeons shall be arranged as follows, viz.:

1. The Poona division, comprehending Poona, Secoor, Ahmednuggur, Nasick, Malligam, Dhoolia, Asseorghur, Sattara, Mahabuleshwar, and Dapoolie.

2. The northern division, comprehending—Ahmedabad, Deesa, Aboo, Hursale, Kaira, Baroda, Benach, Rajcote, and Surat.

3. The southern division, comprehending—Belgaum, Dharwar, Kulludghee, Sholapoor, Kolapore, Rutnagerry, and Vingoria.

4. Presidency and Indian navy, comprehending—Bombay, Tannah, Bhewndy, Aden, and the whole of the Indian navy, with the exception of that portion forming the Indus flotilla.

5. The Scinde division, comprehending—the Upper and Lower Provinces of Scinde, Bhooj, and the Indus flotilla.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. ROBERT PARKER LAWRENCE, LOCAL LIEUT. AND QR. MR. IN THE SCINDE CAMEL BAGGAGE CORPS.

Head Quarters, Poona, June 19.—At a general court martial assembled at Kurrachee, on Friday, February 25, 1848, R. P. Lawrence, Local Lieut. and Qr. Mr. in the Scinde Camel Baggage corps, was tried on the following charges, viz.:

1st Charge.—For having between January 1st, and March 31, 1846, when in command of the 3rd division of the Scinde Camel Baggage corps, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the undermentioned quantities of forage, the property of government, entrusted to his charge for the use of the 3rd division of the Scinde Camel Baggage corps, viz.:

3,000 lbs. of Badjree, issued on a receipt dated February 1st, 1846, at Halla, by the Hyderabad collector's department, valued at ninety-two rupees, or thereabouts.

5,000 lbs. of jowary, issued on a receipt, dated February 22nd, 1846, at Gothkeeka Gote, by the Bengal commissariat department, valued at one thousand and seventy rupees, or thereabouts.

12,000 lbs. of Gram—4,000 lbs. issued on a receipt dated February, 25th, 1846; 4,000 lbs. issued on a requisition dated 26th February, 1846; 4,000 lbs. issued on a receipt dated February 27th, 1846, at Subzuleote, by the Bengal Commissariat Department, valued at Rs. 540 or thereabouts.

Second Charge.—For having embezzled or fraudulently misapplied, the sum of Rs. 1,000 the property of Government, received by him (Lieut. Lawrence) on December 28th, 1846, from the Hyderabad Commissariat Department, on account of the probable expenses on the march to Kurrachee of the 14th regiment Native Infantry.

Third Charge.—For having, between June 1st, 1846, and March 20th, 1847, when in command of the 3rd Division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps stationed in the Hyderabad districts, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied Rs. 900 or thereabouts, the property of Government, entrusted to his charge for the pay of the men of the Extra Establishment attached to the 3rd Division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps; the above-mentioned amount,

or thereabouts, having been dedicated without authority by Lieut. Lawrence from the day of the men composing the Extra Establishment attached to the 3rd Division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps for clothing, between the dates above specified.

Fourth Charge.—For having knowingly signed, and intentionally given in to the officer commanding the Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, his vouchers to his account, acquittances and containing false statements of the payments he, Local Lieut. Lawrence, had made to the men of the extra establishment attached to the 3rd Division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, for the months of September, October, and November, 1846.

Fifth Charge.—For disobedience of orders, and most oppressive and unjust conduct in the following instances, viz.

First Instance.—In having, when in command of the 3rd Division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, on various occasions between the January 1st, 1846, and March 20th, 1847, without authority, caused corporal and other unjust and degrading punishments to be inflicted on men of the 3rd Division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, and of the extra establishment attached thereto, more particularly on a Scindian named Hadjee, at Mooli, naka Tearree, on or about the month of October, 1846.

Second Instance.—In having, when in command of the 3rd Division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, between January 1, 1846, and March 20, 1847, on various occasions withheld portions of the pay, and made unauthorized deductions out of the pay of the men belonging to the extra establishment attached to the 3rd Division Scinde Camel Baggage Corps.

Such conduct being oppressive, tyrannical, and unjust, at variance with the Articles of War, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Finding.—Guilty of the 1st charge, with the exception of 3,000 lbs. of badjree, issued on a receipt, dated 1st February, 1846, at Halla, by the Hyderabad collector's department, valued at Rs. 92 or thereabouts, of which the Court acquits him.

2nd Charge.—Guilty.

Not guilty of the 3rd charge, and acquits him thereof.

Not guilty of the 4th charge, and acquits him thereof.

Not guilty of the 1st instance of the 5th charge, and acquits him thereof.

Guilty of the 2nd instance of the 5th charge.

Revised Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty, as above specified, does adjudge the prisoner, R. P. Lawrence, Local Lieut. and Qr. mr. in the Scinde Camel Baggage Corps, to pay a fine of one thousand rupees to Government, to be imprisoned for one year, to be dismissed from the Hon. Company's Service, and to be henceforth incapable of serving the Hon. East India Company in any office, civil or military, and further imprisoned till the adjudged fine be paid.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut.-Gen.

Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army,

Head Quarters, Poona, June 17, 1848.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COURTNEY, W. tr. to be art. sec. to govt. in the rev. and fin. dept. dur. abs. of Mr. Goldsmid, and to offic. as sec. in attend. on the Right Hon. the Governor, and to have ch. of all the civil depts. ERKINE, C. J. dep. sec. to govt. to be in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor, and to have ch. of all civil depts. fr. June 5. ERKINE, J. M. placed under the sup. of the coll. of Poona, with the view of pros. his studies in the Oriental languages, July 8. FARRANT, G. L. ret. to duty, June 5; to act as senior mag. of police and rev. judge at pres.; ass. ch. of his off. on June 27. GRANT, G. to act as a pains judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlat; ass. ch. of his app. on June 27. LARKIN, M. to be reg. of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlat, July 8. MANSFIELD, S. rec. ch. of offices of settlement officer, and asst. to coll. of Poona, June 24. PRICE, C. to be dep. civ. auditor and dep. mil. mr. July 8. ROBERTSON, A. D. rec. ch. of off. of comm. for inquiry into claims for compensation on transit and other duties in the districts under the rev. comm. N. div. June 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

REIL, A. 1 mo. fr. July 1. GILDER, C. D. unprov. asst. to the coll. of Customs, 1 mo. to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health. GOLDSMID, H. E. 1 year to Cape of Good Hope, to remain at pres. on m. c. until date of embark. HARRISON, W. H. allowed to proceed to Eur. under leave granted in April last. TAYLOR, A. to Sept. 15, in ext. TOWNSEND, E. H. Rev. comm. south. etc. the unexpired portion of his res. ch. of his duties.

ECCESSARIES.

CHANDRAN, Rev. S. to June 25, in ext. to the Malabar hills.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILEY, Capt. B. 2nd batt. of art. posted to the 4th comp. and to command No. 5, light field batt. at Bhool, and to join on the opening of the season. BECHER, Lieut. 8th N.I. to act as star officer to the 2nd batt. of the service, fr. June 7. BENNETT, Ens. E. L. 20th N.I. to be Lieut. v. Bannet, fr. June 7. BOYD, Ens. M. 11th N.I. passed in languages. BUCHANAN, W. posted to the 29th N.I. and to rank as ens. fr. June 7, v. Bennett, prom. BURD, Ens. R. to do duty with the 20th N.I. and to join. BURNES, Ens. G. I. H. posted to 1st Eur. (Fuss.) and to rank as 2nd heat v. Taylor, prom. fr. May 1. CHAMPION, Lieut. 24th N.I. to act as adj. to the detach. of the 21st N.I. proceeding to Tanah. CLARK, Ens. J. 3rd N.I. passed in languages, June 20. DAVIDSON, Lieut. art. to vet. ch. of horses of No. 8, light field battery, July 5. DENNIS, Cornet J. H. B. 1st L. C. app. to do duty with 3rd L. C. can. July 5. DICKENSON, Ens. W. to do duty with 1st N.I. to join. EVANS, Capt. made over ch. of the Guzerat irr. horse to Capt. Fulljames on June 27. FULLJAMES, Capt. G. res. ch. of the Guzerat irr. horse fr. Capt. Evans on June 27. GRIFFITH, Ens. C. J. 17th N.I. to act as int. in the Hindustani lang. fr. June 12. HALEY, Lieut. C. 9th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11. HARRIS, Lieut. T. M. 1st batt. art. posted to the 4th comp. and directed to join No. 2, light field batt. at Sholarpoor. JAMES, Lieut. 6th N.I. to act as 1st class comm. agent at Rajcote, until arriv. of Maj. Bleasins, C.B. July 8. JONES, Lieut. T. B. 11th N.I. passed in languages. LUCAS, Maj. to perform the comm. duties north div. of the army dur. abs. of Capt. Threshie. MORSE, Capt. to conduct the comm. duties at Rajcote, until Lieut. James assumes ch. thereof. NARMYTH, Lieut. C. trans. fr. 1st batt. to the horse art. v. Lieut. Woolcombe, June 22. NEWALL, Ens. J. T. 2nd gren. N.I. passed in languages. NORTH, Lieut. C. F. eng. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11. PALIN, Lieut. C. T. 19th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. in Hindustani and Mahratta, fr. June 3. PELLY, Lieut. W. P. 10th N.I. to be act. qr. mr. and int. in the Hindustani lang. fr. May 29. PRIOR, Capt. G. N. 21st N.I. pl. at disp. of his excell. the C. in C. for reg. duty; ordered to join, June 29. RAMSAY, Capt. to perform the Bazaar duties at Ahmednagar, during abs. of Capt. Threshie. SMITH, Ens. D. J. to do duty with 24th N.I. and to join, July 1. STODDERT, Capt. to be exec. eng. at Poona, June 29. TAYLOR, Lieut. R. A. 1st Eurs. (Fuss.) to be 1st Lieut. v. Anderson, killed, fr. April 20. WALLACE, Ens. R. 2nd gren. N.I. passed in languages. WILKINSON, Lieut. W. E. 21st N.I. pl. at disp. of his excell. the Com.-in-Chief, for reg. duty, ordered to join, June 29. WOOLCOMBE, Lieut. J. D. trans. fr. the horse brig. to the 4th batt. WORMALD, Capt. R. C. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. to join 5th gr. at Ahmednagar, after del. over com. of 4th comp. 2nd batt. with batteries attached, June 27. YOUNG, Ens. H. 14th N.I. passed in languages, June 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

DICKINSON, W. June 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLAIR, Ens. T. H. 19th N.I. fr. June 27 to Aug. 1, to rem. at Rajcote, on m.c. BONNOR, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. to July 31 in ext. BOWLES, Lieut. J. E. 23rd N.I. 1 mo. fr. July 1, in ext. to rem. in the Deccan, on m.c. BRUCE, Lieut. C. J. art. 1 mo. fr. July 1, in ext. to rem. in the Deccan, on m.c. COWPAR, Lieut. C. C. G. 8th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. July 1, to rem. in the Deccan, on m.c. CUMMING, Ens. W. G. G. 17th N.I. leave cane, at his own request. GLASPOOLE, Ens. R. E. 6th N.I. fr. July 5 to 30, to Surst. GRICE, Lieut. H. 25th N.I. 1 mo. fr. June 15, in ext. to rem. at Nasick, on m.c. HAWKINS, Major A. S. 8th N.I. 3 years on Eur. to Sept. 30. HEYMAN, Ens. J. 28th N.I. to July 31, in ext. KNIGHT, Ens. T. 16th N.I. to July 31, in ext. LEITCH, Capt. R. W. D. 1st Eur. regt. fell. cane, July 14. MANSON, 2nd Lieut. H. F. art. 1 mo. fr. July 1, to rem. in Bombay.

M'NEILL, Ens. J. 22nd N.I. in ext. to Dec. 31.
MILFORD, Ens. S. C. 6th N.I. in ext. fr. July 5, to Bombay, on m. c.
Mazara, Ens. G. J. 8th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. July 1, to remain at
 Poona, on m. c.
MOORE, Lieut. R. B. 3rd L.C. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, to Bombay,
 on private affairs.
MUHER, Lieut. F. J. adjt. of the Kolapoor inf. 1 mo. fr. August 15,
 on private affairs, under abs. rules.
MUNBE, Capt. exec. eng. Dharwar, 1 mo. fr. July 1 to Belgaum,
 on private affairs, cane. at his own request.
PALGRAVE, Ens. W. G. 8th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. July 1, to remain
 at Sattara, on m. c.
PATULLO, Lieut. C. E. 1st fus. to July 31, in ext.
SCOTT, Lieut. J. J. 22nd N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. July 1, to remain in
 the Deccan, on m. c.
SYMONS, Lieut. C. J. 5th L.I. 3 mo. fr. June 1, in ext. to remain
 at Bombay.
TAYLOR, Lieut. G. F. 22nd N.I. to July 31, on ext.
TURNBULL, Lieut. W. 2nd L.I. leave cane. at his own request.
TWARDALL, Capt. A. 1st L.C. to July 31, in ext.
WARDALL, Capt. R. H. 5th L.I. leave cancelled, June 27.
WATSON, Lieut. col. prin. comm. of ordnance, 1 mo. fr. July 1, to
 Poona, on private affairs.
WIDDICOMB, Ens. W. 7th N.I. to July 31, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. J. J. rec. ch. of the duties of civ. surg. at
 Dhoolia fr. Asst. surg. Lawes, on June 12.
BARRINGTON, Surg. to rec. med. ch. of the staff and details of the
 Sukkur station fr. Asst. surg. Trestrail.
BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. T. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. July 14.
BROWN, Asst. surg. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. of the Indian navy.
CLAY, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 7th N.I. and staff at the Ah-
 mednugger station fr. Asst. surg. Manisty.
DEAN, Asst. surg. pl. under the orders of the sup. surg. pres. div.
 for general duty, June 16.
DIAS, Asst. surg. del. over ch. of the duties of civ. surg. at Dhoolia
 to Asst. surg. Lawes, on May 20.
GILBERT, Asst. surg. J. pl. under sup. surg. pres. div. for general
 duty, June 30.
GILLANDERS, Asst. surg. W. P. ret. to duty, June 15; to be civ.
 surg. at Ahmedabad, June 29.
HARRIS, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of the staff and details of the
 Sukkur station; med. ch. of the 9th N.I. in succ. to Surg. Bar-
 rington.
KNAFF, Asst. surg. J. M. to proc. to Dhoolia, and rec. med. ch. of
 the mil. details at that stat. July 11.
LAWES, Asst. surg. made over ch. of the duties of civ. surg. at
 Dhoolia to Asst. surg. Atkinson, on June 12; to return to As-
 seerghar, for duty at that station.
MANISTY, Asst. surg. to del. over med. ch. of the 7th N.I. and
 staff at the Ahmednugger station, to Asst. surg. Clay.
M'KENZIE, Asst. surg. J. M. declared next for duty in the Indian
 Navy, and to proceed to the pres. as early as practicable.
MILLAR, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of the detach. 28th N.I. at
 Nassick, fr. Asst. surg. Stewart.
NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. R. rel. fr. duty in the Indian Navy, pl.
 at disp. of his excell. the C.-in-C.
NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. R. to take med. ch. of 24th N.I. in lieu
 of Asst. surg. W. Skelding, July 15.
REBLE, Asst. surg. R. D. returned to the pres. on the 6th, and res.
 ch. of the duties of oculist on July 8.
SKELDING, Asst. surg. W. to med. ch. of 24th N.I. in succ. to
 Shaw, proc. to Europe, July 5.
SHIMHAUSER, Asst. surg. J. F. to rec. med. ch. of the 26th N.I.
 in succ. to Surg. Burn.
STEWART, Asst. surg. rec. ch. of civ. med. duties at Nassick fr.
 Asst. surg. Costello.
TRESTRAIL, Asst. surg. to del. over med. ch. of the staff and de-
 tails of the Sukkur station to Surg. Barrington.
WHITE, Surg. B. 3rd L.C. to rec. med. ch. of the station, staff,
 and details, also No. 2 light field batt. at Sholapoor station.
WILMOT, Asst. surg. rel. fr. duty in the Indian Navy, pl. at the
 disp. of his Excell. the C.-in-C.
WILSON, Asst. surg. H. M.D. acq. colloq. prof. in vernacular
 lang. July 4.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES
 SPECIFIED.

DEANE, H. June 8. **GILBERT**, J. June 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. A. J. 3 years on furl. to Europe, on m. c.
SHAW, Asst. surg. 3 years on furl. to Europe, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BROWN, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of the Indian Navy.
DAKES, Lieut. D. R. 3 years, to Eur. on m. c.
ELDEN, Mids. G. perm. to reside on shore.
GROUND, Lieut. to temp. com. of the *Hastings*, v. Gordon, on
 leave.
HAMILTON, Lieut. B. 3 years, to Europe.
QUANBOROUGH, Lieut. 1 year, in ext. to Coromandel Coast.

Ross, Capt. D. A. to the *Eastward*, arrived at Bombay, June 20.
Smyth, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.
TAYLOR, Lieut. of the *Hastings*, perm. to reside on shore.

DOMESTIC.

BALLASNA, the lady of Capt. G. H. 34th N.I. s. at Tananari
 June 27.
BROWN, the lady of Asst. surg. W. C. s. at Bombay, June 26.
CHARTER, the lady of E. J. H.M.'s 8th, d. at Colaba, July 4.
COLLETT, Mrs. G. S. s. at Parell, June 17.
COLLINS, the wife of H. s. at Colaba, July 13.
DAVISON, the lady of D. C. s. d. at Poona, July 4.
FORSTER, the lady of Capt. H. art. s. at Deccan, July 5.
FULLER, the lady of Lieut. G. B. art. s. at Ahmednugger, July 4.
GARDNER, Mrs. J. B. d. at Masagan, June 19.
GRAY, the lady of E. F. s. d. at Masagan, June 19.
GRANT, the wife of Mr. s. at Kottawady, June 30.
KING, Mrs. J. d. at Masagan, June 28.
LATHAM, Mrs. A. G. s. at Bombay, July 5.
MACKENZIE, the wife of Surg. T. d. at Ahmednugger, June 17.
MACLEAN, the lady of Maj. A. N. d. at Kurrachee, July 6.
MARSTON, the wife of D. d. at Kalbadavia, July 4.
MILLER, the lady of Asst. surg. J. R. M.D. Poona irr. hors. d. at
 Secoor, June 29.
MURRAY, Mrs. D. s. at Poona, June 23.
SEABY, the lady of Brev. capt. G. P. art. d. at Baroda, June 20.
STUART, Mrs. J. s. at Bombay, July 5.
WELLS, the wife of W. s. at Bombay, July 1.
WOOD, the lady of Lieut. H. B. A. 4th N.I. s. (still-born), at Kur-
 rachee, June 3.
WOODBURN, the wife of Lieut. col. A. C. B. 25th N.I. d. at Malli-
 gam, July 13.
WORMALD, the lady of Capt. R. C. art. s. at Poona, June 20.

MARRIAGES.

GAISFORD, Capt. Thomas, art. to Emily, d. of Capt. Geo. Birch,
 at Ahmednugger, July 12.
VALENTINE, Asst. apoth. C. to Suprasina, d. of the late
 J. Morace, at Kurrachee, June 5.

DEATHS.

BENISON, Margaret, d. of G. at Poona, aged 18 mo. June 21.
BOOTH, David, surgeon of the ship *Madagascar*, at Bombay, June 1.
CHAPMAN, Lieut. G. eng. at Poona, July 14.
CORKE, Henry T. s. of W. at Middle Colaba, aged 1, July 1.
COSTA, Anna Q. wife of J. S. D. at Kavel, June 30.
COWEN, Theresa D. wife of R. G. at Parell, aged 28, July 19.
DE SILVA, Mrs. R. at Masagan, aged 65, June 15.
GILMAN, Charles D. at Poona, aged 68, July 7.
GRIERSON, Frances Ellen, d. of Dr. at Poona, aged 8, June 21.
HARRY, Eliza F. d. of W. at Masagan, aged 8 mo. June 28.
PROCTOR, Susan, wife of G. B. at Parell, aged 18, June 21.
SANDYS, Rev. C. at Bombay, July 12.
SCALES, Catherine E. d. of G. aged 5 mo. June 26.
SELLERS, Georgiana, wife of Thomas, at Bombay, aged 25, June 24.
STICH, Gustavus, at Byccala, aged 25, June 24.
SUTHERLAND, Lieut. col. J. 1st L.C. agent to gov. gen. Rajpoo-
 tana, at Bhurtpoor, aged 58; June 24.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 2. *Norfolk*, Watts, Mauritius; *Persia*, Erving, Liver-
 pool; *John Cooper*, Were, Hong-Kong.—3. *Regina*, Quinton, Mau-
 ritius.—5. *Janet Kidston*, M'Kay, Greenock.—6. *Tartar*, Webber,
 New York; steamer *Seostris*, Porter, Aden.—8. *Queen of Eng-
 land*, Cawkitt, Liverpool.—14. *Bucephalus*, Skinner, London.—15.
Nith, Finlay, Liverpool.—16. *Anna Eliza*, Brown, Calcutta; *Essex*,
 Pixley, Gravesend; *William Prouse*, Ward, Liverpool.—17. *Black
 Prior*, Williams, London; *Seostris*, Dand, Greenock.—18. *Arabia*,
 Davis, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Prince of Wales*.—Mr. Bodel.
 Per *Norfolk*.—Mrs. Watts and child.
 Per *Regina*.—Mrs. Quinton and Miss Quinton.
 Per steamer *Seostris*.—Mrs. Thorn, E. H. Townsend, c. a. and
 servant, Asst. surg. R. D. Peck. From Aden.—Lieut. Cadell,
 Madras art.
 Per *Nith*.—Mr. O. Farrel.
 Per *Essex*.—Mrs. Pixley, Lieut. C. C. Neame, H.M.'s 8th foot.
 R. O. Hordon, A. Speirs, W. Speirs. From the Cape.—Capt.
 A. A. Stewart, 6th Bo. N.I., Lieut. O. Fitzgerald, H.M.'s 8th
 foot; and J. E. J. Lillie, c. a.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Pearl*.—K. Finlay.
 Per *Emily*.—Mr. A. Baretto.
 Per *Pallas*.—Mrs. McDonald and child; Mr. McDonald, D. A.
 Anderson; and Lieut. F. M. Keogh, H.M.'s 13th foot.
 Per steamer *Ajdaka*. Capt. A. Mills, 56th Regt. N.I., Edward
 Lawrence; George Combe; C. Sheffer; and J. Pope.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 3.—*Prince of Orange*, Smith, Liverpool; *Sultan*, Patt, Whampoa; *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Smith, Calcutta.—5. *Gullerus*, Cockburn, Liverpool.—6. *Pearl*, Gibbon, Colombo and Madras; *Tulloch Castle*, Jamieson, Liverpool.—7. *St. Abbs*, Willis, Ceylon; *Golden Spring*, Smith, London.—8. *Madagascar*, Hight, Madras; *David Clarke*, Swan, Calcutta.—12. H.M.S. *Vernon*, Fitzgerald, England; *Prince of Wales*, Pain, Zanzibar; *Augusta*, Allan, London.—13. *Emily*, Wilson, China; *Clansman*, Johnstone, Glasgow.—14. *Minerva*, Morrison, Liverpool; *Pallas*, Hopkinson, Hull.—16. *Sylph*, M'Donald, China.—20. Steamer *Ajdaka*, Sanders, Suez.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, July 20, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	..	Rs. 117 per 100 Sa.
5 Do.	do.	1826-26	.. Rs. 102 do.
5 Do.	do.	1829-30	.. Rs. 103 do.
4 Do.	do.	1832-33	.. Rs. 85 do.
4 Do.	do.	1835-36	.. Rs. 84½ do. Co.
5 Do.	do.	1841-42	.. Rs. 99½ do.
4 Do.	do.	1842-43	.. Rs. 84 do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	.....	Rs. 31½ per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	16	do. disc.
Commercial do.	18	do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	5	do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	4	do. pm.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	..	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9½d. per rupee.
3 months'	..	1s. 9½d.
1 month	..	1s. 8½d.
At sight	..	..
On China at 60 days'	..	Rs. 208
On Madras at 30 days'	..	.. 99
On Calcutta at 80 days'	..	.. 99½ per Rs. 100
Do. 30 days'	..	.. 100
Do. at sight	..	.. 100½ to 101

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	.....	Rs. 11 4
Do.	..... (dragons)	.. 11 4
Bank of England Notes, per £.	.....	.. 11 10
Spanish Dollars, per 100	.....	.. 221
German Crowns, ..	.....	.. 214
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	.....	.. 103½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	.....	.. 17 to 17 5

FREIGHTS.

The continued arrival of vessels towards the end of last month, most of which were put on the berth for China, caused freights for HAWKINS, Major A. S. 8th N.I. to July 31, in ext. that quarter to decline farther. Quotations are,—to London, 2l. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.; to Liverpool, 2l. 15s.; to China, per candy, Rs. 64.

CEYLON.

MESSES. ACKLAND, BOYD AND CO.—The *Ceylon Examiner* states that at a meeting of the creditors of this firm it was determined that the execution of a deed of trust was unnecessary, and it was unanimously resolved that the affairs of the house be continued to be wound up under inspection, and that Mr. Ackland proceed at once to England, in order to further the interests of all concerned.

SUPPOSED WRECK.—Yesterday Government received information from Mr. Clarke, the police magistrate of Bentotte, that a quantity of cotton (presumed to have been part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel), together with a number of planks and timber, had been washed ashore on the coast between Bentotte and Ambelangodde. It is feared that some mishap has fallen a ship in about the latitude and longitude of the Basses, and that the set of the wind and current has driven portions of the wreck and cargo to the northward. If it should unfortunately be ultimately found that these fearful rocks have proved the doom of some hapless ship and crew, we hope the event will at once force on her Majesty's government the absolute necessity of erecting a lighthouse on the Basses. It is a duty which the interests of humanity as well as of policy most imperatively demand without delay. Captain Biden has often given a warning voice on the certainty of the occurrence, sooner or later, of some disaster in the locality of the Basses, but we fervently trust his anticipations have not yet been realized. Probably further information on the subject may be elicited in a day or two. It is, however, our opinion, that some ill-fated vessel has been totally destroyed, although no clue as yet has been discovered, to lead to the knowledge of any par-

ticulars respecting her. Conjecture therefore is wholly at a loss, as it is impossible to say whether it be a Bombay or Madras cotton ship, or one of those which have been laden at Tutocoreen. We should not be at all surprised to learn that the heavy gale which visited us on Saturday week was severely felt at a considerable distance to the southward and westward, and that the wreck we mention has been one of its results.—*Times*, June 9.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILEY, J. to be justice of the peace for the northern province. MACVICAR, Rev. J. G. to be justice of the peace for the Midland circuit, May 26.
MORRIS, W. to be justice of the peace for the Island, May 26.
ROBERTSON, W. N. to be justice of the peace for the districts of Ratnapoora, Kandy, and Colombo; to be comm. of court of requests and police mag. of Avishawelle, May 26.
TEMPLER, H. to be justice of the peace for N.W. province, May 26.
TEMPLER, F. B. to be justice of the peace for Badulla and Kandy; to be comm. of Court of Requests and police mag. of Rickellegakkedde, May 26.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS.

COLE, Capt. J. A. to be asst. comm. of roads, May 26.
EVATT, Lieut. H. A. to be acting comm. of roads, to be a justice of peace for the island, May 26.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY, Mrs. B. s. at Mutwal, May 16.
BEATON, the lady of G. S. M.D. staff surg. s. at Trincomalee, May 26.
BROHIER, the wife of J. H. s. at Kaigalle, June 3.
CAULFIELD, the wife of J. govt. agent N. W. P. d. at Puttiam, June 11.
DUFF, the wife of G. S. d. at Colombo, June 23.
GARYIN, Mrs. T. F. d. at Chilaw, May 27.
HALLILEY, the lady of W. A. s. at Colombo, June 10.
LEE, the wife of Geo. d. at Colpetty, June 8.
OHLMUS, the wife of G. J. d. at Colombo, May 25.
VANDERSPAAR, the lady of Capt. Wm. C. Ceylon Rifles, d. at Kandy, June 23.

MARRIAGES.

DICKSON, Francis, to Joanna Frederica, d. of the late John G. Kriekenbeck, at Jaffna, May 29.
SMITH, John H. to Emma Eliza Stevens, at Colombo, May 25.
VANGYEZEL, John Wm. to Antonette Ursula Thomas, at Colombo, May 29.

DEATH.

BURLEIGH, Spencer T. V. acting asst. civ. eng. at Jaffna, aged 32, June 7.

SIAM.

Eminent appear to be the order of the day not only in Europe, but have extended their alarming influence to the "far east." By the Siamese bark *Neptune* we have received particulars of a disturbance having originated amongst the Chinese sugar-growers and workers, which at one time threatened to place the capital, Bangkok, in the hands of the assailants. The origin of the *trouble*, we learn, arose from the oppressive measures of the authorities, who, besides being greatly in arrears to the Chinese labourers, had attempted to reduce their pay. From the Prince T. Y. Chua fat Mongkut, brother of the King of Siam, the best detailed account has been received, and to the communication of so illustrious a correspondent we give deserved prominence. We have taken the liberty of revising the English in some parts, which did not appear sufficiently intelligible to the ordinary reader. They style of the letter does credit to an Eastern prince far in advance of any of his countrymen for intelligence.

"Palace, Bangkok, April 20, 1848.

"At the present time Siam is somewhat unhappy, owing to a disturbance of a rather serious nature, which has taken place amongst the Chinese in the village of Thrachin, on the banks of the second stream of our large river, distant from Bangkok about 17 miles. The Chinese rebelled against the Siamese authorities at that place finally on the 19th of March last, when they fired guns and killed a great number of the king's soldiers. After which his Majesty sent a great army to fight with them, and they fled to the Bang Nockkhuck, a Chinese village on the banks of the third western stream, distant from Bangkok about 30 miles, and gathered together with the former Chinese governor, who was appointed by the king, and prepared a large force to fight with the king's army. His excellency the general of the army has conquered,

so that all their leaders and soldiers, about 600, were caught and brought to Bangkok, where they arrived on the 26th of March. These Chinese are still in prison awaiting judgment: there is very little doubt that some of them will be put to death, others imprisoned for life, and some be liberated. Moreover, several Chinese, more than 4,000, resident on the sugar estates on the banks of the eastern second branch of our great river, distant from Bangkok 27 miles easterly, have risen; they have ransacked several Siamese villages, and burnt or destroyed them; they have taken possession of a fort called Chu Sung San, mounting 60 guns. They have organized an army against the king, wishing to take possession of our city. They took possession of the fort Chu Sung San on the 15th of April. When the king heard of this event he sent his armies against them from two points, so that they were surrounded by Siamese troops in every direction. Some of them dreading the consequence, seized the ringleaders or heads of the secret society, and delivered them into the hands of the general, who had them securely bound and sent to Bangkok, where they arrived on April 18th. The troops have not yet returned, because that part of the country was not in its former quiet state, several of the Chinese parties still holding out, but I hope to hear of all being again tranquil.—Yours very sincerely,

"Prince T. Y. CHUN FU MONGKUT."

Since the above was in type, we have been favoured with the following extract from a letter to a commercial firm here, from which it will be seen that the number of killed, wounded, and taken prisoners is far in excess of our illustrious correspondent's account:—

"The disturbance we alluded to in our last has ended in an insurrection of the Chinese in the sugar districts, and Government has been necessitated to send over a large number of troops and men under the command of Chow Khew Bo din and Chow Khew phra Klang, the former being on his return from the war in Cambodia, where he has been for the last eight or ten years. The Chinese and all trading boats have been proscribed from going into the interior for the present; whilst the destruction of property by fire and the pillage and loss of life has been fearful. A large number of the mills have been burnt, and several villages razed to the ground. The quantity of sugar and cane destroyed is very great. The ringleaders of the insurgents have now, however, all been taken within the last few days and brought into Bangkok, since which the indiscriminate slaughter of the Chinese in those districts has ceased. It is estimated that about 400 Chinese have fallen, but we are inclined to think that the number is much more, besides the number of prisoners they have taken."

On Saturday last there was a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to take into consideration the affairs of Siam and the perilous situation of merchants there. A letter was addressed to the hon. the Governor with reference to the despatch of a vessel of war, but owing to the state of the Bangkok river, there was no vessel of war at Singapore of small draught of water so as enable her to pass over the bar of the river.—*Singapore Free Press*.

The *Straits Times* publishes an account of an outbreak in Siam attended with serious loss of life. The Siamese authorities, being deeply in debt to their Chinese labourers, attempted to reduce their wages, upon which they rose in arms, but fled, on the approach of the Siamese forces, to Bang Nokkuk, where they made a stand, headed by the Chinese Governor of the village, and, being defeated, were, to the number of 600, thrown into prison. The Chinese who were settled on the Sugar Estates also took arms to the number of 4,000, and after an unavailing attack upon Bangkok itself, were dispersed by the troops, and totally defeated. The emeute seems chiefly to have arisen from the tyranny of the Siamese authorities, but it has been attended with an unexpected slaughter.

MAULMAIN.

TRADE.—We have received the statement of imports and exports for the month of May last. The former amounts to Co.'s Rs. 130,009-3-5, and the latter to 1,37,533-5-4. Of our staples, rice and timber, the value of the exports, for the past month, is but small, amounting together only to Co.'s Rs. 78,724. We trust this month's statement will show an improvement in that respect, as there are several vessels now taking in timber, and the lading of one or two have been completed since the end of May.—*Maulmain Chronicle*, Jan. 14.

CAPTAIN PHAYRE.—There has been a rumour afloat, for several months past, that it was the intention of Capt. Phayre to leave these provinces and go home to England, which we rejected as being more gup; however, from good sources, we are given to understand, that he contemplates quitting this place in October next, which we regret much to learn. His loss will be great, and most particularly felt by the cultivators of the soil.

The pains and trouble he has been at in reducing the system of the land-tax, so as to make it an equitable one, is but little known; and oft has it occurred, that, when the public voice has been raised in complaint at his absence from the bench, he has been working hard in the districts, or at his desk at home. The fruit of his labour and talents will be gathered after his departure, and when next cold season it is found that three times the number of vessels can be loaded to those that left the port the past season, let it not be forgotten who was the main cause of the prosperity of this hitherto neglected branch of our trade.—*Chronicle*.

PERSIA.

STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE PERSIAN GULF.—The voyage of the steamer *Sir C. Forbes* into the Persian Gulf has been successful as a first one. The time was comprised within 54 days, including all kinds of stoppages, and notwithstanding the rains of the last four or five days, which were felt to be so heavy as in some degree to obstruct the progress of the vessel. Another great obstacle was the non-arrival of the coals at the various stations in the gulf; this compelled the steamer to use her sails for some time, and also to burn wood whenever it could be found. Great surprise as well as pleasure was felt at various places in the gulf on seeing the steamer, and many have resolved to profit of the occasion of coming to Bombay on the next trip. The security of voyaging in the steamer contrasts strongly with that in bungalows, two of which lately sunk on their voyage in the gulf. The voyage from Bushire to Bombay may be performed in about 12 days. The steamer *Sir C. Forbes* came in 5½ days from Muscat, where she got coals, to this port, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season.

Preparations are, as we hear, about to be made for another trip to the gulf, and as there is much wealth in Persia, it is asserted that the people of that country will afford great encouragement to the steamers, particularly as they can go to Bushire by them in from twelve to fifteen days while they used in former to waste fifty days on the voyage alone.

The *Sir C. Forbes* on going up touched at Muscat, Banderabass, passed through the Clarence straits between the island of Kishim and the continent, calling at Bassadore, and proceeded to Bushire, where she stopped two days. From this she went to Mahomrah, on the Kauroon and thence to Bussora. The Captain did not think it necessary on this occasion to proceed to Bagdad—although there was abundant water in the Tigris.

There are some valuable horses on board, which have come down in the best condition, as having suffered nothing during the short voyage, and no doubt the trade in horses alone when they are brought in steamers will be greatly increased.—*Bombay Gentleman's Gazette*, June 17.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. H. M. Elliot, secretary to the Government in the Foreign Department, has brought to the notice of the Asiatic Society of Bengal that there exists in their Library an elaborate Essay, by Colonel Wilford, on the "Ancient Geography of India," which, he believes, has never yet been published. An Essay of his, with the same title, was printed in the fourteenth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, but it is in no other respect identical with the one now noticed. Even where the names of places mentioned are the same, the manner of treating them is different, and the arrangement of the two Essays does not at all correspond. Mr. Elliot observes that "it is certainly not an early work of the learned author, for the ninth volume of the *Asiatic Researches* is quoted in it; so that although it abounds with the fanciful illustrations, conjectural etymologies, and forced constructions, for which he is celebrated, we may be sure that his notorious pundit had no concern in it." He adds: "Even the extravagances of such an author as Wilford are worthy of record, and his writings are still highly valued for the occasional glimpses of knowledge which they impart, even by those who are most competent to detect and expose their errors."

A large quantity of ancient gold coins (eighty-four in number), of the Indo-Scythic series, has been found in the bed of the river, near a village named Kussaraya, in the south-western part of the Monghyr district. The property in these coins is disputed; but as the finders cannot establish their claim to them, the whole will probably revert to the government. Analogies of some of the coins are published by Wilson in Plate xiv., Figs. 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, and 22. They are rude in execution, but have all legends, which may be compared with other coins.

The Bombay papers mention the discovery, in the Deccan, of a bed of lithographic limestone, fifteen or twenty miles broad, and of great length, which is considered likely to furnish a valuable means of facilitating the instruction of the natives. "With but one variety of character," it is remarked in the *Bombay Times*, "and that peculiarly suited for printing purposes, provided plentifully everywhere with admirable penmen ready to give their services for the most moderate remuneration, and artificers perfectly competent to manufacture or make use of the printing press, the natives might, by means of this stone, speedily provide for themselves books in their own tongue at a price which, considering the smallness of their impressions, would make our cheap English editions appear extravagant. At Bombay we are disgracefully behind in these things; at Poona, and at some dozen of other out stations, lithography is practised with the utmost success. We have now only to wish for its wide and speedy extension as an engine for the diffusion of knowledge."

At the meeting of the Bombay Branch-Royal Asiatic Society, 13th July, Dr. Wilson, on behalf of Captain Christopher, I. N., presented to the Society a collection of ancient coins made by that gentleman during his late voyages of research and experiment on the Indus. These coins had been assorted and arranged by Dr. Wilson. A great number of them belong to the Bactrian and Indo-Scythian and Kanauj dynasties, including one of Heliocles, one of Azes, nine of Soter Megas, seven of the Kadphises group, ten of the Kanerki, fourteen of the Kanauj or ancient Hindoe series, eleven not yet identified, but of which something may be made, and twenty-one much defaced. There were also 121 with Arabic and Persian characters, which had not yet been examined. On the most remarkable of these coins, and the Parthian coin lately exhibited by Dr. Buist, and some specimens from Dr. Wilson's own collection, some notes were read by Dr. Wilson.

M. Zollinger, in a communication to the Batavian Society, giving an account of the customs of the inhabitants of Lombok (or Sasak), describes a new mode of suttee amongst that people.

Compulsory burning alive, it appears, is confined to the widows of rajas; others may be burned, or krised first and burned afterwards, according to their choice. Having been a spectator of one of these barbarous scenes, in which one of the three widows of a gusti, or high officer of state, at Ampenan, insisted upon being krised, in order to accompany her deceased husband in the other world, he thus describes it:—

"The woman was young and beautiful. The day after the gusti's death, she took many baths, and clothing herself in her richest apparel, passed the day with her relatives and friends in eating, drinking, chewing of sirih, and praying. In a space before the house two scaffolds or platforms of bamboo were erected, three feet from the ground, under which was dug a small pit to receive the blood and water. In a small house on one side were two others. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, men brought out the body of the gusti, wrapped in fine linen, and placed it on the left of the two central platforms. A priest removed the cloth from the body, upon which water was thrown, and after it was washed, and the hair combed, the whole corpse was covered with cham-paka and kananga flowers. The priest, holding a silver cup, filled with holy water (*chor*), on which he strewed flowers, first sprinkled the body, and then poured the water, through a white net, upon the body, which he blessed, praying, singing, and making various mystic motions. He then powdered it with flour of coloured rice and chopped flowers, and placed it on dry mats. The widow of the gusti was brought out by women, clothed with only a piece of white linen, her arms crossed, and her hair crowned with flowers of the *Chrysanthemum Indicum*. She was calm, betraying neither fear nor sorrow. She stood before the body of her husband, and raising her arms, ejaculated a silent prayer. Women approached her, and presented to her small bouquets of flowers, which she took one by one, and placed them between the fingers of her hands, raised above her head; after which the women took them away. On receiving and returning each, she turned a little to the right, so that when she had returned all, she had moved quite round. She prayed again in silence; bent over the corpse, kissed it on the head, the breast, the navel, the knees, and the feet, and returned to her place. Her rings were then taken off, and she crossed her arms on her breast. Two women held each an arm. Her brother (by adoption) placed himself before her, and asked her, with a soft and gentle voice, if she was determined to die, and upon her giving a sign of assent with her head, he asked her forgiveness. Thereupon, he seized his kris, and stabbed her on the side of the left breast, but not deeply, so that she remained standing. He then threw down his kris and ran off. A man of rank approached her, and buried

his kris to the heart the breast of the victim, who sank down without uttering a cry. The women placed her on a mat, and endeavoured by rolling and pressure to cause the blood to flow quickly. The victim not being dead, she was stabbed again with a kris between the shoulders. They then laid her on the platform near her husband, and after the same ceremonies had been gone through with her corpse as with her husband's, both were covered with resins, enveloped in white linen, and placed in the side house, to remain until they should be burned together. The native spectators around me saw nothing shocking in this cold-blooded slaughter; they laughed and talked as at a common occurrence, and the man who gave the last stab wiped his kris, and rested it to its place, in as cool a manner as a butcher after killing a sheep."

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, August 31, 1848.

It is a very disagreeable office which is thrust upon nations, as well as upon individuals, whose expenditure has outrun their resources, and who have "fallen into difficulties," to set about a system of retrenchment, and it is in both cases very perplexing to know where to begin and what to pare down. The small items are so small, and the large ones so indispensable; it is so difficult to decide what are necessities and what are superfluities; in some comfort is so much involved, in others character; that the distractions of debt are often submitted to in despair. Our Government has, however, taken the painful but honest course of "looking into its affairs," and having surmounted the first difficulty, and determined to economize, with the help of a committee of friends, it has cut down the national expenditure to within a trifling two millions of the national income. The ultra-economists in the House of Commons, like thrifty members of a family, have endeavoured to pinch a little more. Prudent housekeepers know that the small items are the treacherous chinks through which the income oozes out, and Mr. Hume, who is reputed to be a frugal housekeeper, acts upon that hint. Leaving to the higher intellects of such men as Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright the total annihilation of our naval and military estimates by the sublime doctrine that this huge charge is for a mere superfluity;—that the disarmament of England would diffuse a spirit of Quakerism throughout the world, and that war may be extinguished by a kind of moral or philanthropical vaccination,—he and his co-economists pursue the humble but not inglorious course of gathering up the crumbs and candle-ends, and revising the list of petty disbursements. Amongst other small charges, they have attacked the vote for the new British settlement of Labuan, in Borneo, and the establishment of his highness Rajah Brooke.

Now it is certainly, at first sight, somewhat startling to find an establishment of governor and commander-in-chief, lieutenant-governor and magistrate, master-attendant, post-master, surveyor, &c. at an expense of 10,000*l.* a year, set down for a place almost in embryo; but no one denies that it is desirable to have such a place; Labuan has been given to us, and if it is to be maintained, somebody must be paid for maintaining it. When we say no one denies that Labuan is a covetable acquisition, we must except Mr. George Thompson, who, with a simplicity which, in a gentleman endowed with so much practical sagacity, however amiable, is unexpected, is convinced by the high authority of Mr.

Midshipman Marryat, that the establishment of Labuan will tend to the infliction of the greatest calamities upon the "peaceful aborigines" of that quarter of the world—the tender-hearted prahu-men and their gentle confederates on shore.

The ostensible ground upon which the establishment on Labuan was justified by the Government is, that it may hereafter become a nucleus of an extensive legitimate commerce, like Singapore; and especially that it would tend to extinguish, partly by force and partly by moral influence, the practice of piracy in that quarter, which is prosecuted upon a large scale, as an authorized trade, to the utter destruction of all other traffic, and is attended with a vast amount of human suffering. There is another consequence likely to result from the success of this experiment, which the Government, probably, did not deem it discreet on their part to notice.

Few persons are aware of the rapid strides already made by our commercial rivals, the Dutch, in Archipelagic India, which is silently falling beneath their influence if not their dominion. The superficial area of that part of maritime Asia (excluding the Malay peninsula) is estimated at 31,428 geographical square leagues, and, according to a demi-official statement, published in Holland, by Baron Melvill van Carnbee, an officer in the Netherlands service, no less than 25,272 geographical square leagues, or nearly five-sixths of the whole, are regarded as "Dutch possessions," including all Sumatra (except Acheen and Siak), three-fourths of Borneo, and the whole of Celebes, Bali, Lombok, &c. The Dutch, in short, are imitating, legitimately enough, our example in Hindostan, and by treaty, by cession, by force, and by encroachment, are extending their authority throughout the Archipelago. They, moreover, claim, as we do, to have established their power over the native people by the mildness, beneficence, and equity of their rule.

We, of all other nations, are the least entitled to evince jealousy, on the score of territorial acquisition in the East, towards a rival; but we need not make so ostentatious a display of our magnanimity as to refrain from profiting by any fair opportunity of securing possessions in the Archipelago which will afford the means of enlarging and protecting our trade, and of exerting a political and military influence in those parts, in the event of a war, which, however remote in imagination, may be near in reality.

In addition, therefore, to the advantages which Labuan offers as the site of a commercial dépôt, and as a station whence we may, in conjunction with other European nations, cleanse the Archipelago of pirates,—the "peaceful aborigines" of Mr. George Thompson,—it will enable us to snatch some portions of the vast island of Borneo from the grasping cupidity of the Dutch, who, out of 12,700 square leagues of superficial area, have already appropriated to themselves 9,300.

For this object, we do not think 10,000*l.* a year, until the settlement can contribute to its own support, too much. Those who share in the avowed opinion of Mr. Cobden, that colonies and settlements which do not maintain themselves are burthensome to the mother-country and ought to be cast off, will, of course, think differently; but these theorists must be few, and we doubt whether Mr. Cobden himself is not too absurd a man seriously to cherish so absurd an opinion.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUG. 21.

Labuan.—In a Committee of Supply, on a vote of 9,827*l.* for maintaining the Government of Labuan for the year ending the 31st of March, 1849,

Mr. Hume thought it too much to begin, at such a place, with such salaries as "governor and commander-in-chief, 2,000*l.*; Lieutenant-governor and magistrate, 1,375*l.*;" to say nothing of "master-attendant and postmaster, 600*l.*; surveyor, 500*l.*." He moved that the vote be reduced to 3,000*l.*

Mr. Hawes observed that Labuan was very important in reference to our trade in that quarter; and the merchants in this country had urged the Government to take possession of a station there. Expense was necessarily incurred at starting, but he believed that Labuan would become a second Singapore, and this estimate would be reduced as revenue accrued.

Mr. Osborne considered the vote extravagant; it was pretended to be only "to begin with," but, once voted, it would never get less. Next year there would most likely be a bishop; a colony never started with a governor and commander-in-chief without ending with a bishop.

Mr. Mackinnon hoped there might be a bishop there some day; nothing was so likely to keep a colony in order and in due subjection to the mother-country as an ecclesiastical establishment. Labuan was an important position. Borneo ultimately, in all probability, might belong to this country.

Mr. Gladstone was a little alarmed at the comprehensive view of his hon. friend; considering the portion of the earth that we had got; he was more anxious for the cultivation of the field already ours, than for the extension of it, though ready to allow that to establish a post at Labuan might be very wise. But the estimate before the house was certainly large. Labuan was in its infancy, and it would be premature to frame establishments for it on the idea that it would be a second Singapore. If Rajah Brooke, having such a salary as would be reasonable for a governor giving his whole time to Labuan, was unable to do so in consequence of having a sovereignty of his own to attend to, there ought surely to be carved out of his salary the necessary allowance for a lieutenant-governor.

Lord J. Russell considered this a question of experiment. He did not agree that Borneo would be a desirable acquisition for this country; but with respect to Labuan, Rajah Brooke had pointed out the prospects of commerce and civilization in that part of the world. That very remarkable man, by his own genius, activity, and resources, had laid the foundation there of a considerable trade. He asked him, when in Europe, whether he thought that trade would be large. He said he thought it would in time, but did not expect it to grow up very rapidly. The question was, whether it would not be advisable, as an experiment, to foster Labuan for the purposes of commerce. As a station to which our ships might have recourse, it was of considerable importance. It certainly was worth the experiment, and if it failed, he would not propose a further establishment.

Mr. Hume admitted the importance of the position, both for commercial purposes, and in order to put down piratical proceedings; but he thought the establishment had been framed on a most reckless scale. He had no doubt a corporal's guard would be quite sufficient for the place.

Mr. Hawes said it was quite impossible to reduce the vote to the extent proposed. Not less than 3,500*l.* of the estimate was occasioned by public buildings, the erection of which was necessary during the first year of the establishment. The expenditure would be most vigilantly watched.

Mr. G. Thompson admitted the extraordinary exploits of the Rajah in the Indian Archipelago, but he deprecated the establishment of Labuan; believing that it would tend, not to the promotion of peaceful and honourable commerce, but to the infliction of the greatest calamities on the population of that part of the world. Every humane man must shudder as he read the proceedings of our ships of war, and the indiscriminate massacres that had taken place, directly or indirectly, in connection with their proceedings at Labuan. It would be much better to leave the interests of commerce in private hands, such as those of Sir J. Brooke.

Lord Palmerston said, if it were possible for the ingenuity of man, ignorant, as the hon. member was not, of the circumstances under which that establishment had been formed,—to make a statement in every respect the very reverse of the fact, it would be such a statement as he had made. What was it that obstructed the increase of the peaceful commerce of Europe and Asia in those islands but the prevalence of piracy? The peaceful aborigines! Why, a multitude of those islands were filled with nests of pirates, who preyed on the peaceful aborigines, and destroyed commerce in those distant seas. The object of our

naval expeditions had been to put down the most detestable and diabolical system of piracy that ever existed on the face of the globe. Those pirates went out frequently in fleets of 12,000 men, armed, requiring a very considerable force to repress them. We were not the only people taking measures to put them down. The Spanish Governor-General of the Philippine Islands had sent a large naval and military expedition for the express purpose of rooting them out; and it was only after a very obstinate resistance that he had been enabled to complete his purpose. Here was a quarter in which commerce was capable of a great and important development. That could not take place without adequate protection against this most extensive and formidable system of piracy; and he did hope that one of the beneficial consequences that would result from the establishment of Labuan would be the extinction of these pirates, partly by the exercise of military force and partly by the moral effects of civilization; and thus the interests of commerce in Europe and Asia would be materially advanced.

Mr. G. Thompson denounced the employment of our naval force in scouring those seas for the extirpation of pirates, and referred to the details of massacres of the natives, given in the journal of Mr. Midshipman Marryat, of her Majesty's ship *Samarang*. Labuan was a mere job.

Admiral Dundas could not help observing that Sir J. Brooke was a much better judge of what was proper to be done in the Eastern Archipelago than Mr. Midshipman Marryat.

The committed divided,—

For the vote	...	...	...	56
Against it	...	...	...	12

Majority against the amendment, 44

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCIDENT TO A CADET.—On the 6th August, the evening of the arrival of the *Indus* at Alexandria, two young cadets, Messrs. A. F. M. Campbell and J. Barnes, on their way to India to join the East-India Company's service, were playing together in their cabin, when Barnes, who had his drawn sword in his hand, wounded Campbell in the abdomen. Campbell is now lying in an hotel at Alexandria, and although he has been declared better to-day (August 9), he is still in a precarious state. Barnes, who is quite a youth, has remained at Alexandria to attend upon the wounded man, and in the deposition taken by the English consul, Campbell declared that he is perfectly certain that the wound was inflicted by mere accident, and added that Barnes always was his greatest friend on board the *Indus* on her way out.—*Times*.

PORTRAITS OF THE RACE OF AKBAR.—One of the lots at Stowe was a set of seventeen portraits of the descendants of the race of Akbar, and one of Tippoo Sultan, painted by Indian artists. The portraits were presented by Warren Hastings to Lord Cobham. At this sale they brought only 13*l.* 10*s.*—*Home News*.

MR. WILLIAM MANN, first assistant at the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Taylor as astronomer to the E. I. Company at Madras.

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir James Lilyman Caldwell, of the East-India Company's service, Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Order.

HER MAJESTY has further been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major-General Archibald Galleyway, of the East-India Company's service, Companion of the most honourable Order of the Bath, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 23. *Iris*, Trivett, Ceylon.—24. *Glencly*, Bannatyne, Bombay.—26. *Lord Hungerford*, Norman, Madras and Trinidad.—28. *Mary Ann Follott*, Plomer, Bombay.—29. *Ormelie*, M'Eachern, Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—AUG. 24. *Sumatra*, Johnson, Cape and Trincomalee; *Windermere*, Ross, Hobart Town; *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Calcutta; *Eliza*, Cary, Malabar Coast and Bombay; *Mary Ann*, Guy, Algoa Bay.—28. *Waterloo*, Neatley, New South Wales.—29. *Lady Kennaway*, Santry, Port Phillip; *Bermundsey*, Paddle, Two-fold Bay, New South Wales; *Ann*, Clinch, Shanghai; *Waverley*, Morgan, New South Wales.

From PLYMOUTH.—AUG. 25. *Baboo*, Barker, Adelaide.

From the CLYDE.—AUG. 21. *Caldee*, Logan, Ceylon and Penang.

From LIVERPOOL.—AUG. 25.—*Wellwooden*, Lupoke, Batavia; *Helena Wallace*, Robertson, Calcutta.—26. *Lord Hardinge*, Tracey, Hong-Kong.—27. *Old England*, Tee, Shanghai.

From PORTSMOUTH.—AUG. 29. *Trafalgar*, Robertson, Madras and Bengal.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Agincourt, Nisbet, Portsmouth, to Cape and Bengal, Aug. 8, 300 miles west of Lisbon.—*Collingwood*, Molison, London to Calcutta; lat. 13 N.; long. 21 W.—*Tudor*, Lay, Portsmouth to Cape and Bengal, Aug. 18; lat. 48 N.; long. 10 W.—*Plantagenet*, Bird, London to Madras and Bengal, June 5; lat. 21 S.; long. 33 W.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

EYRE, Mrs. Vincent, s. at 26, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Aug. 20.

GIBBS, the wife of James, Bombay civil service, d. Aug. 23.

NEED, the lady of Capt. R.N. s. at Fountain Dale, Mansfield, Notts.

RIPPON, the wife of Capt. G. Bombay army, d. at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Aug. 22.

MARRIAGES.

ARUNDEL, Richard L. s. of the late Rev. John, of the London Missionary Society, to Susannah A. d. of the late Richard Davidson, at Trinity Chapel, Brixton, Surrey.

ASTELL, Charles Edward, s. of the late W. M.P. to Harriette Dare, d. of Francis Spaight, at Killaloe Cathedral, Aug. 17.

DE BUTTS, James W. late Capt. 74th Highlanders, to Anne Eliza, d. of the late Nathaniel Garland, Esq. of Loughgall, Aug. 22.

EDEN, Rev. A. B.A. to Alice Julia, d. of Thomas A. Whitney, at Boldre Church, near Lymington, Aug. 24.

GARDNER, Joseph, to Mary, d. of George Ready, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Aug. 22.

HAWKINS, William, s. of F. late chief judge of the Court of Bevelly, East India, to Louisa Baroness de Welden, at St. John's, Paddington.

RIMINGTON, Joseph S. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Frances Anna, d. of Mrs. E. Cole, at St. George's, Camberwell, July 19.

DEATHS.

CHAMBERS, Col. C. Lieut. col. 25th regt. at Point de Galle, Ceylon, on his return from India.

CRESPIGNY, Emma M. wife of C. at Sidmouth, Aug. 22.

GRAHAM, John W. late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Belgrave-house, Turnham-green, Aug. 19.

MOORE, Col. G. 59th Bengal native infantry, on board the *Earl of Hardwicke*, on his passage home from Calcutta, aged 58, July 20.

ROSS, John M. at Jaffa.

YOUNG, Lieut. col. J. late of the Bengal artillery, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Aug. 17.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

August 23rd, 1848.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Veterinary surg. Henry C. Hulse, overland, Oct. or Nov.

Madras Estab.—Capt. John E. Mawdesley, artillery, overland, Oct.

Capt. W. Stephens Snow, 20th N.I., overland, 20th Sept.

Captain Henry O. Marshall, 42nd N.I., overland, 20th Dec.

Assist. surg. Stewart T. Lyell, overland, Dec.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. James Scott, overland, 20th Oct.

Lieut. Samuel Dobree, 5th Light Cavalry, overland, 27th Oct.

Brevet Major James Pope, 17th N.I.

Lieut. Wm. George Arrow, 29th N.I., overland, 20th Nov.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. Henry Patch, invalids, 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. Thomas C. Parr, 10th N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Richard Laughton, invalids.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Claude A. Roberts, invalids.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Charles Boileau, Indian Navy.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 25th AUGUST, 1848.

Bengal, 96th Foot.—Assist. surg. Benjamin Swift, M.D., from 73rd Foot, to be assist. surg. vice Basil Viret, dismissed the service by the sentence of a General Court Martial, dated 25th August, 1848.

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 26th July, 1848.
THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,
That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 27th Sept. next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 23rd August, 1848.
THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,
That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 8th Sept., to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with
BELLOWS,
MARINE CANVAS,
PICK-LEAD,
LEAD PIPE, and
PITCH and TAR;
And that the conditions of the said contracts (five in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 6th day of September, 1848, after which hour no Tender will be received.
J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.
East-India House, London, 30th August, 1848.
THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,
That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 6th Sept. 1848, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.
The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus, viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 9d. per Company's rupee.
N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.
The Stores consist of about 96 tons of Dead Weight,
90 „ Measurable Goods.
J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.
East-India House, London, 30th August, 1848.
THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,
That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 6th Sept. 1848, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.
The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus, viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 9d. per Company's rupee.
N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.
The Stores consist of about
211 tons of Dead Weight (including 196 tons of Coal).
9 „ Measurable Goods.
J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

H. & T. PEAT, SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,
&c., No. 167, PICCADILLY, LONDON, avail themselves of the present opportunity gratefully to acknowledge the patronage which they have received for so many years from their numerous connections in India, and to solicit a continuance of that preference which it has ever been their endeavour to deserve. At the same time, they beg to state that, from their very severe losses, they are compelled to decline the execution of any orders unless accompanied by an order for payment (when shipped) upon some agent or mercantile house in London.
It is also necessary that the name of an agent at the presidency should be given, to whom the goods are to be consigned, as the utmost despatch will be used in the shipments from London.
H. and T. PEAT feel bound, in justice to themselves, to make it known that large quantities of saddlery, &c., bearing their name and address, which are not of their make, are sent out to India, and elsewhere, by other parties, and are of very inferior qualities. Gentlemen should, therefore, send their orders direct to H. and T. P. to ensure articles of their manufacture.
All military orders, whether Cavalry, Infantry, Staff, Artillery, or Engineer, will be executed according to the latest regulation, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed for cash payments.
N.B.—H. and T. P. beg to recommend for durability their 10, 11, and 12 lb. saddles, in preference to the lighter ones of 7, 8, and 9 lbs., at present so much in demand for India; and likewise to observe that, in all cases where the goods are not insured, H. and T. P. cannot be accountable for any damage the same may receive after shipment.
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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	545	Domestic Intelligence.....	563
BENGAL:—		Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	563
Civil Service Bonus Fund	548	CEYLON:—	
Pleaders in the Courts of the East-India Company	548	Insurrection in the Interior ..	563
Brigadier Stacy.....	548	CHINA:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	548	Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	564
Courts-Martial.....	552	Civil Appointments.....	564
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments.....	552	Domestic Intelligence.....	564
H.M. Forces in the East.....	555	Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	564
Probates and Administrations to Estates.....	555	NETHERLANDS INDIA:—	
Domestic Intelligence.....	555	Dutch Expedition against Bali ..	564
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	556	MADAGASCAR	564
MADRAS:—		LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE	565
Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	557	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Government General Orders ..	558	Discontinuance of a Mail	566
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments.....	559	Indian Railways	567
Domestic Intelligence.....	561	HOME:—	
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	561	Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	568
BOMBAY:—		Shipping Intelligence.....	569
Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	562	Domestic Intelligence.....	569
Government General Order ..	562	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	570
Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Establishments.....	562	List of Rank of Cadets, &c.	571
Marine Department.....	563	Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India ..	571
		LITERARY NOTICES	571

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Precursor*, with the mails, left Calcutta Aug. 8, Saugor 10, Madras 15, Point de Galle 20, and Aden Sept. 2.

A mail left Hong-Kong by the *Pekin* July 25, making Singapore August 6, Penang 8, and Galle on the 17th.

The mails thus brought arrived at Alexandria on the 14th inst. and were forwarded by the *Ripon*, which vessel reached Malta on the 18th inst., and on the same day the *Triton* left with the Marseilles portion, arriving at her destination on the 21st inst.

The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 30th.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay will be despatched on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 7, *via* Marseilles.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *via* Southampton will be made up on the morning of Friday, Oct. 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 24.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta	Aug. 8	Ceylon	Aug. 16
Madras.....	15	China.....	July 25
Bombay	7	Singapore	Aug. 6

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

THE readers of the last *Mail* will have observed that the intelligence contained in it was later than that of most of our contemporaries, who were not apparently aware of the second victory gained by Lieutenant (now Major) Edwardes over Dewan Moolraj, on the 1st of July, which brought the British troops and their allies under the very walls of Mooltan. Having forestalled, in so important a particular, so much of the news brought by the present overland mail

in our last issue, we have not much to add beyond a confirmation of the fact, and the details, of the battle of Sadoosam, which forms the chief topic of the overland summaries.

No official report of the operations of Lieutenant Edwardes has yet appeared; but some private reports, and a few extracts of his despatches to the Resident at Lahore, which have struggled into light, shew that the accounts published in the last *Mail* were perfectly correct. The united forces of the Lieutenant, of Colonel Cortlandt, and of the Khan of Bhawalpore, arrived within three kos of Mooltan, when the Dewan marched from his camp with, some say 12,000, others 7,000 men, and eleven guns, to attack them. According to one account, the combined army, amounting to 18,000 men, was encamped on the banks of a fordable nullah, and on the approach of the enemy, a cannonade took place, which was severe on both sides. Before, however, Lieutenants Edwardes and Lake could get their men across the nullah, a shot having struck the howdah of Moolraj, the enemy became panic-struck, and fled, leaving four of their guns behind. According to another account, the affair was a slight one, the enemy having moved off before our troops could close with them; which is, however, at variance with the following extract from a despatch of Lieutenant Edwardes to Sir F. Currie:—"The Sooraj Mookhee regiment of infantry finally decided the day by a most brilliant charge against two guns, which they captured in a style which British troops alone could excel. They were led on by Mr. Quin, a young man, but old soldier, whose conspicuous bravery deserves special notice. A rush of the whole infantry and cavalry followed, and the broken enemy fled from the hard-fought field in irrecoverable disorder."

In a letter from Mooltan, Mr. Quin is stated to have been of great assistance to Lieutenant Edwardes:—

"On his way down to join Captain Edwardes, hearing that the army was very short of carriage, he pressed into service eighty good carriage-camels, and ten boats and boatmen, and without raising himself any delay worth noticing, crossed both the Attock and Chenab rivers with them during the night, from Dhera Ghazee Khan, both dangerous currents, and which boats never venture to cross by night, but induced them to cross, partly with money and partly by force. He however arrived too late by thirty hours for the first battle fought on the 18th of June. On his joining, General Cortlandt gave him the offer of leading on the Sooraj Mookhee regiment, which he accepted, and led his men right under the enemy's battery, and remained for four or five hours under a very heavy fire."

The loss on our side was only eighteen killed, and about seventy wounded. The fall of Captain Macpherson, of the Bhawalpore service, is confirmed. Shah Mahomed Khan, one of the Nawab's native officers, was likewise killed,—both by cannon-shot. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained.

It would appear that Major Edwardes, though he invested the place, was quite unprepared to attack it, being unprovided with any ordnance heavier than field-pieces. Burnes describes the fort, which stands on a mound, as an irregular hexagon, its longest side being 600 yards; the wall, substantially built of burnt brick, about forty feet outside, but only four or five feet from the ground inside, with no ditch; Masson, however, says it has a ditch faced with masonry, which is correct, the ditch being from thirty to fifty feet wide, and fourteen deep. It is obvious that such a place, defended by a strong garrison, must be able to defy the puny efforts of an irregular army with a few light field-pieces. Major Edwardes, accordingly, wrote to Sir F. Currie, the Resident at Lahore, for a reinforcement and some heavy artillery; but Sir Frederick, unwilling to take such a step on his own responsibility, prepared a force of 6,500 men, of all arms, with thirty guns, to be in readiness to march, and meanwhile referred the Major's application to the Commander-in-Chief, by whom it was again referred to the Governor-General at Calcutta. It would appear from the concurrent statements in the papers of that presidency, that the application was negatived. According to the *Englishman*, an extraordinary council was held on the 11th of July, at which it was determined "not to send reinforcements of any kind to Lieutenant Edwardes."

The force ordered to be in readiness by Sir F. Currie comprises the following corps:—

Horse Artillery:—4th troop 1st brigade (Native), Capt. Murray Mackenzie, from Lahore; 4th troop 3rd brigade (Native), Capt. John Anderson, from Ferozepore. *Foot Artillery*, for the service of the siege-train of 30 guns:—4th company 2nd battalion (Capt. Sissmore), from Ferozepore; 3rd and 4th companies 3rd battalion, from Lahore (under command of Major Garbett); 6th company 7th battalion (Native), from Lahore. Lieut. P. Christie to act as commissary of ordnance. *Sappers and Pioneers*:—The head quarters, and all companies present, from Loodiana. *Light Cavalry*:—The 11th regiment, from Ferozepore. *Irregular Cavalry*:—The 7th (Capt. Wheeler's), from Lahore; the 11th (Capt. Master's), from Ferozepore. *European Infantry*:—H.M.'s 10th foot, from Lahore; H.M.'s 32nd foot, from Ferozepore. *Native Infantry*:—The 8th, from Lahore; the 31st, from Ferozepore; the 32nd, from Ferozepore; the 49th, from Ferozepore; the 73rd, from Lahore.

Making a total of about 500 artillery, 1,500 cavalry, 1,500 European, and 3,000 Native infantry.

Major-General Whish is to command the force in person; the portion proceeding from Ferozepore is to march down the right bank of the Sutlej. Lieut.-Col. Augustus Abbott, principal commissary of ordnance, was expected immediately at Ferozepore to superintend the embarkation of the siege-train, but apprehensions were entertained that the number of boats required would not be available for many days to come.

The last accounts from Lahore state that orders had been received to put the force in motion for Mooltan. A letter, dated "Lahore, 21st July," says:—

"After many conflicting orders and counter orders, the left or Ferozepore column, has received orders to proceed by the right bank of the Sutlej, by a route compiled altogether from native information. The route lies *viâ* Pakpattan, Ubee, Moolsee, and Adam Ballar, on the right bank of the Ghurra, opposite Bahawalpore, and we shall reach Mooltan in about twenty-four or twenty-six marches.

"Siege-train and engineer stores, accompanied by the 32nd foot, 4th co. foot artillery, 2 co.s sappers, and 3rd company of pioneers, to drop down the Sutlej on or about the 26th of July. H.M.'s 10th foot to proceed by the *Raree* on the 25th; the remainder of the Lahore column, composed of artillery, 8th and 52nd N.I. and 7th Irregular Cavalry (Wheeler's), to commence its march on the 20th, if possible. The 11th light cavalry crossed the river last night; the 4th troop 3rd brigade h. art. (Captain Anderson's), 51st and 72nd N.I. cross to-night (the 21st), and the 11th light cavalry, sappers, and pioneers, cross to-morrow night; and the whole move off from right

bank in progress to Mooltan on the 20th or 21st. The weather is fearfully hot, but, although so late in the season, we have had scarcely a drop of rain."

Up to the 25th of July, however, it is said that the force had not moved from Lahore; that part of it which was proceeding from Ferozepore had crossed the Sutlej, to march down the right bank of that river, and it had been joined by a detachment from Lahore.

Considerable confusion seems to have prevailed at Ferozepore in consequence of the apparent indecision of the authorities at Lahore regarding the route which the troops were to take. The *Delhi Gazette*, July 26th, states that the march of the artillery from Lahore to Ferozepore had been attended with considerable loss of life. "A letter before us says:—'The Europeans who have just arrived from Lahore look like ghosts; they lost seven men.'"

Meanwhile the position of Major Edwardes is considered in some quarters rather critical. His army, termed a "rabble force," is attached to him only by personal considerations, and although Rajah Shere Sing and other Sikh commanders had joined him, with about 10,000 men, they were (except their sirdars) disaffected, and Major Edwardes was obliged to keep as sharp a watch upon their camp (situated about a mile from his own), as upon that of Moolraj, lest they should attack him or go over to the enemy. Rumours were in circulation that another action had taken place on the 15th July; that the allied troops had been obliged to fall back; but none of these rumours were credited. The last authentic advices left the allied forces (British, Bhawalporean, and Sikh) in the vicinity of Mooltan, Lieutenant Lake collecting beldars to commence the construction of batteries. A body of 2,500 Mooltanis were encamped opposite the allied camp; but Moolraj kept within his walls.

The inhabitants of the province generally appear indifferent to the cause of the rebellious Dewan, which is an important advantage to us, inasmuch as, if actuated by hostile feelings, they might be formidable antagonists.

The province of Mooltan is inhabited principally by Jats, the descendants of the Scythian invaders of India, who offered a fierce resistance to the Mahomedans, and since its conquest by Mahmood of Ghuzni, in 1026, it has repeatedly asserted its independence. In 1780, the immediate ancestor of Runjeet Sing made vain efforts to get possession of the fortress of Mooltan. Twenty years later, when the distractions began in the Affghan empire, upon which this province was nominally dependent, Runjeet Sing endeavoured to annex this and other dependencies of that empire to his growing dominions; but he was foiled by the skill and bravery of the Affghan governor, Mozuffer Khan. After reiterated attempts, he at length, in 1818, succeeded by a kind of chance. An Akali fanatic, inflamed with opium, led a few companions to attack the Affghan garrison, who, daunted by their audacity and oppressed by fatigue, gave way, and the place was won.* By the treaty of 1838, Mooltan was ceded by Shah Shooja to the ruler of the Punjab, who placed it under Sawan Mull, as Dewan,—a man of great ability and moderation. Upon his death (by the hand of an assassin), in September, 1844, his son, Lalla Moolraj, succeeded to the Dewannee.

The Punjab generally was tranquil. Inquiries are still

* The details of this occurrence, and of the mode in which Runjeet secured the plunder, are related in the *History of the Punjab*, vol. ii. p. 40.

going on into the late conspiracy at Lahore. Two sepoys of one of our native regiments have been hanged, and the names of eighteen or nineteen men now with the force, and one or two native officers, are known, who were privy to it. Several arrests had taken place of minor Sikh chiefs who had been discovered from the papers of the Gooroo to have been implicated in the plot. Amongst them are Jowahir Sing, a native of rank; Sirdar Cheyte Sing, a high Sikh chief, but not of the Durbar; a banker in the city, and the vakeel of General Khan Sing, who went to Mooltan with Messrs. Anderson and Vans Agnew. A letter has been discovered containing the plans of the conspirators and the parties to be employed; the plan was to detain and imprison Vans Agnew and Anderson (not murder them), on their arrival at Mooltan, and Dewan Moolraj was to raise his standard; on the force at Lahore being weakened by the moveable brigade being detached against Moolraj, a rising was to have taken place. Letters from the Rani, and some from Moolraj, have been also found, distinctly proving the complicity of these parties. An itinerant Bhae, named Atcham Sing, who has been crusading the country, trying to stir up the soldiery, having made his appearance at Peshawur, was seized by order of Major Lawrence.

The *Mofussilite* learns by a letter from Calcutta that some change will take place in the government of the Punjab during the ensuing cold weather, Lord Dalhousie being reported to be dissatisfied with the present arrangements.

At Cabul, Dost Mahomed was still engaged in preparations for his hostile march to Balkh, but it was surmised that he would not carry out his plans. Yar Mahomed of Herat had advanced to a place called Laush, on the high road to Candahar, and laid siege to the fort. He had invited the Candahar sirdars to help him, but they, not regarding his near approach with complacency, had privately aided the chief of Laush to beat off his assailant. These sirdars, after fighting among themselves about the division of territory and revenue, have at length made an arrangement, by which Kohun Dil Khan is to keep possession of Candahar and his brothers are to be pensioned off.

A kassid from Cashmere to Cabul is said to represent the rule of Maharaja Goolab Singh as very hard; and that a chief named Shere Mahomed Khan is about to raise the standard of rebellion against Goolab. Some European officers had arrived at Cashmere.

At the Nizam's capital, General Fraser has resumed his office of resident, and there were expectations of some important improvements being sanctioned by the Indian government. In the meantime, financial disorder has reached an extreme point, and even the pensions of the Nizam's own family are stated to be two years in arrear. Among the changes reported to be in contemplation in the territories of the Nizam; is a very comprehensive reduction of the contingent, resolved on (it is said) at the interview between General Fraser and the Governor-General. This reduction will extend to a large diminution of staff appointments, and a disbandment of one regiment of cavalry. The total retrenchment will amount to between six and seven lakhs. The local officers of the Nizam's army are in great perturbation at the prospect of being pensioned.

The local incidents at Calcutta are few. The never-end-

ing topic of the Union Bank affairs still predominates. It appears that it has been found necessary to modify the scheme of the income assessment, by omitting the condition precedent to the release of a shareholder, that 15 lakhs should be realized before his exemption, and it is now resolved that 20 per cent. should be paid within two months. The subject of the misappropriation of moneys of the Commercial Bank of Bombay has produced some strong measures; Mr. L. Clarke having by his report affixed blame to Mr. Abbott, the then secretary, Mr. J. R. R. Campbell, and Mr. J. S. B. Scott, the broker employed by the Union Bank in disposing of the Commercial Bank's bills, and having recommended that Mr. Scott should be prosecuted, the latter has been advised that Mr. Clarke's letter is a libel, and is about to commence a civil action against him. In the meantime, a part of the debts due to the bank are sold by the sheriff, and its remaining property is threatened with the same fate. The out-turn will thus be small, and the deficiency claimable against the solvent shareholders far greater than they anticipated.

The *Englishman* reported that the Governor-General was seriously ill; we are glad to find this statement denied, though his lordship was not well.

In the domestic news from the subordinate presidencies of Bombay and Madras we find little to notice. Advices from Goomsoor, which reach to the 22nd of July, are favourable, affording ground for hope that, with care and vigilance, no recurrence of the abominable rites will take place this year. An outbreak had occurred in H.M.'s 84th regiment, at Secunderabad, in the course of which a Goa priest was attacked, and his chapel pulled down by some of the soldiers. The *Spectator* states that a court of inquiry has been held at Secunderabad to ascertain the causes of the outbreak, and that the discoveries made by the court shew the Rev. Terence MacSwiney (a Roman Catholic priest) and his brother (not yet in holy orders) to have been the ostensible instigators and directors of the outrageous proceedings of the soldiery.

An insurrection appears to have broken out in the interior of Ceylon, which was viewed with some alarm. A strong force was despatched to the island from Madras, on the requisition of Lord Torrington, and this demonstration of power, with the explanations given by the Colonial Secretary to a deputation of Kandian chiefs, respecting certain new taxes on guns and dogs and the enforcement of personal labour (the *origo mali*), would, it was hoped, put down the insurrection, which had proceeded so far that the insurgents had proclaimed a king, and, mustering in considerable numbers, had committed several outrages.

Singapore papers contain a notification announcing that her Majesty's colony of Labuan would be open to settlers and other immigrants after the 1st of August, and that all persons well and peaceably disposed, residing within the colony and its dependencies, shall receive the protection of the laws as subjects of the Crown of Great Britain. Labuan is to be a free port, without any duties on imports or exports, and without any tonnage or anchorage duties on vessels of any description.

BENGAL.

CIVIL SERVICE BONUS FUND.

At a meeting of civilians held at Simla on the 14th of June, 1848, to consider the plan proposed at Agra, and circulated to the civil service by Mr. Denison, the secretary, the following gentlemen attended:—Mr. G. H. Smith, the Honourable J. C. Erskine, Messrs. H. G. Astell, C. Le Bas, W. Edwards, W. Wynard, W. Ford, and R. H. Greathed; Mr. G. H. Smith was requested to take the chair. The following resolutions were then passed:—

1st. The meeting approve generally of the proposition made at Agra for establishing a bonus fund for the acceleration of promotion.

2nd. The majority of the meeting, without pledging themselves to any particular scheme, are willing to subscribe to any well-considered fund that may hereafter be established with a view to the above object.

3rd. The majority of the meeting are agreed that the bonus should be claimable by all who have signified their adherence to the fund.

4th. The meeting propose that a committee be formed at Agra for the purpose of receiving such schemes as may be submitted to them, and of basing on them such rules as may seem to them best, to be submitted to the service at large for their approval.

5th. The majority of the meeting propose that the following gentlemen be requested to form a committee for the above-named purpose, and that Mr. Denison be requested to act as secretary to the committee, Messrs. Boulderson, Robinson, Allen, Edmonstone, and G. Riddell.

6th. The meeting presume that the share to be paid up in the event contemplated in No. 4 of the vote paper circulated by Mr. Denison is to be paid by the whole of the subscribers to the bonus fund, and not by those only who are promoted.

7th. The meeting beg to forward to the committee the following suggestions:—"The grand object to be attained by the scheme being an additional inducement to men, eligible to retire, to retire quickly, the meeting think it a *sine qua non* that the amount of bonus should decrease proportionally as men remain after their twenty-five years service; and that after twenty-nine years, should cease altogether;" this suggestion was concurred in by the majority of the meeting.

8th. It was suggested by the chairman, and concurred in by some members of the meeting, that the object contemplated by the above suggestion would be met by a rule that the balance of fine payable on obtaining an annuity should be made good by the bonus fund; a self-adjusting process by which those retiring earliest would benefit most, and *vice versa*.

9th. As there are some members of the service who will in all probability succeed military men, and as their promotion is in no way influenced by the fund, *i.e.* the military men have no inducement to retire sooner through its instrumentality, and the civilians getting promotion only get it as they would if no fund existed; it is suggested that the committee take such cases into their consideration, with a view to obviate the losses these men would suffer without obtaining equivalent rapid promotion.

10th.—The meeting see no sufficient cause for the exclusion, in vote 2 of Mr. Denison's circular, of provisional governor, and member of council; or of residents, secretary to Government of India, and officers who may be called to fill other lucrative appointments, and suggest to the committee that the subscription shall be payable on their promotion by all who have joined the fund.

11th.—The meeting suggest that the whole service N. W. P. elect a committee, resident at or near Agra, and that the committee now proposed take steps for the election.

12th.—The meeting suggest that the Agra committee request the Government N. W. P. to allow members of the civil service to send and receive letters regarding the proposed bonus, free of postage, on the public service.—*Delhi Gazette*.

PLEADERS IN THE COURTS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

The class of pleaders in the courts of the East-India Company are not, as the term "pleader" may popularly denote, solely advocates; advocates they are, but they are also legal draughtsmen; they draw the plaints, pleas, and other written proceedings, and besides do the duties which in English practice belong to the attorneys. There is no technical law to prevent the pleader also being the general agent in the cause as well as the legal agent; and the pleader often, in fact, fills three characters: that denoted by his name; that of vakeel, which properly means attorney, and denotes an inferior kind of legal agency; and that of agent or *muktear*. The Act No. 1, of 1846, opens the office of pleader

"to all persons of whatever nation or religion," subject only to the following restriction, viz.; that no person shall be admitted a pleader unless he has obtained a certificate that he is of good character and duly qualified for the office. But barristers are excepted: they are entitled as such to plead in the Sudder (chief) courts of the East-India Company. If, however, a barrister chooses, as some have done, to establish themselves in these courts, to exercise the miscellaneous function of pleaders, it would appear that they would be subject to the same rules of the court as the pleaders are. By this Act the pleader is allowed to settle by private agreement the amount of his fees or remuneration; but adverse parties under a decree for costs are only to be charged according to the rates fixed by an old Regulation, and which are graduated according to the value of the matter in litigation, and varying from five per cent. to one per cent., but restricted in the aggregate to 1,000 rupees (100*l.* sterling.) As barristers are allowed to practise only as such, it would appear to follow that all the essential rights and privileges of their status are preserved to them; and therefore that their remuneration retains the character of a *quidam honorarium*, and cannot be made the subject of bargain, nor enforced like that of the pleaders by suit or action. We state these propositions as inferences. If this were the plan for expressing our opinion, probably it would be in favour of the principle of allowing all remuneration to be the subject of bargain, as really the most economical to the suitors and public, and not at all derogating from the honour of the profession, according to any just theory or standard of morals, and adapted to put an end to illegitimate bargaining in India, where the professional rule is, 'make money any how you can.'—*Calcutta Review*.

BRIGADIER STACY.

THE present mail brings intelligence of the death of this brave veteran at Neemuch, on the 18th of July.

Brigadier Lewis Robert Stacy, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, was colonel of the 43rd regiment of Bengal Light Infantry, and commanded the Meywar field force. He was a cadet of 1804, and had resided ever since in India, a period of nearly forty-five years. He distinguished himself greatly on the return march of the British troops from Cabul, at the battle of Maharajpore in 1843, and at that of Sobraon in 1846. In the latter action, in which the British army stormed the very strong intrenchments of the Sikhs, defended by 30,000 of their best Khalsa troops, and a formidable artillery, Stacy's brigade was appointed to commence and head the attack, and, upon the fall of Major-general Dick, at the beginning of the action, the command of the division devolved upon him. This gallant officer conceived that his services, during the difficult negotiations with the Khan of Kelat, which he brought to a successful issue, had not been properly appreciated and suitably rewarded by the Government; and he drew up, and recently published, a narrative of his services, in a frank and soldier-like style, which, as a history of three active years of his life, and a striking portrait of native manners in Beloochistan, possesses considerable interest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL FROM LONDON.—The Bombay express, with a portion of the mail from London, June 24, was delivered in Calcutta on August 3. The *Bentinch* arrived on the 5th August with a mail from India of the same date.

TRADE OF CALCUTTA.—Mr. Wilkinson's Commercial Annual gives a mournful report of the trade of Calcutta during the past year. The net decrease in the value of imports for the past mercantile year, 1847-48, on a comparison with those of the preceding year, is Rs. 1,07,52,159, and the net decrease in exports Rs. 1,15,09,249. The decrease on merchandise imported was Rs. 78,65,153, in treasure Rs. 28,87,001, together as above Rs. 1,07,52,159; on merchandise exported Rs. 1,23,03,569, from which an increase in treasure of Rs. 7,94,320 being deducted, shews the net decrease on exports, as already stated, Rs. 1,15,09,249. The articles on which the decrease is principally manifested are, in imports, Twist, in which the decrease is Rs. 36,29,448, Cotton Piece Goods Rs. 59,32,224, Bullion and Specie, Rs. 28,87,001; in exports, Silk Korahs Rs. 8,82,745, Indigo Rs. 17,34,116, Sugar and Khaur Rs. 5,71,620, Raw Silk Rs. 21,49,222, Opium Rs. 61,80,805. In the amount of decrease the trade with Great Britain shares, in imports 66.6 per cent., exports 46.1 per cent.; China, imports 8.3, exports 24.8; France, Singapore, and North America, amongst them 10.7 in

imports and 12.7 in exports. In the trade with Great Britain there was a decrease on merchandise imported of Rs. 83,87,306, and an increase of treasure imported of Rs. 13,54,876; net decrease in imports Rs. 70,32,930. In exports there was a decrease of merchandise to the amount of Rs. 41,66,396, and an increase of treasure Rs. 11,03,228, leaving a net decrease of Rs. 30,63,167. The loss to the revenue from sea customs, caused by the falling off in trade during the year, was Rs. 2,92,722-0-3, of which Rs. 1,90,401 was in import duties, and Rs. 1,02,330 in export.

INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The report of the Directors on the India General Steam Navigation Company to the Proprietors, at their eighth half-yearly general meeting, held on the 17th July, 1848, states,—"Your Directors, in meeting you on this occasion, have the pleasure to lay before you the accounts in detail of the Company's working for the past half year, duly verified by your auditors, and they note with much satisfaction the minute made by those officers, wholly unsolicited, as to the state in which they found the accounts, vouchers, &c. Before entering upon the present position of the association, your Directors take the opportunity of remarking, that since the last general meeting in January, it has been considered right to call for the 7th instalment, and give notice of the dates on which the remaining instalments of the capital stock of the Company would be required. The motives which led your Board to adopt this course are explained in a communication put forth with the call, and circulated to every shareholder in the Company. The gross earnings of the boats for the past half year, as far as the accounts received shew, amount to Co.'s Rs. 1,07,817-4-1. This sum, although in advance of the previous half year's earnings, by nearly twenty thousand rupees, is far less than your Directors anticipated would have been shewn when they last met you, owing to the derangement of all commercial affairs in Calcutta, which have seriously interfered with the up-country trade. Your boats have on several occasions been forced to proceed with considerably less than full cargoes; in addition to which, this disadvantage, the navigation of the Ganges during the last dry season has presented unusual impediments and difficulties, entailing a serious loss of time to the boats, and consequently additional expense."

THE UNION BANK.—On the 12th July, the Chief Justice made absolute the rule that had been obtained to set aside the verdict in the case of *R. T. Allan v. Russell*, secretary of the Union Bank. This was an action upon five Union Bank post bills, three of which had been issued for the purpose of raising money for the use of the bank, and the other two for the accommodation of Cockerell and Co., and Colville, Gilmore and Co., respectively, for the purpose of enabling them to carry on indigo factories before then mortgaged by them to the bank. Mr. Hastie had paid full consideration for the whole to Messrs. Hickey, Bailey and Co., who had paid the amount to the bank, and the plaintiff held the bills as his agent, he having delivered them endorsed in blank to the plaintiffs, who were his attorneys after they fell due. For the defence it was contended that Mr. Hastie had full notice of the deed of partnership by which the issue of bills of this nature were expressly forbidden; and that the plaintiffs, being merely his agents and receiving them after due date—stood in the same position. The plaintiff contended that Mr. Hastie never signed the deed, and had no notice of its provisions. It was, however, proved that though he had refused to sign, yet his name had been regularly registered as a proprietor at his own request, and his name had been entered in the memorial—and that he had given the instructions under which the shares were subsequently transferred from his name to that of another party. At the trial on the 21st of June, the Chief Justice expressed his opinion that Mr. Hastie must be treated as a shareholder, the Act not requiring signature to the deed before entry in the memorial, and that the plaintiff stood in the same position, having received the bill after due date, this case standing on the same footing with *Ferguson v. The Bank*: a verdict was, therefore, entered for the plaintiff pro forma, with leave for the defendant to move to set aside the verdict on the above grounds, that the points might be fully argued. A rule nisi had been obtained accordingly for the plaintiff to shew cause why the verdict should not be set aside and a verdict entered for the defendants.

In his judgment, the Chief Justice observed: "It is the duty as well as the interest of every shareholder in concerns of this kind, not to sanction any, even a slight deviation from the partnership deed in an unauthorized manner. Such deviations grow by little and little, and in time every security may be practically impaired. The inferior officers seeing how lightly their superiors regard limitations on their authority, may follow the pernicious example to fatal lengths, and mere breaches of trust may lead to the commission of crimes."

In the Supreme Court, on the 29th of July, in the case of "the Secretary of the Union Bank against Messrs. W. P. Grant, W. R. Lackersteen, John Storm, John Lyall, Henry Holroyd, and Rustumjee Cowasjee," Messrs. Grant, Holroyd, and Rustumjee, suffered judgment to go by default, and a verdict for Rs. 4,20,000 (the amount claimed) was given against the others. This amount was claimed on the balance due in respect of certain advances made by the bank to the defendants, who united together in September, 1846, to form a club for the purchase of Union Bank Shares.

OPIMUM.—An extraordinary rise in the price of opium from Rs. 900 to more than 1,100, the chest, took place on the morning of July 31, in consequence of private advices by the *Ann* of an increase of the price in China.

THE MESMERIC HOSPITAL at Calcutta is likely to be re-opened, Government providing furniture, instruments, and medicines.

THE MAULMAIN CHRONICLE contains an account of an attempt to smuggle a large quantity of silver on board a ship, the exportation of silver being against the laws. After about 9,000 ticals had been conveyed on board, information was given to the authorities, who promptly seized the whole, and sent it, as usual, to the King of Ava.

A CASE recently came before Baboo Russomoy Dutt, being an affidavit of debt against Mr. Keelan, a music master, due to McFarlane and Co., one of a series of debts incurred by the defendant in Calcutta, and for which he had been arrested at the Sandheads. The *Englishman* gives an amusing account of the articles he has thus obtained, among which were 13 dress and 9 surtout coats, a few handsome ball vests, 11 dozens of cambric fronted shirts, 13 dozens of "unmentionables," 24 pairs of opera boots, and a few little flannel comforts (as he calls them), of too domestic a nature to be dwelt upon.

TIKHOOT.—A letter from Tirkoot reports that the anticipations of the indigo planters are almost overthrown by the long draught, and that in many estates there will be no produce this year.

SULSAMUDEAH FACTORY.—The *Englishman* relates one of the most extraordinary instances of daring violence that have lately occurred in Bengal. The particulars are as follows.—A body of five hundred Assamese, acting under the orders of a baboo of Calcutta, entered and plundered the Sulsamudeah factory. Information was immediately forwarded to the magistrate of Poocha, who arrived just as the men were departing; they, however, turned and attacked him, and killed his darogah and two peons in his presence, and then decamped. There is a current proverb that when the Governor-General's carriage breaks down, the road is immediately repaired, and the saying may be applied with equal force to such a case as the present. The plunderers, when caught, will doubtless be visited with exemplary punishment, inasmuch as they have ventured to attack the chief authority in the district.

COLONEL SLEEMAN will, it is reported, shortly resign his office of commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, to which an officer of high standing will be appointed.

CAPT. RADISAY, joint deputy commissary general, the *Delli Gazette* states, is expected in the north-west to take the place of Lieut. Col. Thompson, the latter officer having received an intimation from government that his employment with a field force is considered inexpedient, while he is under such heavy arrears of accounts, exceeding, it is believed, a crore of rupees—one million sterling.—*Friend of India*.

SIR F. CURRIE has applied for six young men as assistants for the Punjab. Mr. Fendall Thompson, assistant to the magistrate at Agra, and Mr. Lushington, jun., of Moradabad, are among those selected. The other names have not yet transpired, but the salary is fixed at Rs. 600 per mensem.

CHOLERA has broken out Cawnpore, in some cases fatally.

COLONEL LOW, it is reported, is to succeed Col. Sutherland as Governor-General's agent for the Rajpootana states.

EXTRA COMPANIES IN THE INFANTRY.—*Head-Quarters, Simla, July 1, 1848*—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, deeming it desirable that but one practice should prevail in the distribution of extra companies in the infantry throughout the army, is pleased to decide that a regimental staff officer is not to be considered entitled to a second company, until every duly qualified officer, not a regimental staff, shall have had a double charge assigned to him.

HUSSAR SADDLES.—*July 8.*—The Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to sanction the introduction of "hussar saddles" and "cloth shabraques" in lieu of the "cavalry saddles" now in use with the native cavalry of this presidency. 2. The military board will take measures for supplying the new equipments to replace those of the present pattern, as soon as the latter have served the prescribed period, and are condemned in the usual manner. 3. The new equipments are not to be

renewed under the periods laid down for saddles and their components in government general orders No. 361, of the 14th October, 1842, namely, five years. 4. With reference to general orders by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 26th May, 1847, the cloth shabraque will be required to last three years before renewal.

YOUNG OFFICERS JOINING REGIMENTS.—*Fort William*, 29th July, 1848.—With the view of obviating the delay and inconvenience at present experienced in despatching, under the arrangement sanctioned in para. 5 of the G. O. No. 103 of the 27th March, 1846, young infantry officers, who have been temporarily attached to regiments at Benares, to join the corps to which they are permanently posted, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in council is pleased to direct that for the future, whenever an ensign doing duty at that station may be posted to a regiment above it, he shall, if entitled to the indulgence under the terms of para. 7 of the G. O. above specified, be required by the officer commanding the station, in communication with the post-master, to join immediately by dawk at the public expense.

2. Young officers posted to the regiments below Benares shall, in like manner, either be sent off at once by dawk to their destinations, or, at the discretion of the commanding officer, directed to continue doing duty at that station, until passage can be secured for them on the first available government steamer proceeding down the river.

MILITARY.—The *Englishman* states, that orders have been issued to all corps to recruit up to 800, and if above that number to maintain their complement, a measure which seems to overshadow some approaching movement.

COLONEL RICHMOND, Resident at Lucknow, it is said, will shortly quit India for England, and thus render vacant another important post.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO F. R. DAVIDSON, Esq.—We regret to announce from the *Mofussilite* the death of F. R. Davidson, Esq., collector and magistrate of Saharunpore, who, while playing with a Newfoundland dog, was pushed by the animal over precipice at Landour, and died in a few hours from the injuries received in the fall. Yet it is stated that the precipice was only about eighty feet, and it appears to have been a gentle declivity, for a friend of his ran down after him.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF FORGERS.—A letter from Jahanaabad, in the district of Hooghly, dated 19th July, gives the following information:—"On the 4th instant we captured a member of a notorious gang of forgers of Oddygunge, Thanah Ghuttal. They are also proprietors of the corresponding shop in Baboogunge, Hooghly. The fellow's name is Jodoonath Ghose, and he was captured almost in the very act, together with one Damoder Patuck, a Vakeel of the local Moonsiff's court. Amongst other seals there is one purporting to be of Mir Jaffer Ally Khan, Viceroy of Bengal—it has been very well executed, and bears the following inscription—'Mir Mahommed Jaffer Khan Bahadoor, Mahabut Jung, Sooja ul Moolk, Hushamud Dowla, Fidbee Allumghire Badsha Ghazee, 1110—1113.'"

THE STEAMER PATNA was lying, on the 1st July, near Bhaugpore, in about eighteen inches water, the river having fallen as rapidly as it rose.

THE GRZLONG, Captain Wyse, left Cooley Bazar on the 5th of December, discharged her cargo at Liverpool, took in another of salt, and reached Cooley Bazar again on the 14th of July, having been seven months and nine days in making the voyage home and out.

A **SUBSCRIPTION** has been set on foot on behalf of the widow and family of Captain Chaplin, of the *Nusser*.

THE SAPPERS AND MINERS, the *Hurkaru* states, marched on the 18th July from Ferozepore to Mooltan, at one day's warning.

ARMY OF MOOLTAN.—The following is from Lahore, July 19th:—

"The following is an extract from division orders of last night, regarding the marching of the Mooltan force:—

"Capt. Wish to be Assistant Adjutant General.

"Majors of Brigade.

"Artillery.—Lieut. J. Mill, Artillery.

"Engineers.—Lieut. P. Garforth, Engineers.

"Cavalry.—Lieut. E. Warner, 11th Lt. Cavalry.

"1st Infantry Brigade.—Capt. J. Miller, H. M.'s 10th Foot.

"2nd Infantry Brigade.—Capt. W. Case, H. M.'s 32d Foot.

"Brigade Quarter-Masters.

"Engineers.—Lieut. J. G. Cacroft, interpreter and quartermaster.

"Cavalry.—Lieut. Toone, 11th Lt. Cavalry.

"1st Infantry brigade.—Lieut. Moxon, 53rd N. I.

"2nd Infantry Brigade.—Lieut. Reid, 51st N. I.

"Mr. Surgeon Dempster, 1st brigade H. A., field surgeon.

"Lieut. P. Christie, commissary of ordnance.

"The division to march in two columns as follows:—

"Of the Right or Lahore Column, 4th Troop 1st Brigade, H. A., 7th Irregular Cavalry, 3rd Company Sappers and Miners, 8th and 52d N. I., will march on Thursday, the 20th, at such hour as Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey shall name.

"H. M. 10th Foot will proceed by water, on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

"Of the Left Wing, 4th Troop, 3d Brigade, 11th Light Cavalry, 11th Irregular Cavalry, 2 Companies Pioneers, 49th, 51st, and 72nd N. I. will cross the Sutledge at the earliest practicable period, so as to commence their march on its right bank, on or as soon as practicable after the 20th instant; H. M.'s 32nd Foot by water, on or as soon as practicable after 1st proximo.

"The siege guns to move on or about the 26th instant, accompanied by the four companies of foot artillery, two companies of sappers, and 3rd company of pioneers. Infantry to be supplied with 200 rounds per man.

"Major Becher, assistant quarter-master-general, and Capt. Turner, sub-assistant commissary-general, will accompany the Lahore column; the former by land, the latter by water.

"Col. Markham, H. M.'s 32nd grenadiers, as brigadier of the Ferozepore column, and Col. Harvey, of the 52nd N. I., of the Lahore column."—*Dehi Gazette*, July 31.

CONOLLY AND STODDART.—The following extraordinary paragraph appeared in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of July 12, from which paper it was copied into the *Gentleman's Gazette* of July 24.

"It will be highly interesting to some of our readers, and the friends of 'Conolly and Stoddart,' to hear, that an inhabitant of Bokhara has lately presented himself to Sir F. Currie, for the purpose of giving information concerning these ill-fated victims. He swears to have seen them alive fourteen months ago, and is ready to prove the veracity of his assertion, under promise of future remuneration, by returning to Bokhara and procuring their hand-writing, which, when delivered to Sir F. Currie, and attested to by their friends, will entitle him to his reward. He describes their situation as most woful, subject to the closest imprisonment, with a sight of Heaven only once a year, during which temporary release the informer obtained a sight of them." Fudge!

DINAPORE.—This neighbourhood has been visited with fearfully heavy rain. For ten days there was scarcely one hour's intermission, and I must confess that I began to feel sceptical, thinking that we were going to be drowned by a second deluge. This heavy and incessant rain has destroyed a great deal of property in the shape of houses, &c. I have just learnt also that the *Bund* of the river Soane has burst, destroying the Arrah road and several bridges.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS have, the *Englishman* states, chosen Mr. Becket as their clerk, on trial, the appointment to be confirmed on proof of his qualifications for the office.

THE FANCY SALE, for the benefit of the Kishnagur school, in Calcutta, produced upwards of Rs. 1,650.

THE POST-OFFICE AUTHORITIES of the north-west provinces are about to establish mail-carts up to Lahore. The measure will come into operation in about two months.

BANK OF BENGAL.—The last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* publishes the balance sheet of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June, 1848. It stands thus:—

Bank notes and post bills outstanding, and claims		Rs.
payable on demand	...	1,53,40,832
Net stock	...	1,11,31,511
		2,64,72,343
Cash and government securities		1,62,75,642
Loans and discounts	...	1,00,48,107
Doubtful debts and dead stock	...	1,48,594
		2,64,72,343

The bank gave a dividend of eight per cent.

LIEUT. SHOWERS has been appointed by the lieutenant-governor of the north-west provinces to the agency of Rajpootana till the orders of the Governor-General are known.

THE 4TH N. I.—The *Delhi Gazette* asserts that after the late action at Kineree, between the forces of the Dewan, and those of Edwardes, General Cortland found among the booty, the clothing of the 4th Regt. N. I., which had been taken in the beginning of the Sikh war on the road from Sukkur to Ferozepore.

PURNA.—The *Calcutta Star* informs us that the station of Purna having been almost carried away by the rising of the river Ichamutta last year, the residents applied to Government for an engineer to devise some means of restraining the current; but the stream is again rising, and some are fearful lest the whole station should be carried away.

THE NATMOO STEAM SAW MILL has been consumed by fire, with 500 tons of plank; the building was uninsured, and will, according to the *Moulmein Chronicle*, cause a loss of at least a lakh and 20,000 to the creditors of Cockerell and Co.

ACCIDENT AT BHAUGULPORE.—The following account of a serious accident at Bhauulpore has just reached us:—"Major and Mrs. Napleton, another lady, and two other gentlemen, having made an excursion in Major N.'s boat to visit the *Patna* steamer, were returning under all sail, when a sudden gust of wind capsized the boat and precipitated the whole party into the water. The accident would have proved fatal had not Captain Hall, of the *Patna*, and his chief officer providentially come to their rescue; one of the ladies was obliged to be pulled through the window of the boat, and she is much bruised in consequence. Happily all lives were saved."—*Friend of India*, Aug. 3.

THE INDIGO CROPS at Jessore and Purneah are likely to be good, the weather having been unusually propitious.

PROPERTY OF MOOLRAJ.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that the property of Moolraj confiscated at Lahore and Umritsur consisted of Rs. 4,500 (and a quantity of lead) at the former city, Rs. 640,000 in the hands of his Gomashata at Umritsur, and Rs. 31,000 with 2,000 gold ducats in trust with several bankers. We understood that these latter had explicitly denied the possession of any money belonging to the Dewan. But there can be little doubt that the property belonging to Moolraj in their hands greatly exceeds the amount returned, and they will be happy to avail themselves of the demand of the British Government, to refuse repayment to the Dewan, thus confiscating the sums for their own especial benefit.

OPIMUM.—The result of the opium sale, held July 11, was more favourable than the last; 1,705 chests of Behar sold at an average of Rs. 899-6-7, and 775 chests of Benares at Rs. 860-7-8.

THERE IS YET MONEY IN CALCUTTA.—The *Bhaskar* is extremely happy to perceive that Calcutta is not as yet altogether money-less. It is evident from the purchase of *Pathara* by Rajah Sutt Charan Ghosal Bahadur for Rs. 2,39,000, and from other purchases on the same day to the amount of Rs. 1,23,000, that commerce may ere long flourish again. The *Bhaskar*, therefore, recommends his countrymen to lose no time in making proper investment of their capitals.

KASHMERIAN ARCHITECTURE.—The lovers of antiquarian lore will be happy to learn that Capt. A. Cunningham, whose services in the cause of Indian archaeology are of the greatest importance, is at present engaged in drawing up an account of the Kashmerian architecture that will somewhat surprise the *literati* of the European world, who have been accustomed to the grotesque decorations and rude shape of the pure Indian architecture. We are assured that the Kashmerian columns are fluted, and have real capitals and bases. The temples have pediments too, and altogether there is said to be much more of Greece than of India in what will be proved to be really a new order of architecture. Our informant has ascertained that the temples, of which Capt. Cunningham has had drawings made by measurement, are, with their vast colonnades, quite as worthy of admiration as those of Pæstum. The great difference is the high pitch of the pyramidal roofs, which in Kashmere were made to throw off the rain. We are also told that Capt. C. has been successful in discovering the dates when all the temples (excepting one) were erected. Thus, the celebrated temple of Martland was built about A.D. 400, during the reign of Ranaditya, whilst its colonnade was not added until two centuries later.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 29.

MAHARAJ SINGH.—As a good deal has been said of Maharaj Singh, a short account of him may be interesting to our readers. He is a Sikh, and was formerly the Lagree or cook of Bhaie Bheer Singh, who, it may be remembered, was killed by the Sikh soldiery at what was at the time styled the battle of Nourungabad, nearly opposite Hu-ree-ke puttun, during the administration of Rajah Heera Singh. Bheer Singh (of whom a further account may be found in Major Carmichael Smyth's recent account of the Punjab) had joined Utter Singh Sindanwallah on his return from our provinces, when he made an attempt to raise a disturbance. It was in this fight that Court's Battalion got the soubriquet of "Gooroo-mars." When Bheer Singh was wounded he told his followers that his powers had descended on his servant (now become his disciple) Maharaj Singh, and bid them take him up and throw him into the Sutlej, which was accordingly done. Maharaj Singh was concerned in the Prema affair, since which he has been lying "perdu" skulking about the country. It is only since the Mooltan affair that he has again appeared. While near Deenanuggur he was joined by a party of Sikh horse who had been disbanded some months ago by Maharajah Goolab Singh, and

He appears to have been of Sikh villagers flocked around him, people wherever he moved. He gave out that, in the vour, he had the power of making a little food serve for large multitudes. To support his pretensions he became lavish of all he received, and thus secured a considerable amount of influence. All the vagabond Fuqueers and some of the disbanded soldiery flocked to his standard. With money and time he might have become dangerous, therefore the authorities did well to lose no time in hunting him from his various haunts.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 24.

HINDU HOLIDAYS.—Of all the Hindu Holidays, says the *Gyandharpan*, the Dole, Chorack, and Ruth, are the most mischievous. The tomfoolery, indecency, and loss of life on these occasions loudly call for a reform. The editor seems to believe that such practices are inconsistent with the true spirit of the Shastras, and, therefore, exhorts the bigotted portion of his countrymen to take care betimes, and prevent the necessity of Government interference in the matter. That Government is nothing loth to interfere is evident from the order for removing the sacrificial posts from before the shrines of Kâli.

BHAUGULPORE.—The following is an extract of a letter from Bhauulpore of 8th instant:—

"The Indigo prospects in this neighbourhood are most ruinous, the rise of the Ganges, eight feet in twenty-four hours, regularly inundated the low lands; they do not expect beyond twelve annas of last year. The *Patna* continues high and dry, and will require six feet rise to get off; her passengers are all up here."—*Englishman*, July 14.

MESSRS. HUGHESDON AND CO.—In the Insolvent Court, July 10th, Messrs. Hughesdon and Co. came up for their discharge. They were strongly opposed by Messrs. Eglington, McLure, and Co., but their discharge was given, the Chief Justice remarking on the suspicious and reprehensible character of certain sugar transactions, and concluding, "there has been secrecy and suppression in the dealings between Mr. Heugh and Mr. Hughesdon, and on the whole much that I think deserving of condemnation, but not sufficient to justify me in committing Mr. Hughesdon to jail as a fraudulent debtor."

PROMOTION OF ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.—A contemporary says, that the promotion of nine assistant-surgeons to the rank of full surgeons is shortly to take place, and that it will include Dr. Vos, who will thus lose his appointment in the marine department, unless it is otherwise determined, in consideration of that gentleman's numerous patients. We should suppose that the government would be more inclined to give consideration to the claims of some of Dr. Vos's brother officers, who would probably like to take a turn at the presidency.—*Hurkaru*.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL was to assemble at the main-guard in Fort William (says the *Englishman*) for the trial of Lieut. Conroy, who has been absent at Bombay for nine months without leave. It moreover appears that this gentleman answered an application from the secretary of the Bengal Military Club for arrears of subscription by sending a challenge. The secretary was unwilling to let Mr. Conroy pay his shot in this way, and told him so, when the gallant officer proceeded to the club and gave the secretary a horsewhipping. This is the fourteenth court-martial this year on officers of the Bengal army.

MR. THEOBALD, secretary or clerk to the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Town of Calcutta, has resigned his place, and the papers contain an announcement that application for the appointment will be received up to Tuesday the 18th July.

TIRHOOT.—A letter of the 16th July from Tirhoot states that the indigo manufacture had been progressing favourably in that district since the 25th ultimo, and that the produce was generally good, the rise of the rivers having done no injury to the plant.

MR. PLOWDEN.—We learn that Mr. Plowden, late of the Bengal Cavalry, and recently dismissed by sentence of a general court-martial, has been appointed by Mr. Mansell an assistant in the Accountant General's office. Lieut. Russell, also formerly in the service, has been employed as an assistant in Mr. Bushby's office.

THE LATE MR. CURNIN.—A private subscription has been opened for the widow of the late Mr. Curnin; it has amounted to Rs. 6,000.

THE 8TH REGIMENT LIGHT CAVALRY, stationed at Loodheanah, received orders on the 18th of July to march the following evening, Wednesday, for Ferozepoor, to take the place of the 10th regt. light cavalry proceeding towards Mooltan.

A LETTER FROM LAHORE, dated the 17th of July, mentions that the 52nd regt. N. I. are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Mooltan in the place of the 73rd N. I.; Lieut. Pollock, assistant to the resident, was to accompany the Ferozepore force as the political.—*Englishman*.

CAPT. MACPHERSON.—The *Mafusilla* of the Bhawalpore force, was mentioned in the action of the 1st at Mooltan.

TRANSFER OF STATIONS.—There is a report at Jubbelpore to the effect that Jhansi, Nagoda, and Nowgong are to be made over to the Madras troops.

THE SHIP NASSAR, 600 tons, Captain Chaplin, bound to the Mauritius, was upset on the outer floating light, on the 16th July. Mr. Ransom, of the *Magna* pilot vessel, succeeded in saving nine of the people, who state that the ship was struck by a heavy squall and instantly capsized. They could give no account of the commander and officers. Mr. Spence, the pilot, and the landsmen reached Kedgeree on a part of the wreck, after being twenty-four hours in the water. Mr. Porteous, of the Treasury, was, we regret, among those supposed to be drowned.

COURTS MARTIAL.

2ND LIEUT. HUNTER RICHARDSON FARNDEN, AND 2ND LIEUT. HERBERT HENRY VAUGHAN, 1ST BATT. H.M. 60TH RIFLES.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July, 1848.—At a general court-martial holden at Kurrachee, on Monday, April 10, 1848, Second Lieut. H. R. Farnden and Second Lieut. H. H. Vaughan, H.M.'s 1st batt. 60th royal rifle reg., were arraigned on the following charge, viz:—

For disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of officers and gentlemen, in the following instances, viz:—

First instance.—In having, at Kurrachee, on or about February 4, 1848, taken possession of a pair of boots, the property of Dhoky, boot and shoe maker, valued at four rupees, and by their subsequent conduct endeavoured to defraud the said Dhoky of the value of the said boots.

Second instance.—In having, on or about February 9, 1848, when the superintendent of bazaars at Kurrachee was investigating the circumstances set forth in the first instance of the charge, with fraudulent intent denied having purchased any boots from the aforesaid Dhoky, well knowing that they, Second Lieutenants Farnden and Vaughan, had taken possession of a pair of boots, the property of Dhoky, valued at four rupees, without paying for the same.

Third instance.—In having, at Kurrachee, on or about February 11, 1848, when before a court of inquiry, of which Captain Yonge, of H.M.'s 60th royal rifle regiment, was president, with fraudulent intent adhered to the statements they, Second Lieutenants Farnden and Vaughan, had made to the superintendent of bazaars at Kurrachee, on the 9th inst., well knowing that they, Second Lieutenants Farnden and Vaughan, had taken possession of a pair of boots, the property of Dhoky, valued at four rupees, without paying for the same.

Additional charge preferred against Second Lieut. H. R. Farnden, and Second Lieut. H. H. Vaughan, of H.M.'s 1st batt. 60th Royal Rifle regt.—For conduct unbecoming the character of officers, in having, on or about February 12, 1848, on the road from Muggur Peer to Kurrachee, ill-treated and beaten, and permitted their attendants to abuse, Soolimain Namdar Khan and Shaik Calloo, bakers and camp followers, who, in endeavouring to avoid such ill-treatment, lost three rupees and fifteen annas, and several articles of clothing.

Finding and Sentence upon Second Lieut. Farnden.—Not guilty of the first instance of the charge. Not guilty of the second instance of the charge. Not guilty of the third instance of the charge. On the additional charge, guilty. To be placed at the bottom of the list of 2nd lieutenants in the regt., from this date, and to be severely reprimanded.

Finding and Sentence upon Second Lieut. Vaughan.—Guilty in the 1st instance of the charge. Guilty in the 2d instance of the charge. Guilty in the 3rd instance of the charge. On the additional charge, that he is guilty.

The Court does adjudge him to be cashiered.

Revised Finding and Sentence upon Second Lieut. Farnden.—Not guilty of the 1st instance of the charge. Not guilty of the 2d instance of the charge. Not guilty of the 3d instance of the charge, and also acquit him of the preamble of the charge. On the additional charge, guilty, with the exception of the words and "Shaik Calloo."

To be severely reprimanded, and to lose one step in the regiment from this date.

Revised Finding and Sentence upon Second Lieut. Vaughan.—Guilty of the 1st instance of the charge. Guilty of the 2d instance of the charge. Guilty of the 3rd instance of the charge, also of the preamble of the charge, guilty. On the additional charge, that he is guilty, with the exception of the words, "and Shaik Calloo."

To be cashiered.

Confirmed.

(Signed) GOUGH, Gen. Com.-in-Chief, East Indies.
Head-Quarters, Simla, 5th July, 1848.

Remarks by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief in India.—His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B., is requested to report for the information of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief to the military secretary and to the Adjutant General of Her Majesty's forces in India, the date on which the sentence, awarding Second Lieutenant Vaughan to be cashiered, is published to Her Majesty's 60th rifles, from which date that officer's name is to be struck off the returns of that regiment.

The officer commanding the 60th Rifles will administer a suitable reprimand to Second Lieutenant Farnden, and order him to return to his duty.

Second Lieutenant Farnden's name is henceforth to be inserted, in all returns, next below that of Second Lieutenant B. Ward, of the 60th Foot.

LIEUT. WILLIAM HENRY HOWARD ELLISON, H.M. 86TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 6, 1848.—At a general court-martial holden at camp, near Deesa, May 30, 1848, Lieut. W. H. H. Ellison, of H.M. 86th Foot, was arraigned on the following charge, viz:—

For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in the cantonment near Deesa, on the night of April 13, 1848, struck Ens. Bowen, of the same regiment, a blow in the face.

Finding.—Guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the word "face."

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Not confirmed.

(Signed) GOUGH, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East-Indies.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 1, 1848.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—The Commander-in-Chief has abstained from confirming the sentence, because the court had, at the commencement of this trial, become incompetent by the loss of a member, and its proceedings are thereby invalidated. Lieut. Ellison is to be released from arrest, with a severe and public reprimand, and an admonition to be most careful henceforward to refrain from personal violence, which among officers and gentlemen cannot be tolerated.

LIEUT. WILLIAM SHAND, 69TH BENGAL NAT. INF.

Head-Quarters, Simla.—At a general court martial assembled at Meerut, on Thursday, June 22, 1848, Lieut. W. Shand, 69th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz:—

1st. For having at Meerut, on January 18, 1847, been drunk at the mess dinner of the regiment, notwithstanding that, in a public letter to the adjutant, dated January 1, 1847, he had promised his commanding officer that he would "never again appear in a state of inebriety at the mess of the regiment, or any other public place;" his inebriety on several previous occasions at Meerut, between December 24, 1846, and January 2, 1847, having been then overlooked in consideration of his writing that letter.

2nd. For having failed to redeem his solemn pledge to resign the service, from June 1, 1847, made in a public letter to the adjutant of the regiment, dated January 21, 1847; in consideration of which pledge charges for his drunkenness at mess on the 18th of that month, and on previous occasions, were not preferred against him, and leave was granted to him in General Orders, dated February 10, 1847, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to submitting an application to resign the service; he, Lieut. Shand, having, instead of so doing, obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate, granted to him in Government General Orders, dated February 26, 1847.

Finding.—Guilty of both the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) GOUGH, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 12, 1848.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.—The sentence is to take effect from the date on which this order may be published at Meerut, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant-adjutant general at the presidency.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, W. S. civ. and sess. jud. of Bhangulpore, made ov. ch. of off. on July 3; res. ch. of current duties of office fr. priasudder ameen.

ATHERTON, H. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bullocah, resum. ch. of treasury fr. Longmore on July 1.

BALFOUR, G. G. mag. of Behar, made over ch. of his off. to Mr. Hammond, July 14.
 BEAUFORT, W. M. made over ch. of the collect. of Patna to Mr. Sandys, July 11.
 BELL, W. made over ch. of treasury of collectorate of Behar to the dept. coll. July 14.
 BOWRING, S. to be mag. coll. and salt agent in Cuttack.
 BRIGHT, G. qual. for public service, attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Aug. 4.
 BRUCE, T. civ. and sess. judge of Tipperah, made over ch. of duties of office to prin. sudder ameen, to proc. to Noakholly on circuit, July 18.
 CAMPBELL, — to be asst. post mr. of Sumbulpore, v. Graham, resigned, July 19.
 CUNLIFFE, D. mag. of Monghyr, made over ch. of his off. to Mr. Money, July 22.
 DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. rec. ch. of mag. of Moorsshedabad fr. H. C. Halkett, July 11.
 FORBES, Hon. civ. and sess. judge of Behar, res. ch. office.
 FORSYTH, F. D. attached to the north western provinces, July 26.
 GILMORE, M. S. made over ch. of the off. of mag. coll. and salt agent of Cuttack to Mr. Mactier, and rec. ch. of the off. of civil and sess. judge of Cuttack fr. Baboo I. Bidisnague, July 20; to be also spec. commissioner for Cuttack div. Aug. 2.
 GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge of Dinapore, res. ch. of office.
 HAMMOND, A. rec. ch. of the off. of mag. of Behar fr. Mr. Balfour, July 14.
 HOOPER, B. H. made over ch. of the off. of mag. of Sylhet to Mr. Montresor, July 10.
 JACKSON, S. S. to be assist. resident and supt. of police at Singapore v. Cuppage, res. June 28.
 KEMP, F. B. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, resum. ch. of off. fr. Drummond, July 1.
 KING, W. to off. as supt. of salt chowkies at Bagundee dur. abs. of Crank.
 LUSHINGTON, H. jun. asst. to mag. and coll. of Moradabad, placed at disp. of hon. chief comm. at Lahore, July 18.
 MACDONALD, C. 1st class moonsiff of Puna in Sarun, to be sudder ameen and moonsiff of Monghyr.
 MACTIER, T. B. rec. ch. of the off. of mag. coll. and salt agent of Cuttack fr. Mr. Gilmore, July 20.
 MONEY, W. J. H. civ. and sess. jud. of Backergunge, assum. ch. of off. on July 3.
 MONEY, A. rec. ch. of the off. of mag. of Monghyr fr. Mr. Cunliffe, July 22.
 MONTRESOR, C. F. ass. ch. of the off. of mag. of Sylhet fr. Mr. B. H. Hooper, July 10.
 MYTTON, R. H. mag. of the 24 Pargunnahs and supt. of Allipore jail, res. ch. of office fr. C. S. Belli, Aug. 1.
 QUINTIN, W. St. Q. add. jud. of Behar, rec. ch. of off. fr. Sandys.
 ROUTH, W. De H. coll. of Goorgaon, invested with special powers.
 SANDYS, T. coll. of Patna, ass. ch. of his off. fr. Mr. W. M. Beaufort, July 11.
 SPANKIE, J. S. qual. for public service, attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Aug. 4.
 STAINFORTH, H. civ. and sess. judge of Sylhet, res. ch. of office.
 STUART, H. to off. as abkary supt. of Dinapore dur. abs. of Pugh, July 19.
 THOMPSON, F. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Agra, pl. at disp. of the hon. chief comm. at Lahore, July 13.
 TOTTEHAM, C. coll. of Dacca, rec. ch. of the off. of com. of Akbarry for the Dacca div. fr. Mr. Donnelly.
 WARD, J. ret. to duty on June 5, re-attached to Bengal div.
 WYATT, T. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, made over ch. of the current duties of his off. to Syud Ahmd Buksh, in order to proceed to Bogroh, to hold the quarterly sess. of that dist.
 YOUNG, W. G. to be jt. mag. and dept. coll. of 2nd grade, July 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALFOUR, G. G. mag. of Behar, 1 mo. in ex. July 19.
 CRANK, F. 1 mo. fr. July 22, on m. c. ten days in ext. Aug. 1.
 DAVIDSON, H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Benares, 1 mo.
 DONNELLY, A. F. 1 mo.
 DUNBAR, J. 1 mo.
 FORBES, Hon. Robert, judge of Behar, cane. fr. July 8.
 GRANT, J. W. 4 mo. fr. Aug. 14.
 MAYNE, F. O. 14 days in ext.
 MELVILL, P. under sec. to govt. 2 mo. fr. July 8.
 MYTTON, R. H. leave cane. Aug. 1.
 PUGHR, J. G. 2 mo.
 TURNBULL, G. D. 1 mo.
 WILKINS, G. D. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITKEN, Ens. R. H. M. posted to 13th N.I. at Cawnpore, July 14.
 BAIRD, Lieut. A. F. doing duty with Meywar Bheel corps, to offic. as 2nd in com.
 BEATSON, Brev. maj. W. F. 54th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 18, in succ. to Stacy, dec.
 BECHER, Ens. R. A. 43rd L.I. passed colloq. exam. June 15.
 BELL, Lieut. H. S. 18th N.I. to be adjt. 2nd Assam L.I. batt. v. Lambard, dec.

BIRD, Lieut. R. W. 4th N.I. to be capt. in succ. to Salter, retired, to rank fr. July 1, 1848, v. Wilson, retired.
 BLACK, Lieut. G. A. 69th N.I. to offic. as adjt. dur. abs. of Sissmore, July 11.
 BLACKALL, Brev. col. R. 20th N.I. to be col. fr. July 18, in succ. to Stacy, dec.
 BLAKE, Brev. capt. M. T. 54th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 18, in succ. to Stacy, dec.
 BOILEAU, Lieut. N. E. 27th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 10, 1847.
 BRABAZON, Ens. M. G. 60th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 28.
 BRASER, Ens. J. qr. mr. regt. of Ferozepore, to be adjt. July 12.
 BROOKE, Lieut. J. C. 2nd in com. Meywar Bheel corps, to be comdt. and to be assist. pol. agent in Meywar, and supt. of the Meywar hill tracts, fr. June 20, v. Hunter.
 BRUON, Ens. A. H. B. fr. 30th to 14th N.I. to Berhampore.
 BYGRAM, Capt. and Brev. maj. B. 5th N.I. to be major.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. H. L. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 5, in succ. to Martin.
 CLARK, Ens. E. G. posted to 21st N.I. at Bandah, July 14.
 CLARKE, Ens. C. D. S. posted to 1st Eur. regt. at Cawnpore.
 CONOLLY, Ens. W. P. posted to 64th N.I. at Allahabad.
 CRUKSHANK, Ens. F. G. G. 54th N.I. passed vernac. exam.
 CUMINE, Lieut. A. 4th N.I. to rank fr. May 16, 1848, v. Capt. Salter, retired.
 CURETON, Lieut. C. adjt. 12th ir. cav. to act as 2nd in com. in addition to his other duties, July 11.
 DABOTA, Lieut. L. G. 58th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 22, in succ. to Dalton, dec.
 DANDRIDGE, Lieut. C. C. 49th N.I. to rank fr. March 13.
 DAVIDSON, Capt. C. com. 3rd Nizam's cav. to offic. as asst. to resident at Hyderabad dur. abs. of Capt. Newbold.
 DONOVAN, 2nd Lieut. J. T. to be asst. garr. eng. at Lahore.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. C. art. dep. commiss. to be commissary v. Reid.
 DUNLOP, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. to act as adjt. to the right wing of the corps dur. its separation from regl. hd. qrs. June 21.
 ELLIS, Ens. F. J. 58th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 22, in succ. to Dalton, dec.
 FRASER, Capt. H. eng. to be gar. surv. and civ. architect fr. July 26, to rec. ch. of office fr. Maj. Goodwyn; to offic. in ch. of the iron yard, July 29.
 FERRIS, Lieut. R. J. D. 55th N.I. to take ch. of the military treasure chest at Nowgong, July 16.
 GLOVER, 2nd Lieut. T. G. off. asst. ex. eng. Punjaub div. to proc. to Lahore and offic. as garr. eng. on the dep. of Lieut. Crommelin.
 GODDARD, Capt. T. 44th N.I. off. dep. jud. adv. gen. Cawnpore div. to be dep. jud. adv. gen. v. Martin, ret. July 29.
 GOODWYN, Maj. H. eng. to be exec. eng. Cawnpore div. July 29.
 GORDON, Ens. W. R. 68th N.I. passed colloq. exam. June 15.
 GORDON, Ens. J. C. fr. 21st to 4th N.I. at Delhi, July 14.
 GRAEME, Ens. C. H. E. rem. fr. 54th to 5th N.I. at Dinapore, as jun. of rank, July 21.
 HALL, Lieut. E. 52nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 5, in succ. to Martin.
 HATCH, Lieut. G. C. off. dep. jud. adv. gen. to assume ch. of jud. adv. gen. off. at Calcutta, July 29.
 HILL, Capt. R. 4th N.I. to rank fr. May 16, 1848, v. Salter, ret.
 HILL, Cornet D. H. posted to 5th L.C. at Meerut.
 HUGHES, Lieut. W. T. 2nd irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com. in add. to duties of adj. until further orders.
 HUNTER, Maj. W. 15th N.I. perm. to ret. fr. the service on pension of rank, fr. Sept. 15, 1848.
 HYNDMAN, Ens. E. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 24, in succ. to Sneyd.
 JERVIS, Maj. J. 5th N.I. to be lieut. col. in succ. to Lieut. col. Cowlsade, eng. posted to 5th N.I. July 21.
 KEMPLAND, Eds. G. posted to 56th N.I. at Loodianah.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. W. 5th N.I. to be capt. of a comp.
 LARKINS, Capt. R. 49th N.I. to rank fr. March 13.
 L'ESTRANGE, Ens. E. 30th N.I. passed colloq. exam. June 15.
 LUMSDEN, Ens. P. S. posted to 60th N.I. at Mirzapore, July 21.
 MACDOUGALL, Ens. W. C. 72nd N.I. passed vernac. exam.
 MARTIN, Capt. W. 52nd N.I. and dep. jud. adv. gen. Pres. div. perm. to ret. fr. the service fr. Aug. 5.
 M'NEILE, Ens. W. 5th N.I. to be lieut. of a comp.
 MOSLEY, Ens. R. S. to join and do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares, June 27.
 NASH, Lieut. col. J. C. B. fr. 49th to 72nd N.I. July 18.
 NOTT, Lieut. R. M. 64th N.I. passed vernac. exam.
 OLIPHANT, 2nd Lieut. W. S. engs. passed vernac. exam.
 OSBORN, Brev. lieut. col. H. R. 54th N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. July 18, in succ. to Stacy, dec.
 OSBORN, Ens. D. H. 54th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 18, in succ. to Stacy, dec.
 OSWALD, Lieut. A. J. T. E. 28th N.I. pl. at disp. of for. dep. for emp. in Mulwa conting. July 29.
 PAGET, Ens. W. H. 54th N.I. passed colloq. exam. June 15.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. J. G. 63rd N.I. to offic. as adjt. Meywar Bheel corps, July 5.
 REID, Ens. C. A. posted to 24th N.I. at Allahabad, July 14.
 REID, Brev. capt. D. art. to be offic. exert. off. in the Upper Assam div. dep. of pub. works, on full staff salary, viz. 300 rupees per mensem.

REID, Capt. C. S. act. com. of ord. rem. fr. the ordnance commissariat dept. and remanded to his regt. July 22.
 RILEY, Lieut. col. S. D. fr. 5th to 49th N.I. July 18.
 RIPLEY, Ens. J. W. 41st N.I. perm. to resign the service fr. July 13.
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. A. art. to be dep. commissary, v. Douglas, prom. July 29.
 RUGGLES, Ens. J. 41st N.I. passed vernac. exam.
 SALTER, Capt. G. 4th N.I. permitted to retire on pension of maj. fr. May 16, 1848.
 SCOTT, Ens. E. H. posted to 55th N.I. at Nowgong, July 8,
 SHEFFIELD, Ens. W. (unattached) to be qr. mr. to regt. at Ferozepore, July 15.
 SHKBER, Ens. J. F. posted to 49th N.I. at Ferozepore, July 21.
 SMITH, Lieut. F. H. 16th irr. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. until further orders.
 SMITH, Lieut. R. A. 19th N.I. to offic. as adjt. fr. the departure of Lieut. Robinson.
 SMITH, Ens. B. C. 57th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 8, v. Lambard, dec.
 SNEYD, Lieut. C. M. (dec.) 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 10, 1847, v. Barnes, ret.
 SPILSBURY, Ens. E. J. 67th N.I. to act as adjt. to the right wing of the corps dur. its separation fr. reg. hd. qrs. June 26.
 STAFFORD, Ens. J. F. 4th N.I. to be lieut. in suc. to Salter retired, to rank fr. July 1, 1848, v. Wilson, retired.
 STEIN, Lieut. R. 49th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. to rank fr. April 13.
 SUTTON, Lieut. T. M. 56th N.I. to be interp. qr. mr. v. Warde.
 SYME, 2nd Lieut. P. M. art. fr. 2nd comp. 1st to 2nd comp. 8th batt. at Neemuch.
 THOMPSON, 2nd Lieut. J. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 30, 1848, v. Penrice, deceased.
 THOMPSON, Ens. E. 1st N. I. to be lieut. fr. July 14, v. Goad, dec.
 TROTTER, Lieut. R. A. 43rd L.I. passed colloq. exam. June 15.
 VANRENNEN, Ens. J. A. posted to 54th N.I. at Agra, July 21.
 WADDINGTON, Ens. H. F. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 15, v. O'Callaghan.
 WARDE, Lieut. W. W. 56th N.I. to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class, Saugor and Nerbudda territories, in suc. to Siddons.
 WATSON, Ens. H. A. posted to 49th N.I. at Ferozepore.
 WHELAN, Lieut. E. 4th N.I. ret. to duty, without prejudice to his rank, arrived at Fort William, July 3.
 WILDE, Ens. E. A. 21st N.I. passed vernac. exam.
 WILLES, Ens. J. I. 69th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 21, v. Shand.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. M. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 24, in suc. to Sneyd.
 WILLIAMSON, Ens. J. 49th N.I. to be lieut. to rank fr. April 13.
 WRIGHT, Lieut. T. 46th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. to 1st N.I. dur. abs. of Goad, July 2.
 YOUNG, Lieut. H. E. 64th N.I. to act as adjt. v. Corser, pro.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

AGNEW, P. A. July 3.

INFANTRY.

GLASSE, R. W. July 8. MONTAGU, A. W.
 GRAVES, J. H. July 3. PARKE, C. F. July 3.
 SHULDHAM, A. J. July 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Ens. R. E. 37th N.I. May 25 to Nov. 15, to Nynee Tal and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 ATKINSON, Lieut. C. D'O. 40th N.I. off. exec. off. Saugor div. pub. works, June 15 to Nov. 1, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 BAMFIELD, Ens. A. H. fr. July 1 to Oct. 15, to Loodianah.
 BRATSON, Lieut. A. B. 11th N.I. fr. July 10 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal.
 BYNG, Capt. the Hon. R. B. P. 62nd N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 27, to Ceylon.
 CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. L. R. 71st N.I. offic. int. and qr. m. 41st N.I. fr. July 3 to Oct. 1, to remain at Nakodah.
 CUNLIFFE, 1st Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 DOWNING, Lieut. col. D. 4th N.I. 4 mo. in ex. fr. July 13, to remain in the hills n. of Deyrah on m. c.
 FARMER, Maj. C. 21st N.I. fr. July 20 to Oct. 15, to Cawnpore.
 FORD, Lieut. G. E. 72nd N.I. fr. July 12 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah on m. c.
 GILBERT, Lieut. F. M'D. 24th grens. fr. June 17 to Oct. 1, to remain at Loodianah and to enable him to join.
 GOAD, Lieut. G. P. 1st N.I. fr. July 1 to Nov. 15, to Simla on m. c.
 GOUGH, Cornet C. J. S. doing duty with 1st L.C. fr. July 4, to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 GRANT, Capt. J. 22nd N.I. leave canc. fr. June 29.
 GREATHED, 2nd Lieut. W. W. H. engr. assist. supt. of Doab canal, 6 mo. fr. May 5, to Simla and adjacent hills on m. c.
 GUISE, Lieut. H. J. 28th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 HAMILTON, Ens. J. C. 47th N.I. July 5 to Oct. 15 to Delhi.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. C. V. 45th N.I. 4 mo. fr. July 15 to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.

HILL, Ens. G. E. 58th N.I. 3 mo. fr. July 15 to Barrackpore.
 HUNTER, Major W. 15th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 20, to Oodeypore and Neemuch.
 KNOX, Brev. capt. J. S. 42nd L.I. 4 mo. fr. July 20, to hills n. of Deyrah.
 LAMB, Brev. capt. Y. inv. est. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 LANGMORE, Lieut. E. G. 27th N.I. 2 years to the Straits and New South Wales on m. c.
 LEES, Ens. W. N. 42nd L.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Simla.
 LEES, Lieut. T. E. B. 43rd L. I. fr. June 20 to Nov. 15, to Nynee Tal.
 MAGNAY, Lieut. J. D. 36th N.I. July 12 to Aug. 15, to Meerut.
 M'DOUGALL, Lieut. J. 19th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. July 29.
 M'KENZIE, Ens. A. 63rd N.I. June 8 to Oct. 1, to Benares.
 MURRAY, Lieut. B. H. 43rd L.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 NEWBOLD, Capt. T. J. asst. to resident at Hyderabad, 2 years, on m. c. to Cape of Good Hope and Australia, to embark fr. Madras.
 ONBLOW, Brev. capt. M. R. fr. July 1 to Sept. 24, to Simla.
 OOSTON, Ens. J. D. 34th N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 PRESGRAVE, Ens. D. K. 59th N.I. leave canc. July 5.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. and adjt. A. 19th N.I. fr. June 12, to ———, to Mussoorie, on m. c. until the assembly of the annual med. committee.
 SHIRREFF, Capt. F. 65th N.I. 10 days in ext. fr. Apr. 1, to enable him to rejoin.
 SMITH, Capt. S. Inv. estab. fr. June 10, to remain at Landour, on m. c. until the assembly of the annual committee.
 STEWART, Lieut. D. M. 9th N.I. 2 mo. fr. July 20, to Gyah.
 TAYLOR, Ens. T. 14th N.I. June 19, to Nov. 15, to Mhow.
 TOMBS, Lieut. H. 1st lieut. 1st brig. h. art. fr. July 7 to Nov. 15, to Simla and Mussoorie, on m. c.
 VIBART, Lieut. E. C. 11th L. C. fr. June 10, to Oct. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
 WEBSTER, Ens. T. E. 63rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. June 1, to remain at Bandah, and to enable him to join.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Asst. surg. J. pl. at disp. of gov. for app. to med. ch. of Purneah, July 29.
 ANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be surg. v. Duncan, dec. with rank fr. April 17.
 ANGUS, Surg. G. garr. surg. of Allahabad, to be sup. surg. fr. July 23.
 BACON, Surg. J. F. 16th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 26th L.I. on dept. of Macrae, on leave to afford med. aid to the staff at Barrackpore, fr. July 1.
 BASSE, Asst. surg. C. F. M.D. doing duty with the 60th N.I. to proceed and do duty under the orders of the sup. surg. of the Sirhind div.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. proc. fr. Benares to Saugor to proceed and off. med. aid to 46th Madras N.I. at Jubbulpore, v. Howe.
 BRASSEY, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. April 17.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. to do duty with H.M.'s 28th Foot, at Umballah.
 CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. M.D. in temp. ob. of the 45th N.I. fr. the 6th to 7th L.C. at Jullundur.
 CHALMERS, Asst. surg. C. B. to offic. in med. ch. of the div. stat. of Balasore, during abs. of Asst. surg. Anderson, July 24.
 DELPRATT, Asst. surg. W. to proc. and do duty with 2nd Eur. regt. at Subathoo.
 DEMPSTER, Surg. T. E., H. A. to be field surg. to force proc. on field service under com. of Maj. gen. Whish to proc. to Ferozepore, July 14.
 DIAPER, Asst. surg. H. Hill Rangers, to take med. ch. of the div. stat. of Bhaugulpore, July 24.
 DICKEN, Surg. W. S. to offic. as civ. surg. and postmaster at Patna, dur. abs. of Irvine.
 EBDEN, Asst. surg. H. A., M.D. doing duty in the Diaspore div. to proceed and do duty under the orders of the sup. surg. of the Sirhind div. to take med. ch. of 2nd co. 3rd batt. of art. fr. Asst. surg. Lacon, July 21.
 GRANT, Asst. surg. A. to be civ. asst. surg. of Sarun, July 24.
 GRIFFITHS, Surg. C. rem. fr. 25th to 55th N.I. at Nowgong.
 GRIFFITH, Asst. surg. S. G. to be surg. fr. April 17.
 HOUGH, Senr. surg. H. F., F.R.S.C. physician general, vacated his seat in the med. board on July 23.
 JOWETT, Asst. surg. J. to take med. ch. of the civ. stat. of Dinapore, July 24.
 KEAN, Surg. A., M.D. to rank fr. Mar. 6, v. Duncan dec. July 20, to be surg. fr. March 16.
 LAMB, Surg. inspec. genl. of hospital, to be surg. general fr. July 23.
 LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. passed colloq. exam.
 LECKIE, Asst. surg. T. to be res. surg. at Lucknow, v. Login.
 LEE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. passed coll. exam.
 LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. M.D. to do duty with H.M.'s 18th foot.
 LOGIN, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. to be surg. fr. April 17.
 LYLE, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to afford med. aid to 61st N.I. at Barrackpore, July 12.
 MAWE, Asst. surg. T. 52nd N.I. to afford med. aid to 14th irr. cav. dur. illness of Asst. surg. Tucker, July 21.

M'DONALD, Asst. surg. D. M.D. posted to 10th L.C. at Kurrupore, to join, July 13.
M'RAE, Surg. J. 8th L.C. to afford med. aid to 3rd co. of sappers and pioneers, July 13.
MITCHELL, Asst. surg. E. to be surg. fr. April 17.
MOUNTJOY, Asst. surg. J. W. 40th N.I. pl. at disp. of the Bengal govt. for app. to the med. ch. of the civil st. of Akyab.
MURRAY, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be surg. fr. April 17.
PANTON, Surg. W. surg. genl. to be physician general, fr. July 23.
PICACHY, Asst. surg. D. to be sub. asst. surg. to be in med. ch. of new dispensary at Muzufferpore Tirohot, July 28.
ROW, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. to do duty with art. at Dum Dum.
RUSSELL, Asst. surg. T. to be surg. fr. April 17.
SIMONS, 2nd Lieut. F. C. art. to take ch. of the recruits of the detachment under the com. of 2nd Lieut. A. O. Mayne, who are intended for corps at Ferozepore and Lahore, and to proceed to their destination.
SMITH, Asst. surg. T. M. D. to be surg. fr. April 17, to rank fr. March 16, v. Barker decd.
STRIVEN, Asst. surg. W. S. M.D. to afford med. aid to 25th N.I. at Agra, July 8; to be insp. general of hospitals, fr. July 23.
STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to proceed and do duty under the orders of field surg. T. E. Dempster, at Ferozepore.
TATLOCK, Dr. to med. ch. of civ. station of Gawalparah in Assam, July 24.
THORNTON, Surg. H. I. 35th L.I. to ass. med. ch. of the 61st N.I. as a temp. arrangement.
THORP, Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. to do duty with 7th L.C. June 29.
TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. rem. fr. 11th to 6th L.C. at Nakodah.
VOS, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. to be surg. fr. April 17.
WILKIE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to be surg. fr. April 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Asst. surg. J. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 20.
BOOTH, Vet. surg. J. 7th L.C. fr. June 23 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m.c.
CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. to Ferozepore und. ord. of Surg. Dempster, July 19.
DELPRAT, Asst. surg. W. to Ferozepore, und. ord. of Surg. Dempster.
LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. to do duty with 6th L.C. July 19.
LOGIN, Surg. J. S. M.D. 6 mo. fr. July 18, to Lucknow and Calcutta.
SMITH, Asst. surg. T. M.D. 55th N.I. 6 mo. fr. July 15, to Meerut and the pres. to app. for furl. to Europe.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Dragoons. Lieut. Wood to Landour, fr. June 7 to Oct. 15.—10th Hussars. Lieut. Wardrop and Asst. surg. Fraser, 2 years to England.—14th Dragoons. Major Doherty, Capt. Scudamore, Lieuts. Ling and Lloyd, to Simla, fr. July 1 to Sept. 30; Cornet Chetwynd, to Simla, fr. July 7 to Sept. 30.
INFANTRY.—4th. Capt. Bellingham, 3 mo. to Eng. *via* Bombay.—8th. Ens. W. H. Macadam to be Lieut. v. Raynes; Lieut. R. S. Baynes to be adjt. v. Bayly.—10th. Paymr. Barlow, to Meerut, fr. July 20 to Jan. 19; Lieut. Lee, to act as paymr. dur. abs. of Barlow.
 24th. Ens. J. A. Woodgate to be Lieut. v. Stainforth, dec.; Lieut. J. S. Shore to be capt. v. Coultman; Ens. T. M. Greensill to be Lieut. v. Shore; Major Harris to be comm. of recruiting depot at Allahabad.—25th. Lieut. Patterson, 18 mo. to England; Brev. Lieut. col. Hollis to be Lieut. col. v. Chambers, dec.; Brev. major A. A. Barnes to be major, v. Hollis; Lieut. J. Ogilvy to be capt. v. Barnes; Ens. H. Priestley to be Lieut. v. Ogilvy; Lieut. H. R. Lindsell to be capt. v. O'Connor, dec.; Ens. A. C. Smith to be Lieut. v. Lindsell, promoted.—29th. Lieut. L. Farrington to be post-master at Kussowlie; Brev. major Boyd, 4 months to Calcutta.—32nd. Lieut. Moore to com. recruit depot at Allahabad; Lieut. Stewart, to Simla, fr. June 3, to Oct. 1, on m. c.; Ens. Steuart, to Simla, fr. July 1 to Oct. 15, on m. c.—51st. Capt. Hane, 1 year to England.—53rd. Brev. Major Havelock, 6 mo. to Calcutta.—61st. Ens. Moore, to do duty at recruit depot, at Allahabad; Lieut. Wickham, leave to Simla to July 31, in ext. on m. c.—78th. Major Vassall, to England.—80th. Lieut. Colman, to be interp.—98th. Lieut. Young, leave to Simla to Nov. 10, on m. c.; Lieut. Richmond, leave to Kussowlie and Simla, 4 mo. fr. July 10, on m. c.; Lieut. L. Shadwell to be adjt. v. Richmond; Major Edie, leave to Simla and Dugshai, fr. July 15 to Sept. 14.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

The Hon. **FREDERICK DRUMMOND**, late of the civil service, to the registrar, Supreme Court.
HENRY FORTESCUE RIDGOUT, late a lieut. of the 47th regt. of Native Infantry. Ditto.
CHARLES METCALFE SNEYD, late a lieut. of the 27th regt. of Native Infantry. Ditto.
EDWARD DEEDS, late civil and sessions judge of Cuttack. Ditto.
JACOB ANTHONY RODERICK, late a subordinate officer in the steamer *Nemesis*, to Richard Rebello, of Sookra's-lane, in the town of Calcutta, writer. John H. Adams, proctor.
MR. JOHN DAVIDSON, of Howrah, shipwright, to Robert Robertson, of Calcutta. R. Robertson, proctor.

ANTONIO MANUEL FERREIRA, de SAMPAIO, late an inhabitant in the road of Santo Antonio, in the parish of Saint Ildefonso, in the city of Oporto, in the kingdom of Portugal, merchant, to John Peter Grant Dallas, of Mangoe-lane, in the town of Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Campbell and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

ELIZABETH CAVENDISH, late of Mullanga, in the town of Calcutta, widow, to Margaret Botelho, of Goomgur, in the said town of Calcutta, the wife of Charles Botelho, of the same place. W. H. Owen, proctor.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOYCE, the wife of T. A. H.C.'s marines, d. at Calcutta, July 18.
BRADBURY, the wife of the Rev. James, s. at Chinsurah, July 16.
CHIENE, the wife of Capt. P. J. d. (still-born), at sea, on board the *Maidstone*, May 17.
COLE, the wife of Asst. surg. G. s. at Kurnaul, July 23.
COLVIN, Mrs. B. J. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 4.
COX, the lady of Maj. G. 60th N.I. d. at Landour, June 15.
COWIE, the lady of D. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 4.
DEEFHOLTS, the wife of R. s. at Calcutta, July 17.
DEMPSTER, the lady of Surg. T. E. art. s. at Loodianah.
DENHAM, the wife of Asst. surg. J. M.D. d. at Gyzh, July 10.
DRUMMOND, the lady of Maj. H. 3rd L.C. s. at Muttra.
FINNEY, the wife of R. d. at Kishnaghar, July 22.
GEORGE, Mrs. R. d. at Calcutta, July 17.
HALFIDE, the wife of R. S. s. at Calcutta, July 17.
HARRIS, Mrs. H. s. at Chinsurah, July 29.
HEWETT, the lady of K. H. d. at Chupra, July 16.
HODGES, the wife of W. d. at Burdwan, Aug. 1.
HOWARD, Mrs. W. J. s. at Calcutta, July 17.
HUDSON, the lady of C. K. c.s. s. at Gowhattie, July 15.
HUDSON, the lady of W. J., H.M.'s 61st, s. at Jullundur, July 16.
HYLAND, Mrs. A. s. at Agra, July 7.
IRWIN, the lady of Asst. surg. H. 21st N.I. s. at Banda, July 25.
JENKINS, the lady of D. d. at Mirzapore, July 18.
JOYCE, Mrs. A. H. s. July 12.
KELLY, the wife of W. s. at Nakoda, July 16.
KNYVETT, the lady of Capt. W. J. B. 38th L.I. s. at Lucknow.
KRAAL, the wife of W. A. d. at Calcutta, July 10.
LADLAY, the wife of J. W. d. at Calcutta, July 30.
LAMBARD, the lady of Lieut. J. 57th N.I. d. at Gowhattie, July 2.
LIMOND, the wife of W. A. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 6.
MACKINNON, the lady of Dr. K. d. at Cawnpore, July 21.
MANSER, the lady of C. G. c.s. d. at Calcutta, July 21.
MARTIN, the lady of Capt. T. D. 28th N.I. d. at Hoshliarpore, July 19.
M'KENZIE, the lady of J. s. at Molcharsie, July 1.
MILNE, the lady of Capt. H. 21st N.I. d. at Banda, July 11.
MONEY, the lady of Lieut. A. 25th N.I. s. at Agra, July 27.
NEAME, Mrs. A. C. d. (still-born), at Calcutta, July 17.
NYSS, Mrs. J. C. d. at Calcutta, July 30.
PEREIRA, the wife of G. F. d. at Calcutta, July 15.
PORTEOUS, the wife of W. H. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 7.
REDMAN, Mrs. C. s. at Calcutta, July 29.
SAMLER, the lady of Capt. F. inv. estab. d. at Darjeeling, July 19.
SHELVERTON, Mrs. H. d. at Calcutta, July 3.
SINCLAIR, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, July 26.
SMITH, Mrs. W. D. s. at Benares, July 17.
SUTHERLAND, the lady of C. s. at Futtighur, July 18.
TAYLOR, Mrs. J. d. at Saharunpore, July 14.
THOMPSON, the wife of W. d. at Serampore, Aug. 4.
TROUP, the lady of Maj. C. 48th N.I. s. at Benares, July 11.
TWEEDIE, Mrs. T. s. at Dhakin, Shabazpore, July 21.
WARREN, the lady of Lieut. col. G. d. at Fort William, July 29.
WEMYSS, the wife of Maj. W. B. maj. of brig. d. at Meerut, July 24.
WESTON, the wife of W. s. at Chowringhee, July 10.
YOUNG, the wife of L. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 2.

MARRIAGES.

ARRATOON, S. C. to Miss V. Weskins, at Calcutta, July 10.
BALFOUR, George G. c.s. to Juliana G. d. of John Lamb, at Mal-dah, July 31.
D'ABREU, J. to A. M. d. of the late H. P. Bloud, at Chinsurah, July 22.
HARLEY, F. to Lydia, d. of the late Samuel Deacon, at Calcutta, July 11.
LAYARD, Lieut. Frederick P. 19th N.I. to Ida Gabrielle, d. of the late Capt. Thomas Betts, at Calcutta, July 19.
MYERS, Robert, to Eliza A. S. Smith, at Calcutta, July 18.
OWEN, Lieut. Arthur W. 11th N.I. to Arabella J. S. d. of H. J. F. Berkeley, at Barilly, July 11.
PERKINS, Lieut. Edward N. 14th N.I. to Catherine, d. of the late Capt. Burman, at Calcutta, Aug. 3.
POWELL, Capt. Thomas, to Henrietta A. d. of the late G. H. Swaine, at Calcutta, July 27.
RAMSAY, Robert, to Maria Ann, d. of the late Joseph Thompson, at Calcutta, Aug. 1.
RANSOM, Henry S. H. C. marine, to Ellen, d. of Thos. Shaw, at Calcutta, Aug. 2.

RIDDELL, Capt. Thomas, 60th N.I. to Ann Ellen, d. of the late Capt. W. Beckett, at Cawnpore, July 24.
ROBERTS, William, to Emily, d. of W. H. Hamerton, at Calcutta, July 10.
SHARPE, Andrew C. to Regina Isaac, at Kishnaagur, July 25.
SNEYD, Lieut. N. R. 57th N.I. to Sarah Eliza, d. of the late Col. Grene, at Gwallior, July 8.
THORP, Asst. surg. Edward C. M.D. 7th L.C. to Sarah M. d. of Lieut. col. T. N. Nicholson, K.H. at Jullundur, July 13.

DEATHS.

ADIE, Rachel L. relict of the late George, at Calcutta, aged 18, July 14.
ADIE, Richard C. s. of the late Mrs. R. L. at Calcutta, aged 3 mo. July 26.
BROWN, Thomas, at Simla, July 17.
BECHER, Frederick P. s. of Maj. Arthur M. 61st N.I. at Lahore, aged 1, July 22.
BECHER, J. E. at Tirhoot, aged 44, July 18.
CARR, James Arthur, s. of J. at Calcutta, aged 3, July 25.
CHAMBERS, Charles W. W. s. of Capt. J. 21st N.I. at Banda, aged 3 mo. July 17.
CRITCHLEY, Matilda, wife of H. T. B. at Calcutta, aged 26, July 20.
CUNLIFFE, Edward L. infant s. of D. at Bhagulpore.
DALSTON, Brev. major George, 58th N.I. at Indore, July 22.
DAVIDSON, F. R., C. S. at Landour, July 10.
DEATYER, Henrietta E. d. of J. F. at Purneah, aged 2, July 23.
EASTON, Mary N. wife of A. at Kidderpore, aged 19, July 15.
ELLOY, Francis R. s. of N. at Calcutta, aged 2, July 30.
FAGAN, Ellen H. at Calcutta, aged 4, July 17.
FARMER, Charles F. s. of Maj. Charles 21st N.I. at Banda, aged 2, July 21.
FORSTER, Capt. Gabriel, of the ship *Arab*, at Howrah, aged 48, July 4.
GOAD, Lieut. George P. 1st N.I. at Jullundur, July 14.
HARVEY, Eliza M. A. d. of H. on board the brig *Arratoon Apar*, July 22.
HARWOOD, Ellen M. d. of W. L. at Calcutta, aged 5 mo. July 28.
HECKFORD, Sarah E. F. d. of Capt. N. at Calcutta, aged 4, July 28.
HEFFERAN, James C. s. of John, of H.M. 53rd, at Fort William, aged 3, July 19.
HEWETT, Infant d. of K. H. at Chuprah, July 16.
JOAKIM, Rosalie C. d. of H. J. at Calcutta, aged 8 mo. July 30.
JONES, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 42, July 15.
LAMBARDI, Lieut. John, 57th N.I. at Gowhatti, July 7.
MANLEY, Mrs. C. H. d. of the late Capt. James A. Ayton, at Calcutta, aged 26, July 11.
MARSHALL, Fanny, wife of C. J. at Calcutta, aged 42, July 9.
MEASURES, Hannah, relict of the late Joseph, at Serampore, aged 70, July 23.
MORRISON, infant d. of G. at Calcutta, aged 12 days, July 11.
MURPHY, Mrs. J. at Agra, July 5.
PALMER, Henry, s. of the late Lieut. col. W. G. at Calcutta, aged 55, August 4.
POPE, Edward, s. of Thomas, at Bareilly, aged 1, July 5.
PORTHOUS, Frederick E. s. of the late Maj. Chas. Beng. estab. lost on board the ship *Nusser*, wrecked off the Reef buoy, July 16.
RYVES, William A. s. of Capt. Wm. H. 61st N.I. at Mhow, aged 1 mo. July 22.
SANDYS, Hannah E. d. of the Rev. T. on the river Boirob, aged 8 mo. July 22.
SAUNDERS, infant s. of Paterson, sen. at Allyghur, aged 6 mo. July 18.
SHERMAN, William, B. s. of T. at Tirhoot, aged 31, July 16.
SPARKE, Henry A. s. of Lieut. J. G. 21st N.I. at Cawnpore, aged 11 mo. July 20.
SQUIRES, Catherine E. wife of Walter, at Calcutta, aged 32, Aug. 5.
STACY, Brig. Lewis Robert, C.B. 43rd L.I. and A.-D.-C. to the Queen, commg. Meywar field force at Neemuch, July 18.
STAVERS, Mrs. A. S. relict of the late Capt. J. R. at Calcutta, July 15.
STILSON, infant d. of the Rev. L. at Moulemin, aged 8 mo. July 16.
TURNER, Herbert H. s. of Capt. Valpy E. T. 1st L.C. at Simla, aged 5, July 11.
VOYLE, Ernest B. s. of Capt. F. E. 39th N.I. at Dinapore, aged 2 mo. July 11.
WALTON, Frank E. s. of Mr. at Calcutta, aged 1, July 22.
WARD, J. at Burdwan, aged 27, July 26.
WATT, James, s. of the late Isaac, at Calcutta, aged 39, July 18.
WILLIAMS, Eleanor, lady of Capt. W. E. at Calcutta, aged 31, July 28.
WILLIAMS, Eliza, d. of the late G. at Calcutta, aged 36, July 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 11. *John Campbell*, Dempster, Mauritius.—12. *Rambler*, Callard, Boston.—13. *Livia*, Rigg, Liverpool; *Geelong*, Wyse, Liverpool; *Nizam*, Rigby, Liverpool; *Flora McDonald*, March,

Penang.—17. *Minerva*, Coleman, Port Louis.—18. *Alexander Baring*, Wilson, London; *Benares*, Brown, Clyde; *Caroline Agnes*, Morris, Bombay; *Lady MacDonald*, Elder, London; *Lady Clark*, Maclean, London and Algoa Bay; *Enigma*, Connew, Vizagapatam.—19. *Duke of Wellington*, Hargrave, Liverpool; *Victoria*, Carphn, Liverpool; *Ann Miln*, Thoma, Suez and Madras.—22. *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Smith, Bombay; *Hydaspes*, Grebow, Liverpool; *Lahore*, Burt, Liverpool.—23. *Elizabeth*, Alexander, London; *Ezurain*, Shore, Colombo; *Ann*, Gamble, Point de Galle.—26. *Somerset*, Holts, Penang; *Aeneas*, Saunders, Mauritius.—28. *Dido*, Muller, Singapore; *Hindoo*, Rozlson, Liverpool; *Sea Queen*, Hall, London.—29. *Mor*, Alston, Macao and Madras; *Emma Colvin*, Frail, Mauritius; *George Fyfe*, Murray, Greenock.—30. *David Clark*, Swan, Bombay; *North Bend*, Sprague, Boston.—31. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Akyab.—AUGUST 1. *Rob Roy*, Francis, China and Singapore; *Pilgrim*, Francis, Madras; *Grace Darling*, Young, Hobart Town.—2. *Washington*, Allston, Boston; *Bengal Merchant*, Lowen, Mauritius.—5. Steamer *Bentick*, Kellock, Suez; *Lohore*, Erlington, Bombay.—7. *Aleto*, Bartlett, Boston; *Victory*, Potter, London; *Scindian*, Cammel, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Rambler*.—Mr. C. J. Cooledge.
Per *Alexander Baring*.—Mr. J. Blowett, Mr. and Mrs. Joset and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Power, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, and three children.
Per *Lady McDonald*.—Capt. and Mrs. Bennett and child, Capt. McLean. From MADRAS.—Mr. Hall.
Per *Calcutta*.—Melle. Lamarkadsle, Angelina, Euranie, Mons. Payet Frederic and Richard.
Per *Ezurain*.—Mr. William Hamilton.
Per *Dido*.—Mrs. H. Brown, Capt. J. Grant, 22nd N.I. R. Hudson, Esq.
Per *Sea Queen*.—Mr. L. G. Lucas.
Per *Mor*.—Mr. J. Bennett.
Per *Emma Colvin*.—T. Bittans, Esq.
Per *David Clarke*.—Mr. Ingelow.
Per *North Bend*.—Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.
Per *Rob Roy*.—W. Campbell, Esq. Mrs. Perurara.
Per *Pilgrim*.—J. Farquhar, William Bowker, John Shannan.
Per *Grace Darling*.—Mr. Loughnan, Dr. Keght, and Mr. Gray.
Per steamer *Bentick*, from SUEZ.—Mr. James Allan and servant, Mr. Frs. Chatfield, Miss McPherson, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Field, Mr. Nat. Campbell, Mr. G. Stevens, Lieut. col. Peannycaik, Mr. Pennycuik, Mr. B. Hutchinson, Capt. Johnson, and Mrs. Baxter. From CEYLON.—Mr. J. W. Dent and Golaum. From MADRAS.—Mrs. D. Stephenson and infant, Mr. R. Spoor, Mr. H. Thomas, Mr. J. S. Goodman, and Mrs. Goulder.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 11. *Ariadne*, Goodsir, Colombo; *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Arracan and Maulmain.—12. *Breadalbane*, Hamilton, London.—13. *Lady Bruce*, Burns, Liverpool; *Julia*, Nacoda, Muscat; *Erin*, Patterson, Penang and Singapore.—16. *Samarang*, Pollock, London; *Fazel Curreen*, Ballantine, Mauritius; *Flying Fish*, Mills, Maulmain.—17. *Lady Bute*, McKinlay, London; *Mischief*, White, Hong-Kong and Macao.—18. *Mangalore*, Taylor, London.—19. *Champion*, Barker, Singapore and China.—20. *Futlay Salam*, McClure, Mauritius.—21. *Eliza Penelope*, Shillstone, Penang and Singapore; *Berhampore*, Smith, London.—22. *Orient*, Norris, Mauritius; *Arratoon Apar*, Durham, Singapore; *Renaissance*, Cove, Rangoon; *Walter Scott*, Eager, Cape; *Prince Royal*, Adamson, Liverpool.—24. *R. A. Maria*, Heckford, Maulmain and Rangoon.—28. *Zenobia*, Owen, Mauritius.—30. *Ganges*, Deas, London; *N. I. Cartier*, Cartier, Bourbon; *Mirzapore*, Hickman, Liverpool; *John Mothes*, Groom, Liverpool; *Sir H. Douglas*, Ogilvy, Maulmain; *Jenny Wren*, Varian, Liverpool.—31. *Grindlay*, Parkiss, —; *Black Prince*, McPherson, Liverpool.—Aug. 1. *Duke of York*, Chandler, —; *Seringapalam*, Broderick, —.—2. *Deogaum*, Evans, Liverpool; *Sullany*, Randle, London.—3. *Isabella Harnet*, Crockford, —; *John Hepburn*, Plum, London; *Futle Oheb*, Fullerton, —.—8. Steamer *Precursor*, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Precursor*, to MADRAS.—Messrs. Shaw and Edmond, Mr. Armstrong and servant.
To CEYLON.—Mr. Melville and lady, and infant and servant, Hon. Captain Byng, Messrs. Higgs, Wagelin, Hoffman, and Ratts.
To ADEN.—Mr. J. W. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, and her mother.
To SUEZ.—Mr. Durschmidt.
To SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Cowslade, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, infant, and servant; Mrs. Theobald, infant, and servant, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, infant and 1 child, and servant; Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Gardener, Rev. Mr. Watt, Master Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Grant, Mr. Fagan, Mrs. A. G. M'Kenzie and servant, Capt. Mennen, Mr. Ford, Mr. Hewetson, Lieut. Grant, Mr. Nisbett, Mrs. Raleigh and 2 children.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, August 8, 1848.

Government Securities.

		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	9 0	to 9 8
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	2 12	.. 3 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	2 12	.. 3 4
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 6	.. 0 12
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	16 0	.. 16 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	15 0	.. 15 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1950	to 2000
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	25	.. 30
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	par.		

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	.. 8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	..	.. 6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 2	a 104 8	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 8	a 17 0	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	14 0	a 15 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 0	a 220 8	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 8	a 220 0	
Sovereigns	11 2	a 11 3	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	a 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 3	a 21 4½	

EXCHANGES.

Exchanges remain in the same state. The difficulty of meeting with good bills is great, and the holders of the American credits continue to obtain their demands. Quotations for six months first class document bills are 1 9½ to 1 9½. American credits 1 9½ to 1 9½.

FREIGHTS.

Tonnage continues abundant, and the rates are pretty well maintained. To London, £4. to £4. 10s.; to Liverpool, £3. 10s. to £4.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

The prospects of commerce at home continue most discouraging. While money remains easy—the home trade sound—and the Bank well stocked with bullion, the energies of trade are paralysed by the continued ferment in Continental Europe, and growing alarm as to the issue of the republic “experiment” in France. The East-India houses are in as depressed a state as ever—and rumours prevalent of failures continue to prevent any restoration of confidence in those connected with the East.

These gloomy accounts are sincerely to be deplored, coming, as they do, after so long a period of unparalleled losses in all branches of business—while our commerce is suffering from the want of a proper adjustment of the balance of trade—when our Export trade is contracted within unwholesome limits, reducing exchange to the level of a bullion remittance, and destroying the fairest prospects of a healthy market for Imports.

The Export market during the week has not undergone many changes. It is, too, early, since the express arrived, and commercial advices by it were so meagre, that the effect of the news has not been seen yet—our remarks have reference to previous transactions. The inducement to ship produce, from the difficulty of securing good bills, has been great, but, on the whole, there was scarcely so much done, as during the previous week, partly from the expectation of the Home news. Sugar has been in general and large demand, all sorts commanding full rates. In Silk transactions are not great, but the enquiry preparatory to purchase was good. Corahs do not move, and lower prices would be taken—Saltpetre has been in better enquiry for England. Rice, too, has attracted some little demand from the state of freights. Shell Lac and Lac Dye sell, for America in good quantity. Safflower sells slowly, being too highly priced. Linseed is in good enquiry—and Jute of good quality is wanted.

Money remains very easy, and accommodation on good security is readily procurable in the bazaar. Company's Paper continues to improve.

The state of the Opium market during the week has been one of high excitement. Neither the *Dido*, nor the *Mor*, brought the much desired China news, which came at last per *Rob Roy* on the 2nd inst. The previous rumours were confirmed, Patna Opium having been really 720 drs. and when the mail left was quoted at Canton 695 drs. These accounts have caused a further rise here, and on the 2nd, the highest point yet, or 1,220 rupees was reached. Subsequently there have been hourly fluctuations, and quotations are now Rs. 1,160 a 1,180, there having been few real transactions, pending the sale on the 9th—all accounts agree in stating that the rise in China is purely the result of gambling operations. The impetus given here to Opium dealing and gambling by the large profits a few have secured, promises to have a most pernicious effect. It is reviving all the latent spirit of speculation in this drug, which few natives of wealth are without, and which has only been in abeyance for a time, from the effect of the great Opium case of last season.

Exports from 1st Nov. 1847 to 3rd August, 1848, are

	Chests.	Fy. Mds.
Great Britain	20,363	78,195
France	2,933	10,532
North America	1,116	3,551
Red Sea and P. Gulph	1,711	5,784
Other places	56	214
Total	26,179	98,276

Manchester Cottons continue in steady demand, and the sales of the week are again large. Glasgow Muslins shew more reported sales, but arising more from the anxious wish of holders to sell than from any revival of actual demand. Mule Twist is a shade lower for 50 and 60, but the inquiry continues fair, though sales have not been quite so extensive. For Metals there has been a little more lively demand,—accounts have been received, announcing rain at last in the Upper Provinces; and the fears of a famine being over, dealers are coming forward more freely. A large sale of Copper has occurred, and more would be sold, if holders would take present rates. Spelter is kept down by the home quotations, and Iron, having lately been largely sold does not move with much spirit, for most sorts.

IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—The sales of Manchester Cottons continue large. The accounts from the Upper Provinces announce that the rains had at last set in, fears of the consequences of drought had been allayed, and the market has a firm appearance. There is no change for the better in the value of Glasgow Muslins, though holders have been more anxious to realize. Turkey Red Goods, with which the market has been quite overdone, continue at wretched prices. The demand for Prints is also on a much reduced scale this season, and although imports are small there are few styles for which fair prices are obtainable.

SHIRTINGS.—40-inch Grey Shirtings of all qualities are in extensive demand, and sales are at full prices—midding cloths are most wanted. There is more doing in White Shirting, and sales to some extent have been made.

JACONETS.—Bleached of all qualities continue in good demand, and sales are at full prices. Grey are in but moderate inquiry at present, and with a good supply at market from recent arrivals, prices have declined.

MULLS.—The common qualities No. 3 to 5 continue in some inquiry, but we have not heard of any sales. Fine 45 inch Mulls are saleable, but at rather lower rates.

LAPPETS.—More sales are reported this week, but chiefly owing to holders being desirous to realise their advances as there is scarcely any demand.

LAPPET SCARFS.—A further large sale has been made at continued low prices.

BOOK MUSLINS.—A sale is reported as low as 14 annas for No. 1. There is no sale for the Burmah qualities, nor can any better state of affairs be expected, until the Rangoon trade is again opened.

TURKEY RED GOODS.—The prices of Twills 25, 33, and 36 inch continue very low; six-quarters are more saleable, and eight-quarters will also sell, though the value is reduced by some late low sales. Cambrics are at very low rates, but 33 inch is saleable at these. Mulls have been sold from Co.'s Rs. 5 to 5 7 per piece. The stock is larger than was ever known, and price proportionately low. Fancy goods 20 or 5 yds. are little wanted.

PRINTED GOODS.—There continues to be little of the active demand usual at this season. There is a demand for fine German Turkey Red Chintzes. Bengal and Neutral stripes are wanted, and some descriptions of Couch Chintz are also in fair inquiry.

MULE TWIST.—The sales this week are moderate, prices being but indifferently supported for all counts, while No. 50 and 60 are decidedly lower.

TURKEY RED TWIST.—Common Dye has been sold, but the general demand is dull.

COPPER.—A large sale of South American Ingot has been made at Sa. Rs. 34-10 per fmd. Sheathing is wanted at last Co.'s Rs. 38-4, but holders will not sell. China Copper cash have brought Co.'s Rs. 21 per f. md. There is a better enquiry for all kinds of Copper.

SPLTER.—Remains dull, a few small sales are being made.

LEAD.—A large sale of Pig is reported at Sa. Rs. 7-15 per f. md.

IRON.—The demand for English Bar is not brisk, fresh goods are saleable at about Co.'s Rs. 3 per f. md.

The transactions in other Metals are not important.

BEVR.—The price of Bass and Allsopp's remains Co.'s Rs. 60 per hhd. but demand is very languid.

SALT.—The price of Liverpool stored continues at Co.'s Rs. 80 per 180 hhd.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANGALORE.—The *Athenaeum* of July 15th asserts that the state of feeling among the officers at Bangalore has been at length noticed at head-quarters, and supports his assertion by the fact that several officers have been sent from Madras and Cannanore to attend the court-martial upon Dr. Mount. Its members are not to be taken from those resident at that station.

THE KOTAGHERY TRAGEDY.—A report of the investigation into all the circumstances of the Kotaghery tragedy (see p. 498) has been for some time in the hands of the advocate-general, to whom it has been referred by the Government, with a view of ascertaining if there be grounds for proceeding criminally against any of the parties who have been so long under the surveillance of the police. The suspicions are so grave, and the doubts so perplexing, from the nature of the contradictory statements given in evidence, that it may not be deemed advisable to bring the inculpated persons to trial, in which case no authorized publication of the facts would be given to the public. There are a thousand minute circumstances which arouse the most dreadful suspicions. There are records left by the unfortunate woman which speak of the agonies endured by a lost soul, oppressed with the weight of guilty secrets. There is enough of moral guilt proved to visit on the head of the chief actor the state's sternest displeasure, and the world's bitterest scorn, but too much, we fear, is left in the shade, and too many interests are at stake to allow us to cherish a hope of further progress in the work of discovery.—*Athenæum*, August 5.

MR. MACLEAN, of the Madras civil service, and member of the Revenue Board, accused (see p. 527) of being illegally concerned in money transactions with the Nawab of the Carnatic, has been fully acquitted on all the counts of the indictment against him.

SECUNDERABAD.—We had an affray at this station on the 12th instant, but happily no bloodshed; and, as I have reason to believe that garbled and exaggerated statements have gone abroad, I send you a true version to the best of my belief of what occurred on the above evening, between the Catholics of H.M.'s 84th foot on the one part, and the bricks, tiles, timber, images, crowns, ornaments, &c. of a little Catholic chapel in or near the lines of the 8th native infantry on the other. The chapel in question was erected some five or six years ago by one of the Irish priests, with the aid and co-operation of the 36th native infantry, which then occupied the lines wherein the 8th regiment are now located. Some of the Catholics of the 8th have attached themselves to the Goa priests at Secunderabad, and claimed the right of introducing them into the chapel, such being, as they alleged, in their lines and in their possession. To prevent the intrusion of the Goa priest, the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy ordered that the chapel should be locked. The Rev. Mr. Fernandez, the Goa priest, complained to the brigadier that he was locked out. The superintendent of police, under the brigadier's orders, wrote a letter to the Rev. Mr. McSwiney, Catholic chaplain, commanding that the lock should be removed. On McSwiney's refusal to comply, further correspondence took place between him and the assistant-quarter-master-general, and he had a personal interview with the brigadier. The brigadier set aside his right over the chapel, on the ground that no one without authority had a right to interfere in the native lines. On returning home, Mr. McSwiney informed the brigadier by letter that the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy was about to forward a representation to Government, and pending a reply must decline delivering up the key. The door was opened on the 11th by the assistant-quarter-master-general, who sent the lock to Mr. McSwiney, but he again locked up the chapel and applied to the superintendent of police for peons to protect the place pending the reference which had been forwarded to Government. The door was again opened by the authorities on the morning of the 12th, and peons were placed to prevent Mr. McSwiney's further entrance. On the evening of that day some men of the 84th regiment, in conjunction with such of the 8th native infantry as were unfavourable to the pretensions of the Goa priest, demolished the buildings. The authorities here have, it is said, reported to Government that the parties to this outrage were headed by the Rev. Mr. McSwiney and the Rev. Mr. Quinn, but it is only generally believed amongst all unprejudiced persons that these clergymen, so far from countenancing or encouraging the rioters, did their utmost to prevent the destruction of the chapel, and it can be proved that McSwiney's brother went to the lines and succeeded in driving away a party and preventing their doing injury to the chapel, until they were met in returning by another and a larger party of the 84th, who would not listen to persuasion, and, rushing onward, levelled the chapel to the ground in a few moments. I also happen to know that the priests lost no time in hastening to the spot, but were too late to prevent the work of demolition. The authorities here affect to be in great fear of an affray between the two regiments, but there is not the slightest apprehension of that. It is purely a religious dispute, and those who are ill-disposed to the Catholics have made the most of a matter that is regretted by all moderate parties of either persuasion.—*United Service Gazette*, July 25.

THE 31st N.I. arrived at Madras from Vellore on the morning of Aug. 7.

MR. GEORGE NORTON.—The *Madras United Service Gazette* mentions that Mr. George Norton is expected to resign the advocate-generalship of that presidency, and return to Europe.

THE NABOB'S DEBTS.—The appointment of a committee for the adjustment of the Nabob's debts is understood to have been recommended to the home authorities by the executive at Madras.—*Spectator*.

THE NIZAM'S CONTINGENT.—We understand that strong reports are still prevalent that the local officers of the Nizam's contingent are to be pensioned off *volens volens*.—*Telegraph*, July 22.

LOSS OF THE GREENLAW.—Extract of a letter from the master attendant of Coringa to Captain Biden.—"Having returned yesterday afternoon from the wreck of the barque *Greenlaw*, Captain Owen, I have now to inform you of the particulars. The *Greenlaw* from London, last from the Cape, bound to Calcutta, ran ashore on the coast about three-quarters of a mile north of the wreck of the *John Fleming*, at 1.45 A.M. on the 10th instant, steering at the time between north and N.N.E. with a whole sail breeze from the eastward, intending to make Coringa Light; the surf was high at the time, and hove the vessel broadside on. There were three ladies and two gentlemen passengers, and 5 ayahs: the captain and crew got safe on shore in the long boat, except three seamen drowned; two by the upsetting of a boat, and one by throwing himself overboard to swim ashore. The mainmast cut away, which took with it the fore and mizen topmasts, the sailors' chests, and part of the captain's and passengers' baggage were thrown overboard and washed on shore. One young lad going to join the pilot service, I believe, lost every thing. The cargo consists of copper, iron, flour, and sundries. The vessel has sunk considerably in the sand, and the sea was breaking over the stern; she lies now with her head in shore, and if the weather continues so rough as it is just now for a few days, there is no hopes of saving any of the cargo, as she is considerably inside the outer surf; should the weather be favourable before the cargo gets covered with sand, some property might be saved. This is an unfortunate affair; the captain has lost most of his private property."

Master Attendant's Office, July 28th, 1848.

Coringa, 13th July, 1848.

Passengers per *Greenlaw*, were Mrs. Owen, Miss Brede, Dr. Spear, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Goodman, one European female servant, and five native ayahs. Ship's crew, three officers, three midshipmen, boatsmen, carpenter, and eleven Europeans.

COL. C. W. YOUNG.—The *Spectator* gives currency to a rumour that Lieut. Col. C. W. Young, formerly of the 14th reg. N.I., is to be restored to the service and to undergo his trial before a general court-martial.

THE 51st N.I.—The removal of the 51st N.I. to the Straits has been countermanded; the corps will, in all probability, remain at Madras until next year, and then relieve the 21st at Singapore.

DR. ALDRED, an assistant surgeon, has been dismissed the service pursuant to a sentence of a general court-martial. His offence was abusing, threatening, striking, and kicking Lieut. Nelson, of the 2nd E.L.I. The court-martial recommended him to mercy, but Sir George Berkeley has not thought proper to give effect to the Court's wishes.—*Athenæum*.

CAPT. VON STRENG, of H.M.'s 15th hussars, has appeared before a board of medical officers at the presidency, convened to report upon his state of health.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ARMY.

July 25.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the promulgation of the following rules, supplementary to, and in continuation of, those under the head of "Army" (as revised by G. O. G. No. 251 of 1846), in section 9th of the code of pay and audit regulations.

The general officer on whom the command of the army devolves on the occurrence of a full vacancy is designated provincial commander-in-chief, and is entitled to a military secretary on a monthly staff salary of Rs. 445 As. 12 P 4, with allowance for one horse (Rs. 30) (in addition to to pay and full regimental allowances) and to an additional aide-de-camp, on the allowances of an aide-de-camp to a general officer.

When, during the absence beyond the limits of his command of the commander-in-chief, it is considered expedient to appoint a commander of the forces, the senior general officer of the staff is to be so appointed, and will receive an addition of Rs. 875 per mensem to his own staff allowances, but no additional staff will be allowed to him.

This cancels the rule in para. 1 "Absence," in section 9th of

the code of pay and audit regulations as regards commanders-in-chief hereafter appointed.

During the absence beyond the limits of his command of the commander-in-chief of the army, on private affairs, or on medical certificate, he is subject to a monthly forfeiture equal to the expense caused by his absence,—viz., Rs. 875, the amount claimable by the officer exercising temporary command, as a commander of the forces.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The following movement is ordered:—

The 34th regiment of light infantry, from Vellore to the Presidency, preparatory to embarkation on field service to Ceylon.

EXAMINATION OF ARMS.

Aug. 8.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following instructions to be strictly observed in the examination of arms, whether by a committee of survey or otherwise.

Parties intrusted with the examination of arms will have before them as a guide either a new arm or one that has been but little in use.

The arm to be examined will be taken to pieces, and each part, barrel, stock, lock, and bayonet, be examined separately.

Should the barrel be found, reduced in thickness, or unequal in thickness, or indented, or bulged, or be in any way objectionable, it should be stated in the report and it should be tested, by firing from a fixed stand to ascertain the degree of accuracy of its line of fire, the result should also be stated in the report.

Should the stock be found cracked, on the shaft near or in line with the pin holes or near the lock plate, or worn away round the lock plate, or shrunk from the barrel, or warped, or the brass mountings much reduced, or the pin or bolt holes enlarged, or the stock be in any way objectionable, it should be stated in the report, and an opinion be offered whether it can be rendered serviceable by repair.

Should the lock plate be found bent or broken, or the pan broken, or any of the interior fittings require to be exchanged, or the lock be in any way objectionable, it should be stated in the report and the lock should be tested by firing and the result should also be stated in the report. If flint locked arms are under examination, care should be taken that the flint is so fixed as to ensure a good production of fire and free opening of the pan, these may generally be obtained by fixing the flint so as to strike the hammer one-third of its length from the top.

Should the bayonet socket or blade be broken, or cracked, or much bent, or the bayonet be in any way objectionable, it should be stated in the report and an opinion be offered whether the bayonet can be rendered serviceable by repair.

The report will be forwarded to the military board as prescribed by paras. 12 and 13, Section IV. Ordnance Regulation, who will issue such instructions thereon as they may deem desirable and call for indents either for the exchange or repair of arms as they may consider necessary.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, A. J. to act as Malayalam translator to gov. until further orders, and permitted, at his own request, to revert to his perm. app. as head asst. to the register to the Court of Suder and Foudjaree Udulat.

BAYNES, C. R. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Madura, delivered over ch. of court to C. H. Woodgate, sub. judge, Aug. 2.

BEAUCHAMP, G. T. sub. judge, made over ch. of the off. of civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Combaconum to Mr. Scott, July 10.

BIRD, E. W. to be asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, v. Hun'er, d-c.

CADELL, W. M. attained the rank of 4th class on July 31.

ELLIS, R. S. attained the rank of 5th class on July 31.

FANE, E. G. R. to act as principal asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, dur. abs. of Mr. Mathison.

FISHER, W. attained the rank of 3rd class, June 15.

FOORD, E. B. attained the rank of 5th class on July 31.

GLASS, E. B. civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Chicacole, del. over ch. of the court to the Sude Amcen on July 19.

HODGSON, A. P. attained the rank of 5th class on July 31.

HODGSON, W. attained the rank of 4th class on July 31.

HUNTER, J. A. to act as secr. asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the gov. of Fort St. George, in Vizagapatam, dur. abs. of Mr. Fane.

IRVINE, P. sub. judge of zillah of Rajahmundry, del. over ch. of court to T. J. Knox, July 31; to act as civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chicacole dur. abs. of E. B. Glass, on leave.

KNOX, T. J. to act as sub. judge at Rajahmundry dur. emp. of P. Irvine on other duty, July 25.

MATHISON, A. S. to act as civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Chicacole dur. abs. of Mr. Glass.

MINCHIN, J. to be a lay trustee of the chapl. of Tranquebar, July 26.

PETERS, E. attained the rank of 3rd class, June 15.

ROBERTS, C. A. attained the rank of 5th class, on July 31.

SCOTT, S. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Combaconum, ass. ch. of the court fr. Mr. Beauchamp, July 10.

WEDDERBURN, A. to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, dur. emp. of Mr. Mayne, on other duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYNES, C. R. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Madura, 1 mo. fr. date of quitting station, under abs. rules.

BIRCH, S. D. sub. coll. and jt. mag. of northern div. of Arcot, to Sept. 5, in ext.

CATOR, F. S. W. asst. to the coll. and mag. of Madura, 4 mo. fr. date of quitting, under abs. rules, on m. c.

DANIELL, M. P. 2 mo. in ext.

GLASS, E. B. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Chicacole, 2 mo. fr. July 16, under abs. rules.

LOVELL, E. C. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Chittoor, 1 mo.

MALTBY, F. N. 1 mo. to the Shervaroy hills, July 25.

NEWELL, H. head assist. to the coll. and mag. of Guntoor, 1 mo. to Masulipatam and the Eastern coast under abs. rules.

READE, C. W. additional sub. coll. and joint mag. of Canara, 1 mo. fr. date of his leaving the dist. to Dharwar or elsewhere.

SULLIVAN, A. W. Asst. to the coll. and mag. of the northern div. of Arcot, 1 mo. under abs. rules to pres.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADEY, Lieut. G. 31st L. I. date of commiss. altered fr. Dec. 29 to Nov. 30, 1847.

ALLARDYCE, Ens. J. to rank fr. Jan. 20.

AYNOLY, Cornet G. H. M.'s 6th L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 26.

BABINGTON, Capt. J. H. M. 48th N.I. to join and do duty at Inf. depot at the Mount, Aug. 3.

BAIRD, Lieut. I. M. 2nd L.I. is permitted to resign the service.

BEDDOME, Ens. R. H. 28th N.I. posted to 48th N.I. as 5th Ens. to proceed to join with detach. 1st fusil. under ch. of Capt. Babington, 48th N.I.

BERRSFORD, Ens. G. De La P. to join and do duty with 28th N.I.

BIRCH, Lieut. C. I. 19th N.I. ret. to duty and arrived at Madras.

BRISTOW, Lieut. H. C. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

BROWN, 2nd Lieut. P. A. 1st fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.

CAMPBELL, Ens. D. J. P. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

CARDALE, Ens. W. T. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

COOPER, Capt. R. 45th N.I. to rejoin his corps; to act as paymaster in the southern div. dur. abs. and on resp. of Maj. Macdonald.

CUMBERLEGE, Ens. A. B. to do duty with 52nd N.I.

DAVIES, Ens. R. H. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to be lieut. fr. June 7, 1848, v. Peyton, dec.

DENTON, Lieut. J. 4th N.I. suspension expired on Aug. 15, and ret. to duty on the day following.

DOWKER, Ens. H. C. to join and do duty with 48th N.I. July 26.

DUFF, Ens. A. G. 16th N.I. to join und. ch. of Lieut. Stoll, July 13.

DUMERGUE, Capt. E. 27th N.I. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. v. Cooper.

DUNBAR, Cornet J. B. 3rd L.C. to be adj. to right hon. govr.'s body guard, Aug. 4.

DUNBAR, Cornet J. B. 3rd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj. July 29.

EDWARDS, Capt. 2nd L.C. to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Bangalore, v. Maj. Errington.

FAGAN, Ens. C. S. 40th N.I. ex. in languages, and to rec. Moonshie allowance.

FRANKLAND, Lieut. T. 48th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, to have Moonshie allowance, July 17.

FREELING, Ens. J. W., 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

GALBRAITH, Ens. S. to join and do duty with 28th N.I. July 26.

GOAD, Brev. capt. J. W. art. fr. 5th to 2nd batt.

GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 34th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang.

HAILES, Ens. C. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 29.

HALDANE, Lieut. col. E. fr. 4th to 42nd N.I. July 17.

HENRY, 2nd lieut. E. eng. asst. civil eng. 1st div. passed ex. in Teloooon.

HENDERSON, Ens. J. R. S. 52nd N. I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

HESSEY, Lieut. W. H. 21st N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.

JENKINS, Lieut. T. 42nd N. I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. 40th N. I.

JUSTICE, Lieut. col. W. fr. 28th to 4th N.I. July 17.

HALL, Ens. F. G. app. to do duty with 12th N. I. will proc. and join under ch. of 1st lieut. C. M. J. Thornton, art. July 26.

HAMILTON, 2nd lieut. G. J. 1st fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.

HARINGTON, Sen. ens. E. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. v. Armstrong, inv. fr. March 14.

HARRISON, Ens. G. A. 33rd N.I. to offic. in cav. branch of Nizam's army, v. Capt. Orr, on leave, July 22.

HORNIDGE, Lieut. W. 24th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and int. to the 32nd N.I. Aug. 8.

LEATHERIDGE, Ens. C. W. to be lieut. fr. July 14, v. Baird, res.
 LORD, Ens. W. J. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance, July 13.
 LUARD, Lieut. col. J. K. C.B. fr. 42nd to 28th N.I. July 17.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. R. 2nd L.I. to take rank fr. Jan. 21, 1847, v. Tulloch, dec.
 MANN, Lieut. W. S. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt.
 MAYNE, Lieut. R. 37th grens. to join his corps, ~~at~~ Bellary, July 12.
 MCMASTER, Lieut. A. C. 36th N.I. to be adj. Aug. 4.
 MCNAIR, 2nd Lieut. J. F. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, and qual. as interp. with moonshee allowance, July 26.
 MENZIES, Ens. R. fr. 49th to 2nd Eur. L.I. July 24.
 MOBERLY, 2nd Lieut. A. S. eng. to be a 2nd asst. civ. eng. and posted to the 5th div.
 MONTGOMERIE, Ens. S. C. 3rd L.I. rem. fr. doing duty with 34th N.I. and directed to join and do duty at the inf. depot at the Mount, for the purpose of proc. to join his corps with detach. 1st fusil.
 MURRAY, Lieut. W. 46th N.I. to be adj.
 NEARD, Lieut. J. 48th N.I. to join and do duty at inf. depot at the Mount, Aug. 3.
 NORRES, Ens. H. M. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. July 10.
 NORRIS, Ens. H. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. to join under ch. of Lieut. Stoll, July 18; to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 PIOTET, Ens. F. 49th N.I. to join under ch. of Lieut. Stoll.
 PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. E. M. art. posted to 4th batt.
 PRISGRAVE, Lieut. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to take rank fr. April 16, v. Priebeard.
 PRICHARD, Lieut. M. (the late), 2nd L.I. to take rank fr. Dec. 15, 1846, v. Hollowes, dec.
 PRINGLE, Lieut. G. 35th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. to rec. moonshee allowance.
 PULLEY, Ens. L. H. 9th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 REES, Capt. J. M. 1st fusil. the app. directing him to rank in the regt. fr. June 4, and stand next below Capt. Warrington is cancelled, and he is ordered to revert to the position assigned to him in G. O. G. dated July 27, 1847.
 RICKETTS, Lieut. R. R. 18th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. 41st N.I. July 27.
 RITHERDON, Lieut. A. W. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani to rec. moonshee allowance.
 SCOTT, Ens. C. H. doing duty with 52nd N.I. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 10th ens. July 17; to join under ch. of Lieut. Stoll, July 18; to 49th N.I. July 20.
 SNAKESPEAR, Cornet W. R. 3rd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 SHAND, Lieut. J. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance, July 28.
 SHAW, Capt. P. paymr. centre div. placed at disp. of Com. in C. for regt. duty.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. ex. in the Hindustani language, and qualified as int.
 SIMS, Ens. P. T. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 26.
 SMITH, 2nd Lieut. S. R. art. posted to 2nd batt.
 SULLIVAN, Capt. B. S. 4th L.C. serv. pl. at disp. of Com. in Chief, July 25.
 THOMPSON, Capt. T. fort adj. Fort St. George, placed at disp. of Com. in C. for regt. duty.
 THORNTON, Lieut. C. M. J. Art. fr. 2nd to 5th batt.
 TOUCH, Lieut. J. G. 26th N. I. ret. to duty, arrived at Madras.
 VAUGHAN, Ens. J. C. 9th N.I. passed ex. in the Hindustani lang.
 VIVIAN, Lieut. col. R. J. H. fr. 48th to 51st N. I. July 25.
 WALKER, Capt. C. E. M. 30th N. I. ret. to duty at Madras.
 WALLACE, Lieut. col. J. fr. 51st to 36th N. I. July 25.
 WARDEN, Ens. J. H. 13th N. I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj. July 29.
 WHITLOCK, Lieut. col. G. C. fr. 36th to 48th N. I. July 25.
 WITSON, Lieut. F. J. 51st N. I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WOOLLEY, Lieut. P. 35th N.I. ex. in the Hindoostance lang. and qualified as int. and to rec. Moonshee allowance.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BRESFORD, G. De la P. July 18.
 DOWKER, H. C. fr. the date of receipt of the disp. convey. his app. viz. July 1, 1848.
 FIFE, W. July 29.
 GALBRAITH, S. July 18.
 HEYSHAM, B. F. Aug. 7.
 NUTTALL, J. Aug. 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARCHER, Brev. maj. D. 20th N.I. to Bangalore, on m.e.
 BABINGTON, Major D. 17th N.I. 30 days fr. date of dep. to Nellore and Madras.
 BEGIE, Lieut. E. S. 10th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 BIRDWOOD, Capt. W. J. eng. civil eng. 5th div. 25 days fr. date of quitting his div. under abs. rules to Neilgherries.
 BLACK, Capt. B. W. adj. gen. of art. to Aug. 31, in ext. to Bangalore.
 BOWEN, Ens. S. B. 48th N.I. fr. July 18, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea and Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.

BUTLER, Major, G. 1st N. vet. batt. to Eur. on residue of furl.
 BURDETT, Capt. Sir C. W. bart. 41st N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 CARUTHERS, Brev. capt. F. J. 2nd L.C. leave canc. fr. date of joining his corps.
 CHERRY, Major P. T. 1st L.C. to Dec. 31, in ext. to Cuddalore, and E. C. on m. c.; 2 yrs. to Cape on m. c.
 COTTON, Maj. A. T. eng. civ. eng. 1st div. fr. July 19 to Dec. 15, to Palmanau and Bangalore.
 DEEY, Lieut. W. A. 41st N.I. fr. June 28, 1848, to June 30, 1849, to the Neilgherries on m. c.
 DITMAS, Capt. F. civ. eng. 3rd div. 1 mo. under abs. rules.
 EVANS, Major C. 51st N.I. to Eur. on m. c.
 FRASER, Lieut. A. R. 3rd L. C. fr. Sept 6 to Oct. 31, to Madras.
 FRYE, Lieut. J. P. 22nd N.I. 3 mo. in ext. fr. July 1, to remain at Vizagapatam.
 GALL, Capt. G. L. H. 5th L. C. to Eur. on furl.
 GEILS, Capt. A. A. 1st fus. to Dec. 31, to Cuddalore and E. C. on m. c.
 GRANT, Capt. F. 41st N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, to pres. and eastern coast, prep. to his retiring fr. the service.
 GRANT, Lieut. C. D. 11th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 GROVE, Ens. H. L. 45th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 6, to Madras.
 HALSTED, Lieut. C. F. F. 11th N.I. on furl. to Europe, and to embark for Bombay.
 HORNE, 2nd Lieut. P. D. art. to Bangalore, on m. c.
 HURST, Ens. W. P. 7th N.I. 5 mo. fr. June 5, to Baitool, on m. c.
 INGLIS, Maj. H. 2nd L.C. leave cancelled fr. date of joining his corps.
 INNIS, Lieut. H. D. 47th N.I. in ext. to Sept. 13, to Masulipatam, on m. c.
 JACKSON, Lieut. and Brev. capt. J. 14th N.I. 3 mo. fr. date of dep. to Neilgherries and Calicut.
 KALLENDAN, Ens. G. 22nd N.I. to Europe, on m. c. to emb. fr. eastern coast.
 LEARMOUTH, Ens. A. J. 3rd N.I. fr. July 25 to Nov. 14, to Madras.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. R. M. 29th N.I. fr. June 28, 1848, to June 30, 1849, to the Neilgherries, on m. c.
 MACDONALD, Brev. Maj. W. P. 41st N.I. paymaster in the south-ern div. 6 weeks fr. date of leaving Trichinopoly, to pres.
 MACKENZIE, Capt. S. F. 2nd L. C. fr. date of quitting the regt. to Feb. 1, 1849, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 MANLEY, Lieut. H. J. 32nd N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. July 28.
 MARTYR, Lieut. J. S. 52nd N.I. fr. July 18 to Dec. 31, to Cuddalore, on m. c.
 MAYNE, Lieut. J. E. 8th L. C. in ext. until Oct. 31.
 M'INTOSH, Ens. H. 26th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c. July 28.
 MEYER, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. in ex. to June 11.
 MILTON, Ens. J. E. 9th N.I. to Europe on m. c. to embark fr. Bombay.
 ORR, Brev. capt. C. A. eng. to act as civ. eng. 1st div. dur. abs. o Major Cotton.
 PEILL, Lieut. A. H. 32nd N.I. to Europe on m. c. to embark fr. eastern coast.
 RICHARDSON, Maj. E. I. 31st L.I. fr. August 10 to Oct. 31, to Madras.
 RICKETTS, Lieut. R. R. 18th N.I. fr. May 22 to June 30, to Gopaulpore on m. c.
 ROPER, Capt. E. D. 2nd N. vet. batt. 6 mo. fr. August 15, to Cuddalore.
 RUSSELL, Maj. W. 18th N.I. fr. May 22 to June 30, to Gopaulpore on m. c.
 RUSSELL, Brev. capt. G. W. 2nd L.C. to July 31 in ext.
 SHULDHAM, Lieut. A. J. 26th N.I. 1 year fr. date of emb. to pres. to sea, on m. c. July 28.
 STEVENS, Brev. capt. W. B. art. fr. July 9 to Aug. 10, to Madras.
 STEVENS, Lieut. A. 18th N.I. to Aug. 31. in ext. to Rajahmundry and eastern coast.
 STRETTELL, Capt. D. 20th N.I. to Aug. 30, in ext. to enable him to join.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. H. D. 1st fus. to Dec. 31, to Cuddalore and eastern coast, on m. c.
 TODD, Brev. maj. F. W. 14th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to Madras, prep. to apply for perm. to retire fr. the service.
 TYRELL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. can. fr. July 9, the date of his arrival at the pres. prep. to obtaining a final m. c. to enable him to return to Europe; furl. to Europe, on m. c. July 28.
 WEST, Lieut. W. H. 1st fus. to Sept. 30, in ext. to Madras.
 WILSON, Capt. J. 26th N.I. 3 mo. fr. date of quitting his regt. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 YATES, Capt. C. 46th N.I. June 30 to Nov. 1, in ext. to rem. at Kamptee.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, Asst. surg. T. L. garr. asst. surg. of Fort St. George. app. a mem. of board of med. officers assembled at pres. v. Carnie, relieved, July 31.
 COOKE, Asst. surg. A. L. T. to do duty under the surg. of 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount.
 COWPAR, Asst. surg. J. to do duty with H. M.'s 25th regt.
 DUFF, Asst. surg. C. M. M.D. to do duty under supt. surg. ceded districts, to proc. to join in med. ch. of recruits, fr. 1st fus.

FORSTER, Asst. surg. J. passed exam. in the Hindoostanee language.
 JOWETT, Asst. surg. A. sup. surg. dep. centre div. to do duty with the 34th L.I.
 KEY, Surg. professor of chemistry, to discharge the duties of "chemical examiner" at the presidency.
 PALMER, Asst. surg. J. E. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 2nd Eur. L.I. under orders to Trichinopoly, July 17.
 SCALES, Asst. surg. W. H. in med. ch. of B. comp. 3rd batt. art. posted to 26th N.I.
 SHAW, Asst. surg. J. to act as gar. surg. of Fort St. George, dur. abs. of Bell, on leave, Aug. 8.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to med. ch. of detach. of N.I. to be stat. at Labuan, July 17.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CULLIMORE, J. M. Aug. 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Surg. M. F. 26th N.I. fr. July 8, to Madras, on m.c.
 ANDERSON, Surg. M. F. 2 years to Cape of Good Hope, on m.c.
 BELL, Asst. surg. T. L. fr. Aug. 7 to Oct. 3, to Ceylon.
 EATON, Surg. J. M.D. med. dep. 1 mo. in ext. to Neilgherries and Madras, prep. to his ret. fr. the service.
 PHILLIPS, Vet. surg. T. 3rd L.C. July 2 to 31, to Jaulnah, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDREW, the lady of Asst. surg. P. A. M.D. 3rd L.I. s. at Kulladghee, July 3.
 BENSON, the lady of Lieut. R. 11th N.I. s. at Maulmain, June 24.
 BRANSON, Mrs. H. W. s. at Vepery, Aug. 3.
 COLES, the wife of the Rev. J. B. d. at Bangalore, Aug. 1.
 DEAN, the wife of Asst. apoth. J. d. at Sirce, July 2.
 DOWNS, the wife of B. A. d. at St. Thomas's Mount, Aug. 8.
 DICKSON, the wife of James, d. at Madras, July 25.
 DORWARD, the wife of Asst. surg. J. 1st N.I. twins (s. and d.), at Ootacamund, July 13.
 FALLS, the lady of Lieut. A. V. art. d. at Madras, July 19.
 FORSTER, the wife of Lieut. col. T. B. 32nd N.I. s. at Madras, July 2.
 GERARD, the wife of Capt. J. Eur. vet. s. at Vizagapatnam, July 11.
 JENNINGS, the wife of C. d. at Vellore, Aug. 6.
 JOHNSON, the wife of the Rev. E. d. at Cochin, July 17.
 JOHNSTON, the wife of Lieut. C. C. eng. s. at Cannanore, July 25.
 MACDOUGALL, the lady of Capt. J. 17th N.I. s. at Madras, July 22.
 M'CALLUM, the lady of Lieut. C. C. 7th N.I. s. at Hoosingabad, July 15.
 MORRIS, Mrs. Thos. d. at St. Thomé, July 4.
 MOSCOWS, the lady of Maj. T. F. d. at Samalcottah.
 ROGERS, the wife of J. d. (still-born), at Madras, Aug. 4.
 ROSS, the wife of J. s. at John Pereira's, July 16.
 ROUNDS, Mrs. M. s. at Ootacamund, July 2.
 SCOTT, the lady of Capt. T. H. 8th L. C. d. at Madras, July 21.
 STEPHENS, the wife of Stephen, s. at Poonamallee, July 9.
 SULLIVAN, the lady of A. W. c.s. s. at Madras, July 12.
 VAN HAEFTEN, the wife of Geo. d. at Madras, July 30.
 WATTS, the lady of Lieut. J. P. 27th N.I. d. at Trichinopoly, July 29.
 WOODEN, the wife of William, d. at Nursingapooram, July 17.
 WILSON, the wife of Asst. apoth. J. 1st N. V. batt. d. at John Pereira's, July 23.

MARRIAGES.

COLERIDGE, Lieut. Walter, 20th N.I. to Emily Howard, d. of William Ralph, at Aden, July 26.
 DORAN, John, to Margaret Mahoney, at Vepery, July 19.
 EVANS, Asst. surg. William, M.D. to Emma, d. of James Soames, at Vepery, July 11.
 FRANCIS, Ens. Arthur, 12th N.I. to Adelaide Isabella, d. of Capt. A. J. Begbie, art. at Coonoor, July 24.
 SHERARD, Lieut. G. P. B. 49th N.I. to Clara Leslie, d. of the late Lieut. col. C. F. Smith, at Madras, July 17.
 WOLFF, the Rev. A. F. to Mary C. Van Someren, at Madras, July 20.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS, Ens. J. G. 12th N.I. at Manantoddy, Aug. 4.
 BROWNING, Lucy, d. of the late Rev. Thomas, at Ootacamund, aged 20, July 15.
 D'LEMONS, Charlotte, d. of F. L. at Trevandrum, aged 5, May 12.
 D'LEMONS, Gorgonius F. s. of F. L. at Trevandrum, aged 1, July 27.
 DUFF, Andrew M. at St. Thomas's Mount, Aug. 12.
 EVANS, Helen, wife of Charles, at Egmore, July 13.
 GIBSON, Helen Isabella, d. of Condr. T. at Jaulnah, aged 6, July 31.
 GORMAN, Elizabeth Frances, d. of Asst. apoth. J. 18th N.I. at Vizianagaram, aged 1, July 8.
 HUNTER, A. c.s. at Vizianagaram, July 9.

KALLENDER, Mary Anne, wife of Eas. G. 22nd N.I. at Cuttack, July 7.
 ORTON, Jane Elizabeth, d. of Geo. at Nursingapooram, aged 9, July 20.
 PENMAN, Alexander G. W. s. of J. E. at Negapatam, aged 1, July 20.
 PEYTON, Lieut. W. J. 49th N.I. at sea, June 7.
 PRESTON, Mary, wife of D. at Trichinopoly, aged 32, July 27.
 SPINK, Sarah, d. of R. 2nd N.I. at Mercara, July 21.
 WHITE, Matilda, wife of Surg. T. 45th N.I. at Trichinopoly, Aug. 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 12. *North Bend*, Sprague, Boston; *John Brightman*, Scott, Calcutta; *Polka*, Tavenor, Penang.—14. *Ann Miln*, Thomas, Sydney; *Monarch*, Sheppard, Mauritius.—18. *Carnatic*, Hyne, London.—21. *Lesmoynne*, Roals, Mauritius; *Mor*, Alston, Hong Kong.—23. *Madagascar*, Hight, Bombay.—25. *Parsee Merchant*, Majors, Portsmouth.—27. *Bengal Merchant*, Lowen, Mauritius; *Paragon*, Boxley, Mauritius.—29. *Kent*, Terry, Gravesend; *Ruby*, Cooke, Masulipatam; *Gazelle*, Wood, Sydney.—AUG. 1. Steamer *Bentlinck*, Kellock, Suva.—2. *Euphrates*, Munro, Colombo; *Felt*, Stewart, Bombay.—4. *Minerva*, Ponge, Mauritius; *Eliza Ann*, White, Coringa.—5. *Jammel*, Chalmers, London.—7. *Scotia*, Strickland, Pondicherry; *Abbi*, Rhodes, Mauritius; *Plantagenet*, Bird, London; *Clariusa*, Leete, Mauritius; *Sharp*, Spratt, London.—8. *Royal Alice*, Hopper, London; *Zemindar*, John King, Bombay; *Sarah*, Stainbank, Bombay; *Medway*, Coombes, Sydney.—10. *Pearl*, Gibbon, Bombay; *Brucina*, Litherington, Mauritius.—11. *Fanny*, Stevenson, Port Louis.—12. *Elizabet*, Alexander, Calcutta; *Lady Valiant*, Lane, England.—13. Steamer *Seaforth*, De Wada, Colombo; *Hermine*, Greenwood, Porto Novo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Teazer*.—Lieuts. Reid and Hugh.
 Per *Sea Queen*.—Dr. and Mrs. Chimmo, and Lieut. Ouherts, 46th regt.
 Per *John Brightman*.—Mrs. Scott and 3 children.
 Per *Polka*.—Sergt. Campbell and wife.
 Per *Monarch*.—Mrs. Sheppard.
 Per *Madura*.—Mrs. Smith.
 Per *Carnatic*.—Mrs. Hyne, child, and 1 female servant; Ens. Parkes, H.M.'s 61st regt.; Cadets Galbraith and Beresford, and Mr. Muller.
 Per *Mor*.—M. G. Bruce and G. F. Smith.
 Per *Madagascar*.—Dr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Hight, and Mrs. Shellington.
 Per *Parsee Merchant*.—Capt. W. Lewis and Mrs. Edwards.
 Per *Lady Sale*.—Capt. and Mrs. Owen, Miss Brecken, Dr. Spear, Mr. Goodman and Mrs. Golder, from the late barque *Greenlaw*; Lieut. M'Donald, 29th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Deey, 41st regt. Mad. N.I.; John Fonseca, Esq. jun.; Dr. Anderson, asst. surg.
 Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—E. B. Glass, Esq., J. Fraser, Esq., Lieuts. Shouldum and Macintosh of 26th reg. N.I., Mrs. Campbell, Captain and Mrs. Gardner.
 Per *Paragon*.—Mr. Boxley.
 Per *Kent*.—Mrs. Harris, Miss Walker, Miss George, two Miss Walkers (children), and servant; Capt. Walker, Lieut. Touch, Dr. Harris, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Fife, 181 men, 13 women, and 9 children.
 Per brig *Gazelle*.—Lieut. Ward, commanding troops; Captain Chilcott, master mariner, and sixteen men of detachment 18th Royal Irish.
 Per steamer *Bentlinck*.—Mr. and Mrs. Crozier, infant, and servant, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Glass, and servant, Lieut. Monck, and Mr. J. R. Dunkin.
 Per *Eliza Ann*.—Mr. T. Defries, Miss Accarier, 3 Misses Defries, 7 Masters Defries, and 4 servants.
 Per *Scotia*.—Mrs. Philip and family.
 Per *Plantagenet*.—Miss McDonald; Miss Turner; Mr. Byrnes; Mr. Cullemire; Mr. Nuttall; Mr. Gould; Mr. Heysham, and 2 servants.
 Per *Lady Valiant*.—L. D. Lange.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 11. *Minerva*, Coleman, Calcutta.—12. *Elizabeth*, Alexander, Calcutta.—14. *Ann Miln*, Thomas, Calcutta.—19. *Warlock*, Bell, Bimlipatam; *Madura*, Smith, Ennore and Calcutta; *Monarch*, Sheppard, Maulmain.—22. *Polka*, Tavenor, Straits; *Sea Queen*, Hall, Calcutta.—23. *Pilgrim*, Francis, Calcutta; *Rachel*, Scott, Coringa.—24. *George Fyfe*, Murray, Calcutta; *Mor*, Alston, Calcutta.—25. *North Bend*, Sprague, Calcutta.—26. *Richard Cobden*, Stewart, Mauritius.—27. *Charles Dumergue*, Grant, Northern Ports.—28. *Bengal Merchant*, Lowen, Calcutta.—AUG. 1. Steamer *Bentlinck*, Kellock, Calcutta; *Mary Ann*, Darke, Cape of Good Hope and London.—2. *Hermine*, Greenwood, Porto Novo; *Gazelle*, Wood, Calcutta; *Wellington*, Vellacott, China; *Madagascar*, Hight, Calcutta; *Industry*, Shepherd, Coringa; *Anna Robertson*, Munro, China.—4. *Minerva*, Page, Coringa.—5. *Euphrates*, Munro, Maulmain; *Lesmoynne*, Roals, Mauritius, via Coringa; *Teazer*, Bird, Northern Ports and Calcutta.—8. *Parsee*

Merchant, Major, Maulmain. — 9. *Zemindar*, King, Calcutta; *Canada*, Williams, Ennore and Calcutta. — 10. *John Scott*, Nosworthy, London; *Beethoven*, Persa, Jamaica. — 12. *Plantagenet*, Bird, Calcutta. — 15. *Steamer Precursor*, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Warlock*.—Mrs. Bell, Mr. Dickinson, and John Young.
Per *Monarch*.—E. W. Bird, lady and child, and 4 servants.
Per *Polka*.—Lieut. Mann.
Per *George Fyfe*.—Mr. Leegage.
Per *Charles Dumergue*.—Mrs. Senical and Ensign Allardice, Mrs. Hubbard and 2 children.
Per steamer *Bentlack*.—Mrs. D. Stephenson and infant, Mr. R. Spear, E. Goodman, H. Thomas, and Mrs. Goulder.
Per *Mary Ann*.—For the CAPE: Rev. Mr. Little, lady, infant, and servant.—For LONDON: Sir C. Burdett and lady, Capt. Glynn, lady and child, Mr. Groves, Mr. Sigel, Lieut. Lawford, Mr. Smith, Capt. Cassan, lady, 4 children, infant and servant, Lieut. Mannsell, Qr. mr. Potts and servant, Major Evans, child and servant, Lieut. Tyrrell, Ensign MacIntosh, Mr. Campbell and servant, and private B. Parsons.
Per *Euphrates*.—Lieut. Tripe.
Per *Teaser*.—Capt. Lewis, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Scott and family.
Per *Plantagenet*.—Mr. E. B. Glass and lady; Mr. C. O. Sullivan, Assist. surg. and Mrs. Harris.
Per *Precursor*, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. C. Butler, Lieut. G. R. Keene, 2nd drag. guards; Capt. H. Fisher, H.M.'s 94th; and Mrs. Maj. O'Connor.
To GALLE.—T. R. Paris, Esq.
To ADEN.—Capt. D. Strettell, and 2 servants.
To BOMBAY.—Miss Pierce.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, August 15, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2½ per cent. dis.
1829-30	1½ to 2 do.
1841	½ to 1 do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	16 to 17 do.
1835-36	do. do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	8 to 9 per cent. prem. and no trans.
Tanjore Bonds ..	18 to 19 do. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	2 to 2½ do. prem.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras	27 per cent. prem.
Steam Shares ..	29 to 30 do.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 11-4 to 11-5
Bank of England Notes	none.
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	5 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 "
On do. of Indigo	8 "
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9 "
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	6 "

Discounts.

On Government Acceptances	3 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	6 "
Ditto above 30 days	7½ "

Exchanges.

Bills on England	1-8½ a 1-9½ according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-8 to 1-16.	
Bank of England Post Bills, none.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.	
Calcutta.—Buy, par to ¼ per cent. dis.	
" Sell, " to 1 do. do.	
Bombay.—Buy, " to ¼ do. do.	
" Sell, " to 1 do. do.	

MONEY MARKET.

We have no alterations to report in our money market since our last. Government Securities shew a slight improvement, and prices are firm at our quotations.

FREIGHTS.

A trifling decline has taken place in the rates of freight, owing to the numerous arrivals, and even at the quotations now given, ships experience much difficulty in filling up. Present Quotations are—To London, £3. to £3. 5s. per ton of 20 cwt.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE LONDON MAIL.—The *Acbar*, with the London Mail of July 7, reached Bombay Aug. 3.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—On the 2nd inst. a native female was delivered in the Civil Hospital at Poona of twins, still-born. The infants were joined together side by side from the shoulder to the hip. This extraordinary freak of Nature consisted of two heads, one body, three arms—one on each side and one behind,—and four legs.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 5.

SATARAH.—There appears, according to the *Bombay Telegraph*, to be much doubt among the people of Satarah as to their future rulers; the people earnestly desire to be under the immediate rule of the British Government.

THE COURT MARTIAL on Mr. Von Geyer, late editor and proprietor of the *Scinde Gazette*, has resulted in a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of transportation for seven years.

THE BARQUE "MINERVA."—Accounts reached Bombay yesterday of a mishap which has befallen the barque *Minerva*, which took her departure from this port on the 14th instant, bound to Liverpool. We learn that the vessel met with very boisterous weather and was obliged to come to anchor on the 18th near Kelva Mahim. She had been driven thirty-five miles to the northward of Bombay by a very heavy gale from the S.W. by S., and as it was found impossible to weather the land on either tack, and the ship was drifting fast on shore, the captain resolved on letting go his anchor, which he did with 200 fathoms cable. The vessel continued to drive, and it was consequently thought advisable, for her safety and that of the crew and cargo, to cut away the foremast and maintopmast. This measure had the desired effect of arresting her further progress. It was expected, however, up to the 25th (till which day the violent weather continued, that the vessel would founder, or part from her anchor, every moment. On the date mentioned, there was a lull, and the captain and crew took the opportunity of getting on shore about noon at Kelva Mahim, from which place the ship was distant about five miles. When the *Minerva* was left, she was making a good deal of water; and early assistance was thus deemed imperatively called for.—*Telegraph*, July 29.

THE RESIDENTS OF MUTTRA are following the laudable example set them in many of the small stations of the N.W.P. (Shajehanpore, Dhera, Saharanpore, Mainpore, &c.) and are seriously thinking of building a church for the use of the Christian community. Resolutions were passed at a meeting held to take the proposition into consideration, and as a proof that the residents of Muttra are in earnest, they have already subscribed Rs. 2,080 amongst themselves.—*Delhi Gazette*, July 26.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

PRICE OF SELECTED CHARGERS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 3, 1848.—With reference to the General Order by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, dated the 8th October, 1847, and republished and made applicable at this presidency by general order, dated the 8th January, 1848, No. 20, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Government of India, to direct that the charge to officers for selected chargers shall be Rs. 600.

This order is to have effect from the date of the previous order issued on the 8th January last.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

LUMSDEN, J. J. civil surg. at Dhoolia, to be an asst. mag. in the Kandesh coll.
ATKINSON, J. G. sec. to govt. in the gen. and judicial depts. will conduct the duties of the financial and rev. depts. at the pres. until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FLETCHER, Rev. W. K. chaplain of Byculla and Tanna, the unexpired portion cauc. having returned to duty on July 1.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARTHUR, Lieut. E. P. 1st lancers, to Nizam's cav. in. suc. to Sullivan.
CHURCH, Lieut. A. B. 9th N. I. to act as post mr. at Sukker until further orders.
HAMMOND, Lieut. 20th N. I. to act as adjt. to detach. 20th and 25th N. I. at Dhoolia, Aug. 3.
GORDON, Ens. J. 19th N. I. ex. in languages.
STACK, Lieut. col. M. C. B. to the 1st L.C. v. Sutherland, dec.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

KEILY, Capt. J. R. asst. political agent in the Mahee-Khanta, 2 mo. fr. Sept. 1, under ab. rules.
WADDINGTON, Ens. W. 20th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Aug. 1, to rem. at Ahmednuggur, on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FERGUSON, Lieut. of the *Ajdaha*, perm. to reside on shore fr. July 19.
FRUSHARD, Com. J. fr. Aug. 1 to 31, to the Deccan.
M'KENZIE, Asst. surg. J. M. pl. at disp. of c.-in-c.
TOBY, Lieut. W. J. 6 mo. to Europe.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

GORDON, the wife of Capt. M. F. 2nd Eur. regt. d. at Belgaum, July 12.

MARRIAGE.

NELSON, Henry, Eng. I. N. to Mary W. d. of the late John Archer, at Bombay, July 20.

DEATHS.

CONNOR, Capt. John, of the ship *Jamsetjee Seejeebhoy*, at Byculla, July 17.
DICKINSON, Alexander W. s. of Col. Thos. at Bombay, aged 19, June 23.
HASELWOOD, Maria J. d. of J. M. at Surat, aged 6 mo. July 14.
MILLER, Robert H. s. of Asst. surg. J. R. M.D. Poona irr. horse, at Seroor, aged 1, July 13.
OLIVER, Commodore Sir Robert, com. in chief of the Indian Navy, at Byculla, aged 65, Aug. 5.
PEPPER, Commodore John, Acting Indian Naval Storekeeper, at Poona, aged 57, Aug. 4.
PEREIRA, Antonio S. at Mazagon, July 13.
REED, Lieut. T. J. D. H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, at Vingorla, July 12.
VAUX, Geo. M.D. at Mazagon, aged 35, July 30.
WHMYS, Capt. Francis, engs. at Bombay, June 27.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 1.—*Albion*, Gardner, Liverpool.—2. *Borneo*, Cunningham, Singapore.—3. Steamer *Achar*, Ball, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Albion*.—Mr. E. Hengley.
Per *Borneo*.—Messrs. Heathcote and Lister.
Per steamer *Achar*.—Mr. J. London.
From ADEN.—Lieut. A. C. Frankland, 2nd Bo. Eur. L.I.; Mr. De Souza.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 24.—*Felkie*, Stewart, Madras.—26. *Duke of Cornwall*, Whitehead, Singapore and China; *Charles Grant*, Evans, China.—27. *Duncan Ritchie*, Stephens, Liverpool; *Jamsetjee Seejeebhoy*, Fitzmaurice, China.—31. *Persia*, Ewing, Calcutta.—AUG. 1. *John Cooper*, Were, China.—2. *Somnauth*, Lawson, China.—3. *Worcester*, Hawkins, China.—4. *Chatham*, Morrison, China; *Regina*, Quinton, Singapore and China.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Duke of Cornwall*.—Mrs. Whitehead and 2 children.
Per *Charles Grant*.—Mrs. Evans, Mr. Bonnyman, and Mr. Lemont.
Per *John Cooper*.—Mrs. Were.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, August 5, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	Rs. 117 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do.	1825-26	Rs. 103½ do.
5 Do. do.	1829-30	Rs. 104 do.
4 Do. do.	1832-33	Rs. 88 do.
4 Do. do.	1835-36	Rs. 85 do. [Co.]
5 Do. do.	1841-42	Rs. 94½ a 99½ do.
4 Do. do.	1842-43	Rs. 85 do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 32 per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	13 do. disc.
Commercial do.	17 do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	15 do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	5 do. pm.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	..	1s. 9½d. at 1s. 9½d. 9-16 per
3 months'	..	1s. 9d. [rupee.]
1 month	..	..
At sight	..	..
On China at 60 days'	..	Rs. 208 per 100 Sp. dol.
On Madras at 30 days'	..	..
On Calcutta at 60 days'	..	99½ per R. 100
Do. 30 days'	..	½ per cent. prem
Do. at sight	..	¾ do.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 4
Do. (dragons)	11 4
Bank of England Notes, per £.	11 8
Spanish Dollars, per 100	222
German Crowns, "	214
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½ to 17½

FREIGHTS.

As the present prices of Cotton offer no inducements for shipments to England, rates may be considered merely nominal. The chief part of the vessels loading are going to China, and in consequence of the number on the berth the rate continues depressed. Our quotations are to London 2l. 10s.; to Liverpool, 2l. 15s.; to China, per Candy, Rs. 6½.

THE MONEY Market continues easy, and Government Securities have advanced in value.

COTTON YARN.—Stocks are small, and we do not look for any decline.

DYED YARN is inquired for; improvement has already taken place.

METALS.—British Bar Iron declines in value, stocks are small from the low prices in England, large quantities are anticipated. Swedish Bar is much inquired for, it is scarce. In other kinds we have no change to notice. Copper, Sheathing, Raised Bottoms, and Tiles, have slightly advanced in value. Steel and Lead remain as last quoted, while Spelter has experienced further advance.

BEER.—Alsopp's remains steady, and we have heard of sales to the extent of 275 bds. at Rs. 70. In Bass the same quantity is reported as sold at the same price.

SPIRITS.—Brandy has advanced in value again, and a further advance is probable. Gin Rs. 3½ per gallon at good request. Rum, 4,000 gallons, sold at Rs. 1½.

EXPORTS.

COTTON WOOL is unchanged in value.

OPIMUM has advanced owing to the advices from China, and the very small stock on the spot. Prices Rs. 1,550 to 1,600 per chest.

CEYLON.

INSURRECTION IN THE INTERIOR.

The *Lady Mary Wood*, P. and O. Co.'s steamer, arrived at Madras yesterday, with despatches to the Governor in Council of Madras, from Lord Torrington, conveying a requisition for troops from this presidency, for the purpose of quelling an insurrection which is said to have broken out amongst the Kandians in the interior of Ceylon. A meeting of the council was held yesterday, and three companies of H. M.'s 25th regiment, consisting of 330 rank and file, are to embark this morning; 220 in the *Lady Mary Wood*, and 110 in the *Hugh Lindsay*; the whole under the command of Col. Young. An express was also despatched to Vellore, with orders for the 34th N.L.I. to march instantly for Madras, where they will arrive on Monday next, and embark on the following day, the 8th instant.

There is a mode of arousing the hostility of a people, which is equally efficacious when adopted in Paris, and in the Kandian jungles. It is to interfere with their common and ordinary privileges, to harass them with petty exactions, which add perhaps in reality little or nothing to the wealth of the exchequer, whilst they are capable of being converted into means of almost unbounded oppression. Of this kind were the miserable taxes on guns and dogs, and the bungling ordinance for compulsory labour on the roads. So great was the opposition to those enactments at the outset, that a man of discretion would have seen the propriety of retracing his steps, but Lord Torrington has the vice of courage exerted in the wrong direction, and perseveres as unwisely as he originates. There will of course be much loss of life amongst the natives, and some loss of national pride amongst our own countrymen, but there is not the slightest doubt that the insurrection will be put down by the military.—*Athenaeum*, Aug. 3.

By the *Seaforth* we have received the *Ceylon Times* of the 4th of August. The private reports of the previous evening were unfavourable,—a rising in Doombera, the focus of the last rebellion, being apprehended; several influential head-men, who had hitherto held aloof, having proceeded to raise the country. The public authorities are of opinion that the outbreak is nipped in the bud, by the gallant actions of our troops at Matelle and Kornegalle; yet, far-seeing people, well acquainted with the character of the Kandians, feel that the calm is only the prelude to an organized resistance, only to be put down by the most decisive and vigorous exertions.

Advices had been received of two further attacks on Kornegalle, which were repulsed by the rifles.

The firm of Gibson, Read, Davidson, and Co. of Ceylon has failed. This is the oldest house in Ceylon, and its downfall is owing to the depreciation in the value of its estates. The liabilities are 100,000l.

CHINA.

Governor Barham had visited the northern ports in H.M.'s steam ship *Medea*.

Piracy continues rife in the neighbourhood of Shanghai.

The schooner *Spec*, Captain Cole, has been seized by H.M.'s brig *Childers*, Captain Pitman, on account of her having fired upon and captured a junk, killing and wounding several of her crew, under the impression that she was a pirate.

A young Chinaman educated at one of the Missionary schools was convicted at the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court, of having forged the signature of the Registrar of the Court to a bank cheque, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

There was much sickness at Hongkong, especially in the garrison. The 95th regiment between 31st May 1847 and 1848, had lost by death 44, and between 1st June and 20th July, 31. The effective strength of the regiment, which landed 565 in May 1847, was on the 20th July only 266.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BONHAM, His Excellency S. G. re-assumed the duties of Gov. and Com. in Chief, July 17.

NAPIER, Hon. Wm. clerk of the works, and civ. eng. of Hong-Kong, assumed the duties of his office, July 15.

STAVLEY, Hon. Maj. gen. C.B. Heut. gov. will offic. as gov. and Com. in Chief, dar. abs. of his Excellency the Gov. June 24.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

RAWSON, Mrs. Samuel, d. at Victoria, July 6.

SMITH, Mrs. J. M. d. at Victoria, July 10.

STUART, Mrs. C. d. at Victoria, June 23.

MARRIAGES.

BRIMLOW, James W. to Harriet F. d. of J. Roberts, at Singapore, June 26.

JACKSON, Louis S. Bengal c.s. to Louisa Maria, d. of the Hon. Maj. gen. Staveley, C.B. at Victoria, June 11.

MITCHELL, W. H. to Mary Anne, relict of the late Thomas Kirby, at Victoria, July 1.

DEATHS.

FALEY, Amelia, wife of J. at Victoria, July 15.

YOUNG, the wife of J. H. at Macao, June 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 27. *Bolivar*, Murray, Bombay.—JULY 8. *Asia*, Roskell, Bombay; *Marquis of Hastings*, Silva, Penang.—13. *Mariner*, Matheson, Singapore.—14. *Victor*, Lekoy, Singapore; *Medea*, Mason, Northern Ports; *Pekin*, Baker, Point de Galle.—20. *Salopian*, McLauchlan, Liverpool; *Marian*, Ryrie, Liverpool; *Larkins*, Gordon, Bombay; *Blene*, Stewart, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Marquis of Hastings*.—Messrs. H. Fryer and G. R. Winslow.

Per *Medea*.—His Excel. the Governor and suite.

Per *Pekin*.—Hon. W. Napier, Messrs. Moul, Wrener, S. J. Cooke, G. Brandes.

Per *Tiania*.—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Inglis.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 25. *Nymph*, Burt, Bombay; *Dos Hermanos*, Salado, Manila.—27. *Antonia*, Beard, Valparaiso; *Bolivar*, Murray, Bombay.—28. *Clarendon*, Easterbrook, Singapore.—29. *Constante*, Maria, Manila.—JULY 1. *Pacifico*, Lawrence, W. Co. America.—5. *Nimrod*, Espinasse, Sydney.—6. *Asia Feliz*, Gerdoncillo, Manila.—10. *Sumatra*, Veltman, Batavia.—11. *Poppy*, Cole, Calcutta.—15. *Maggee*, Jones, Singapore.—17. *Decon*, Langley, Bombay.—25. *Pekin*, Baker, Point de Galle.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per *Pekin*, for SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Hume, H.M.'s 95th; Messrs. D. Gwynne, Sobrinho, and Casal.

For SUZ.—Sr. Belda.

For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Brownson and Jones.

COMMERCIAL.

HONG KONG, JULY 24, 1848.

EXCHANGES.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 3s. 11½d.; Company's accepted, 210.

FREIGHTS.

Several fast ships have been taken up for the new Congous to England, at 4/. Dead weight to Bombay, 15 cents.

MARKETS.

COTTON.—There have been some large operations at an advance on all descriptions.

LONG CLOTHS.—There has been but little doing during this month.

OPIMUM.—Our imports of Malwa have been 1,300 chests, about half of which has been moved up the coast. The market for Bengal is in a healthy state, stocks being very small and the demand good.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

DUTCH EXPEDITION AGAINST BALI.

The Dutch expedition, which threatened to annihilate the Balinese, has ended in a most signal defeat and hasty retreat; a result by no means surprising when a powerful enemy is underrated and despised. The entire expedition, which left Bezoekoe between the 28th of May and the 3rd of June, comprised four war steamers, two brigs of war, and a number of smaller armed vessels. The troops, consisting of above 3,000 men of all arms (not including the marines and sailors, and about 600 coolies), left Bezoekoe in 12 transports; the whole expedition was under the direction of Major-General J. J. C. Van der Wijck, commander-in-chief, who embarked in the *Hecla* war steamer. During the general's operations on shore, the direction was in the hands of Lieut. Col. Staerck. The attack on the stronghold, Jaga Raga, tried the strength of the Balinese, and exhibited the bad commissariat arrangements of the Dutch, who, in the moment of apparent victory, were compelled to make an inglorious retreat, accompanied with a heavy loss. Some idea may be formed of the determined character of the engagement at Jaga Raga, from the fact of the Dutch having expended in two hours and a half the whole of their ammunition, consisting of 300 grenades and 80,000 rounds of ball-cartridge; while on the part of the Balinese the most "ferocious" resistance is said to have been offered. The Balinese relied on their skill as riflemen, and the number of officers killed and wounded affords some proof of their ability; had their artillery (they discharged an abundance of grapeshot) been as skillfully directed, it is believed that scarcely a Dutch soldier would have escaped.

An order has been sent from Batavia recalling the expedition.

MADAGASCAR.

The news from Madagascar given by the Bourbon papers is interesting. The Queen Ranavooloo had given formal orders to the authorities at Tamatave to receive M. Page and Admiral Dacres with all the honours due to their rank. As soon as M. Page, commanding the *Reine Blanche*, received information of this, he went to Tamatave, where he was to wait the arrival of the English vessels under Admiral Dacres. It seems that Mr. Lartelle, a Frenchman at Queen Ranavooloo's court, has been using his efforts successfully in favour of French and English interests. It is to be hoped that when a hearing is obtained, matters will be brought to a decisive settlement at once.

The *Hebdomadaire*, a Bourbon paper, says, "It is certain, from the latest intelligence we have received from this island, that the Hovas are tired of the present state of things and are anxious for a change of the internal policy of the government, for this policy has only served, since the interdiction of all foreign commerce, to render money very scarce in Madagascar, where nothing can be sold for want of an outlet. This arises from the politics of the country, which are not very well understood. The queen stands between two opposing influences, the conservative and liberal parties, which bring about between them a deplorable state of things. The leader of the first party is Reinhard, the most influential member of the Malgache cabinet, and whose opinion carries great weight with the queen; the other has for its chief the prince Bakoto Radama, son of Ranavooloo, who is nineteen years old. This young man is more intelligent than Radama, the heir presumptive to the crown, is already more civilized than his father, and wishes to see the agriculture and commerce of the country both made free. He is also ardently desirous of religious liberty. Reinhard, on the contrary, would have the military authority go before commercial influence, and thinks that since France and England ventured to take arms against the power of the Hovas, the interdiction of trade with Madagascar must fall heavily on the two foreign governments. It is in the presence of these two hostile parties that M. Page and Admiral Dacres appear off the east coast of the island, in the hope of destroying by diplomacy the barrier hitherto insuperable which exists between Madagascar, Mauritius, and Bourbon."—*Bengal Hurharu*, July 3.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

The *Calcutta Review* (just received) contains a valuable article on the Geology of India, in which a summary is given of what is known in this department of physical science relating to that country, commencing with Southern India.

It begins with a sketch of the mountain ranges, including the Eastern and Western Ghats; the table-land enclosed by these chains, which has a general inclination to the eastward, determining the drainage of the country in that direction (its surface studded with detached hills, usually naked masses of granite or gneiss); and the rivers, the Godavery, Kistna, Toombuddra, Cauvery, and Pennaur, which escape through singular fissures in the Eastern Ghats, illustrating the correctness of Mr. Hopkins's theory of the origin of the cross valleys of the world, running as they do nearly at right angles with the elevation line.

The strictly geological details are singularly free from complication. Hypogene schists, penetrated and broken up by prodigious outbursts of plutonic and trappean rocks, occupy, according to Capt. Newbold, by far the greater portion of the superficies of southern India. They constitute the great bulk of the Western Ghats, from between the latitudes of 16° and 17° N. to Cape Comorin; and form the base of the Eastern Ghats. They are partially capped and fringed, in the Western Ghats, by laterite; and in the Eastern, by sandstone, limestone, and laterite. In a line drawn diagonally across the peninsula from Nagpore, by Bijapore, to the western coast, the hypogene and plutonic rocks disappear, emerging only occasionally, under one of the largest continuous sheets of trap in the world, and which extends to Central India.

Gneiss is usually found lowest in the series; next to it, mica and hornblende schist; actinolite, chlorite, talcose and argillaceous schist and crystalline limestone. This rule, however, is by no means universal, for each of the rocks (crystalline limestone excepted) has been found resting upon granite. The strata are often found violently contorted; the dip, though very irregular, is usually towards the east in the western, and westerly in the Udigherry portion of the Eastern Ghats.

The most prevalent rocks are gneiss and hornblende schist. The composition of gneiss and of the other schistose rocks varies in different localities; all are highly feriferous. Statuary marble is very rare. Clay slate appears in no great quantity; blue roofing slate is rare.

The "primary geology" of Southern India has, therefore, nothing very remarkable about it, beyond the gigantic scale on which it is developed.

The fossil riches of the Silurian system are here inquired after in vain. The sandstone and limestone beds have not been seen south of the Salem break; but north of this boundary they cover a considerable area. The limestones are not entirely destitute of organic remains. An analysis of the dark blue limestone of Cuddapah has resulted in the detection of a certain quantity of volatile "extractive" matter, which gives the colour to the rock. A vein of coal has been found associated with shale at Kotah, and myriads of what appear to be microscopic foraminifera have been discovered in some of the chert veins of the limestone at Nannoor. The sandstones also afford traces of coal, and a few impressions of stems and leaves of plants have been detected in the Nagpore sandstone. A peculiar interest attaches to the sandstone on account of its being the matrix of the diamond. One general fact noticed, namely, that granite or basaltic dykes are invariably found intruding into diamond areas, helps Capt. Newbold to a theory of the formation of the gem,—that subterranean heat, acting upon certain volatile vegetable matter contained in the limestone, in addition to carbonic acid, drove off a portion in a gaseous form, with the superincumbent sandstone, and then caused its *diamondization* by a process similar to that of the dolomitization of limestone: the atoms of carbon, set at liberty, aggregated in the pores of the sandstone, and assumed a crystalline form.

The existence of a bed of shelly limestone has been discovered in the vicinity of Pondicherry. Their high state of preservation led those who first observed the shells to suppose them recent. The limestone beds in South Arcot and Trichinopoly yield large supplies of fishes and invertebrata, which are referred to the cretaceous period.

From Hyderabad towards Nagpore, on the north bank of the Godavery, amongst the Nirmul hills, and thence across the Wurda, to Hingan-ghaut, detached beds of chert and limestone have been found containing fossil freshwater shells. Many similar

deposits are met with in connection with the great overlying trap.

No formation in India has attracted more attention than the singular rock called Laterite, by Buchanan, who correctly assumed its peculiarity to the East. The geographical extent of this rock invests it with great importance, and bears on any theory that may be formed as to its origin. It covers the western coast almost continuously, and for the most part up to the very foot of the Ghats, and from the south of Bombay to Cape Comorin. It is found in detached beds along the Coromandel coast, near Madras, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Samulcotta, and extends into Cuttrack. It caps the loftiest summits of the Eastern and Western Ghats; and some of the isolated peaks in the table lands of the interior. Laterite is found, in short, in innumerable localities in India, and is not confined to India proper, nor yet to the continent; it fringes the shores of Burmah, Malacca, and Siam, and has been seen on the coast of Sumatra and in many of the islets in the Straits of Malacca, "invariably occupying the same overlying position." The origin of this remarkable rock, which is a vexed question, is discussed at some length in the article.

Ascending to rocks of a very late tertiary, or even recent, period, there are beds of sandstone found on the eastern coast of the southern extremity of the Peninsula containing pelagic shells of species inhabiting the adjacent sea. It is this rock which stretches across the Straits to Ceylon, forming the remarkable barrier known as Adam's Bridge, which was elevated, in Capt. Newbold's opinion, simultaneously with the laterite. Similar strata are found in the southern portion of Ramnad, and in Tinnevely, as also near Cape Comorin and on the opposite coast of Ceylon.

Capt. Newbold describes as "older alluvium" certain beds of gravel and sand "which occur in such situations as not to be accounted for by the agency of existing transporting powers." At Condapetta, for instance in the Cuddapah district, is found a gravel bed which covers an area of several miles, and is principally composed of rounded fragments of trap, granite, and schistose rocks, which must have been transported from the distance of twenty or forty miles, intermingled with pebbles of quartz, jasper, and chert, and others from the adjacent sandstone and limestone. "In this gravel, intermingled with kunker and iron ore (the oxide), the diamond is found as a transported crystal or pebble, often fractured, and with slightly worn edges."

The curious sedimentary rock called Regur, or black cotton clay, which covers one-third of the surface of Southern India (and which has no known representative in Europe), is a valuable soil. Like laterite, it covers all rocks without reference to their age or composition, except some more recent alluviums. The absence of fossils from Regur is a fact not easy of explanation.

The calcareous substance known throughout India, we believe, as kunker, affords a remarkable instance of the compensating process of nature, by which the adaptation of the globe to the wants of man is everywhere kept up. "Great part of India is but sparingly supplied with true sedimentary limestone of the sort fit for the kiln, so that in this respect what may be called the ordinary geological resources of the country are insufficient for the support of a large population in an advanced stage of civilization." The deficiency is supplied by the substance called kunker, which is of tufaceous origin; it resembles the travertines of Italy more than any other European rock, differing from it, however, in many respects. Of 100 parts of kunker, upon analysis, 72 were carbonate of lime, 15 siliceous, and 10 alumina and oxide of iron. The process of kunkerization is probably going on now, wherever calcareous springs rise from the bowels of the earth.

A few facts are mentioned which bear on the principles of geology. The *Puranas* assert that the whole of the Coromandel coast has been raised from the bed of the sea, and the position of many post-pliocene beds along that coast gives credit to the story. Capt. Newbold thinks that the deposits in question were elevated by forces which are not yet at rest—although their action seems to be undulatory, raising some parts and depressing others, while intermediate tracts remain stationary. Whatever may be the date of the upheavals, certain tracts appear beyond doubt to have been submerged during the historic period. The level of the Malabar coast appears to have suffered disturbance. The island Vaypi, near Cochin, was thrown up from the sea in the fourteenth century, an event which "had so strong an effect on the minds of the Hindus, that they marked the geological phenomenon by commencing from it the new era termed *Puduppa* (New Introduction)."

The article concludes with a short biographical notice of Mr. Charles Turton Kaye, whose premature death is a severe loss to the geology of Southern India. He was engaged in the investigation of Indian palæontology in general.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, September 26, 1848.

Our great highways and thoroughfares of intercourse are, with the extension of railways and steam navigation, falling more and more under the direct control of bodies of monopolists and of the Government, to the exclusion of that principle of free competition which, in the old system of conveyance, exercised a wholesome and an effectual check upon avidity and caprice. In a comparatively short space of time, all the chief lines of travelling inland, and many by sea, will be at the entire mercy of railway and steam-navigation companies, which, in conjunction with the executive government of the day (subject to very slight legislative restrictions), will possess an almost omnipotent command over the transmission of our thoughts in writing, as well as the locomotion of our bodies. If monopolists were exempt from selfishness and the proneness to abuse power which is incident to mankind, and if the executive government were always alert to prevent or to remedy maladministration, we might cheerfully surrender the self-adjusting principle of the old system in exchange for the stability of the new; but as the reverse is in both cases notoriously the fact, the public, in other words the nation, must watch with vigilance, and govern by its potent voice, the workings of this mighty machinery.

Loud complaints are made, and most justly, at home and in India (as will be seen by the last *Mail*, p. 529), of the serious mischiefs occasioned to all classes by the suspension, since May last, of the Southampton line of mails to Bombay, despatched on the 3rd of each month, which has deranged our overland communication with India, inflicting injury, in various shapes, upon men in business, and especially upon social correspondence, which preferred this cheaper and securer route, as well as upon passengers.

In endeavouring to discover the *real* cause of this change, we are constrained, for want of a clear and intelligible explanation, to grope in the dark. If we were to open our ears to rumours, the cause would appear to be traceable to private motives; but, until we are better informed, we shall not assume that public convenience has in this instance been shamefully sacrificed to secret jealousies or secret jobs.

The notification issued from the General Post-Office, in March last, stated simply that "Her Majesty's Government had decided to discontinue the packet between Southampton and Alexandria;" and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose explanations are not remarkable for their clearness, did not throw much light upon the subject, in the discussion upon the Vote in the Committee of Supply in the House of Commons on the 11th of August. The right hon. gentleman is reported to have said it was "a roundabout mail" (which can hardly be true), whilst Mr. Cowper affected to be astonished that Mr. Hume should blame the Government for saving 15,000*l.* by dispensing with two routes, "when one was sufficient:" and Mr. Hume was, or appeared to be, satisfied with this answer!

This mail was conveyed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Navigation Company at a cost to the Government of 15,500*l.* per annum, and the ostensible reason for its discontinuance is the saving of that expense; but if it shall

appear that, in addition to all the evils of personal inconvenience, injury to social and mercantile relations, and additional expense cast upon individuals, which are the results of this change, the pecuniary saving is very little, if any, it is obvious that the real cause is still to be sought.

We will begin with letters and newspapers. These must now be sent by the way of Marseilles, and letters, instead of paying 1*s.* *per half ounce* (the postage from Southampton), pay in France 1*s.* 10*d.* *per quarter of an ounce*; and newspapers, instead of paying nothing, pay a French postage of 3*d.* All this postage, be it remembered, goes not, as before, into the British treasury; the parties in this country and India who are subjected to this heavy additional burthen (which a writer in the *Times* estimates at 300*l.* or 400*l.* a year to his own individual firm) have the mortification of knowing that they are taxed to relieve the finances of France.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company conveyed from Southampton monthly from 80 to 100 boxes of letters and papers, which went direct, by way of Bombay, to the Upper Provinces of India; the revenue collected upon the correspondence sent by this channel, outward and homeward, must have been at least 8,000*l.* a year. Merchants' accounts, valuable law documents, deeds, &c., were thus conveyed (short abstracts, advising their departure, being transmitted by way of Marseilles), and, as before observed, all social correspondence took this cheaper and safer route.

Then as to passengers; they enjoyed by that mail great facility of travel between Bombay and Europe; whereas the inconveniences now sustained by passengers to and from Bombay (most of whom are officers in the public services, accompanied by their families) amount to a serious evil. We refer our readers to the extract from the *Bombay Times* in our last *Mail* for a catalogue of the incommodities to which passengers are doomed under the present arrangement, "the singularity of which," the writer epigrammatically says, "consists in its inconveniencing every one and benefiting no one."

The junior lay Lord of the Admiralty chuckled over Mr. Hume by telling the House of Commons that a Government steamer, now lying idle at Malta, would, under the new arrangement, take the mail on to Alexandria for nothing; that the only expense would be for coals. But, under the old arrangement, there would be no need of either coals or steamer; and if we are rightly informed, the steam-packets, bearing her Majesty's name, which ply between Malta and Alexandria, do not rank high in nautical estimation; and afford accommodations equally limited and costly.

The question of "saving" is put in a very strong, and we believe correct, point of view by a well-informed writer in the *Times*, to whose letter we have before referred:—

"With regard to the saving said to have been effected by the Government, it can be easily shewn by those capable of giving an opinion, that three steamers were amply sufficient to perform the service required in the conveyance of the mails twice in the month between Marseilles and Malta, and Malta and the Ionian Islands, but that to do the extra service of one voyage per month between Malta and Alexandria a fourth steamer is absolutely necessary. In confirmation of this, the *Ardent* was sent out by the Government especially for this extra service, and is at present engaged on it. If, then, this is the fact, the whole cost of this fourth steamer is an additional cost to the country. It is, I believe, correctly understood that the Government paid the Oriental Company 15,500*l.* for the conveyance of this mail the whole way between Southampton and Alexandria; but, let us ask, what is the cost of a Government steamer per annum? Between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* It becomes evident, therefore, that the actual loss to the country by the discontinuance of this mail is not less than 10,000*l.* per annum."

Something more than a mere "arithmetical blunder" must be at the bottom of this change, which has stopped the only rapid and direct communication between Europe and the East, and we shall endeavour to find out what it is.

A correspondent has called our attention to another "galling grievance," of which Indian passengers complain, and which is thus stated in the *Daily News* :—

"When the liberality of Government enabled the Peninsular and Oriental Company to ply steamers between Suez and India, the parties now aggrieved concluded, and not unnaturally, that such an establishment was partly designed for their accommodation. This has not been the case, for the fares are so apportioned that nearly as much is charged for a passage from Suez to Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, &c., and *vice versa*, as from Southampton to any of the ports in question. Thus, the entire fare from Southampton to Calcutta for a lady (desert transit not included), is 124*l.*, whereas from Suez to Calcutta, it is 112*l.* The advertised fare from Southampton to Alexandria is 40*l.*, so that, by this discriminating scale, passengers for Bombay are mulcted on this side of Suez, while those for Calcutta are caught and squeezed upon the other side of the Isthmus. The consequence is, a virtual prohibition of the overland route (*via* the continent of Europe) to the great majority of Indian passengers, unless a fatiguing route across the Suez desert may be dignified by this title."

NOTWITHSTANDING the discussion that has taken place, much misapprehension still appears to exist respecting the nature and extent of the guarantee which the Court of Directors of the East-India Company are prepared to give to the Indian Railway Companies for the encouragement of their respective undertakings. The Court have made a certain proposal, and it has been accepted by the railway authorities, not merely in a formal manner, but substantially, by complying with the preliminary condition of a large pecuniary deposit, and it is singular that any difference should now arise as to the meaning and intention of that which is the basis of the agreement. Yet this, it appears, has been, and it is said still is, the relative position of the Court of Directors and the Railway Boards.

A careful perusal of the terms and conditions appended to the letter addressed, by order of the Court, to Lord Wharnclyffe (and which apply equally to both railways), ought to be sufficient to remove all the difficulties which embarrass the question. It will then be seen that an interest, or dividend, of five per cent., was guaranteed upon a certain amount of capital for twenty-five years, "determinable under certain contingencies:" that, in case of an excess of profits above five per cent., a portion of such profits was to be appropriated to the reimbursement of advances made by the Court, and that the Court were to be secured from any payment beyond the amount of their guarantee, and protected from any participation in loss, should such be the result of either of the undertakings, by the following clause :—

"That such guarantee shall sooner cease and determine, in the event of failure by the Railway Company to complete the construction of the sections once commenced, or to maintain them when completed; in both of which cases the works shall be forfeited to the Government of India, the Railway Company alone remaining responsible for the debts incurred."

With this clause before him, can any reasonable man understand that, in the event of the railway proving unprofitable, the East-India Company, besides paying the five per cent. interest, are to be subject to further payments, to cover the expenses of working? The cost of the line is estimated at the sum over which the Court's guarantee extends, and if the guarantee were for a clear dividend to the shareholders of five per cent. under all circumstances, could there have been any necessity for contemplating the possibility of such an event as failure, or of expressing any doubt

as to the maintenance of the lines when completed? But these contingencies are supposed and provided against. The debts, too, spoken of could not exist if it were intended that the losses were to be borne by the East-India Company.

It is, therefore, we think, perfectly clear, that the Court's guarantee is for five per cent. upon a certain amount of capital, thus creating a fund out of which a dividend may be paid to the shareholders. So long as the railways should be kept working, according to the specified conditions, the five per cent. on the advanced capital will be regularly paid by the Court, and should the railway pay only its working expenses, that dividend, five per cent., will be received by the proprietors; but in the event of the railways being worked at a loss, such loss must be borne by the Railway Companies, and the dividend be reduced accordingly, the reduction bearing a relative proportion to the loss. If the loss, for instance, were equal to 1 per cent. of the guaranteed interest, the dividend would then be 4 per cent.; if to 2 per cent., then the dividend would be 3, and so on.

The correctness of this interpretation is pressed upon us the more strongly when we consider that ordinary caution would suggest the propriety of securing the careful and economical management of these concerns: an unrestricted guarantee of five per cent., or any other amount, would have had a tendency to encourage recklessness and extravagance; common sense would dictate the necessity of a limitation, and we do not think that any illiberality or insensibility to the cause of improvement has been shewn in fixing it. The entire administration of the affairs of the Companies is to be confided to the projectors, who have estimated the probable profits of their undertaking at more than double the rate of interest guaranteed, and until the alarm and distrust arose, which, from various causes, have succeeded to the sanguine feelings not long since prevalent, their calculations were received with no small credit.

We trust that we have succeeded in shewing that only one construction can be placed upon the terms of the agreement. To these the Court of Directors have strictly adhered. Their object was the introduction of railway communication into India, and if they have erred in the choice of means, or been disappointed in the efficiency of those means by which they hoped the desired end would be accomplished, they have at least the merit of having intended to benefit India. At all events, they ought not to be held responsible for the erroneous impressions which have been made upon the public. Complaints, we think, should rather be made of those parties who, by a misrepresentation of facts (whether under the influence of ignorance, negligence, or obtuseness of perception), have created the delusion which it has been the object of our remarks to dispel.

In connection with the subject of overland communication with India, we invite notice to two Advertisements in the present *Mail*. One is from the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, which have commenced running steamers from Trieste to Alexandria twice a month, in correspondence with the Bombay and Calcutta line. For cheapness, as well as pleasure, the Trieste route is highly commended by the Bombay papers. The other Advertisement refers to the transmission of small parcels and periodicals to Bombay, the mode of conveyance being of an exclusive nature, whereby the articles, if sent to Messrs. Wheatley and Co. (late Waghorn and Co.), on the 1st of every month, are guaranteed to arrive with the overland mail of the 7th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARLIAMENT WAS prorogued on the 5th of September, after a session of unparalleled length, during which there was a prodigious deal of talk and very little done: verifying the old adage, that cackling hens lay the fewest eggs. A Committee of the House of Commons has confessed that the redundancy of talk has been the real impediment to useful action; the public voice has gone a little further, and proclaimed the members for Youghal and for Stafford as the notorious offenders in this way. The former, an astute lawyer, has, on this occasion, restrained his loquacity, and wisely said nothing; the other having, in anticipation of such a charge (we must presume) kept an exact record of the number of minutes he spoke upon every question, could not refrain, and has proved that he can be tedious without being prolix. Mr. Urquhart, albeit he has lived in the East, seems not to know that a bore is still a bore, though he bores us ever so little. What is to be done to remedy this growing public evil? Legislation is not a manual operation; it is performed, to some extent, by talking; but it may be overdone that way, just as a process of manipulation,—broth-making, for example,—may, we know, be spoiled by too much handwork. The French have a good rule, that of the *clôture*, by which the assembly can put an extinguisher upon talk, by saying, in effect, "We have had enough." The Americans have another good rule, whereby members have a limit prescribed to them; and the Speaker of our House of Commons has testified before the Committee that even the imperfect application of this rule occasionally to its members vastly improved the quality of their speeches. In Germany, the Frankfort Diet decide by vote whether a member shall continue to be heard, or even be heard at all. Why not adopt all these rules, and the nuisance would be at once and without inconvenience abated? It is sad that, whilst we travel by steam and correspond by lightning, our rate of legislation should be a snail's gallop: "*l'un va en tortue*," as M. Sganarelle expresses it, "*et l'autre court la poste*."

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.—The newspapers, metropolitan and provincial, for weeks past, have been filled with specifics for that dire disease, the cholera morbus. If the writers of some of these mischievous communications were to be credited, the cure of this malady is the simplest thing in the world. Pepper, opium, assafœtida, calomel, are sure to arrest its progress, though the prescribers do not agree as to the combinations or the doses. Nostrums are, in all cases, to be distrusted; but in the case of a disease the origin and nature of which still remain an inscrutable mystery,—giving rise to the most opposite theories, and suggesting antagonistical modes of treatment,—every rational man must perceive that they cannot but be, in most instances, pernicious. Some of them, like the pills to prevent earthquakes, may be merely harmless. Regular professional practitioners, though not sure advisers, are the safest.

INDIA USELESS TO US.—A sly correspondent of the *Times* has endeavoured to insinuate the uselessness to us, or rather the positive incumbrance, of our Indian empire, by shewing that, whilst our exports to the United States of America last year amounted to nearly eleven millions sterling, to British India they fell short of six millions. "How striking," he observes, "is the comparison!" No costly armaments are required to protect our trade with the former; whereas our colonies exact several millions for their defence, "and after all do not return in payment imports of sufficient value as equivalents." With regard to India especially, he lays down the doctrine that "the professed object of conquest must be the improvement of industry, and the further development of the resources of the country, without which the cost of every victory is an additional loss, and an increase to the burthens and sufferings of the British people at home." This letter is a good specimen of the narrow-mindedness, as well as ignorance, of the anti-colonial party. British India pays all the cost of the "conquests" of which it has been the theatre; British India is, in no sense of the phrase, a burden upon England; but because her hundred millions of people do not, in their present condition, require so much of our cottons and woollens as the twenty millions of Americans do at present, therefore, we ought to abandon India to Russia or to France. This is the effect of the doctrine propounded by the "liberal" free-trade advocates. By the way, the small amount of our trade with British India is a good practical comment upon the extravagant prognostications of these same advocates, upon the faith of which the East-India Company's commercial privileges were withdrawn, namely, that an open trade with India would create an effectual demand for three hundred millions' worth of our goods, and that "a morbid and defective system of commercial policy alone prevented the rapid growth of the trade between England and India!"

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the first half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this Company, held on the 30th July, it was resolved unanimously, that the report be received, and the board be requested to proceed to discuss with the Court of Directors of the Hon. East-India Company the portion of the line to be commenced upon, and the terms of the contract relating to it, and that the result, together with full particulars as to the cost and traffic of the suggested line, be submitted to the proprietary, at a special general meeting, to be convened for the purpose of considering the same, together with the arrangements recommended in the report with regard to the forfeited shares.

THE CHINA MAILS.—The steam ship *Maha*, Capt. Lewis sailed from Southampton for Ceylon on the 5th inst.; she is intended to convey her Majesty's mails between that island and Hong Kong.

LIEUT. HERBERT BENJAMIN EDWARDS, of the 1st European regiment of Fusileers on the Bengal establishment, to have the local rank of major in the Lahore territories.—*London Gazette*.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Marquis of Bute* has been engaged for the freight of stores to Bengal, and the *Lady Nugent* for freight of stores and conveyance of troops to Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 2. *Thetis*, Mainland, Madras; *Rajasthan*, Stewart, Bombay; *William Gillies*, Brown, Whampoa.—4. *Jukana*, Bell, Alga Bay; *Oriental Queen*, Thomas, Mauritius; *Walter Morice*, Morice, Bengal.—6. *Recorder*, Sharp, and *Livingstone*, Hornell, Bengal.—7. *Marion*, M'Kerlie, Port Phillip; *Lady Sale*, Crouch, Brede River; *London*, Wightman, Bengal; *Fleetwood*, Richardson, Mauritius; *William Watson*, Stewart, Bengal.—8. *Eleanor*, Davidson, Mauritius; *Marquis of Bute*, Bannatyne, Hong-Kong; *Lady Sandys*, Pentreath; *Marmion*, Cleland, *Mary Spencer*, Fisher, Earl of Liverpool, Coulthard, and *Bounty Hall*, M'Beath, Bengal; *Doriana*, Connell, Currency, Devey, and *Strabane*, Anderson, Bombay.—9. *Trafalgar*, Richardson, and *Sophia Moffatt*, Poole, Bombay; *William Parker*, Smith, Port Phillip; *Courier*, Towerson; *Rajsh*, Boyd, Inchinnan, Baillie, Manila, Harrison, and *Hera*, Henderson, Bengal; *Helvellyn*, Oliver, Coringa; *Christabel*, Harding, Cordelia, Hughes, and *Steadfast*, Spencer, Manila; *Napoleon*, Saidt, Batavia, *Apolline*, Thomas, Madras and West Indies; *North Star*, Hale, Shanghai; *Thomas Henry*, Jury, Whampoa.—11. *Ostrich*, Parker, Kile, Smythe, and *Mary*, Grant Alleppey; *Lady Nugent*, Parsons, Bengal and West Indies; *Orestes*, Brazley, Madras and West Indies; *Haskany*, Ross, and *Athenian*, Poyntz, Madras; *Doris*, McDonald; *Mail*, Gordon, and *Arab*, Baker, Mauritius; *Colombo*, Ritchie, Ceylon; *Mary Stoddart*, Dean, and *Labuan*, Thomas, Bengal; *Toronto*, Simpson, and *Envoy*, McKetrick, Maulmain; *Lalla Rookh*, Hains, Penang; *Arab*, Stott, Bombay; *William Thompson*, Erwin, Cape; *Midlothian*, Fyall, New South Wales; *Royal Archer*, Bickers, South Australia; *Frederick Leo*, Siedenburgh; *Gilbert*, Thoder; *Theodore*, Dofy, and *Flora*, Todd, Akyab; *Colony*, Bertle, Alga Bay; *Athen*, Heeren, Zanzibar; *British Isle*, Robinson, Penang; *Palmyra*, Campbell, Singapore.—12. H.M.'s steamer *Devastation*, Mitchell, Cape; *Quintin Leitch*, Potter, Bombay; *Mary Nixon*, McDonald, Munsoorcottah and Madras; *George Buckham*, Matcha, Singapore.—13. *Greyhound*, Hutchinson, Coromandel Coast; *Lucinda*, Scottay, Bombay; *Columbus*, Short, Bombay.—14. *George*, M'Vicar, Singapore.—16. *Sir George Pollock*, Thornhill, Bengal.—18. *James Lumsden*, Hutchinson, Bengal; *Tigra*, Mawson, Bengal; *Jane Prowse*, Nichols, Whampoa.—19. *Norman Morrison*, Kerr, Madras.—20. *London*, Bogle, Madras; *Boadicea*, Mackay, Malala; *Duke of Wellington*, Duncan, Bengal.—21. *Tropic*, Robertson, New South Wales; *Ramillies*, M'Lean, Bombay; *Eiza*, Warwick, Akyab.—22. *Sir George Seymour*, Millman, Singapore.—23. *Padrona*, Cobb, New South Wales; *Mermaid*, Dennis, Bengal; *Francis Ridley*, Hudson, Ceylon.—25. *Alexander*, Inglis, Bengal; *St. Vincent*, Young, New South Wales; *Heroine*, Crickmay, Madras; *John M'Vicar*, M'Leod, Bengal; *Britannia*, Robson, Van Diemen's Land.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

AUG. 27. Per steamer *Ripon*—Col. Cowslade, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, infant, and servant; Mrs. Theobald, infant, and servant; Cap. and Mrs. Creagh, two children, and servant; Mrs. Tuston, Mrs. Gardoer, Rev. Mr. Watt, Master Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Fagan, Mrs. M'Kenzie and servant, Mr. Ford, Mr. Hewetson, Lieut. Grant, Mr. Nisbet, Mrs. Raleigh and two children, Maj. Butler, Lieut. Keene, Capt. Fisher, Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Roger, Lady O'Connell, Capt. O'Connell, Mrs. O'Connell and servant, Mrs. Kesterman and infant, Mr. Brown, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Von Alpar, Mr. Sobrino, Mr. Casal, Capt. Hume, Maj. Martin, Mr. Groyne, Col. and Mrs. Spiller, Mr. Dakers, Mr. Darchmut, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Reid and servant, Mr. Foster, Mr. Cook, Mr. Coburn, Mrs. Phillips, Mr. Mathew, Mrs. Halliday, Mr. Pybus's servant, Mr. R. Moreaby, Col. and Mrs.

Morris, Lieut. Daniel, Capt. Carnuchall, a private, five non-commissioned officers, two women, and three children.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—AUG. 29. *Boyne*, Vincent, Ceylon; *Gwalior*, Edwards, Cape and Mauritius; *Orator*, Tayt, Cape.—31. *Lara*, Glaydon (from Shields), Cape; *Alfred* (from Hamburg), Adelaide. SEPT. 1. *Maria Some*, Naylor, Bombay.—3. *Hindoo*, Pounder, Ceylon; *Robert Clive*, Mercer, St. Helena; *Edward Robinson*, Layland, Cape; *Ayrshire*, Brown, Bombay.—5. *Alert*, Davidson, New South Wales.—7. *Isabella and Anne*, Lumsden, Algoa Bay.—11. *Bell*, Mitchell, Cape and Mauritius; *New Express*, Ware, Bordeaux and Bombay; *Elephanta*, Cocks, Mauritius; *Ajax*, Young, New Zealand; *William Melville*, Thomas, Algoa Bay; *Duke of Portland*, Cubitt, New Zealand; *John Edward*, Kell, Singapore.—9. *Minerva*, Moir, Bombay.—13. *Secern*, Duncan, Ceylon.—14. *Mail-land*, Grey, Port Phillip.—14. *Fortitude*, Christmas, Moreton Bay, N. S. Wales.—15. *Zion*, Losh, Cape and Singapore.—18. *Jane*, Stanley, St. Helena; *Oriental Queen*, Thomas, Mauritius; *Sophia*, Clabon, Madras; *Morley*, Waterson, Penang; *Lord Auckland*, Bacon, Kingstown and Hobart Town.—20. *Manchester*, Forsyth, Port Phillip.—21. *Eden*, Murdoch, Portsmouth and Hobart Town.—24. *Blenheim*, Close, Calcutta; *Offley*, Maughan, Hobart Town; *Thomas Arbuthnot*, Heaton, Sydney; *Derwent*, M'Pherson, Adelaide.

From SOUTHAMPTON.—SEPT. 5. *Malla* (steamer), Lewis, Point de Galle.

From STROMNESS.—SEPT. 5. *Senegal*, Moody (from Sunderland), Aden.

From SHIELDS.—SEPT. 14. *Sarah Metcalfe*, Yorsten, Madras.—16. *Lord Nelson*, Gillespie, Mauritius.

From LIVERPOOL. AUG. 31.—*Mary Ellen*, Porter, Mauritius; *Oak*, Penrice, Calcutta.—SEPT. 1. *Jumna*, Johns, Calcutta.—2. *Elizabeth Thompson*, Betts, Hobart Town and Adelaide.—*Georgina*, Williams, Calcutta.—3. *Triad*, M'Whirter, Bombay.—5. *Joshua Bates*, Stoddart, Canton.—8. *Bengal*, Maxton, Port Phillip and Sydney; *Anne Armstrong*, Williams, Bombay.—7. *Unity*, Calhoun, Algoa Bay.—10. *Queen Mab*, Rowe, Shaughac.—7. *Cemondora*, Broadfoot, Calcutta.—11. *Aurora*, Cottier, Ceylon.—12. *Frances*, M'Nulty, Calcutta; *Tapley*, M'Kie, Singapore.—15. *Saghalien*, Michael, Hong-Kong; *Vicen*, Coffey, Cape; *Duncan*, Henriksen, Calcutta.—16. *Gunga*, Braithwaite, Cape and Adelaide.—21. *Frances*, Guthrie, Ceylon and Madras.

From the CLYDE.—AUG. 28. *Hindustan*, Pook, Bombay.—SEPT. 1. *Lord Sidmouth*, Dow, Maulmain.—2. *Flora Kerr*, Laugh-ton, Bombay.—3. *Orissa*, Smith, Batavia.—11. *Lady Colebrook*, Hamilton, Bombay.—19. *Alexander*, Primrose, Ceylon.—20. *Martin Luther*, Phillips, Port Phillip and Sydney.

From BRISTOL.—SEPT. 2. *Sybilla*, Knowles, Mauritius.

From WHITEHAVEN.—AUG. 31. *Martha*, Longrigg, Mauritius.

From SWANSEA.—SEPT. 1. *Anna Mary*, Stephen, Singapore.

From BORDEAUX.—AUG. 26. *Rockliffe*, Clendon, Mauritius.—SEPT. 7. *Columbine*, Griep, Mauritius.—8. *John*, King, Martin, Mauritius.

From PLYMOUTH.—AUG. 31. *Thomas Lowry*, Petherbridge, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—SEPT. 3. *Waverley*, Morgan, Sydney.—9. *Rajah*, Ferguson, Adelaide.—11. *Walmer Castle*, Thorne, Sydney; *Johnstone*, Harrison, New South Wales; *Lady Kennaway*, Sentry, Port Phillip.—14. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Cape.—19. *William Money*, Buckley, Port Phillip.—21. *Lysander*, Lulham, Port Phillip.

From PORTSMOUTH.—AUG. 31. *Waterloo*, Neatby, Sydney.—SEPT. 2. *Kestrel*, Bremner, Singapore.—5. *Prince of Wales*, Hopkins, Calcutta.—7. *Marlborough*, Webb, Calcutta.—9. *Queen*, M'Leod, Calcutta.—12. *Earl of Hardwicke*, Brown, Cape and Bombay.—13. *Euphrates*, Wilson, Whampoa.—14. *Gloriana*, Bristol, Madras and Calcutta.—12. *Devonshire*, Consett, Cape and Madras.—17. *Asia*, Watt, Hong-Kong.—15. *Vernon*, Voss, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, Sept. 20, to proceed per steamer *Bentick*, from Suez.

For MALTA.—Eas. Baker, Dr. W. Lindsay, Mrs. Parkins and infant, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Mrs. Bell and infant, Lieut. M. Anketell, Capt. Boyd.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Freeman, Mr. Marchado.

For ADEN.—Mr. J. Larkins, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Tulloch and native female servant, Mrs. Fraser, Capt. Ebrington, Mr. and Mrs. Wooler, Mrs. Strange and European female servant, Capt. and Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. Davis.

For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Currie, son, and European female servant; Miss Millett, Miss Annesbury, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. R. Campbell, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Miss Jackson, Lieut. col. Ewart, Maj. Ludlow, Mr. Lester, Mr. Clifford, Mr. Oldfield, Mrs. Wylie, Mr. Martin, Mr. A. Grote, Mr. Cullen, Mrs. Carbery, Mr. Crane, Mr. Kilby, child, and infant; Capt. Garrett,

Mrs. M'Gregor, Lieut. col. Carmichael, Ens. Richards, Mr. Hawkins, Lieut. col. Osborn, Miss Shaw, Mr. L. Forbes, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Pybus and 2 grooms, Mrs. Haberlin, Miss Scheffer, Mr. Cowie, Col. Brooks, Maj. A. Charlton, Rev. D. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. R. Rodda, Mr. R. R. Campbell, Mr. Steele, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. P. Mackind, Mr. A. B. Norman, Mr. Hollway, Capt. J. A. Cox, Mr. Hopper, Mrs. Clare, Mr. Sibold.

For MADRAS.—Col. Stokes, Capt. and Mrs. Dale, Mrs. W. C. Onslow, Mr. H. R. Alexander, Capt. Ogilvie; Miss Fraser, Mr. R. Clementson, Miss Birdwood, Lieut. Travers, Capt. Back, Col. Stratton.

For CEYLON.—Lieut. Rouch, Maj. Pinder, Mr. R. Agar, Lieut. Crofton, Lieut. Wilson and man servant, Mr. H. White, Mr. C. J. Reed, Mr. Jellicoe.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. W. Davidson, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. J. Hallam.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Barham, Gimblett, London to Madras and Bengal, July 26; lat. 10 deg. N.; long. 25 deg. W.—*Southampton*, Bowen, London to Calcutta, Aug. 24; lat. 20 deg. N.; long. 25 deg. W.—*Tartar*, London to India, July 27; lat. 2 deg. N.; long. 25 deg. W.—*Maidstone*, M'Beath, London to Cape and Calcutta, July 29; lat. 14 deg. N.; long. 26 deg. W.—*Canton* (steamer), Southampton to India, Aug. 3; lat. 12 deg. N.; long. 24 deg. W.—*Elizabeth Ainslie*, Brown, London to Calcutta, Aug. 1; lat. 13 deg. N.; long. 25 deg. W.—*Maria Some*, Naylor, London to Bombay, Sept. 11; lat. 49 deg. N.; long. 8 deg. W.—*Ann*, Clinch, London to Shanghai, Sept. 7; lat. 45 deg. N.; long. 13 deg. W.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALVES, the wife of Lieut. col. N. d. at Peterley-house, Milsenden, Sept. 20.

MAULE, the lady of Lieut. col. Bengal army, d. (still born), at Brownhill Lodge, near Melkham, Wilts.

TREMNEERE, the wife of Capt. C. W. Bombay engineers, s. at Penzance, Sept. 15.

YOUNG, the wife of D. S. Madras medical service, s. at 9, St. George's-terrace, Kensington, Sept. 19.

MARRIAGES.

FORBES, Lieut. col. D. Bombay army, to Angelica, d. of the late Rev. Dr. E. Clarke, at the Old Church, Clevedon, Sept. 13.

GRESELY, Capt. F. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Mary, widow of the late R. Kendall, at Ilfracombe, Sept. 19.

HAGART, Lieut. col. Bombay army, to Colina Susan, d. of the late Donald MacLachlan, of MacLachlan, at Ballimore-house, Argyllshire, Sept. 20.

HAVELAND, R.H., H.M.'s 62nd regt. to Charlotte L. d. of J. Langstaff, at Leamington, Sept. 7.

HOUGHTON, Capt. H. 1st Madras fusiliers, to Anne Sophia V. d. of Samuel Greetham, at St. Thomas's Church, Portsmouth, Sept. 7.

INNES, Thomas W. to Adelaide S. C. relict of the late T. H. Sympton, of the Bengal civil service, at Brighton, Sept. 5.

MAITLAND, George R. to Alice Anne, d. of the late Josiah Nisbet, Madras civil service, at Walcot Church, Sept. 19.

NEWBERT, Thomas, Madras cavalry, to Augusta Louisa, d. of the late Capt. Henry B. Williams, at All Saints, Southampton, Aug. 31.

RUSSELL, John A. of Bombay, to Laura Condie, d. of the late John Pattison, at Large, Sept. 12.

SALE, Capt. T. H. Bengal engineers, to Maria, d. of G. Ravenhill, at St. Luke's, Cheetham-hill, Sept. 7.

STEVENS, Augustus, to Margaretta, d. of Mordaunt Ricketts, at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Venerable Archdeacon Keatinge, Sept. 12.

SHIRCORE, S. M. of Calcutta, to Harriet, d. of the late John Wright, at St. Paul's Church, Dean Forest, Sept. 14.

WILSON, Capt. W. J. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, to Maddalena, d. of the late Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, at the Grange House, Edinburgh, Aug. 31.

WILSON, David, to Sophia C. relict of F. C. Fyman, and d. of the late Lieut. C. Rowning, Bengal native infantry, at Ayr, N.B. Sept. 19.

WINGROVE, Edmund W. of Calcutta, to Isabella, d. of G. Walker, at St. James's Norlands, Notting-hill, Aug. 29.

WOODROFFE, Major, late of the Bengal artillery, to Charlotte, d. of Dr. Arnold, at St. Martin's, Stamford, Sept. 7.

WYNN, Bertie W. to Marion, d. of the late Major gen. Sir J. Limond, C.B. of the Madras artillery, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sept. 20.

DEATHS.

BIRCH, Jonathan, of 45, Upper Gower-street, at Alford, in Lincolnshire, aged 75, Sept. 20.

BRADSHAW, Charlotte Maria, relict of the late Lieut. col. P. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Folkstone, aged 61, Aug. 30.

COBB, Henry, formerly commander of Hon. E. I. Co.'s ship *Kent*, aged 60, Sept. 14.
 CURTIS, the wife of E. B. at Leasam-house, Sept. 6.
 DEVETON, Basett, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Bombay civil service, at Ramsgate, aged 60, Aug. 29.
 GIBBERNE, Capt. H. Bombay artillery, at St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, aged 37, Sept. 1.
 LINDSAY, Capt. Charles B. late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at 17, Carlton-villas, Maida-vale, aged 44, Aug. 31.
 NEBBIT, Hay, the wife of Rev. R. at sea, on board the *Rajasthan*, on her passage to England from Bombay, May 18.
 SANDFORD, Edward, s. of the late Maj. E. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Pentonville, Sept. 22.
 WALKER, Margaret E. d. of A. late of the Ceylon civil service, at Eastertyre, in Perthshire, aged 6, Sept. 18.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

August 30th, and Sept. 6th, 13th, and 20th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. William Hodgson.
Bombay Estab.—Sir George R. Clerk, K. C. B.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Joseph H. Firth, 5th N.I.
 Maj. John E. Sanders, 9th N.I.
 Capt. James S. Alston, 27th N.I.
 Lieut. John N. Thomas, 39th N.I.
 Lieut. William L. Halliday, 56th N.I.
 Capt. William J. Cade, invalids.
 Capt. Henry Wilson, retired.
 Assist. surg. John Macrae.
 Assist. surg. John Balfour.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Thomas Raikes, 1st Europ. reg.
 Capt. Richard Hamilton, 1st N.I.
 Lieut. Augustus Pritchard, 28th N.I.
 Ens. Charles V. Gordon, 28th N.I.
 Capt. James H. Vosper, 31st L.I.
 Lieut. George S. Pechell, 47th N.I.
 Maj. John Lewis, retired.
 Capt. John Wilson, retired.
 Lieut. Charles J. Radd, invalids.
Bombay Estab.—Ens. H. Nelson Davies, 25th N.I.
 Lieut. George F. Sheppard, 28th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. George E. G. Way, Indian Navy.
 Lieut. George W. Leeds, ditto.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Robert H. S. Campbell, 20th inst.
 Mr. Arthur Grote, 20th inst.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Brooke Cunliffe, per *Gloriana*.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. John Warden.
 Mr. John H. Pelly.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. David Ewart, artillery, overland.
 Capt. John D. Shakespear, artillery, overland, 20th Nov.
 Lieut. col. Philip F. Story, C.B., 9th cav.
 Maj. John Fitzgerald, 11th cav.
 Maj. Henry Hudleston, 7th N.I., overland.
 Lieut. John T. S. Hall, 12th N.I., in Oct.
 Lieut. Harman B. Ilopper, 31st N.I., overland.
 Lieut. col. John Moule, 46th N.I., overland, Oct. or Nov.
 Maj. A. Charlton, 74th N.I., overland.
 Surg. Acheson A. McNally.
 Assist. surg. T. C. Hunter, overland.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. Henry Conyngham, 4th cav., overland, 20th Nov.
 Lieut. col. Francis Straton, 7th cav., overland, 20th Sept.
 Lieut. John B. Spurgin, 1st Europ. reg., overland, Dec.
 Capt. Mark B. Cooper, 12th N.I., overland, Nov.
 Maj. George Burn, 14th N.I., overland, Dec.
 Capt. Charles W. Hodson, 16th N.I., overland, Oct., via Bombay.
 Lieut. Charles R. Fraser, 30th N.I.
 Lieut. Mostyn Owen, 38th N.I.
 Lieut. James D. Dale, 40th N.I., overland.
 Super. surg. Donald S. Young, overland, Oct., via Bombay.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. John M. Shortt, 13th N.I., in Oct.
 Lieut. col. Francis T. Farrell, 29th N.I., overland, Oct.
 Surg. James J. Hamilton.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. H. A. Rogers, M.A., assist. chaplain, overland, 20th Nov.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Commander Harry H. Hewett, Indian Navy, overland.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. George Grant, 6 months.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. John Jessopp, M.A., 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. the Hon. Harry B. Dalzell, artillery, 3 months.
 Lieut. Fitzmaurice G. Bloomfield, artillery, 6 months.
 Lieut. col. Christopher E. T. Oldfield, C.B., 5th cav., 6 months.
 Ens. Grant H. Tod, 23rd N.I., 6 months.
 Lieut. William W. Reade, 49th N.I., 6 months.
 Maj. Thomas H. Shulldham, 52nd N.I., 6 months.
 Lieut. John A. H. Gorges, 57th N.I., 6 months.
 Maj. William M. Ramsay, 62nd N.I., 6 months.
 Assist. surg. Joseph T. Glover, M.D., 6 months.
 Assist. surg. Charles Madden, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. Walter S. Ommaney, 2nd cav., 6 months.
 Lieut. William P. Cust, 7th cav., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Robert Shortreed, 2nd Europ. reg., 6 months.
 Capt. John A. A. Eckford, 19th N.I., 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Joseph S. Draper, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Alfred Kinlock, B.A., till the departure of the Nov. mail steamer.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. William Topham, 7th N.I., till Jan. next.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. John Wynch, artillery.
 Capt. James S. Lang, invalids.
 Capt. Duncan Littlejohn, invalids.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. George Fisher, C.B., 19th N.I.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—2nd-lieut. the Hon. Fergus Kennedy, artillery.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Henry Tuson, of St. Bee's College, appointed an assistant chaplain.

The Rev. Francis Charles Viret, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, appointed an assistant chaplain.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Richard Rouse Bloxam, appointed a volunteer for the pilot service.

ADDISCOMBE.

Lieut. Edmund James Ferrers, 4th Madras cavalry, has been appointed to succeed Lieut. F. S. Goldsmid as orderly officer at the Military Seminary.

WARLEY.

Lieut. George Bourchier, Bengal artillery, has been appointed to do duty at the Depot at Warley, in the room of Lieut. Spurgin, who resigns.

Erratum.—In our last number, we noticed the appointment of "Mr. Charles Boileau" to the Indian Navy; it should have been *Mr. Charles Boileau Tempier*.

LIST OF RANK.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships on which they embarked, and in the following order, viz.—

William Phipps Black, per *Seringapatam*, sailed 10th May, 1848.

Thomas Scott, per *Elizabeth Ainslie*, sailed 7th July, 1848.

Richard Mason Daly, ditto ditto.

Joseph Browning Bensley, per *Alfred*, sailed 10th Aug. 1848.

To rank from the date of the departure from London of the despatch announcing his appointment (Marine, No. 24, dated 16th Aug. 1848):—

Napoleon William Vaughan (in India), sent *via* Southampton, 19th August, 1848.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 12TH SEPT. 1848.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Lieut. Mowbray Baumgartner, from half-pay, 28th Foot, to be lieut., vice Lee, appointed paymaster. Dated 12th Sept. 1848.

Lieut. Edward Lee to be paymaster, vice Barlow, appointed to 9th Light Dragoons. Dated 12th Sept. 1848.

53rd Foot.—Assist. surg. James Simpson Grant, M.D., from the staff, to be assist. sug., vice Gordon, promoted in 95th Foot. Dated 12th Sept. 1848.

61st Foot.—Lieut. gen. Hastings Fraser, C.B., from the 83rd Foot, to be colonel, vice Lieut. gen. L'Estrange, C.B., deceased. Dated 1st Sept. 1848.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Brevet Lieut. col. John Joseph Hollis to be lieut. col., without purchase, vice Chambers, deceased. Dated 19th June, 1848.

Brevet Major Andrew Armstrong Barnes to be major, vice Hollis. Dated 19th June, 1848.

Lieut. Robert Henry Lindsell to be capt., without purchase, vice O'Connor, deceased. Dated 11th June, 1848.

Lieut. James Ogilvy to be capt., vice Barnes. Dated 19th June, 1848.

Ensign Astley Campbell Smith to be lieut., vice Lindsell. Dated 11th June, 1848.

Ensign Horatio Priestley to be lieut., vice Ogilvy. Dated 19th June, 1848.

Ensign John Henry Nott, from the 88th Foot, to be ensign, vice Smith. Dated 12th Sept. 1848.

William Vere Lane, gent., to be ensign, vice Priestley. Dated 11th Sept. 1848.

Bombay, 22nd Foot.—Ens. John William Poole, from 3rd West-India regt. to be ens., vice Gardiner, deceased. Dated 12th Sept. 1848.

60th Foot.—Lieut. Robert Hewitt, from half-pay, 61st Foot, to be lieut. vice Sterling, deceased. Dated 12th Sept. 1848.

Second Lieut. John Henry Payne, to be first lieut. by purch., vice Hewitt, who retires. Dated 12th Sept. 1848.

Bryan Viney Douglas Smith, gent., to be second lieut. by purch., vice Payne. Dated 12th Sept. 1848.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Poems. By ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT. Second Edition. London, 1848. Bosworth.

It is to us no slight or displeasing evidence that a taste for genuine poetry still lingers amongst us, to find that the gems contained in this small unpretending volume have allured a sufficient number of seekers to create a demand for a second edition. It is creditable to the readers of Mr. Willmott's pieces that they have discovered their merits. If real pathos, delicacy of sentiment, a vivid fancy, with large resources of accumulated knowledge and great powers of versification, found a claim to the often ill-bestowed title of poet, this gentleman has indisputable pretensions to it. We select the following apologue, one of the shortest pieces in the collection, as a proof that our commendation is not hastily expressed:—

CUPID IN THE CAVE OF DEATH.

Cupid's wings were faint, for he
Had roam'd by field, and bower, and sea.
Weaker the little traveller grew;
Faded more the tender blue
Of his sky-tinctured plumage; when,
In the green hollow of a glen,
A cave he enter'd:—All was night,
Save that, in flush of aureate light,
Along the rude deserted place
Stream'd the mild lustre of his face.

Soft languor round the wand'rer crept,—
Quiver and Bow unstrung—he slept.

What figure black, with noiseless tread,
Creeps ghost-like to the stranger's bed,
Still as snow on forest-river?—
His pale hand snatch'd the golden quiver;
For the bright arrows, dipt in dew
From fresh Elysian flowers, he threw
Six painted darts, with ghastly smile,
This careless dreamer to beguile.

Now the lone shepherd hail'd afar
The dawning of the even star,
His shadow length'ning down the plain,—
When Cupid from the dewy chain
Of slumber started,—Bland repose
On his lip had waked the rose.
Thoughtless of the cruel wrong
Done him by that Archer strong;
Running his eager eyes along
The shining Bow and silken string,
He shook the dampness from his wing;
Then leaped the quiver as before,
And leaping from that gloomy rest,
With mirthful malice in his breast,
Began his pilgrimage once more.

But soon a plaintive cry arose,
And oft at summer evening's close,
A mourning band, in rustic state,
Wound through the village churchyard gate.
And still we sigh at Cupid's name,
Since he from that dark cavern came,
To think that love should end in woe!
Death's arrows fly from Cupid's Bow!

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 6th Sept. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 11th of April, 1849, for the Election of Six Directors for four years.

The form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 6th Sept. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the List of such Proprietors of East-India Stock, as by the Company's books appear to be qualified to vote at the General Election, on Wednesday, the 11th April, 1849, will be ready to be delivered on Thursday, the 9th of November, 1848.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 13th Sept. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 27th inst., to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CANVAS,
CAST STEEL FILES, RASPS, &c.,—also
PAINT, &c.;

And that the conditions of the said contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 27th day of September, after which hour no Tender will be received.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 30th Sept. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Proprietor of East-India Stock has given notice that, at the Quarterly General Court of the said Company, appointed to be held at their House in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., he will move, "That the subject of the Memorials presented at the last Quarterly General Court, relative to the annual money-payment to the Temple of Juggernaut, be taken into consideration."

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 30th Sept. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 27th inst., before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 1s 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about
500 tons of Dead Weight (including 100 tons of Coal).
80 " Measurable Goods.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

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Just received, the 4th and concluding Number of

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Small paper, 15s.; large ditto, 21s.

J. M. RICHARDSON, 23, Cornhill.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.—The Regulations of this Fund have just been printed, under the authority of the Directors at Madras, by Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Home Agents of the Institution, 124, Bishopsgate Street, of whom only copies can be obtained, price 1s. 6d. each, or sent free by post on the receipt of 2s. 2d. Cadets and Chaplains appointed to the Madras Presidency will receive copies of the Regulations (gratis) on personal application to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co.

H. & T. PEAT, SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, &c., No. 167, PICCADILLY, LONDON, avail themselves of the present opportunity gratefully to acknowledge the patronage which they have received for so many years from their numerous connections in India, and to solicit a continuance of that preference which it has ever been their endeavour to deserve. At the same time, they beg to state that, from their very severe losses, they are compelled to decline the execution of any orders unless accompanied by an order for payment (when shipped) upon some agent or mercantile house in London.

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30	38	35	30	44	41
35	42	39	35	48	45
40	49	45	40	53	49
45	56	52	45	59	55
50	63	59	50	66	61
55	72	67	55	74	69
60	82	77	60	84	79

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20	25	25	26	27	30	30	30	30	
25	26	27	28	29	31	31	31	32	
30	28	29	30	30	32	33	33	34	
35	29	30	30	31	35	36	36	37	
40	30	31	32	33	38	39	40	41	
45	33	34	35	38	43	43	44	45	
50	38	40	41	44	48	49	50	51	
55	47	48	51	52	54	56	57	58	
60	56	59	64	68	62	63	64	68	

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Tuesday, September 26, 1848.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	577	Domestic Intelligence	598
REMAINS:—		Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	598
The Union Bank in Liquidation	579	CEYLON:—	
Report of the College of Fort William	582	Domestic Intelligence	597
Miscellaneous Intelligence	584	Shipping Intelligence	597
Government General Orders	585	NEPAUL	597
Court-Martial	586	MANILLA	597
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	586	THE STRAITS	597
H.M. Forces in the East	588	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	597
Domestic Intelligence	588	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE	598
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	588	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
MADRAS:—		Political Convulsions in Europe	599
Miscellaneous Intelligence	589	Union Bank Disclosures	599
Court-Martial	589	HOME:—	
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	591	Debate at the East-India House	600
Domestic Intelligence	591	Shipping Intelligence	603
Shipping Intelligence	591	Domestic Intelligence	603
BOMBAY:—		Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	603
Miscellaneous Intelligence	591	List of Rank of Cadets, &c.	604
Government General Orders	592	Embarkation of Troops for India	604
Court-Martial	593	LITERARY NOTICES	604
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	593		
Marine Department	595		

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Achar*, with the mails, left Bombay Aug. 31, made Aden Sept. 11, whence she sailed on the same day for Suez, and arrived there Sept. 19. The mails reached Alexandria on the 21st, and were forwarded thence by H.M. steamer *Ardent*, which vessel arrived at Malta Sept. 27. The whole of the mails were despatched to Marseilles by H.M. steamer *Merlin*, and arrived Sept. 30.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay will be despatched on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 7, *via* Marseilles.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *via* Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Friday, Oct. 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening, or if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 24.

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta Aug. 19 | Madras Aug. 22
Bombay Aug. 31.

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

IN an outbreak of the nature of that which occurred at the extremity of the Punjab, so sudden, and therefore not provided against, which was yet evidently meditated and to a certain extent organized, it was not to be expected that its effects would be confined to the locality where it first appeared. Its ramifications, however, have hitherto proved less extensive than might have been supposed; but to the slight explosion at Lahore, we have now to add another, happily still more insignificant, amongst the Sikh

troops in the Hazareh country, beyond the Indus. This "insurrection," as it was at first termed, was presumed to be part of the "great plot," but it turns out to be a mutiny amongst the Sikh troops, in which the people have no sympathy. The movement is said to have been instigated by the Sikh governor, Sirdar Chuttoo Singh, Attareewalla, father of Raja Shere Singh, who probably expected to take our officers (several of whom are dispersed throughout the country) at a disadvantage, and to profit by the apparent apathy of the British authorities at Lahore respecting the insurrection at Mooltan. An attempt was made to surprise the fort of Attok, which was frustrated by the vigilance of Major Lawrence, who despatched thither 450 men from Peshawur. The Sikh soldiers composing the garrison of Attok, it is stated, however, were not indisposed to join the disaffected troops. Nothing more is known of the proceedings of the rebels than that they had murdered one of their European officers, Colonel Canara, of ten or twelve years' standing in the Durbar service, to prove they were in earnest. Mr. A. Cocks, the chief assistant to the Resident at Lahore, had been sent into the Hazareh country, to inquire into the causes of the disturbance, and to allay, if possible, the discontent; but it was expected that the successes of Major Edwardes and his allies would, more than any thing else, restore order.

The position of this young commander, according to the latest accounts from Mooltan, remained as before, in an intrenched camp about four miles from the town, the insurgent army being encamped just beyond the fortifications, ready to retreat within the walls if attacked, or to take advantage of any favourable opportunity of assailing our forces. The enemy had more than once menaced his position, or endeavoured by feints to withdraw him from his intrenchments; three times, however, he had offered them battle upon fair terms, which had been refused. Meanwhile, three of our steamers, under Capt. Christopher, had passed up the Indus and Chenab, and anchored within four miles of Mooltan; whilst the reinforcements mentioned in our last issue were pressing forward to join Major Edwardes. One of the two divisions consisted of the siege-train (thirty guns), H. M.'s 32nd, both of which proceeded by boats; the 49th, 51st, and 72nd N.I., and the 11th regular and the 11th irregular cavalry, which were moving by land along the left bank of the Sutlej from Ferozepore. The other division (the head quarter), commanded by General Whish in person, consisting of H. M.'s 10th foot, a troop of horse, and two companies of foot artillery, the 7th irregular cavalry, and the 8th and 52nd N.I., quitted Lahore about the same time that the troops of the other

division moved from Ferozepore,—namely, the end of July. The foot artillery and the European infantry proceeded down the Ravee until it falls into the Chenab, which river would bring them within a few miles of Mooltan. By the 10th of August the troops moving by the Chenab were in communication with Major Edwardes, and the head-quarter division, under General Whish (who had been joined by Captain Christopher, of the flotilla), which had a much longer and more difficult march, were on the 18th of August only two marches distant from the allied army. This is the date of the latest direct advices from Mooltan: it was not expected that the whole of the forces could be combined before the 2nd or 3rd of September. Two steamers had proceeded up the Sutlej, with some heavy artillery stores, to be landed opposite Bhawalpore, and taken on with the advancing column, and thence proceeded upwards to Ferozepore, to take charge of the battering-train. The march of the columns at so unhealthy a season seems to have occasioned few casualties. In that from Lahore several sepoy died of apoplexy, and Colonel Strickland, of H. M.'s 10th foot, likewise fell a victim to exposure to the sun. The Ferozepore column seems to have enjoyed an almost total immunity from serious sickness.

Reports were circulated, upon Cazar authority, both at Calcutta and Bombay, of further actions between the besieging forces and the rebels. The *Hurkaru* says it was asserted that the Government had received intelligence of a reverse sustained by Major Edwardes; but the *Delhi Gazette* publishes the following letter, dated "Camp, 2 kos from Mooltan, August 18 :—"

"A report has gone abroad that Moolraj has met with some success in a third action fought between his troops and ours. This, I need hardly assure you, is false. Twice since the last action have we gone out to within a mile of the city walls and offered Moolraj battle, but after being roasted the whole day in the sun we were obliged to return, merely because the Dewan's people had not the face to meet us. Moolraj himself is in despair, because he knows he has no chance of opposing us in the field; he has therefore taken to intriguing and lying. With the view of recruiting his army, he sends word all over the Punjab that he has defeated us, and, with the view of keeping those together that he has got, he tells them that Dost Mahomed is about to join him with ten thousand men. Both lies are on a par. As for his intrigues, they have not failed for want of money, or for want of promises; his emissaries are all over the Punjab, deluding and being deluded: deluding those who put their necks into danger on the promise of jagheers, and being deluded by those who take ready money for imaginary services, such as corrupting whole brigades, who will do any thing for Moolraj, but act."

We subjoin in another page details of the movements of the various bodies of the British forces.

The Punjab is in other quarters perfectly quiet. At Peshawur every thing is kept in the best order by Major Lawrence. The frontier chiefs have now begun to collect and send in their contributions to the state treasury, which in former days could only be extorted from them by force. Two Sikh priests, despatched from Lahore to Peshawur for the purpose of corrupting the troops, had been detected and seized, and a third had admitted that he had been sent from Mooltan with letters, asking aid from Dost Mahomed Khan, who had positively refused the request.

The intelligence from Affghanistan and Toorkistan contains few matters of interest. At Cabul, Dost Mahomed Khan had been daily engaged in reviewing his troops, and as he had been paying some of them, it was supposed that he was serious in his designs upon Toorkistan, and he was disciplining his Kohistanee levies after the manner of the British troops.

The Candahar sirdars had ratified their mutual agree-

ments, and stipulated to enter into a close alliance with Dost Mahomed and his sons; one of the latter was to marry a daughter of the late Sirdar Poor Dil Khan.

The Wuzer of Herat, Yar Mahomed Khan, who has not as yet thought it prudent or necessary to assume the title of Shah (though several years have elapsed since his murder of Shah Kamran, and his assumption of the sovereignty of Herat), having returned successful from his expedition into Toorkistan, has directed his steps south-eastward to Seistan.

Accounts from Bokhara state that the severity of the famine had abated, and that the King was preparing an expedition against Shuhur Subz, the object of which is however not mentioned. The Walles of Khoolloom had committed some inroads into the territory of Bokhara, at which the Governor of Bulkh (Ishan-i-Aurak) had secretly connived. Disturbances had also taken place at Koondooz in consequence of the revolt of the Budukhahanees.

The *Delhi Gazette* contains the following particulars respecting a Mr. Wyburg, who has been several years at Kokan :—

"Our Peshawur letters mentioned a while ago that the chief of Kokan had deputed a messenger to inform Major Lawrence that a European was residing in his country, and wishing to know what was to be done with him. The answer was, to send him in to Peshawur. We do not know how further information has been obtained, but it has been ascertained that the khan's representations are quite true, and that the individual in question will, in all probability (a friend speaks with certainty on the subject), turn out to be Mr. Wyburg, who proceeded many years ago into Toorkistan, on a diplomatic mission on behalf of the British Government, and who had not been heard of since. It is difficult to guess what can have been his object in remaining for ten years and upwards secluded in this distant country; but it has been ascertained that his detention has not been forcible, and that he may soon be expected in our provinces. His personal narrative must be a curious one indeed."

Scinde remained in a state of tranquillity.

In our intelligence department will be found some further details respecting the insurrection in Ceylon, which, though originating in the imposition of certain obnoxious taxes, could not have attained the height it did but for a widespread discontent throughout the Kandian provinces, which it was highly imprudent to exasperate. It is asserted that these new and offensive taxes, which fall severely upon the poorer classes of Cingalese, were devised in order to supply the deficiency in the Colonial Exchequer, occasioned by the total repeal of the export duty upon coffee, and a reduction of that upon cinnamon. Great apprehensions were entertained lest the disturbances should have driven away the Malabar coolies, and prevented others arriving from the coast during the picking season, which would have ruined the coffee-planters. Pusilawa, the finest coffee district in the island, has, however, been happily exempt from disorder. The present mail brings advices of the suppression of the insurrection.

It appears that the Buddhist priests of Ceylon have been piqued at the indifference which the British Government has shewn towards them, especially by relinquishing the custody of the "Tooth of Buddha," which used to be preserved like a palladium, and escorted by government officers when the sacred relic was reverentially shewn to the people. This mark of disrespect, and the withdrawal of support in other shapes, have instilled a strong feeling of resentment, an *odium theologicum*, into their minds. To this cause is ascribed the political aspect which the insurrection assumed. A claimant to the crown of Kandy was set up, in the person of a fat boy, named, or said to be named, Mootoo Swami, who was crowned, and the influence of old

tradition and of religion collected a number of men to his standard, some of whom, at least, could not have been aggrieved by the gun-tax, or dog-tax, or even the compulsory labour commutable for 3s. The Rajah has, for the present, escaped, but his carriage has been captured, as well as the captain of his body-guard, and the priest who crowned him. It is said that at Kornegalle the insurgents were seconded by the mischievous agitation of an English party in the island.

There is nothing to add to the domestic intelligence from the presidencies published in our last issue.

An official notification has been issued by the French authorities of Chandernagore, that representative institutions are about to be extended to the French settlements. They are to send a representative and a deputy substitute to the National Assembly. The right of voting is to be conceded to permanent residents, without regard to their birth-place.

BENGAL.

THE UNION BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Union Bank in liquidation was held on the 15th of July. Mr. Sutherland was strongly pressed to take the chair, but he as firmly declined, for a particular reason, at length Mr. J. S. Judge was voted into it.

Mr. Clarke rose to read his report respecting the commercial bank bill transaction, with a few prefatory remarks. He said he had proceeded to examine and collate the whole of the accounts and proceedings relating to the disposal by the Union Bank, of the bills of the Commercial Bank of Bombay, transmitted hither for the purpose of being converted into post bills of the Bank of Bengal, and forwarded to the institution in the other presidency. In doing this, he had searched through the books not only of the Union Bank, but also of the Bank of Bengal. He had likewise examined the books of the North-Western Bank and the Cawnpore Bank, which were jointly the vendees of the bills of the Commercial Bank. It was from these authentic sources that he had collected the materials of which the report he would submit to-day was composed. Having prepared his report, he proceeded to forward it to Mr. C. N. Cooke, who had been appointed at the last meeting to aid in this inquiry; and the document was then precisely in the condition in which it was now, so far as facts and figures were concerned. He had held no communication with Mr. Cooke in reference to this subject, either before the preparation of his (Mr. Cooke's) report, or subsequently; and he had not even seen the report to the present moment. The learned gentleman here proceeded to read his report, which is of very great length, embodying documents of various kinds. These being read, Mr. Scott's reply to Mr. Clarke's report was brought forward; but Mr. Sutherland suggested that the more convenient and practical course would be to resolve that all three documents should be printed and published, and the consideration of them be deferred to the next meeting.

Mr. Scott objected to this course, saying that he should certainly ask that his reply should be read at once. He would have no postponement.

Mr. Sutherland said that Mr. Scott was entitled to choose for himself in this case, and Mr. Scott's reply was read accordingly:

This was likewise of great length. When it was read,

Mr. Clarke said he had but one or two observations to make to the reply tendered by Mr. Scott. The meeting must have perceived that he (Mr. Scott) did not deny what he had principally relied upon in his report—viz., the serious caution which, according to Mr. Morton's report, was given to him by Mr. Abbot, when the latter "particularly impressed upon Mr. Scott the necessity of keeping the transaction separate and distinct, and of bringing the money as received, for the express purpose of its being remitted direct to Bombay." Nor did he deny that he had signed the order for the transfer to his own suspense account Rs. 90,000 of the bills sold for the Commercial Bank of Bombay. Mr. Scott spoke of the officers of the bank; but he (Mr. Clarke) had pointedly remarked upon the fact that the order bore Mr. Scott's own signature as well; and yet, though the order was dated the 13th December, 1847, he pretended to say that he had no knowledge whatever of the transfer until the 15th of that month. (Hear.) Nor did Mr.

Scott deny but that he saw the letter of Mr. C. B. Skinner, addressed, on behalf of the Commercial Bank, to Mr. Abbott, the then secretary, on the 8th December. That letter mentioned the receipt of a communication from the Commercial Bank of Bombay, intimating that an alarm had been occasioned in the latter institution in respect of the bills it had remitted for £40,000, and Mr. Skinner, as constituted agent, demanded to know what had been done by the Union Bank in the matter, stating he must protect the interests of the Commercial Bank in case of need. Mr. Abbott replied to this letter on the 11th, apologizing for the delay by saying that he had been unable to write earlier because he had not seen Scott. On the 11th, then, when he did write, he must have seen Scott; and, therefore, it was that he contended that Scott had this letter before him, expressing alarm, and demanding information, with a threat annexed in the event of a certain contingency, and that he must have made immediate inquiries respecting all that had been done with the bills of the Commercial Bank. Mr. Scott pretended to deny nothing of all this. Then, as to the blunder which he alleged that he (Mr. Clarke) had made in his statement about the affair of Mr. Mendes. So far from there having been any blunder in the matter, the statement that he (Mr. Clarke) had made, corresponded precisely with the one Mr. Scott himself had put forth. This statement was, that Mr. Scott had given the cheque to Mr. Mendes to pay into the Union Bank; that Mr. Mendes brought it to the bank, with a due Union Bank post bill, for which Hickey, Bailey, and Co., were liable; and that immediately after paying in the cheque, he produced this post bill, and received the cheque for it.

Mr. Scott—Who says so, Mr. Clarke?

Mr. Clarke—It is my report that says so, and I have already mentioned that my report corresponds with your own in this point.

Mr. Scott denied that it did, and read a second time the answer he gave to Mr. Clarke's report upon the matter.

Mr. Clarke admitted that this was certainly different from what he had stated: but he represented Mr. Scott's answer to be just as he had caught it. It must be remembered that he had not seen the reply or had any knowledge of its contents, until the moment that it was read to the meeting by the secretary.

Mr. Jenkins wished to know if the post bill held by Mr. Mendes fell due upon the same date on which Mr. M. took the cheque to the Union Bank.

Mr. Scott replied that he did.

Mr. Jenkins and one or two others said that that was enough.

Mr. Dickens replied that it was not enough. The point was, had the cheque been given for the post bill with Mr. Scott's participation?

Mr. Scott said it had not been so given.

Mr. Sutherland observed that it was necessary that the documents that had just been read should be disposed of; but as he did not think this meeting was exactly in a condition to pronounce judgment upon them, he would suggest whether or not it would be preferable to receive both Mr. Clarke's and Mr. Cooke's reports and Mr. Scott's reply to them, for the present, and defer the consideration of them to the next regular monthly meeting, which was to be held a fortnight hence. The question that would then demand the attention of the proprietors would be, whether or not the papers should be handed over to the law officers of the Bank. The documents, in the mean while, should be printed and published for general information; and this would place the proprietors in a situation to come to the next meeting much better prepared to discuss their merits.

Mr. Jenkins proposed, either as an amendment or a second substantive motion, that the papers should be handed over at once to the law officers, for their opinion upon them; that time, which had hitherto been so sadly allowed to pass by without the production of any tangible or favourable results, should be no longer frittered away. He desired that it should be decided at the very next meeting whether an action would lie or not in respect of these commercial bank bills.

Mr. Morton.—An action for what?—for money had and received?—and then, again, against whom?

Mr. Jenkins.—I do not mean a civil, but a criminal action,—against those who have robbed us of our moneys.

Mr. Clarke remarked that Mr. Jenkins should have said "an indictment."

Mr. Sutherland's motion was put in the following words:—

"That the reports of Mr. Longueville Clarke, and Mr. Cooke and Mr. Scott's reply be printed for the information of the shareholders and the public, and that the decision as to the disposal of them, or the course to be adopted with reference to them, be de-

ferred till the next adjourned meeting of proprietors to be held on the 29th instant."

This was seconded by Mr. Remfry, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Jenkins now read his proposition, observing that the whole of this transaction was so highly disreputable and disgraceful, that he thought the proprietors owed it to Calcutta to make an example of the culprits, if it was possible to do so.

Mr. Jenkins motion was now put; but the sense of the meeting being that it was somewhat inconsistent with the one already adopted, it was not seconded, and fell to the ground.

Mr. Sutherland now observed that, whatever might be the result of the investigation that was now going on, it was impossible that the slightest doubt could exist in the mind of any shareholder who had listened to the details of this difficult and most laborious inquiry, to the skill and perseverance with which it had been conducted, and to the lucid and able manner in which the information derived from a mass of accounts had been put forth, it was impossible, he said, that any man could doubt, that however the inquiry might terminate, the deepest and sincerest thanks of the proprietors of the Union Bank were eminently due to Mr. Longueville Clarke, who had undertaken the labour, and furnished the information. (Hear, hear.) There was no one transaction among the concerns of this unfortunate bank, that had been a source of greater abuse, levelled as well at the innocent shareholders, as at those connected with the management, than this scandalous and most disreputable affair. He did not mean, in his observations, to imply that Mr. Scott was guilty of the fraud imputed to him; that was a matter which had already been reserved for future determination. The exposure of the misdoings of any particular party, was, in no way, connected in his mind with the object of the vote of thanks he had proposed for Mr. Clarke. It was for the removal of the foul stigma and disgrace indiscriminately fastened upon all connected with the Union Bank, whether as shareholders, as directors, or as officers, that the innocent shareholders should hold themselves deeply indebted to the learned gentleman, for having done that which must be taken to be a repudiation of all countenance by them of such gross fraud, and all desire to screen and shelter those that had committed it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sutherland then put the following resolution:—

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Longueville Clarke for his exertions in investigating the transactions involving the loss of the funds remitted by the Commercial Bank of Bombay to the Union Bank."

The resolution was seconded by Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore, and carried by acclamation.

Thanks were next voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated. — *Bengal Hurkaru, July 17.*

At the adjourned monthly meeting of the Union Bank,

Mr. T. C. Morton was voted to the chair, and read the monthly report of the executive committee. On concluding, Mr. Morton mentioned that the intervention of the sheriff had had the effect of preventing the liquidation by the executive committee of such of the assets of the bank as had been taken in execution, they, as is to be expected, having been able to deal only with equitable assets, which were not liable to seizure by the sheriff. With reference to the opinion expressed in the report, that where doubtful post-bills are in the hands of *bond-fide* holders willing to come to a fair and equitable arrangement, it would be advisable to make terms with them, rather than to repudiate the claims altogether, he thought it would be for the benefit of shareholders so to do, since, in the event of an appeal in respect of the case mentioned in the report as having been decided against the claimants here, and of others of a similar nature, and a reversal of the judgment of the local court, the shareholders might, unexpectedly, be called upon to meet an aggregate liability of 4 or 5 lakhs, after the work of liquidation with reference to other claims might be completed.

Mr. Sutherland now moved, and Mr. R. Molloy seconded,

"That the report of the executive committee, just read, be received."

The motion was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Sutherland now proposed—

"That it be referred to our executive committee, to prepare an application to Government to pass a Legislative Act, enabling creditors who are willing to release individual shareholders of the Union Bank, in consideration of their paying their individual assessments respectively, so to do, without releasing the general liability of the other shareholders."

Mr. McIntosh seconded the resolution, and, on being put to the meeting, it was carried unanimously.

It was next moved by Mr. Staunton—

"That the executive committee be directed to convene a meeting of the creditors of the bank for the purpose of submitting to them

a modification of the present assessment scheme, and that such meeting be convened for the 1st August, at four o'clock, when the time limited by the present scheme will expire."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Graham, and being put to the meeting, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. C. Jenkins, the secretary, now mentioned that he had received a letter from Mr. Clarke, stating that he was ill, and could not attend, but requesting that a separate letter, which he had addressed to him as secretary to the bank, in connection with the investigation into the mode in which the Commercial Bank's money was dealt with, should be read to the meeting.

(Mr. Clarke's letter was here read to the meeting; but we refrain from publishing it, because it seemed to be the opinion of some at the meeting, that it contained libellous matter, and Mr. Dickens, on behalf of Mr. J. S. B. Scott, even went the length of applying for a copy, evidently with a view to enable Mr. Scott to found proceedings upon it, and broadly stated that the newspaper editors must exercise their own discretion in giving it to the world.)

The letter concluded with a strong recommendation to bring Mr. J. S. B. Scott before a jury, and with an offer on the part of Mr. Clarke to lead the prosecution himself.

Mr. H. M. Elliott remarked that it deeply concerned those of the proprietors who desired to maintain their characters, to carry out the suggestion that had been made by Mr. Clarke, after the untiring and professional skill he had devoted to the investigation of this matter. He had some reason to apprehend, from the smiles he observed on the faces of some, that the meeting would not be unanimous in deciding in favour of Mr. Clarke's recommendation. He trusted, however, that when the question came to be put to the vote, he would be undeceived. (Hear.) It was everywhere admitted, that the case was so nefarious in itself, and the reproaches levelled at the shareholders, so biting and severe, that it was absolutely incumbent upon every honest member of their body to sift the matter to the bottom, and, if guilt there were, to fix it for ever upon the culprit. If this should not be done, after the clear, able, circumstantial, report which had been submitted by Mr. Clarke, and which did no more than confirm a previous report of Mr. Morton, he must confess that the shareholders would bring a discredit upon themselves, as having stayed a prosecution in the face of strong *prima-facie* evidence against the accused. (Hear, hear.) He intended to offer an opinion neither for nor against Mr. Scott; but he did mean to say that sufficient evidence had been laid before the shareholders to justify them in taking him before a jury. If the meeting would agree with him, and determine to send Mr. Scott to take his trial at the bar of criminal justice, he thought that it would be nothing more than fair to Mr. Scott himself if he were innocent, or to the shareholders if he were guilty; and he would propose that the offer of Mr. Clarke be readily accepted, and he be requested to conduct the prosecution.

Mr. R. M. Staunton seconded the proposition.

Mr. Sutherland rose to support it. He utterly disclaimed the slightest personal feeling either against Mr. Scott, or any one connected with or employed by the bank when solvent. When, however, he reflected upon the ruin brought on the shareholders, the reproaches, the obloquy, the infamy, which were levelled at them, in respect of this transaction, he felt it, at times, difficult to command the expression of his feelings, or observe that temperance and decorum which, in ordinary cases, it would be unbecoming to lose sight of. But when he saw a proposal before him to place a man at the bar of criminal justice, to answer a charge of one of the greatest frauds that could be imputed to a gentleman, he would be eminently wanting in right feeling or a sense of decency to be swayed by any feelings that might have previously been engendered in him by reproaches arising out of this identical transaction. The impression left upon his mind, however, after a perusal of the last report of Mr. Clarke, and the reply thereto tendered by Mr. Scott, induced him to think, with Mr. Elliott, that there was a strong *prima-facie* case for a criminal prosecution against Mr. Scott. The shareholders had no third mode of arriving at the truth in this matter, than by following the course, however painful it might be, which Mr. Clarke had pointed out. They must either say that this case had not been made out, so as to be in a condition to go to jury, or that it was. If it was, the shareholders could not drop the matter, as some had proposed, for then the consequence must be, that a stigma must be fixed on Mr. Scott's character and on their own.

Mr. Morton said that a great deal connected with this transaction was very discreditable; but he was not prepared to say that anything had been proved which could be made a subject matter of indictment. (Hear.) He had no wish that this, or any other transaction of the bank, if it were a fraudulent transaction, should be blinked; but he did say that the proposed proceeding was without a precedent. (Hear.)

resolution being come to at a meeting like this proposing the prosecution; for supposing it should be carried, a great stigma would have previously been cast upon the party accused, and this case must necessarily come before the court to a certain extent prejudged. To him (Mr. Morton) it appeared that, if any one individual had by any act made himself amenable to the law of the land, the shareholders, or any one else, might prosecute without coming to any public resolution upon the subject. (Hear.) But he must confess that it struck him with great force, that for any body of individuals to adopt a public resolution at a public meeting, that a certain individual must be brought to the criminal bar of the country to undergo the ordeal of a prosecution, in respect of frauds which he was supposed to have committed, would be entirely opposed to law, and it was even possible that there might be one or two circumstances connected with the features of the case to make it one of conspiracy. (Hear, hear.) He repeated that his present impression was, that the Commercial Bank affair was highly discreditable to the parties concerned; but he must protest against passing in the name of the bank a public resolution voting for the institution of criminal proceedings against Mr. Scott, at a meeting composed of scarcely forty proprietors, when there were at least 700 interested in the bank. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dickens rose to support this view. He said he would not disguise from the meeting the fact that he would speak to this question as the counsel of Mr. Scott, as it would be neither candid nor fair to do so. Mr. Scott was inapt to speaking on public occasions, and had asked for his assistance, that his inexperience might lead him to do no damage to his own cause. In relation to the opinions which had been offered upon the question at issue, by Mr. Elliott and those who thought with him, he would impugn the judgment of no man; for, as shareholders of the bank, parties were entitled to adopt and express any sentiments respecting the affairs of the bank, at a meeting convened for the discussion of its concerns. But as he did not consider that Mr. Scott was upon his trial before this meeting, so he would not enter upon his defence. (Hear.) But upon the inconvenience and the very great demerits—he spoke with deference—of the course which it had been proposed to adopt, he would enter. He would ask the meeting simply to consider what would be the result of this meeting, composed of about 40 or 50 gentlemen, binding the general body of shareholders, aggregating about 700, to one common resolution proposing the prosecution of any single individual as guilty of fraud in reference to transactions with, or on behalf of, the bank. Not one shareholder would be in a situation to sit upon the jury. (Hear.) Either he would disqualify himself from serving by directly joining in the resolution submitted by Mr. Elliott, as having prejudged the case, and therefore being beyond the circle of those who could bring unprejudiced minds to the trial,—or he would be taken to have so disqualified himself, in having been bound by his fellow-shareholders when they adopted the resolution. Passing over this objection, by whose funds would the prosecution proposed be conducted? (Hear, hear.) With the funds of an insolvent institution? Why, the money belonged not to the shareholders, but to the creditors of the bank. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Elliott replied. He said he had not come prepared to speak at this meeting upon any subject whatever; and that it was only at the suggestion of a gentleman, while he was in the room, that he had come forward to move the resolution which the meeting had heard him read. He was desirous, however, of answering some of the objections that Mr. Dickens, who had spoken so ably for Mr. Scott, had advanced against his proposition. To take up the first objection, he did not understand upon what facts the argument was founded as to the impossibility that would be experienced in getting together an impartial jury. Up to this date the Union Bank did not appear to have called forth the sympathy of the public. (Hear, hear.) The current of fellow-feeling had run in favour of the creditors—not of the poor innocent shareholders (hear, hear); and this was alone sufficient as a guarantee for Mr. Scott and his supporters, that it was perfectly possible to find a jury who would be wholly unaffected by the consequences which Mr. Dickens apprehended would be the result of an adoption of his, Mr. Elliott's resolution. With respect to the argument, that, in coming to a resolution which had for its object the indictment of Mr. Scott, the meeting was prejudging the case against the accused; he must confess that it appeared to him perfectly obvious that, so far from the shareholders committing themselves to any positive opinion upon the subject, they proposed to do what was directly the reverse,—viz., to refer the matter to a court of justice, and to have the opinion of a jury upon it. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") As soon as the meeting would cast over the proposition that he had made, there could not be one case which the proprietors could, taking this as a precedent, possibly bring before a jury for trial, nor could they oppose the discharge of any single insolvent indebted to the bank, who, at the

time their liability was contracted, held the office of directors. (Hear, hear.) He had come to-day to the meeting with the intention of voting that the discharge from the Insolvent Court of such of the directors as were interested in the houses of Cockerell and Co., and Colville, Gilmore, and Co., should be opposed by the bank in respect of the debts they owed to it. (Hear, hear, hear.) But if his proposition with regard to Mr. Scott should be negatived, could the bank do this with a good grace? (Hear, hear, hear.) He would propose—

"That as sufficient evidence has been advanced in Mr. Clarke's report to form the subject matter of indictment and for submitting Mr. J. S. B. Scott's case to the tribunal of a jury, Mr. Clarke be requested to conduct the prosecution against him, or to see that measures are taken to have it conducted."

Mr. R. M. Staunton seconded the resolution, and remarked that he thought it right to say that something should be done to make manifest the feelings of the general body of proprietors with reference to the misconduct charged by Mr. Clarke against Mr. Scott.

Mr. Homfray said he must dissent from Mr. Elliott's motion, because it singled out Mr. Scott for prosecution, whereas Mr. Clarke's letter inculpated, in clear terms, Mr. Scott, Mr. Rob Roy Campbell, and Mr. H. W. Abbott. The individual selection of one party for a criminal prosecution was not to be tolerated. There were others behind the screen whose names had not, up to this moment, been divulged. In Mr. Stewart's pamphlet, published only this day, he found that there was a distinct assertion that Mr. Grant was concerned in the transactions that took place between the bank and Cockerell and Co.'s house. Now, it was his opinion, that if a criminal prosecution were to be instituted against one man charged with fraud, every other person against whom similar charges could be made should be brought to the criminal tribunal of this country to defend himself. If it were determined to carry out the prosecution system against all where there was *prima facie* evidence, he would most heartily join; but where one was picked out, while half-a-dozen others were put aside, he must dissent.

Mr. Morton—Then you propose, as an amendment to Mr. Elliott's resolution, that all the directors should be included in the indictment? (Laughter.)

Mr. Sutherland said that he thought the letter of Mr. Clarke laid down very good reasons for singling out Mr. Scott for a prosecution. With regard to Mr. Abbott, Mr. Clarke distinctly admitted that there was no ground for believing that he had appropriated to himself the moneys of the Commercial Bank; and, with regard to Mr. Campbell, whatever might be the nature of his culpability, if there was any culpability at all, he was much too far beyond the reach of the shareholders to be included as a defendant in a criminal prosecution. As regarded the directors, they were not connected with this particular case; and Mr. Scott was the only party concerned, for the purposes of a criminal prosecution, before the shareholders. As to the argument that the moneys in the bank were not the moneys of the shareholders, Mr. Clarke had undertaken to lead the prosecution himself; and he (Mr. S.) ventured to believe that that gentleman would readily perform this task without expense to the bank.

Mr. Homfray observed that Mr. Grant had said at one of the late Union Bank meetings, that he was sorry to say none of the directors had taken the trouble to investigate into the affair respecting the moneys of the Commercial Bank. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dickens observed that, on the part of Mr. Scott, he could have no objection whatever, and he meant to urge none, to one or twenty shareholders, who felt themselves aggrieved, either in character or in purse, carrying Mr. Scott for his trial before a jury; but he objected to the competency of the shareholders, and the justice of the measure, to resolve in a public meeting like this, where, from among a body of 700 shareholders, there were about 70 present, that any person, either connected with the bank or employed by it, should be taken before a court of justice to answer a criminal charge preferred against him. It would be illegal and unjust.

Mr. John Jenkins remarked that the resolution of Mr. Elliott opened to Mr. Scott the best opportunity of justifying himself in the eyes of the world if he were really innocent. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hume said that, agreeing to a certain extent with Mr. Morton, and very strongly impressed with the observations of Mr. Dickens, he must ask, upon what grounds it was that the proprietors proposed to themselves to resolve upon instituting criminal proceedings against Mr. Scott? He went along with Mr. Morton in saying that there was proof of the most discreditable conduct with reference to the disposal of the Commercial Bank's moneys; and he might also agree that the subject was one fit for further inquiry; but he denied that the course proposed by Mr. Elliott, in pursuance of the recommendation of Mr. Clarke, was either proper, just, or decent (hear); and he would venture to say that

notwithstanding the opinions expressed to the contrary, it would never be pursued. It was true that a gentleman, acting in the double capacity of shareholder and counsel of the bank, had expressed an opinion that an indictment would lie against Mr. Scott, and that he volunteered to lead, what he (Mr. Hume) might term the forlorn hope, in which he ventured to say there would be neither success nor honour; and, further, a great stress had been laid upon the facts, that severe reproaches would be levelled at the shareholders, as having aided in the suppression of the circumstances connected with this transaction, and so screened the culprits from justice. But he would ask if the shareholders had not sufficiently discharged themselves from the disgrace of having participated in the fraud after its commission, if fraud there had been, by appointing a special committee to investigate the matter, and by allowing reports relative to the transactions to be published to the shareholders meeting after meeting? The proposition was unprecedented—he had heard of it in no other instance, and had read nothing resembling it in any book. Was it not preposterous that the shareholders should assume to themselves the ungracious task of prosecuting Mr. Scott, when the very agent of the Commercial Bank of Bombay was on the spot?

The motion of Mr. Elliott was here put to the meeting. As usual, there was a show of hands. Seven hands were held up in favour of the motion and three against it.

The result of a scrutiny being handed in, it was read by Mr. Morton as being 7 voters, or 24 votes, in favour of Mr. Elliott's proposition; and 8 voters, or 50 votes, against it. The proposition, therefore, was negatived.

Mr. Jenkins now inquired what had become of all the bank's indigo which it was proposed to ship to England in January last?

Mr. Homfray replied that the accounts were in course of investigation. He stated that he had received great assistance from the assignees of insolvent estates in affording information as to the proceeds of the indigo, and the general nature of the transaction: but as to other estates, where he had had none other than indirect means of obtaining information, he had been able to elicit nothing which he could lay before the meeting in the shape of a report. He was endeavouring, however, to ascertain more facts, and he hoped to succeed. Among those from whom he had found it difficult to obtain information were certain estates under trust.

Mr. Dickens remarked that a stronger argument against the constitution of a trust, in a limited community like this, could not be adduced.

Mr. R. C. Jenkins, the secretary, explained, in reply to Mr. J. Jenkins, that he hoped very shortly to be able to account for every chest of indigo, though his doing so would bring nothing to the cash account of the executive committee. With respect to the Laudable, the society held Union Bank post bills for Rs. 1,38,000, falling due on the 10th of December, 1847, which, it had been agreed, were to be paid, or to stand over on security. The Motary indigo was assigned to the Laudable through Hickey, Bailey, and Co., as the security. It was seized on the river by the assignees of Cockerell and Co., who handed it to the Laudable in virtue of the planter's bond, held by the society.

Thanks were next voted to the chair, and the meeting separated. —*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 31.

The special general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank in Liquidation, convened under the requisition of Mr. Longueville Clarke, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken with reference to Mr. W. P. Grant, was held August 7th, at 3 P.M., Mr. T. C. Morton presiding.

Mr. Longueville Clarke first addressed the meeting, urging upon the shareholders the expediency of adopting the measure embodied in the annexed resolution:—

"That under the circumstances of Mr. W. P. Grant having adjusted his debt to the bank at Rs. 7,20,000, of which no part has been paid, and also the circumstances under which the debt has been contracted, the executive committee be directed to arrest Mr. Grant, and to place his property in the hands of the assignee, and oppose his discharge."

Mr. Clarke said he had received positive information only on Saturday last that Mr. Grant was on the eve of quitting Calcutta for England, and he had been requested by several shareholders to bring forward at a public meeting the proposition he submitted today.

Mr. Morton, opposed the motion by saying that it was too sudden, as the shareholders might have taken the step proposed, if they chose, in June last, when he, as president of the executive committee, publicly announced that a trust deed was in preparation with reference to this identical debt, and that Mr. Grant would not leave by the next steamer. It was true trust deeds had not been found to answer; but they had been hitherto applied to mercantile firms, where there was an enormous amount of unadjusted and disputed claims

and debts. But in the case of Mr. Grant, this was not so. The shareholders would take very little by driving Mr. Grant into the Insolvent Court,—for a very large portion of his property was in Ceylon and in Scotland, which they could not reach. He denied that the debts of insolvents could not be seized by the sheriff. The debts of Cockerell and Co., and Colville, Gilmore, and Co., both insolvent firms, had been seized by the sheriff, and sold at a great sacrifice,—which, however he might regret, he had, with all his efforts, been unable to prevent. Independently of all this, the executive committee had construed the silence of the shareholders into a tacit consent that Mr. Grant should be allowed to leave Calcutta upon compounding for his debt under a trust deed; and although they had not legally bound themselves as yet, he was of opinion they had gone too far for shareholders to overrule their proceedings with regard to the execution of the deed, without a breach of faith.

There was some further discussion; the resolution was at length put to the vote. A show of hands being first made, there were 9 votes for the resolution, and as many against it. A scrutiny was called for, and there appeared 8 voters and 27 votes for the motion, and 8 voters and 60 votes against it.

The result of the meeting was, that Mr. W. P. Grant is to be allowed to proceed to England, on making over, by deed, all his property in trust for the payment of his debts to the concern.—*Ibid.*, Aug. 8.

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

Quarterly Report of the College of Fort William, for the Quarter ending 30th June, 1848,—Report on the Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Hindes, and Bengalee, held on the 3rd April, 1848.

PERSIAN.

1. Forsyth, date of admission into college 7th March, 1848, initiatory—passed in Persian, 3rd April, 1848.
2. Mackenzie, date of admission into college 10th December, 1847, not passed in any language.
3. Johnston, date of admission into college 10th January, 1848, ditto ditto.
4. Campbell, date of admission into college 5th January, 1848, ditto ditto.
5. Davis, date of admission into college, 8th January, 1848, ditto ditto.
6. Bax, date of admission into college 10th January, 1848, ditto ditto.
7. Watson, date of admission into college 10th January, 1848, ditto ditto.
8. Richardes, date of admission into college 10th January, 1848, sent medical certificate, being sick.
9. Edwards, date of admission into college 7th February, 1848, on leave for three months as per letter Government dated 14th March, 1848.
- Forsyth, date of admission into college 7th March, 1848, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Hindoostanee.
- Simson, date of admission into college 8th March, 1848, ditto ditto.

HINDEE.

1. Forsyth, date of admission into college 7th March, 1848, initiatory—passed in Hindes April 3rd, 1848, qualified in two languages. Allowed to continue his studies by letter No. 514, dated April 19th, 1848.
2. Prinsep, date of admission into college 4th November, 1847, qualified in two languages, having passed in Persian 1st March, 1848, and in Hindes 3rd January, 1848. Allowed to continue his studies by letter No. 470, dated 10th April, 1848.
3. Morris, date of admission into college 10th January, 1848, qualified in two languages, having passed in Persian 1st February, 1848, and in Hindes 1st March, 1848. Allowed to continue his studies by letter dated 29th March, 1848.
4. Nasmyth, date of admission into college 4th November, 1847, passed in Persian 1st March, 1848, has to pass in Hindes.
- Osuley, date of admission into college 7th April, 1848, passed in Persian 1st September, 1847, has to pass in Hindes.
- Shaw, date of admission into college 20th August, 1846, passed in Persian 5th April, 1847, has to pass in Hindes. Absent on sick certificate for four months by Government letter, 11th March, 1848.

BENGALÉE.

First Class.

1. Rose, date of admission into college 7th July, 1847, passed, qualified in two languages, having passed in Persian 1st November, 1847, and in Bengalee 3rd April, 1848.
2. Phillips, date of admission into college 25th September, 1846, passed in Persian 1st May, 1847.

Second Class.

3. Spankie, date of admission into college 16th July, 1847, passed in Persian 1st November, 1847.
4. Bright, date of admission into college 5th October, 1847, passed in Persian 1st February, 1848.
5. Floyd, date of admission into college 5th October, 1847, passed in Oordoo 1st February, 1848.
6. Elliot, date of admission into college 5th October, 1847, passed in Persian 1st March, 1848.
7. Cooper, date of admission into college 5th October, 1847, passed in Persian 1st March, 1848. On leave for three months, Government letter dated 11th March, 1848.
8. Keene, date of admission into college 1st November, 1847, passed in Persian 1st March, 1848. On leave for six months, Government letter dated 11th March, 1848.
- Melville, date of admission into college 9th January, 1847, studying for honours, having passed in Bengalee 5th of April, 1847, and in Oordoo 1st July, 1847, awarded a certificate of high proficiency in Bengalee 1st September, 1847.
- Russell, date of admission into college 7th June, 1847, passed for high proficiency, having passed in Oordoo 1st July, 1847, and in Bengalee 1st November, 1847.

Report on the Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Hindee, and Bengalee, held on the 1st May, 1848.

PERSIAN.

First Class.

1. Mackenzie, date of admission into college 10th December, 1847, passed; has to pass in a second language.
2. Campbell, date of admission into college 5th January, 1848, not passed in any language.
3. Watson, date of admission into college 10th January, 1848, ditto ditto.
4. Johnston, date of admission into college 10th January, 1848, ditto ditto.
5. Bax, date of admission into college 10th January, 1848, ditto ditto.
6. Davis, date of admission into college 8th January, 1848, ditto ditto.
7. Richardes, date of admission into college 10th January, 1848, ditto ditto.

Second Class.

8. Simson, date of admission into college 8th March, 1848, not passed in any language.

9. Edwards, date of admission into college 7th February, 1848, on leave for three months, as per letter Government, dated 11th March, 1848, not passed in any language.

Balfour, date of admission into college 8th April, 1848, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

Forsyth, date of admission into college 7th March, 1848, passed in Persian and in Hindee, on the 3rd April, 1848. Qualified for the public service, in two languages. Passed for high proficiency in Persian, on the 3rd instant. Allowed to continue his studies by letter, No. 514, dated April 19, 1848.

HINDEE.

1. Onseley, date of admission into college, 7th April, 1847, passed in Persian, 1st September, 1847, has to pass in Hindee.
2. Nasmyth, date of admission into college 4th November, 1847, passed in Persian, 1st March, 1848, has to pass in Hindee.
3. Shaw, date of admission into college 20th August, 1846, passed in Persian, 5th April, 1847, has to pass in Hindee. Absent on sick certificate for four months by Government letter, 11th March, 1848.
- Morris, date of admission into college, 8th January, 1848, qualified in two languages, having passed in Persian, 1st February, 1841, in Hindee, 1st of March, 1848. Passed for high proficiency 3rd of May, 1848. Allowed to continue his studies by letter, No. 368, dated 18th March, 1848.
- Prinsep, date of admission into college, 4th November, 1847, qualified in two languages, having passed in Hindee, 3rd January, and in Persian, 1st March, 1848. Passed for high proficiency, 3rd of May, 1848. Allowed to continue his studies by letter, No. 470, dated 10th April, 1848.

BENGALIEE.

First Class.

1. Phillips, date of admission into college 25th September, 1846, passed—qualified in two languages, having passed in Persian, 1st May, 1847, and in Bengalee, 1st May, 1848.
2. Spankie, date of admission into college 16th July, 1847, passed in Persian, 1st November, 1847.
3. Bright, date of admission into college 5th October, 1847, passed in Persian, 1st February, 1848.

Second Class.

4. Elliot, date of admission into college 5th October, 1847, passed in Persian, 1st March, 1848.
5. Floyd, date of admission into college 5th October, 1847, passed in Oordoo, 1st February, 1842.
6. Cooper, date of admission into college 5th October, 1847, passed in Persian, 1st March, 1848. On leave for 3 months, Government letter, dated 11th March, 1848.
7. Keene, date of admission into college 1st November, 1847, passed in Persian, 1st March, 1848. On leave for 6 months, Government letter, dated 11th March, 1848.
8. Melville, date of admission into college 9th January, 1847, qualified in two languages, having passed in Bengalee, 5th April, 1847, and in Oordoo, 1st July, 1847. Awarded a certificate of high proficiency in Bengalee, 1st September, 1847. Passed for a degree of honour in Bengalee May 3rd, 1848.

Report on the Examination of the Students of the College of Fort William, in Persian, Oordoo, Hindee, and Bengalee, held on the 1st June, 1848.

PERSIAN.

First Class.

1. Watson, date of admission into college 10th January, 1848, not passed in any language.
2. Johnston, date of admission into college 10th January, 1848, ditto ditto.
3. Bax, date of admission into college 10th January, 1848, ditto ditto.
4. Richardes, date of admission into college 10th January, 1848, ditto ditto.

Second Class.

5. Campbell, date of admission into college 5th January, 1848, not passed in any language.
6. Simson, date of admission into college 8th March, 1848, ditto ditto.
7. Balfour, date of admission into college 9th April, 1848, ditto ditto.
8. Davis, date of admission into college 8th January, 1848, absent, not passed in any language.
- Edwards, date of admission into college 7th February, 1848, on leave for three months, as per letter Government dated 11th March, 1848. Not passed in any language.
- Richardson, date of admission into college 10th May, 1848, initiatory examination in Sanskrit, Persian, and Oordoo.

OORDOO.

1. Forsyth, date of admission into college 7th March, 1848, passed in Persian and Hindee on the 3rd of April, 1848. Qualified for the public service in two languages. Passed for high proficiency in Persian on the 3rd of May, 1848, and passed for high proficiency in Oordoo on the 3rd instant. Allowed to continue his studies by letter, No. 514, dated April 19th, 1848.
2. Morris, date of admission into college 8th January, 1848, qualified in two languages, having passed in Persian 1st February, 1848, and in Hindee 1st March, 1848. Passed for high proficiency in Hindee 3rd of May, 1848, and passed for high proficiency in Oordoo 3rd inst. Allowed to continue his studies by letter, No. 368, dated 18th March, 1848.

HINDEE.

First Class.

1. Nasmyth, date of admission into college 4th November, 1847, passed in Persian 1st March, 1848, has to pass in Hindee.
2. Mackenzie, date of admission into college, 10th December, 1847, passed in Persian, 1st May, 1848, has to pass in Hindee.
3. Onseley, date of admission into college, 7th April, 1847, passed in Persian 1st September, 1847, has to pass in Hindee.
- Shaw, date of admission into college, 20th August, 1846, passed in Persian 5th April, 1847, has to pass in Hindee. Absent on sick certificate for four months by Government letter, 11th March, 1848.

BENGALIEE.

First Class.

1. Spankie, date of admission into college, 16th July, 1847, passed in Persian 1st November, 1847.
2. Bright, date of admission into college, 5th October, 1847, passed in Persian 1st February, 1848.
3. Elliott, date of admission into college, 5th October, 1847, passed in Persian 1st March, 1848.
4. Floyd, date of admission into college, 5th October, 1847, passed in Oordoo 1st February, 1848.
5. Cooper, date of admission into college 5th October, 1848, passed in Persian 1st March, 1848. On leave for three months, Government letter, dated 11th March, 1848.
6. Keene, date of admission into college 1st November, 1847, passed in Persian 1st March, 1848. On leave for six months, Government letter, dated 11th March, 1848.

SANSKRIT.

1. Prinsep, date of admission into college 4th November, 1847, qualified in two languages, having passed in Hindes 3rd January, 1848, and in Persian 1st March, 1848. Passed for high proficiency in Hindes 3rd May, 1848; and studying for degree of honour in Sanskrit. Allowed to continue his studies by letter, No. 470, dated 10th April, 1848.

S. D. RILEY, Lieut.-Col.,
Officiating Sec., College of Fort William.

College of Fort William, 4th July, 1848.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor of Bengal.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The express with English news to the 7th July, arrived in Calcutta on the morning of the 12th August, the mails having made the transit in thirty-five days and a half, the shortest passage yet on record.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—No official account of either the action of the 18th of June or 1st of July has appeared. Though twice beaten, the enemy was not dispirited; the contending troops lay encamped facing each other in grim defiance—the invading army unable to advance without giving the enemy an opportunity of attacking them, of which they were not likely to be slow of availing themselves,—without guns to batter, or mortars to shell, the town, and too weak either to attempt escalade or investure. A plan for beating up Lieut. Edwardes's quarters was all arranged, when just as it was about to be put in execution it became known that the gallant officer had become acquainted with the purpose of his enemies, and was likely to be prepared to give them a very warm reception: so the project was abandoned. Lieut. Lumsden had by this time joined from Lahore. Lieut. Edwardes directed large quantities of cotton to be collected from all quarters, to be used for stuffing bags to protect the working parties while opening up the approaches; 3,000 pioneers and artificers were desired to be sent from Bahawalpore, and every preparation made that might enable him to take advantage of an accident, incommode the enemy, or at all events avoid delay in commencing operations when the battering guns did actually arrive. He took up a position some four miles from the town, and proceeded to fortify his camp to save himself from the consequences of surprise. On the 19th July the rumour ran that the insurgent forces were in full march towards the camp. Lieut. Lumsden immediately moved out to reconnoitre with a detachment of 200 horsemen. The alarm was sounded, and the entrenchments in a moment manned. It turned out to be a feint of the Moolraj, who wished to draw his opponents from their camp, in hopes of laying in ambush for them or taking them at advantage while he seemed to retire before them. The Bombay Government, meanwhile, had placed a strong detachment of Sepoys, with heavy guns and mortars, from Upper Scinde, at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of India. They were to proceed to Sukkur up the river, and be landed wherever it was deemed most desirable for them to disembark. From the vacillation and timidity exhibited from the commencement, it seems more than likely that Lieut. Edwardes would at the commencement have been summoned to the capital could a summons have reached him so soon as danger was apprehended, and that the insurgent troops would have been suffered to ravage the Derajat for four months at their pleasure. But Edwardes, a brave and determined man by nature, was placed by accident in a position where he had no choice but to fight. He and the Bhawal Khan were summoned by Mr. Vans Agnew when outrage first was threatened, as within a week's march of him; Lahore was nearly a month's journey in his rear. Both were within the Mooltan dominions in an instant, when news reached them that all was over with those they desired to succour. Too weak to attempt to advance unless when a desperate step was warranted by the emergency of the occasion, both prepared to fall back, when the insurgents resolved to attack and destroy them in detail. They first prepared to move in force, 15,000 strong, on Lieut. Edwardes, when that officer entreated the Bhawal Khan to make a demonstration on the other side in his favour. This was being done when a series of heroic combats and most unlooked for successes placed the Derajat troops in a position to advance and relieve the friend who had before so readily rushed to his relief. The armies now of necessity moved simultaneously on the disaffected capital with a view of forming a junction, and were now in a position where advance and retreat were equally impossible, and where there was at the same time infinite danger in delay. The resident at Lahore was invested with absolute control

over a force of 10,000 men, retained at the capital expressly for the use of the durbar; and he was fully authorised to call in the aid of as many of the advanced guard—amounting to about 50,000 men—as could be spared, should occasion seem to require. Reference was made to the Commander-in-Chief—to the Governor-General-in-Council—from Lahore to Simla and Calcutta, and from Calcutta to Simla back again to Lahore,—this slight and temporary movement requiring as much meditation and delay as might have sufficed for a general war. The great bugbear had been the danger the European troops would suffer in marching during the hot and rainy months, and the difficulty of transporting the battering guns. The wonderful discovery was at length made that there was no occasion for Europeans to march or guns to move overland at all! The Sutlej washed the walls of the cantonment at Ferozepore, and enabled troops to be transported to the very point from which the Bahawalpore army had marched without difficulty in the beginning of June. The Chenab, another navigable river, passed within a few miles of both capitals, and would take any body of men for whom transport boats could be found, from close to Lahore to close to Mooltan! Boats which ought to have been collected in May, had now for the first time to be thought of, and no small delay and difficulty was experienced in obtaining the requisite supply. Captain Christopher, of the Indian Navy—an officer of much experience, spirit, and enterprise, by whom all the navigable rivers of the Panjab had been examined,—proceeded up the Indus from Sukkur, and afterwards up the Chenab to within four miles of Mooltan. The head-quarters column, commanded by General Whish in person, proceeded from Lahore to the banks of the Rave, whence one portion of them proceeding by the river embarked on the 21st. It consisted of H. M.'s 10th, a troop of horse, and three companies of foot artillery, the 8th and 52nd N. I., and 7th irregular horse. The Europeans and artillery proceeded by boat, the rest of the force by the left bank of the river. On the 29th they crossed a nullah by a bridge of boats, constructed by a company of Sikh artillery, under the political officer with the force, and an officer of H. M.'s 10th. The structure was so perfect as to excite universal admiration, and to permit the troops to march over it without delay or inconvenience. The country here was beautifully cultivated, and irrigated everywhere from the river. On the 31st Col. Strickland, of H. M.'s 10th, died of apoplexy. The land column was now close by the river, when the immense fleet of boats, covering nearly three English miles, sailed past them in beautiful style. Provisions were plentiful, and all the arrangements seemed excellent. On the 10th they were met by Capt. Christopher, with the steamer sent to take the boats in tow: the officer just named immediately joined the general, and communicated to him a large amount of important information as to the position of the armies and state of the country. The river all along had been very winding, so that those on the water had a much longer distance than those on shore to traverse. The boats in this way once more fell behind, when again the steamer was seen shooting past with an immense train of them in tow down the stream. The country here seems to have been singularly beautiful; several heavy showers had fallen on the march, and some of the rivulets were at one time swollen into torrents, but no accident of any sort worth naming had occurred. About the 12th, they met with a detachment of Durbar troops, one thousand infantry and five hundred cavalry—a strange and motley-looking set of warriors, but ready and efficient withal. Heavy firing in the direction of Mooltan was at this time heard, and detachments were sent out to scour the country, but no enemy was discovered. There seems, according to Scinde letters, to have been about this time a day of cannonading betwixt the insurgents and the Sikhs under Shere Singh, in which the only sufferers were a horse and a donkey! The latest accounts direct from this column are to the 18th of August, but letters from the camp of Lieutenant Edwardes, dated the 18th, state that they were expected to join in the course of a couple of days. Assuming, then, that they reached their destination in safety about the 20th, we turn to the banks of the Sutlej to meet the other division so far on their way. The Ferozepore portion of the force consisted of H. M.'s 32nd foot, thirty bettering guns, the 11th light cavalry and 11th irregular horse, the 49th, 51st, and 72nd N. I., commanded by Colonel Markham, of the 32nd foot; they were expected to accomplish the distance in twenty-three marches, on an average of twelve miles each. On the 21st, nearly all the artillery and native troops crossed the Sutlej; on the 28th the ordnance embarked, and sailed next day. A party of H. M.'s 32nd proceeded down shortly afterwards in the steamers *Nimrod* and *Planet*. The second detachment was unable to procure transport before the 12th, and the third and last detachment was expected to embark about the 20th.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 31.

THE INUNDATION IN THE HOOGHLY AND BURDWAN DISTRICTS continues unabated. The waters have reached close to the European part of the town of Serampore. The number of native houses which have fallen is beyond calculation, the poor inhabitants are flocking into Barrackpore and other places on the right side of the river in hundreds.

THE GAZETTE of Saturday, August 12, contains the new Insolvent Act for India.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The ceremony of opening the new place of worship for the Free Church of Scotland was performed on the morning of August 13, before a very large congregation. The Rev. Mr. Mackail preached.

MR. BUSHBY, the *Englishman* hears, will succeed to the appointment held by the late Colonel Sutherland, as Governor-General's Agent at Rajpootana.

DR. R. STUART.—Government has rejected the application of the patients of Dr. R. Stuart, of the Native Hospital, in favour of that gentleman's being allowed to prescribe on the Company's dispensary, he not being a member of the Government service.

THE MARQUIS DE COISLIN has, in the course of his extensive tour through the East, arrived at Calcutta.

THE OPIUM SALE of August 9 had been looked forward to with great interest since the arrival of late advices from China, and the attendance was unusually large. The first few lots went as high as Rs. 1,160 per chest, but the biddings slackened as the sale advanced. The following is the result, showing an advance of Rs. 184 per chest for Patna, and Rs. 134 for Benares over the averages of last sale:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	1825	1175	1045	1063 15 1	19,54,525
Benares ...	780	1040	965	998 13 0	7,79,075

THE LAW.—The *Englishman* mentions various rumours current among the officials of the Sudder Courts as to a reduction of the number of the judges, and even an abolition of one of the two courts. The want of business, chiefly arising from the rejection of appeals which appeared frivolous, and the dismissal of the vakils who brought them forward, is supposed to be the origin of these reports.

FAMINE AT BOKHARA.—The *Englishman* states a famine exists in Bokhara of such severity that the price of grain has risen to a rupee for five seers, and the people are flying into all the adjacent districts.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES to the scholars of the Government School at Rajshahye was held on the 23rd June. Mr. Cheape conducted the examination, and expressed himself satisfied with the attainments and conduct of the boys.

THE DAMOODUR EMBANKMENT, has, we regret to state, again given way. The whole country for many miles is under water to a considerable depth.

THE STEAMER BENTINCK, (the *Englishman* states) on her arrival on Saturday Aug. 5, instead of stopping at her usual station in Garden Reach, went directly into dock. It is said that the steamer has received considerable injury, and that some of the packages on board are injured.

NAVAL STORE KEEPER.—The *Calcutta Star* affirms that the economical reforms of Col. Irvine in the office of the naval store keeper, have not been successful, and it is therefore to be raised to its former dignity and emolument, and probably bestowed on Captain Ethersey of the *Mozuffer*. This office was formerly endowed with a salary of more than Rs. 2,000 a month and a house; but this was at the time when the Company had a large fleet of Indiamen every year in the port. At present, the only vessels which require to be supplied with marine stores, are a dozen pilot and light and buoy vessels, and three sea-going steamers; and it surely cannot be necessary to augment the emoluments of such an office, in these days of fiscal embarrassments. We shall be happy to find that it is to be bestowed on Captain Ethersey. Popular report whispered that it was to have been made subservient to a job.—*Friend of India*.

THE TRUNK ROAD.—The following extract of a letter, is painfully interesting:—"I beg to inform you that the trunk road will not be available for conveyances of any description, *vid Satang*, as the suspension bridge over the Surusetty has been broken down by the inundation of the 3rd and 4th instant; a small drain bridge near Taldanga Bazar is also broken down, consequently the public road from the (north) French gate to Chinsurah is not practicable for conveyances. The suspension bridge at Tribeny should be looked after also; when I passed over it a month ago, the bridge appeared insecure; some of the iron work was loose, it requires to be properly fastened."

DACCA BANK.—A dividend at the rate of eight per cent. is payable at the Dacca Bank on account of the half year ending June 30th last.

MILITARY.—The death of Major General Dundas gives Lt. Col. Pew the off-reckonings, and Major Abbot his Lt. colonelcy. The Hon. H. B. Dalzell gets his majority, and Lt. Carlton his company. Mr. Couchman also gets promoted, and a supernumerary (not arrived yet), a Mr. Wm. Wilson, is brought "on the strength." This will ensure Lt. Col. Baker's retirement, under the most pleasing and fortuitous circumstances.—*Mofussile*, August 1.

THE DELHI BANK.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Delhi Bank, held August 1, a dividend of ten per cent was declared. The old directors were re-elected, and two gentlemen, absent from the station, were added to the number.

A GWALIOR LETTER intimates that no relief of either cavalry or infantry, is to take place in Scindia's contingent this year. Capt. Hawkins's battery moves to Seepree in March, to relieve Capt. Warburton; and Capt. Eyre leaves Gwalior on the 15th November to relieve Capt. Olpherts at Augur.

ENS. DRAPER, H.M. 29TH FOOT.—The *Englishman* is informed that a court martial has been applied for upon Ensign James Fraser Draper, of H.M.'s 29th foot, under the following circumstances. This officer called at the Agra bank, and offered a set of bills of exchange for 80L, drawn by him on Messrs. Cox and Co., bearing an endorsement which he represented to be that of Lieut. J. M. Elliott, of H.M. 18th Royal Irish, but which Lieut. Elliott denies to be his signature. The money for the bill was obtained from the Agra bank agency.

PURNEAH.—A letter from Delary, Purneah, dated the 2nd August, says:—"The river has risen two cubits since yesterday, and there is nothing to be seen but water on every side. A postscript, dated the 3rd, says, the whole country under water, and river still rising."

THE RANEE CHUNDA.—The *Benares Recorder* announces the arrival of the Ranee Chunda at that place on the 2nd instant, under the escort of three companies of the 20th regt. N.I.; she was received by the Governor-General's agent and the civil authorities, and conveyed to the house appointed for her residence; on the arrival of her baggage an inventory of her property was taken by the agent to the Governor-General, the commissioner, and the magistrate, in the presence of some of the most celebrated lapidaries in the city, and estimated at from eight to ten lakhs of rupees; the property consisted of gems of the most costly description, jewels and vessels of gold, and upwards five thousand Lahore gold mohurs, all of which were consigned to the vault of the collector's treasury.

FROM LAHORE we learn that Lieut. Pollock, 49th N.I., one of the assistants, has been deputed by the resident to proceed to Mooltan with as little delay as possible; and that orders have been forwarded to Lieut. Taylor to march on Dehra Ismael Khan. We regret to hear that five men of H.M.'s 53rd foot died and were buried in less than fourteen hours.

MERRUT.—A curious accident occurred here on the morning of July 27, to Ensign H. Hayley, of the 69th N.I. His horse ran away with him through the Sudder Bazaar, and went straight on end against a pukka wall, forming the wing of one of the gateways into an officer's compound. The horse came with his head against the wall, and forced a piece about two feet square out, loosening and nearly pushing over about six feet of the top of the wall, altogether to a depth of fully two feet. Ensign H. was thrown clean over the wall, and was, I hear, somewhat contused and stunned by the fall, but not seriously hurt. The horse's leg was broke close to the thigh, and he has I believe been shot. The effect of the concussion of the horse against the wall appears the most extraordinary part of the affair; how he could have punched out such a piece of masonry with his head, and not have broken his neck, seems quite inexplicable.—*Delhi Gazette*.

NORTH-WEST BANK OF INDIA.—At a meeting of the proprietors of this bank, held on the 17th of August, it was resolved, that a dividend for the half-year ending June 30, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, be declared, and that the balance of Rs. 25,885 3 2 be transferred to the credit of profit and loss.

CAWNPORE BANK.—A dividend for the half-year ending June 30 has been declared, at the rate of six per cent. payable on the 15th of August.

SIMLAH, UMBALLAH BANK.—A dividend for the half-year ending June 30 has been declared of eight per cent. per annum.

THE DELHI BANK has declared a dividend for the last six months at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The gross profits during the half year amount to Rs. 1,23,147. 2. 7

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FIELD SERVICE IN MOOLTAN.

Head-Quarters, Simla, August 4, 1848.—The following Punjab division orders are confirmed, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in council:

Dated July 16, 1848.—Directing the force hereinafter detailed, to be formed for field service in Mooltan, under the command of Major-General W. S. Whish, C.B., and to commence its march on the 20th ultimo:—

Artillery.—Major H. Garbett, commanding, 4th troop 1st brig. horse arty.; 4th troop 3rd brig. h. arty.

1st Lieut. J. Mill, major of brig., 2nd company 2nd battn. arty.; 3rd company 3rd battn. arty.

1st Lieut. W. K. Fooks, brig. quarter-master, 4th company 3rd battn. arty.; 6th company 7th battn. arty.

1st Lieut. P. Christie, commissary of ordnance in charge, 2nd class siege train.

Engineers.—Brevet-Major R. Napier, chief engineer, head quarters, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd companies of sappers.

Lieut. and Brevet-capt. H. Siddons, commanding sappers and pioneers.

1st Lieut. P. Grasforth, major of brigade, 2nd and 3rd companies of pioneers.

Lieut. J. E. Cracroft, 69th native infantry, acting intr. and qr. mr. sappers and pioneers, brigade quarter-master.

Cavalry Brigade.—Lieut.-colonel H. F. Salter, 11th light cavalry, commanding 11th regiment light cavalry.

Lieut. and Adjutant E. C. Warner, 11th light cavalry, major of brigade; 7th irregular cavalry.

Lieut. and Brevet captain J. H. L. M. Toon, interpreter and quarter-master of the 11th light cavalry, brigade quarter-master; 11th irregular cavalry.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Lieut.-colonel A. Hervey, 52nd native infantry, commanding H. M.'s 10th foot.

Captain T. Miller, H. M.'s 10th foot, major of brigade; 8th regiment native infantry.

Lieut. interpreter and quarter-master G. G. Moxon, 52nd native infantry, brigade quarter-master; 52nd regiment native infantry.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—Lieut.-colonel F. Markham, H. M.'s 32nd foot, commanding H. M.'s 32nd foot.

Captain W. Case, H. M.'s 32nd foot, major of brigade; 49th regiment native infantry.

Lieut. interpreter and quarter-master J. H. Reid, 51st native infantry, brigade quarter-master; 72nd regiment native infantry.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. JOHN AUGUSTUS CONROY, 58TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 29, 1848.—At a general court-martial assembled in Fort William, on Thursday, July 13, 1848, Lieut. J. A. Conroy, 58th N.I., was tried on the following charges, viz.:—

1st. For having been absent from his regiment without leave, from October 1, 1847 (when the leave to visit Calcutta, granted to him by the General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, of March 31, and July 21, 1847, expired), until June 2, 1848, during which time he had proceeded to Bombay and returned to Calcutta, without making any report of his departure, or return, to the military authorities in the presidency division.

2. For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Calcutta, on the night of May 14, 1848, proceeded to the Bengal Military Club, and then and there, violently and most unjustifiably assaulted, and strack with a horsewhip, and grossly abused, Mr. C. J. Gray, the secretary to the club.

Finding and sentence.—Guilty of both the charges preferred against him; to be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) Gough, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 29, 1848.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.—The sentence will take effect from the date on which this order may be published at the head-quarters of the presidency division, of which a report is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the assistant adjutant-general at the presidency.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, R. to be jt. mag. and dept. coll. of Banda, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Muttra.

BARNES, G. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Bhaugulpore.

BLUNT, G. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Allyghur, dur. abs. of M. J. Tierney.

BRUCE, T. civ. and sess. judge of Tipperah, res. ch. of office, Aug. 2.

DOVETON, H. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Bhaugulpore.

EDGEWORTH, M. P. to be mag. and coll. of Banda.

FARQUHARSON, R. N. coll. of Shahabad, made over ch. of the current duties of his office to Mr. Radcliffe, August 1.

GILMORE, M. S. civ. and sess. judge of Cuttack, made over ch. of office to prin. sudder ameen, to proc. on circuit duty.

GRANT, G. H. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Bhaugulpore.

HUTCHINSON, J. B. to offic. as mag. and col. of Allyghur, until relieved by E. F. Tyler.

MONEY, R. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad.

PERRY, B. R. dep. mag. stationed at Kishengunge in Purneah, vested with spec. powers, Aug. 2.

RADCLIFFE, E. F. mag. of Shahabad, rec. ch. of the current duties of the coll. fr. Mr. Farquharson, on Aug. 1.

ROBERTS, H. M. 2nd class supt. of Abharry, in Chittagong, to offic. as 1st class supt. Aug. 11.

SCOTT, H. to offic. as dep. com. of Jukundur, dur. abs. of Lieut. Lake, on spec. duty, Aug. 12.

THORNTON, E. to be mag. and coll. of Saharanpore.

TYLER, E. F. to be mag. and coll. of Muttra, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allyghur.

WARNER, J. H. exec. off. Banleah, div. removed fr. the dept. of public works.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, N. supt. of preventive service, 1 mo.

DE COSTA, E. prin. sudder ameen of Patna, fr. Aug. 25 to the end of the dusserah vacation.

DESSA, J. P. dep. coll. of Purneah, 2 mo.

FOWLE, F. joint mag. and dep. coll. in Mysensing, 1 mo.

GRANT, J. W. unexpired portion of leave case. Aug. 17.

MONCKTON, H. asst. to mag. and coll. of Jounpore, 1 mo. on m. c.

NELSON, H. 1 mo.

RAIKES, R. C. 1 mo. in ext.

TIERNEY, M. J. civ. and sess. judge of Allyghur, 3 mo. to Calcutta on m. c. and 2 years to Cape fr. date of emb.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

VAUGHAN, Rev. J. chap. of Agra, fr. Aug. 10 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS.

ABBOTT, Major A. C.B. art. to be lieut. col. fr. June 16, in suc. to Dundas, dec.

ALEXANDER, Ens. A. H. 68th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

ANGUS, Lieut. J. A. 9th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

BAGSHAW, Ens. F. J. S. 36th N.I. qual. to act as interp. July 15.

BARCLAY, Lieut. R. C. 68th N.I. to act as adj. to right wing dur. its separation fr. regimental head qrs.

BATTYE, 2nd Lieut. G. M. 1st Eur. regt. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

BECHER, Brev. maj. A. M. asst. qr. mr. gen. to accomp. force formed for field service in Mooltan under com. of Maj. gen. Whish.

BEST, Cornet H. W. 8th L. C. qual. as interp.

BODDAM, Lieut. H. M. art. to be postmr. at Daeca, Aug. 7.

BOISBRAGON, Ens. T. W. R. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

BRADFORD, 1st Lieut. E. O. art. qual. to act as interp. July 15.

BROWN, 2nd Lieut. W. T. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

BROWNE, Lieut. S. J. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. C. St. G. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

BROWNLOW, 2nd Lieut. H.. R. posted to 1st co. 2nd batt. art. at Dum Dum, June 27.

BURGE, Ens. A. B. 69th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.

CARLETON, Brev. capt. H. A. art. to be capt. fr. June 16, in suc. to Dundas, dec.

CLARKE, Capt. J. 25th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign depart. for temp. emp. in Scindiah's contingent, Aug. 19.

CLOGSTOUN, Ens. E. L. to duty with 9th N.I. at Benares.

COOKES, 1st Lieut. C. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

COOKWORTHY, 1st Lieut. C. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

CORSET, Ens. A. F. 43rd L.I. passed vernac. exam.

COUGHMAN, 2nd Lieut. W. D. art. to be 1st Lieut. fr. June 30, v. Carleton, prom.

CUNLIFFE, 1st Lieut. E. 1st Eur. regt. res. the adjtcy. fr. July 17.

DALZELL, Brev. major the Hon. H. B. art. to be major fr. June 16, in suc. to Dundas, dec.

DARLING, 2nd Lieut. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 DE MOMET, Lieut. T. 68th N.I. qual. to act as interp. July 17.
 D'O'LY, Lieut. G. F. 67th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 DIXON, Lieut. col. C. G. rem. fr. 3rd to 9th batt. art. July 25.
 EDWARDS, Ens. E. A. 54th N.I. passed vernac. exam.
 EWART, Lieut. col. D. rem. fr. 6th to 3rd batt. art. at Dum Dum.
 FORBES, Cornet H. 1st L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 FRASER, Lieut. J. E. 4th N.I. qual. to act as interp. July 15.
 FRASER, Maj. gen. J. S. resident at Hyderabad, res. ch. of res. fr. Col. Low, July 22.
 GARSTIN, Lieut. H. M. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GERMON, Lieut. R. C. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GIBB, 2nd Lieut. J. S. posted to 1st co. 3rd batt. art. at Dum Dum, June 27.
 GLASSE, Ens. R. W. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares.
 GORDON, Lieut. J. 59th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 GRAVES, Ens. J. H. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares, July 14.
 GRAYDON, Ens. J. 44th N.I. qual. to act as interp. July 15.
 GREENE, Capt. G. N. 70th N.I. to offic. as dep. jud. adv. gen. Sirhind div. fr. the date of the dep. of Lieut. G. C. Hatch.
 HAMILTON, Ens. W. C. 2nd Eur. regt. to be interp. and quarterm. ; to be lieut. fr. July 21, in succ. to Revell, ret.
 HATCH, Lieut. G. C. 57th N.I. dep. jud. adv. gen. Sirhind div. to proc. to the pres. and offic. as dep. jud. adv. gen. of that div. fr. the date on which the appointment may be relinquished by Capt. W. Martin, June 28.
 HATHORN, 2nd Lieut. J. G. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HAWES, H. J. 36th N.I. qual. to act as interp. July 15.
 HAWES, Lieut. B. 2nd Eur. regt. to do duty with 2nd Assam lt. inf. batt. v. Bivar.
 HENCHMAN, Capt. H. 57th N.I. to be comdt. of irr. cav. attached to Ramgarh lt. inf. batt. fr. date of depart. of Lieut. Guise to Europe on m. c.
 HEYSHAM, Lieut. R. T. 2nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HODGSON, Ens. H. N. 9th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HUTCHINSON, 2nd Lieut. G. engs. to be supt. of canals and irrigation in the Deyra Dhoon, on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.
 JENKINS, Cornet R. 5th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 LAMB, Lieut. C. F. G. 62nd N.I. to be interp. and quarterm. v. Trollope, July 29.
 LAMB, 2nd Lieut. J. H. rem. fr. 4th co. 2nd batt. to 6th co. 8th batt. art. at Boodeepind, June 27.
 LEES, Ens. W. N. 42nd N.I. qual. to act as interp. July 15.
 LEMARCHAND, 2nd Lieut. C. S. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 LESTER, Ens. H. S. 39th N.I. to be interp. and quarterm. July 29.
 LLOYD, Ens. C. O. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 MACKENZIE, Ens. H. 20th N.I. qual. to act as interp. July 15.
 MACKENZIE, Ens. J. M. 58th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 10, 1848, v. Conroy.
 MACLEOD, Ens. D. J. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MARTIN, Capt. A. 2nd in com. 4th irr. cav. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Hall, on leave.
 MAUNSELL, 2nd Lieut. F. R. engs. to join and do duty with sappers and pioneers.
 M'KENZIE, Ens. A. fr. 63rd to 9th N.I. at Benares.
 MONTAGU, Ens. A. W. to do duty with 48th N.I. at Benares.
 MULCASTER, Lieut. W. E. 64th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to be 2nd in com. 7th irr. cav. in succ. to Salter, July 31; and to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Graham.
 MYLNE, Ens. W. C. R. 74th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 NEDHAM, Lieut. A. G. 74th N.I. qual. as interp.
 NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. M. R. 2nd Eur. regt. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 OSWALD, Lieut. A. J. T. E. 26th N.I. to be adjt. of inf. in the united Malwa contingent, v. Edwards, trans. to cav. branch.
 PACKER, Ens. C. F. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Benares, July 14; posted to 4th N.I. at Delhi, and to proc. and join, July 28.
 PALLISER, Ens. C. fr. 9th to 63rd N.I. at Neemuch.
 PARSONS, Ens. W. C. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PEARSON, 1st Lieut. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PEPPER, Brev. maj. H. N. rem. fr. 3rd co. 2nd batt. to 3rd co. 8th batt. art. at Cawnpore, July 25.
 PERKINS, 2nd Lieut. H. G. posted to 3rd co. 2nd batt. art. at Dum Dum, June 27; rem. fr. 3rd co. 2nd batt. to 4th co. 4th batt. art. at Subathoo, July 25.
 PEW, Lieut. col. P. L. art. to be lieut. col. comm. fr. June 16, in succ. to Dundas, dec.
 QUAYLE, 2nd Lieut. W. F. rem. fr. 3rd co. 2nd batt. to 3rd co. 3rd batt. art. at Lahore, June 27.
 REVELL, Major J. L. 2nd Eur. regt. perm. to retire fr. July 21.
 RICHARDSON, Ens. C. L. to do duty with 9th N.I. at Benares.
 RICHARDSON, Lieut. J. E. 49th N.I. to be adjt. v. Stein.
 SALISBURY, 1st Lieut. F. O. 1st Eur. regt. to offic. as adjt. v. Canliffe, July 17.
 SANDERS, Lieut. J. W. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 SANKEY, 2nd Lieut. M. C. rem. fr. 1st co. 3rd batt. to 3rd co. 3rd batt. art. at Lahore, June 27.
 SELLON, 2nd Lieut. P. rem. fr. 1st co. 2nd batt. to 1st co. 3rd batt. art. at Dum Dum, June 27; rem. fr. 1st co. 3rd batt. to 2nd co. 8th batt. art. at Neemuch, July 25.
 SHARPE, 1st Lieut. E. art. qual. to act as interp. July 15.
 SHAW, Col. S. rem. fr. 9th to 3rd batt. art. July 25.

SIDDONS, Lieut. W. T. 63rd N.I. supt. of Rajghur, assumed ch. of duties.
 SMITH, Lieut. B. engs. supt. of Eastern Jumna Canal, to perform duties of supt. botanical gardens, N.W.P.
 SMITH, Lieut. A. S. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 STEPHENSON, Ens. F. J. 67th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 STEWART, Lieut. D. M. 9th N.I. qual. to act as interp. July 15.
 ST. GEORGE, 1st Lieut. E. 1st Eur. regt. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 STOKES, 1st Lieut. S. W. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 STOKES, Ens. H. 12th N.I. qual. to act as interp. July 15.
 STUBBS, Lieut. W. H. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 STUBBS, 2nd Lieut. F. W. posted to 4th co. 2nd batt. art. at Dum Dum, June 27.
 SYKES, Ens. J. 66th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 TALBOT, Brev. maj. G. R. 2nd Eur. regt. to be maj. fr. July 21, in succ. to Revell, ret.
 TENNANT, Col. J. rem. fr. 3rd to 9th batt. art. at Dum-Dum.
 THOMSON, 2nd Lieut. D. rem. fr. 1st co. 3rd batt. to 4th co. 6th batt. art. at Jullundur, June 27.
 THOMPSON, 1st Lieut. J. art. to rank fr. June 16; posted to 4th co. 3rd batt. art. July 31.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. F. J. 2nd Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. July 21, in succ. to Revell, ret.
 TIMBRELL, 1st Lieut. C. W. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 TOMBS, Lieut. H. art. serv. pl. at disp. of the chief com. cis. and trans. Sutlej provinces, and to proc. to Ferozepore, and report himself to Capt. C. R. Browne, asst. pol. agent at that stat. fr. whom he will receive further orders, July 26.
 TURNER, Brev. capt. J. sub. asst. com. gen. to accompany force formed for field service in Mooltan, under com. of Maj. gen. Whish.
 WALKER, 1st Lieut. E. W. E. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WHISE, Brev. capt. G. P. 60th N.I. to be asst. adj. gen. to force formed for field service in Mooltan, under com. of Maj. gen. Whish.
 WHITE, Ens. S. D. 59th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 WILDIG, Lieut. H. P. 34th N.I. qual. to act as interp. July 15.
 WILLOUGHBY, 2nd Lieut. G. D. rem. fr. 4th co. 2nd batt. to 1st co. 5th batt. art. at Lahore, June 27.
 WILSON, Lieut. col. A. rem. fr. 9th to 6th batt. art. at Jullundur.
 WORTHINGTON, 2nd Lieut. J. Y. rem. fr. 1st co. 2nd batt. to 6th co. 7th batt. art. at Lahore, June 27.
 WYLLY, Lieut. A. F. 9th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 YOUNG, Lieut. H. E. 64th N.I. to be adjt. v. Corsar, July 28.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
 ENGINEERS.
 HUTCHINSON, B. M. Aug. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BASILICO, Lieut. A. 11th N.I. fr. July 23 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal.
 BLACKALL, Brev. col. R. 20th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Cape on m. c.
 CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. N.B. 16th N.I. 2 mo. fr. May 1, to rem. at Bombay.
 CUNLIFFE, 1st Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fas. 6 mo. fr. July 23, to Pres. to apply for furl. to England, on m. c.
 DE MOMET, Lieut. T. 68th N.I. fr. July 22 to Oct. 15, to Benares.
 FAITHFULL, Lieut. G. off. prin. asst. at Ramree, 3 mo. on m. c.; 2 years to Cape and Australia, on m. c.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. O. 7th L. C. fr. July 17 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m. c.
 KIRKE, Capt. H. 12th N.I. 5 mo. fr. June 1, to rem. at Deyrah.
 MERCER, Lieut. col. A. 70th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 5 to Simla and Subathoo.
 NORTON, Lieut. R. B. 35th L. I. leave canc. Aug. 12.
 PHILLIPS, Maj. B. T. 7th L.C. fr. July 25 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m. c.
 SWEENEY, Ens. J. F. 19th N.I. fr. Aug. 31 to Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Buxar.
 SMITH, Capt. L. art. canc. fr. July 31.
 THOMSON, Capt. and Brev. maj. W. B. 67th N.I. 12 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, J. to be civ. asst. surg. at Purneah, Aug. 7.
 ANGUS, Supt. surg. G. posted to the Decca circle of med. sup. v. Macleod, July 31.
 ARCHISON, Asst. surg. T. to join Mooltan field force, to act under orders of Field surg. Dempster, to do duty with 52nd N.I.; to proc. to Lahore, July 12.
 BRASSEY, Surg. R. J. posted to 61st N.I. at Barrackpore, July 24; 61st to 67th N.I. at Cawnpore.
 COLLINS, Asst. surg. J. C. passed exam. in Hindustani, placed at disp. of Bengal govt. for app. temp. to med. ch. of civ. station of Walda, dur. abs. of Turner, on m. c. Aug. 19.
 DEMPSTER, Surg. T. E. to del. over med. ch. of the staff at Hd. qrs. of the 1st brig. H. art. the 1st troop of that brig. and the 3rd co. 6th batt. art. to Asst. surg. J. B. Harrison, M.D. July 17.

DICKEN, Surg. W. S. offg. civ. surg. at Patna, rem. fr. 61st to 23rd N.I. July 24.
 GRAHAM, Surg. J. M.D. rem. fr. 11th to 22nd N.I. July 24.
 GRAYLING, Asst. surg. H. G. to aff. med. aid to 14th irr. cav. v. Mawe.
 GRIFFITH, Surg. S. M. posted to 7th N.I. at Loodianah, July 24.
 GUTHRIE, Surg. H. M.D. offg. garr. surg. at Chunar, to be garr. surg. at Allahabad, v. Angus, Aug. 1.
 HOWE, Asst. surg. A. H. M.D. to rejoin 46th Madras N.I. Jubulpore.
 LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. to proc. to Lahore, July 12, to join Mooltan field force, to act under orders of field surg. Dempster, to do duty with 8th N.I.
 MACLEOD, Sup. surg. B. W. M.D. rem. fr. the Dacca Circle of med. sup. to the Agra Circle, v. Stiven, July 31.
 McDONALD, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to proc. to Lahore, July 12.
 MCKINNON, Surg. C. M.D. 67th N.I. to afford med. aid to 1st brig. H. art. at Loodianah, abr. abs. of Surg. T. E. Dempster, July 24; fr. 67th to 71st N.I.
 MITCHELL, Surg. E. posted to 46th N.I. July 24.
 NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. R. on arrival at Saugor to proc. and aff. med. aid to detach of troops at Seonee.
 RUSSELL, Surg. T. posted to 11th N.I. July 24.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to med. ch. of detach. consisting of a squadron of 5th L. C. and a wing of 68th N.I. proc. towards Benares on escort duty with the Maha Rancee of Lahore.
 SMITH, Surg. T. M.D. posted to 39th N.I. July 24.
 SYMONS, Asst. surg. J. S. C. ret. to duty, without prejudice to rank, arrived at Fort William, August 9.
 THORP, Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. to join Mooltan field force, to act under orders of Field surg. Dempster, to med. ch. of 4th troop 1st brig. h. a. v. M'Donald.
 VOS, Surg. J. G. M.D. posted to 29th N.I. at Hajepore, July 24.
 WILKIE, Surg. J. M.D. posted to 71st N.I. at Boode Pind, July 24; fr. 71st to 61st N.I. at Barrackpore.
 WOOD, Asst. surg. J. 56th N.I. to afford med. aid to 4th Sikh loc. infy. v. M' Rae, July 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEASSEY, Surg. R. J. 2 years, to sea, east of Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
 JACKSON, Dr. W. supt. bot. gardens N. W. P. 2 mo.
 IMLAY, C. T. sub. asst. surg. fr. 22nd March last, until further orders, on m. c.
 PLAYFAIR, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. 43rd L.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Nov. 15, to Nynee Tal.
 STUART, Surg. A. M'D. 72nd N.I. fr. July 24 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. F. 47th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Simla.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. St. G. W. M.D. 14th irr. cav. fr. July 12 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills n. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 TURNER, Asst. surg. G. 5 mo.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—14th lt. drag. Cornet Cureton to be lieut. fr. July 27, v. Bennett; to Simla, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, on m. c.; Lieut. W. M'Mahon, to rejoin appt. as a.-d.-c. to Lord Falkland; Asst. surg. Wigatrom to aff. med. aid to depot of 10th foot; Lieut. Need to be a.-d.-c. to Gen. Whish.

INFANTRY.—4th. Capt. Bellingham, leave to Calcutta instead of Bombay.—20th. Major G. D. Young to be lieut. col. v. Strickland; Capt. T. Miller to be major, v. Young; Lieut. E. Lee to be capt. v. Miller; Ens. Nedham to be lieut. v. Lee.—24th. Lieut. Mackechnie, Aug. 2 to Oct. 15, to Simla.—25th. Qr. mr. J. Potts, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. W. F. Potts to act as qr. mr.—29th. Lieut. L. Shadwell to be adjt. v. Richmond; Asst. surg. Macbeth to await arr. of corps Ferozepore.—32nd. Lieut. Maunsell, to ch. of baggage to Mooltan; Capt. W. Bell, to do duty with recruit depot at Allahabad.—53rd. Capt. Chester, July 17 to Oct. 31, to Simla, and hills n. of Deyrah; Lieut. Welsh, to Dec. 26, in ext.—78th. Ens. H. T. Macpherson, to be Lieut. fr. July 13, v. Rood, dec.—80th. Capt. Crength, to Calcutta, fr. Aug. 1 to Sept. 15; Lieut. P. F. Dequincy, qual. as reg. interp.—84th. Lieut. Rolleston, to serve on pers. staff of Gen. Smelt at Ceylon.—94th. Capt. Fisher, leave to England; Lieut. J. A. Sykes, to be capt. v. Fisher; Ens. C. W. St. John, to be Lieut. v. Sykes.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ABRAKIEL, Mrs. J. G. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 8.
 CHEEK, the lady of Asst. surg. A. H. 2nd inf. Gwalior cont. d. at Gwalior, Aug. 13.
 COLEMAN, the wife of G. d. at Lucknow, July 28.
 CRADDOCK, the lady of W. s. at Furreedpore, July 29.
 EYRE, the lady of Capt. V. art. twins (sons), at Gwalior, July 31.
 FORREST, the wife of Condr. Gen. d. at Agra, July 29.
 GOMES, the wife of J. B. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 19.
 HALL, the lady of Lieut. G. H. M. adjt. 4th irr. cav. d. at Benares, Aug. 2.
 HILL, the lady of Capt. G. M. 17th N.I. dep. paym. d. at Simla, Aug. 13.
 INNES, the wife of the Rev. J. d. at Kishanagar, Aug. 18.

KIERNANDER, Mrs. G. H. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 16.
 LOWRIE, the wife of Wm. D'A. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 4.
 MAYNE, the wife of Maj. W. 37th N.I. comdt. Gov. Gen.'s body guard, s. at Mussoorie, Aug. 5.
 MIDDLETON, the lady of Capt. T. F. s. at Dacca, Aug. 1.
 MOONEY, the wife of P. T. d. at Ferozepore, Aug. 4.
 MUIR, the lady of W. d. at Agra, Aug. 8.
 PARKER, the lady of Maj. N. A. comdt. 4th inf. Gwalior cont. d. at Gwalior, Aug. 13.
 PATERSON, the lady of Geo. d. at Ghazepore, Aug. 3.
 RONALD, Mrs. R. E. d. at Doudpore Factory, Tirhoot, Aug. 4.
 ROSE, the lady of Lieut. Hugh, 3rd N.I. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. s. at Saugor, July 30.
 SMITH, Mrs. Caroline, d. Aug. 7.
 THOMAS, the wife of the Rev. Henry, d. at Calcutta, Aug. 16.
 WILSON, the lady of Asst. surg. T. W. M.D. s. at Baulcub, Aug. 16.

MARRIAGES.

DE SALIS, J. H. to Julia S. P. d. of the late J. Shum, c.s. at Calcutta, Aug. 12.
 FRASER, Lieut. Edward, eng. to Sophia Matilda, relict of the late Lieut. H. J. Michell, at Munglour, Aug. 17.
 HARRISON, W. H. to Isabella Lynch, at Calcutta, Aug. 12.
 LYNCH, J. F. to Ediza Linguard, at Agra, Aug. 14.

DEATHS.

BRIERLY, Charlotte, wife of Joseph, at Fattchgarh, aged 51, July 12.
 CALDWELL, Joseph, s. of the Rev. J. at Saharunpore, Aug. 14.
 CHAMBERS, Chas. W. W. s. of Capt. J. 21st N.I. at Banda, aged 3 mo. July 17.
 CLARK, John, at Entally, aged 41, Aug. 18.
 COCHRANE, Henrietta E. d. of the late Wm. at Delhi, aged 5 mo. July 14.
 CRADDOCK, infant s. of W. at Furreedpore, Aug. 3.
 DAVIS, Cecilia, F. d. of C. at Lahore, July 8.
 DONNELLY, A. F. c.s. at Dacca, Aug. 1.
 DOYLE, Elizabeth, d. of Serg. John, at Fort William, aged 10, Aug. 8.
 EAD, Mary, wife of serg. at Subathoo, July 20.
 FITCH, Serg. maj. Wm. at Umballah, Aug. 11.
 GARRATT, Thomas, F. s. of S. W. at Howrah, Aug. 4.
 GOODWYN, Maria, d. of Lieut. A. G. eng. at Landour, aged 1, July 9.
 GREEN, Rosalind, d. of Dr. W. A. art. at Dum Dum, aged 3, Aug. 14.
 HAMMOND, Antony R. s. of the Rev. A. at Simlah, aged 7, Aug. 5.
 JACOB, Richard A. s. of A. W. at Futtchpore, aged 3, Aug. 14.
 JOHNSON, Samuel, at Tirhoot, aged 73, Aug. 7.
 KALI, infant s. of H. at Calcutta, Aug. 13.
 KERGAN, M. d. of Mr. invalid estab. at Dinapore, July 19.
 LATOUR, Charles A. B. s. of C. M. at Calcutta, aged 10 mo. Aug. 16.
 LESLIE, W. A. at Assam, aged 45, July 18.
 MAWSON, Mary Anne, wife of John, of the Bengal *Hurkara* office, at Calcutta, aged 24, Aug. 8.
 METTERNICH, Johannes, at Dinapore, aged 8, Aug. 11.
 MINES, P. V. at Simla, aged 51, July 26.
 MOSELEY, Capt. W. B. 10th L. C. at Landour, Aug. 12.
 NULTY, Emma E. d. of Apoth. at Lahore, aged 5, Aug. 2.
 RAIKES, Arthur M. s. of Arthur, c.s. at Cawnpore, aged 1, Aug. 2.
 REMINGTON, Mary G. d. of J. C. 18th N.I. at Simla, aged 11 months, July 23.
 STRICKLAND, Lieut. col. C. L., H.M. 10th foot, of apoplexy, while descending the Ravee with his regiment towards Mooltan, July 31.
 TIERNEY, M. J. s.s. at Allyghur, aged 45, Aug. 14.
 WATTS, John R. O. at Jessore, aged 35, July 21.
 WILLIAMS, the lady of Vet. surg. A. C. 10th L.C. at Kartarpoor, Aug. 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 8. Steamer *Oriental*, Smith, Southampton; *Gazelle*, Wood, Sydney; *Madagascar*, Hight, Bombay.—9. *Red Rover*, Oliver, Hong Hong; *Bloreng*, Sanks, Liverpool.—10. *Constantine*, Berrrows, Liverpool; *Nerides*, Hoodless, London; *Palatine*, Stables, Liverpool; *Eucles*, Chavos, Bombay; *Joh Wood*, Rose, Greenock; *Madura*, Smith, Ennore.—11. *Lord Haddo*, Renzie, Cape Town; *Zaide*, Berand, Bourbon.—12. *Angelo*, Gore, Boston; *Jolly Robin*, Joynson, Liverpool; *Hyderee*, Coray, Mauritius; *Matilde*, Macdowal, Liverpool.—13. *Amazon*, Donalaj, Chittagong.—14. *Fleur Marie*, Stobo, Bombay; *Zemindar*, King, Bombay and Madras; *Hope*, Willie, Acheen.—16. *Jorin Corina*, Jeffry, Penang; *Persian*, Ewing, Bombay.—17. *Kandiana*, Halbert, Newcastle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Scindian*.—Miss Carmichael, Dr. and Mrs. Symons, Messrs. Verity, Sharp, and Burrell.
 Per *Gazelle*.—Lieut. F. A. Ward.
 Per *Madagascar*.—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Hight, and Dr. Shum.—From MADRAS.—Lieut. Hight, 18th M.N.I.; Lieut. Parker, 5th 61st regt.; and Lieut. Norton, 35th B.N.I.

Per Red Rover.—Mr. Field.
 Per Blorange.—Mr. and Mrs. Newcomen, and Mr. Platt and son.
 Per Eucles.—Mr. James Sibley, and Dr. McFarlin.
 Per Madura.—Mr. Smith.
 Per Fattle Rozach.—Mr. Gabriel and Mrs. S. Gabriel.
 Per Colbert.—Mr. Bricante.

DEPARTURES.

AUGUST 8. *Eclipse*, Adam, Mauritius; *Talisman*, Gorham, New York.—12. *Mohussur*, Powell, Mauritius; *John Bibby*, Pearson, Liverpool; *Thomas Brocklebank*, Ponsonby, Liverpool.—13. *Gainer*, Fairweather, Mauritius; *Margaret Connel*, Fleet, London; *Geelong*, Wyse, London.—14. *Leonore*, M'Intyre, London; *Travancore*, Dale, Boston; *Keipie*, Sime, Singapore and China; *Lord Western*, Rice, London.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, August 19, 1848.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	10 8 to	11 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	3 0 ..	3 8
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	3 0 ..	3 8
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 0 ..	1 4
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	15 0 ..	15 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	14 0 ..	14 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1950 to	2000
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	30 ..	50
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 800)	par.		

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	6 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	..	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104	2 a	104 8	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 8	a	17 0½	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	14 0	a	15 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 0	a	220 8	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 8	a	220 0	
Sovereigns	11 2	a	11 3	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	a	16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 3	a	21 4	

EXCHANGES.

The state of exchange for this mail was unprecedented. The only bills of exchange in the market were "Documents," and of these there was a great dearth. Rates may be quoted at 1 9½ to 1 9½ for six months' sight. There were no American Credits, nor any other first class mercantile paper—and the choice for remitters who did not touch produce was restricted to Bullion or Bank of Bengal Post Bills. The issue of the last-named was large.

FREIGHTS.

Freights opened on Tuesday with a decline of nearly 10s. per ton, and have been so unsteady during the week it is difficult to give quotations, reported transactions being very various. We hear of business being done for sugar at 3l. 15s. a 4l. to London, and 3l. 10s. to Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

The Bombay express, with London dates to 7th July, came in somewhat unexpectedly on the morning of the 12th instant, in 35½ days, the quickest transit from London ever known.

The news it brings is a little more favourable, in so far as political affairs are concerned,—with an easy money market in London—fine prospects for harvest—and a somewhat better feeling in the produce markets. It is, however, the opinion of those well informed, that, even if strong governments are established on the continent, the progress of commerce will for a long period be slow and gradual. The mail brings little news of a cheering nature to East-India interests generally. The suspension of Mr. G. T. Braine, though its effects will now occasion but little general inconvenience, tends to keep alive the feeling of suspicion in East-India houses, and to prevent any restoration of credit.

The state of the Exchange market, more perhaps than the home prospects and quotations of prices, has induced a larger and more general business in Exports this week. Demand still runs upon Sugar, and prices are a shade higher since the mail came in. Raw Silk is in more favour, and with a fair supply at market, buyers have come forward more freely. Corabs are offered at low rates, but demand is still only languid. Saltpetre is without change, and Rice shews few transactions for England. Oilseeds go forward pretty freely. Jute is in fair inquiry.

The Opium market has been without animation. The price of Patna was Rs. 1,070 early in the week.

Yesterday a Government notification appeared announcing that the sales of the next season will comprise 26,250 chests Patna, and 9,824 chests Benares, being an increase of about 4,500 chests Patna, and 500 chests Benares.

INDIGO.—Manufacture in lower Bengal progresses rapidly, and from the continuance of such singularly favourable weather, increased estimates are daily coming in. The result of the season in Kishnagur and Jessore promises to be greater than appeared likely early in the month, should there be no unfavourable change, and general appearance point to a larger crop than we lately named.

In Tirhoot the first cuttings are nearly closed.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. ALEXANDER MACLEAN, who has occupied of late so great a share of public attention, has filed his petition with the clerk of the Insolvent Court. His debts amount in the aggregate to Rs. 3,56,663-10-1. Mr. Arathoon is set down as a creditor for Rs. 1,75,440-6. Pondicherry Appasawmy Pillay, a partner in the house of Amalric and Co., is set down for Rs. 64,000. The son of the last-mentioned creditor, Verapermell Pillay, has a claim for Rs. 6,873-4-1. Girder Doss Govindas, for Rs. 24,600. Trimeel Row, Rs. 10,750. Richard Taylor, livery stable keeper, Rs. 5,000. Miss Patricea Dalrymple, residing in London, Rs. 20,000. The Oriental Bank at Ceylon, Rs. 50,000. The whole of the debts have been contracted within the last fourteen months, and consist almost wholly of borrowed moneys. On the credit side, Mahomed Gholam Mootoozah Khan, Bahadoor, a gentleman who wiped off some five years since in the Insolvent Court a small liability of upwards of six lacs, and who made restitution to his creditors to the extent of sixteen rupees, and some damaged chairs, is said to represent no less than 2,50,000, for which Mr. Maclean "regrets that he holds no securities, except a letter from this debtor, dated 10th Feb. 1847, acknowledging generally this obligation for an accommodation granted to him." His property consists of one-third share of a coffee estate, called Oodowellee, in Ceylon, valued, in September, 1845, the time of purchase, at, 1,50,000; a bungalow out of repair, and yielding no rent, and sundry excepted articles, valued at less than Rs. 500. He is entitled, under a Scotch deed of entail, to certain estates in Argyleshire, but has no knowledge of their value, or freedom from encumbrances. It is not fixed when the case will be heard.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 22.

COURTS MARTIAL.

ASSIST.-SURGEON GEORGE EDWARD ALDRED, M.D.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 27, 1848.—The following extracts, from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial, holden at Trichinopoly, on Tuesday, July 4, 1848, by order of Colonel John Wheeler Cleveland, commanding the southern division of the army, by virtue of a warrant of authority vested in him by his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, are published to the army.

Assistant-Surgeon George Edward Aldred, Doctor of Medicine, of the Madras medical establishment, doing duty with the 2nd European Light Infantry, placed in arrest by order of Major Frederick Wright Hands, commanding the same regiment, upon the following charges:—

First charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Trichinopoly, on the night of June 4, 1848, made use of reproachful and provoking speeches and gestures towards Lieutenant Frederick Nelson, of the 2nd European Light Infantry, in the mess house of the said regiment, by applying the epithets "puppy" and "coward" to the said Lieutenant Frederick Nelson, in his hearing, by telling him, in an insulting manner, that his conduct was most ungentlemanly and disgraceful, and to make the most of it, and by advancing his face so close to the said Lieut. Frederick Nelson, in an insulting manner, that their faces nearly met, saying, on being told to stand off by the said Lieut. Frederick Nelson, that he would stand as close to him as he liked.

Second Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the time and place, and on the occasion set forth in the first charge, in the presence of several servants, and of a soldier of the 2nd European light infantry, violently pushed with his hands the aforesaid Lieutenant Frederick Nelson, after he, the said Lieutenant Frederick Nelson, had turned away with the intention of avoiding further

altercation; and further, in having repeatedly struck the said Lieutenant Frederick Nelson, and knocked or thrown him down.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) F. W. HANDS, Major,
Comdg. 2nd European L.I.

Trichinopoly, June 22, 1848.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) R. ALEXANDER, Lieut. col.
Adj. gen. of the Army.

Finding on the First Charge.—Guilty, with the exception of the word "disgraceful."

Finding on the Second Charge.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

(Signed) W. E. A. ELLIOTT, Lieut. col.
27th N.I., President.

Trichinopoly, July 12, 1848.

(Signed) T. K. WHISTLER, Dep. Judge Adv. gen.

Recommendation.—The Court, having performed the painful duty of awarding a sentence commensurate with the offences of which the prisoner has been found guilty, beg most respectfully and most earnestly to recommend him to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in consideration of the great contrition he has expressed, his inexperience of military usages, and the high testimonials he has received to character.

(Signed) W. E. A. ELLIOTT, Lt. col.
27th N.I. President.

(Signed) T. K. WHISTLER, De. Judge Adv. Genr.
Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) G. F. H. BERKELEY, Lieut. gen.
And Commander-in-Chief.

Madras, July 16, 1848.

Remarks.—The Commander-in-Chief has kept and read over attentively the proceedings of the general court-martial on Assistant-Surgeon Aldred, in the hopes of finding some extenuating points in the case which would enable him to attend to the recommendation of the Court in his favour; but regrets to say that he cannot find one. A trifling altercation takes place at the mess, of no consequence, which is very properly stopped by the senior officer present. Here it must be supposed the matter would have ended; and to all appearance Lieutenant Nelson, the other party concerned, thought it had done so: no more allusion was made to the dispute. The mess was finished, and in due time the officers broke up.

Here was ample leisure afforded for Assistant-Surgeon Aldred to overcome any excitement or angry feelings that might have existed, and for the return of his cool judgment and discretion; but no; without any provocation, he insults Lieutenant Nelson in the manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, stated in the charges, when he, Lieutenant Nelson, was quietly about to return to his quarters.

The Commander-in-Chief is always glad to attend to the recommendation of the members of the courts-martial whenever he feels he can do so without detriment to the service; but in cases of unofficerlike and ungentlemanlike conduct, such as the present, the sentence of the Court must take its course, however much the Commander-in-Chief may regret it.

(Signed) G. F. H. BERKELEY, Lieut.-Gen.

The name of Assistant Surgeon George Edward Aldred, doctor of medicine, is to be struck off the strength of the army, from the date of the publications of this order at Trichinopoly, which is to be reported to the adjutant-general of the army.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
R. ALEXANDER, Lieut.-Col., Adj.-Gen. of the Army.

LIEUT. EDWARD BAYLY, 1st Fusiliers.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, August 8, 1848.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of a European general court-martial, holden at Bellary, on Thursday, July 13, 1848, by order of Brigadier-general John Anderson, commanding the troops serving in the Ceded Districts, by virtue of a warrant of authority vested in him by his Exc. Lieut.-gen. Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, are published to the army.

Lieut. E. Bayly, 1st Madras Fusiliers, placed in arrest by order of Lieut.-col. Thomas Assheton Duke, commanding the same regiment, on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

First Instance.—In having at Bellary, on the 8th June, 1848, been in a state of intoxication in the mess-room of the 1st Mad-

ras Fusiliers, and while at dinner conducted himself in so noisy and indecorous a manner as to render it necessary for the senior officer present to direct him to quit the table.

Second Instance.—In having at the same time and place, after having quitted the mess table of the Madras Fusiliers, been found lying on a couch in a disgraceful state of intoxication in the public receiving-room of the said regiment, to the great scandal of the officers of the said regiment.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) THOS. A. DUKE,
Col., commanding 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Bellary, June 10, 1848.

By order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) R. ALEXANDER, Lieut.-col.,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Finding on the first instance of the Charge.—Guilty.

Revised finding on the second instance of the Charge.—Guilty.

Revised sentence.—To be suspended from rank and pay and allowances, for the period of three calendar months.

(Signed) A. W. LAWRENCE, Lieut.-col.
and President.

Bellary, August 1, 1848.

(Signed) A. HARRISON,
Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) G. H. F. BERKELEY, Commander-in-Chief.
Madras, August 7, 1848.

The period of suspension awarded Lieut. Edward Bayly is to commence from the date of the promulgation of this order at Bellary, which is to be reported to the adjutant general of the army.

ENSIGN EDWARD WILDMAN HENRY LATEWARD, 52ND N.I.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, August 10, 1848.—The following extracts from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial, holden at Saint Thomas' Mount, on Monday, June 19, 1848, and continued by adjournment.

Ens. E. W. H. Laward, of the 52nd N.I., placed in arrest by order of Major George Alexander Baillie, commanding the same regiment, upon the following charges:—

First Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Madras, on June 3, 1848, been in a state of intoxication at a cricket-match, at which were assembled many officers and soldiers of her Majesty's and the East-India Company's service.

Second Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the time and place, and on the occasions set forth in the First Charge, made use of highly abusive and insulting language to Lieut. Arthur Sage, and Ens. Henry Thomas Eager, of the 52nd N.I., and Ens. Charles Henderson Scott, doing duty with the said regiment.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

(Signed) G. A. BAILLIE, Major,
Commanding 52nd Regiment N.I.

Palavesam, June 9, 1848.

By Order,

(Signed) R. ALEXANDER, Lieut. Col.,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Finding on the First Charge.—Guilty.

Finding on the Second Charge.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To lose a portion of his rank in the regiment to which he belongs, by being placed at the bottom of the list of ensigns in the said regiment, next below Ensign James Robert Sale Henderson; and further, that he be severely and publicly reprimanded at such time and place, and in such manner as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

(Signed) A. G. HYALOR, Major,
President of the Court.

Saint Thomas' Mount, 3rd August, 1848.

(Signed) J. C. BOUNDRESON, Captain,
Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Madras, August 9, 1848.

The name of Ensign Edward Wildman Henry Laward is hereafter to be inserted next below Ensign James Robert Sale Henderson, of the 52d Regiment N.I.—He is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CROZIER, F. H. ret. to duty, July 1.
 IRVINE, P. act. civ. and sess. jud. of the sillah of Chikacole, assum. ch. of court, Aug. 4.
 MAYNE, D. res. ch. as coll. and mag. of Bellary, fr. Mellor.
 MELLOR, A. coll. and mag. of Bellary, del. ov. ch. of destr. to Mayne, Aug. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FORBES, G. S. head asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara, 3 mo. to Agra, prep. to furl. to Europe.
 MELLOR, A. coll. and mag. of Bellary, 18 mo. fr. Aug. 8, to Neilgherries and Mahabuleswar, hills, and sea, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DINSDALE, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. to be comdnt. of the Khoordah and Balasore Paik comp. and to exercise the powers of an asst. to the sup. of the trib. mehals in Cuttak.
 ORR, Capt. C. A. eng. to act as civ. eng. 1st div.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COOPER, Lieut. A. 46th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Calcutta and Madras, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. A. K. C. 46th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to May 31, 1849, to Madras and eastern coast.
 M'INTOSH, Lieut. 26th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 MACVICAR, Lieut. asst. to ag. in hill tracts of Orissa, to Oct. 31, to Madras and E. C. on m. c.
 ROBERTS, Cornet, G. B. 7th L.C. 2 mo. fr. June 15, to visit Saugor.
 SHULDHAM, Lieut. A. J. 26th N.I.
 SWANSTON, Ens. W. O. 7th N.I. leave cancelled.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CRAWLEY, Vet. surg. E. C. to horse brig.
 CRUNDELL, Vet. surg. E. posted to 1st L.C.
 DOWNE, Asst. surg. J. T. M.D. to ceded distr.
 FIELD, Vet. surg. J. posted to 3rd L.C.
 PHILLIPS, Vet. surg. T. posted to 5th L.C.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Surg. M. F. to Cape.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOWER, the lady of Brev. Maj. H. 52nd N.I. d. at Maulmain, July 1.
 O'ALLAGHAN, the wife of John, s. at Trichinopoly, July 16.
 CHESNEY, the wife of Lieut. A. H. M. 52nd L.I. d. at Kamptee, July 11.
 CURTIS, the lady of Lieut. John, 8th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, July 29.
 DOVETON, the lady of Cornet J. H. 3rd L.C. s. at Secunderabad, July 29.
 ERSKINE, the lady of Capt. the Hon. D. 51st L.I. s. at Bangalore, July 26.
 FIRMINGER, the wife of Asst. surg. J. W. s. at Bellary, Aug. 5.
 MALTBY, the lady of F. N. civil serv. s. at Madras, July 11.
 TAYLOR, the lady of Lieut. Charles W. 13th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, July 18.
 WARDROPER, Mrs. Edward, s. at Secunderabad, Aug. 4.
 WHANNELL, the lady of P. B. s. at Madras, Aug. 20.
 WROUGHTON, the wife of Capt. N. 5th L.C. s. at Jaulnah, Aug. 4.

MARRIAGES.

COOPER, Capt. Richard, 45th N.I. to Maria, d. of the late Capt. F. S. Senior, 35th N.I. at Trichinopoly, July 12.
 LASCHELLS, Arthur R. W. to Mary, d. of the late Rev. Thomas Brownlag, at Ootacamund, Aug. 14.
 STEVENS, Arthur, 18th N.I. to Margaret, S. d. of T. Learmouth, at Madras, Aug. 10.
 WILSON, J. M.D. to Lucy Harriet, d. of T. P. Turner, at Vepery, Aug. 9.

DEATHS.

BIGGS, William C. F. s. of Lieut. J. P. M. 38th N.I. at Nursingpore, aged 16 mo. July 31.
 BRIGGS, Ens. J. G. 12th N.I. at Manantoddy, Aug. 4.
 CROOKSHANK, Willie, s. of C., H.M.'s 51st, at Pondicherry, aged 4, July 30.
 EVANS, Helen, wife of Charles, at Egmore, Aug. 13.
 HARE, Charles, s. of Lieut. W. T. 4th Nizam's I. at Ellichpoor, aged 4, Aug. 22.
 JOHNSTONE, J. W. T. M.D. at Madras, Aug. 19.
 WHITE, Matilda, wife of Surg. T. 45th N.I. at Trichinopoly, Aug. 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 15. *James Hall*, Vanstavern, Mauritius.—21. *Sringapatam*, Furnell, Lizard.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Sringapatam*.—Mrs. Frederick Gabb, Lieut. Reynolds, H.M.'s 94th; Wm. Osborn, Esq. Madras army; W. C. Black, Esq. Madras army; Eustace Hill, Esq. Madras army.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 15. *Fanny*, Stevenson, Calcutta; steamer *Seaforth*, De Wads, Colombo.—16. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Tranquebar.—17. *Sarah*, Stainbank, Calcutta.—18. *Carnatic*, Hyne, London.—19. *Herminie*, Greenwood, Porto Novo; *Medway*, Coombes, Calcutta; *Eliza Ann*, Lea, Maulmain.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 24 arrived at Bombay on the morning of August 26, by the schooner *Mahi*.

YAR MAHOMED is pursuing his schemes around Herat with his usual recklessness, and amuses his leisure with seizing every fortress within his range. He has even laid siege to Laush, an important place between Herat and Candahar, but has been repulsed, the Candahar sirdars not approving of so ambitious a neighbour.

COURT-MARTIAL.—We are sorry to learn that Lieut. Hewett, of the 1st grenadier regiment of native infantry, is under arrest for embezzlement and other nefarious doings. Some twenty-five charges have been preferred against him, and he will be tried by court-martial. Mr. Small, of the same corps, is also under arrest on account of some pecuniary matters.—*Bombay Telegraph*, Aug. 5.

AHMEDABAD.—Letters from Ahmedabad mention that Surgeon Hockin's appeal to the Articles of War against Dr. Sinclair, for most opprobrious language, alleged to be applied to him, was likely to break down; but that, nevertheless, hopes were entertained that the subject would yet be brought forward, under another form, before a military tribunal! A letter from another quarter leads us also to expect this.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 5.

THE LAURENCE ASYLUM.—The *Mofussilite* informs us that "A Friend to the Orphan" has forwarded through the medium of Capt. V. T. French, town major of Bombay, the sum of 5,000 rupees as a donation to the Laurence Asylum.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Sunday morning, an inquest of five officers of the 24th regt. N.I. was impanelled before the coroner, at Dr. Wilson's bungalow, on Malabar Hill, to inquire touching the death of J. H. Watson, Esq., aged about 22 years, an ensign in that corps. We subjoin the substance of the evidence connected with this melancholy occurrence as detailed at the inquest. A little before 6 o'clock on Saturday morning the deceased, accompanied with two other young officers (Messrs. Smith and Williams), went to bathe in the sea, on the eastern side of Malabar Point, which they had frequently done before. Mr. Smith was the only one of the party who could swim, and that indifferently. The water being shallow, the deceased and Mr. Smith, who kept together, waded some distance from the shore, until it reached their chins. Mr. Williams, who is much lower in stature, followed them leisurely, but the deceased having called to him, desiring him not to go to them or he would be out of his depth, he stood still, and distinctly saw all that ensued. Almost immediately a rapid succession of waves came, one of which struck the deceased and Mr. Smith, carrying them out of their depth, owing to their having been standing on a sand bank at the time, a circumstance of which they were quite unaware, and there was also a strong under-current. The latter saved himself with great difficulty, but in consequence of the deceased being unable to swim, he could not regain his footing, and his companions had the misfortune to see him perish, without having it in their power to render the least assistance. He rose twice to the surface, and struggled hard, but soon sunk again, and was seen no more. Some natives stood looking on, but would not go to their aid. Afterwards persons were employed to drag with nets, but the body was not found until early on Sunday morning, when it was seen by a policeman who had been set to watch for it, some distance below high water mark, where it had been left by the receding tide.—Verdict—"Accidentally drowned while bathing."—*Bombay Times*, July 26.

MR. L. R. REID, it is rumoured, has been allowed by the Court of Directors to retain his seat in council for another year. It does not appear, however, that any certain information has been received on the subject.

H.M. SHIP "HERCULES" has arrived from London, with stores and rigging for the line-of-battle ships at present building at Bombay. When discharged, she will proceed to Maulmein for timber, and return again to England.

COTTON-CLEANING MACHINE.—A very pretty variety of churka is at present in Bombay, the invention of Captain Studdert, of the engineers. It consists, like the common native implement, of the vane of two rollers of unequal diameter, which draw out the cotton without injuring the staple and leave the seed behind. In this case, however, the rollers are both of iron, instead of the lesser one being of wood; and the lesser drives the larger, instead of each being driven by a separate pin. They are, moreover, fitted on a table, and driven by a fly-wheel and treddle, like a foot-lathe, so that one person suffices for driving and attending to the machine. It is simple and not expensive, and works to perfection. Of course the quantity of work performed is small compared to what can be accomplished by the saw-gin;—the new Calcutta implement we have never seen. The Egyptian churka, indeed, is a great improvement on the Indian one; it is also worked by the foot. So far from natives manifesting any antipathy to such things, they are fully alive to their value and most anxious for their introduction.

DR. R. S. JACKSON.—We regret to announce the death at Labuan of Dr. R. S. Jackson, of the Bombay Medical Establishment. The *Strait Times*, of the 20th June, intimates the melancholy event, but omits to give the date of the occurrence. The late Dr. Jackson was surgeon of the steamer *Auckland*, and his commission is dated January 3, 1846.

THE "PEROZE."—We understand that the H. C. new steamer *Peroze* is to be put in commission on the 1st proximo, and that the command of her is to be conferred on Commander J. Frisshard, I. N.

RELIEFS.—We have been informed that the following reliefs for the season are out, together with others which have not yet reached us: they may, we believe, be depended on as correct as far as they go:—H. M.'s 8th Foot, from Poona and Colaba to Scinde; H. M.'s 22nd Foot, ditto, ditto, ditto; H. M.'s 60th Rifles, from Scinde to Poona; 1st European Fusiliers, from Scinde to Poona and Colaba; 24th, 26th, and 28th N. I. from Bombay to Scinde, to be replaced by the 22nd, 27th, and 28th N. I.—*Bombay Times*.

—The *Gentleman's Gazette* of Wednesday gives the following reliefs of Bombay corps in addition to those published by us the same day:—3rd N. I. from Shikarpore to Baroda; 4th Rifles, from Hyderabad to Belgaum; 5th L. I. from Deesa to Ahmedabad; 8th N. I. from Ahmedabad to Rajkote; 11th N. I. from Hyderabad to Malligam, and 21st N. I. from Rajkote to Deesa. According to our contemporary, the 28th proceed to Scinde, in place of coming to Bombay,—which will give that province four corps in lieu of the three returning from it to India.—*Ibid*.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.—It is currently reported that the collector of customs has strongly suggested to Government to have either the whole or a portion of the town barracks transferred to the customs department, for the purpose of having them converted into bonding warehouses. The measure has been recommended with a view to abolishing the present drawback system, and is doubtless considered highly desirable by the majority of the mercantile public of Bombay.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. HAVELOCK, C.B., deputy adjutant-general Queen's troops, has, we observe, been directed to perform the duties of military secretary to Sir Willoughby Cotton, during the absence of Major H. V. Brooke, of H.M.'s 52nd foot, who is now far advanced on his way, *vid Deesa*, to join his corps proceeding on field service to Mooltan.

THE REVEREND MR. FLETCHER.—We understand that a portion of the members of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher's congregation have subscribed and collected a handsome sum for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial on his departure from amongst them.

RAILWAY PROSPECTS.—The Callian railway project has been taken up very warmly in the western presidency, and there seems little doubt, from the demand for shares, that the project will ultimately be carried into operation. The applications for shares (5l. each) up to the 29th of July amounted to 7,319 in addition to the 7,741 originally allotted in Bombay. A list of the subscribers has arrived by this mail.

AT BELGAUM there is a rumour of the 29th N. I. leaving that station for the Presidency after the monsoon, and that the Highlanders will go to Aden.

SIR ERSKINE PERRY, it is rumoured, is about to proceed to Egypt on leave for six months, his lordship having found a short respite from his labours necessary.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY left Sattara for Belgaum on the 14th Aug., from which latter station we believe he proceeds to Dharwar, and thence back to Sattara and Poona by way of Sholapore.

THE EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR AT POREBUNDER.—It appears that Lieut. Green, of the 21st regiment of N. I., had three prisoners (Mekranees or Scindees) in charge at that place, accused of the murder of poor Lieut. Loch, 2nd cavalry, who was shot some time ago. These men, as we are informed, knocked down the sentry placed over them, and took up their position in a room, containing a quantity of ammunition, together with the arms which they had worn at the time of their capture. Here they bade defiance to Lieut. Green and his whole party, which consisted of no fewer than a hundred rank and file! Firing through a hole in the door, they succeeded in wounding six of the men, as well as Lieut. Green, who was unfortunately shot in the foot. This officer at last got up the Rana's guns, and kept up a fire on the place from eleven o'clock till night, but without effecting an entrance: he then left the warlike trio, with sentries placed all round. In the morning, the enemy sallied forth, and drew upon the detachment, when the latter fired, and all three fell, to rise no more. Ensign Beynon, it appears, was present with Lieut. Green at the time of the occurrence of this singular affair. When news of what had happened reached Rajcote, Dr. Fraser, together with Capt. Taylor, of the 2nd cavalry, and Lieut. Williamson, of the 21st N. I., was ordered off without delay; and Lieut. Black, the assistant political agent, would, it was understood, accompany them. In the absence of detailed information, we abstain from comment on the matter under notice; no doubt there will be a searching investigation, and on its conclusion we hope to be able to submit the facts, in their proper light, to our readers.—*Telegraph and Courier*, August 29.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.—Letters from Tannah mention one of those cases of wholesale corruption and robbery which occasionally disgrace India. A vakeel of the Court there, who was known to be a man of talent in that capacity, enjoyed considerable credit; but lately a discovery was made which has proved him to be the head and prime mover of a gang of robbers. The gang consisted of fifteen men and four women, who were regularly employed by this vakeel to rob and plunder the wealthy persons of the neighbourhood. The rich and leading persons at Tannah were already marked out as the victims, and some of the houses had the walls, in unsuspected places, nearly bored through, so that the robbers could enter them whenever opportunity served.—*Gentleman's Gazette*, Aug. 25.

STEAMERS TO THE PERSIAN GULF.—The despatch of steamers to the Persian Gulf has begun to engage attention. The *Sir C. Forbes* will, as we hear, start in the course of next month. It will not surprise many accurate observers of the progress of steamers in the East, to find a great London company will speedily place a steamer between Bombay and Bushire, &c.—*Ibid*, Aug. 29.

THE LATE BRIGADIER STACY.—This gallant veteran distinguished himself in 1841 at Kelat, and by his endeavours, which ultimately proved successful, to seize Nusseer Khan, the young ruler of this division of Beloochistan, with whom we were then most anxious to be on good terms. He was with General Nott at Candahar, until the march on Cabool by Ghuzni, where he commanded a brigade, and eminently distinguished himself. He commanded one of the brigades under General Nott which destroyed Charekar and Istalif, and returned with the combined armies to India in Dec. 1842. Just as the tidings of his demise reached us, we had been reading a review of a little work, detailing the operations of Stacy's brigade in Afghanistan, whose services were considered by the author to have received a very niggardly measure of appreciation compared to what their merits entitled them to have expected. Colonel Stacy was well known throughout India as an antiquary, and especially as a numismatologist; he had contributed largely in Bactrian and Sassanian coins to most of our museums, and must, we should imagine, have left a very fine private collection behind him. He was fond of engineering, and up to within a few weeks of his death, was engaged in perfecting a very ingenious implement for preventing the accumulation of mud and sandbanks, or in removing those which had accumulated, in rivers and estuaries, or wherever currents to give it motion existed. On this he had bestowed the name of the River Fidget; the last letter we received from him—not yet a month ago—was an excuse for not having sent a model of the implement, which he had long promised, for exhibition in the Polytechnic Institution, and experiment on the sands in Backbay. He was kind-hearted, good-humoured, and vivacious: his little eccentricities served only the more to endear him to those who knew him, and his death will be deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 12.

A NATIVE CONVERT.—On Saturday, June 3rd, a Hindoo youth, of the name of Shunker Krishna, was admitted into the church of Christ by baptism, administered to him by the Rev. C. W. Isenberg, at Christ Church, Byculla. The young man had been under Christian instruction since the month of December, 1845, when the Rev. R. W. Hume, of the American mission, to whom he had expressed a desire for learning the English language, recommended him to the church mission, to be instructed at the Money School. Soon after his admission, without being requested, he took off his religious cord, declaring his fixed resolution to become a Christian. He was, accordingly, made acquainted with the fundamental truths of our religion; and if a superficial knowledge and a willing assent had been deemed sufficient requisites, he ought to have been baptized at the commencement of 1846. But outward profession of Christianity cannot justify, in our opinion, the administration of this sacrament, without some warrant of its living principle having entered the heart; and as the conduct of Shunker was unsatisfactory, his baptism was necessarily postponed. An affection of the lungs, under which he suffered, brought him at last to the Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeeboy's Hospital. Here, the absence of many temptations with which he had previously been surrounded, and the prospect of death, which necessarily must have been at times, at least, present to his mind, favoured serious reflections on the state of his mind. He expressed deep repentance of his sins, full reliance in the Saviour, and a strong desire to have his pardon sealed, and to be received into the church of Christ by baptism. This desire, accordingly, was complied with, as mentioned above, and, as he was disgusted with his heathen name, he received instead of it, the name John Christian. After this, his disease made rapid progress, but his mind seemed to be fixed upon Jesus, in whom, as it is our sincere belief, he fell asleep on Friday morning, June 23rd, at one o'clock. — *Bombay Church Missionary Record.*

COMMODORE HAWKINS takes command, as senior officer, of the Indian navy for the present.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL.

Head-Quarters, Poona, July 18, 1848.—A diversity of practice being found to prevail at different stations of the army, with respect to the temporary appointment of medical officers to the charge of regiments, &c., of the Honourable Company's service, on vacancies occurring, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to establish the following rules on the subject:—

1. When it becomes necessary to provide for the temporary medical charge of a European regiment, wing of a regiment, or troop or company of artillery, the senior regimental medical officer of the Honourable Company's service at the station shall be placed in charge, provided it be not incompatible with his other duties.

2. The temporary appointment to the medical charge of a Native regiment, or wing of a regiment, falling vacant, shall be conferred on the senior medical officer of the Honourable Company's service at the station without a charge, provided he has been one year in India, and has passed the colloquial examination in a native language. If there be no such medical officer without a charge at the station, it shall fall to the senior of those in charge of regiments, European or Native.

3. The charge of all European and Native details of less strength than above particularized belongs of right to the staff surgeon; and, at stations where there is no staff surgeon, the charge of the staff and of all such details shall be conferred on the senior medical officer of the Honourable Company's service in charge of European or native troops.

4. No medical officer shall be placed in charge of two regiments while there is any duly qualified medical officer at the station without a charge, and no one shall be placed in charge of more than two corps, while any other at the station has only one.

5. Staff medical officers are to be held ineligible for the temporary appointments to the charges of regiments, &c., particularized in Rules I. and II., except where no regimental medical officer is available.

Whenever, upon any account, an exception is made to the rules above laid down, an explanation of the ground of the same is to be submitted when handing up the station order for confirmation.

BATTA.

Bombay Castle, August 16, 1848.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, in assimilation with the practice at Bengal, and the Honourable Court's commands, that one uniform principle shall regulate the grant of field allowances at all the presidencies, is pleased to notify, that an officer withdrawn from a full batta station, to do duty with a wing or detachment of his regiment at a half batta station, shall draw only the half batta of his rank, whilst serving with the detachment.

2nd. An officer withdrawn from his own regiment, at a full batta station, to do duty with another regiment at a half batta station, continues in receipt of full batta.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WILLIAM LEIGH CAHUSAC, 11th N.I.

Head-Quarters, Poona, August 18, 1848.—At a general court-martial assembled at Kurrachee, on Monday, July 31, 1848, and of which Major Gordon, H.M.'s 60th Royal Rifles, is president, Lieut. W. L. Cahusac, 11th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charge, viz.:—

Lieut. W. L. Cahusac, 11th regt. N.I., placed under arrest by my order, on the following charge:—

Charge.—For highly irregular and unofficerlike conduct, in having, in camp near Hyderabad, on Sunday, May 28, 1848, in direct violation of the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated October 6, 1814, most violently assaulted "Soojawul Khan," horsekeeper, by striking him on the back and arm with a horse girth, or some such substance, the buckle of which inflicted eight or ten severe and discoloured bruises, besides kicking him on the side and posterior, from the effects of which he, "Soojawul Khan," suffered great pain.

Camp, Hyderabad, (Signed) C. N. TREASURE, Capt., 30th May, 1848. S. O. in charge 11th regt. N.I.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, June 28, 1848.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Finding.—Not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and acquit him thereof.

(Confirmed.)

(Signed) WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut.-gen. Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

Head-Quarters, Poona, August 17, 1848.

Lieut. W. L. Cahusac, of the 11th regt. N. I., is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAGSHAW, R. S. 2nd asst. to coll. of Surat, placed in permanent ch. of pergunas of Walore, Surbhon, and Kurrode.

BLANE, G. J. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 1.

COMPTON, S. to be off. assignee to the Court for the Relief of Insol. Debtors, fr. Aug. 10.

COURTNEY, W. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 1; delivered over ch. of office to D. Davis, July 11; ass. ch. of app. as acting sec. to govt. in revenue and financial depts. app. to have effect fr. Aug. 1.

DALLEY, P. M. to be uncovenanted asst. to coll. of customs at pres. v. Taylor, prom.

ESKINE, C. J. dep. sec. to govt. to res. ch. of Persian dept. and of offices of mem. and sec. to exam. committee, Aug. 5.

FARRANT, G. L. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 1.

GLYN, E. R. 3rd asst. to coll. of Kaira, joined app. qual. for trans. of public business; to be acting 2nd asst. to col. and mag. of Kaira, Aug. 16.

HAVELOCK, W. H. 3rd asst. to coll. of Kandiah, joined app.

LAW, J. S. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 1.

LEGGETT, W. R. asst. mag. at Surat, qual. for trans. of magisterial duties.

LIDDELL, H. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 1.

MORRIS, W. R. perm. to res. July 14.

OLIPHANT, J. E. to proc. to Poona to place himself under orders of coll. of that place for purpose of prosecuting his studies in Hindustani and Mahratta.

PRICE, C. fr. 3rd to 2nd class fr. June 1.

RYAN, R. H. 3rd asst. to coll. of Surat, ass. ch. of office July 11.

SPOONER, R. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 1.

TAYLOR, A. to be uncovenanted asst. to coll. of customs at pres. v. Gilder, dec.

TOWNSEND, E. H. res. ch. of office of revenue comm. southern div.

TRAVERS, A. C. 1st asst. to coll. of Kaira, joined app. voted with powers of mag.

WERN, J. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, fr. June 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIES, J. M. coll. of Broach, fr. Aug. 20 to Oct. 31, to Egypt.

LIDDELL, H. to Aug. 15, in ext. on m. a.

LYOYD, F. acting asst. judge of Tanna, 1 mo. under abs. rules.
 MANSON, C. J. 2nd asst. to the coll. of Belgaum, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 22, to pres. under abs. rules.
 SCOTT, G. to England.
 SIMS, F. 1st asst. to the coll. of Tanna, 15 days to the Deccan, under abs. rules.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

SPRING, Rev. J. F. to act as chaplain at Belgaum and Dharwar.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Lieut. H. A. 13th N.I. to offic. as civ. eng. in Kandeish.
 ARTHUR, Cornet S. M. 3rd L.C. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 7.
 ARTHUR, Lieut. E. P. 1st L. C. lancers, adjt. of the Gujerat irr. horse, pl. at disp. of the govt. for employ in H. H. the Nizam's cav.
 BAIGRIE, Ens. R. 29th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 7.
 BANNERMAN, Ens. W. 3rd N.I. to rec. ch. of 2nd div. camel baggage corps fr. Lieut. Harvey.
 BATTISCOMBE, Lieut. art. to rec. ch. of the offices of the superint. and exec. engs. fr. Major Goodfellow.
 BRUERE, Ens. W. S. 22nd N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 BUCHANAN, Ens. W. 29th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 7.
 CHURCH, Lieut. A. B. 9th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. Thacker on m. c.
 COLEBROOKE, Ens. R. H. 18th N.I. to be an asst. to supt. of rev. surv. and assess. of Ahmednuggur collectorate.
 CONNELL, Ens. W. A. 11th N.I. to com. of 2nd div. camel baggage corps, v. Harvey.
 CRAWFORD, 1st Lieut. A. art. ret. to duty July 25; fr. 4th to 1st batt. to join No. 1 light field batt. at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 19.
 DELAMAIN, Brev. maj. C. H. C.B. 3rd L.C. to be maj. fr. June 24.
 DICK, Cornet W. A. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. June 24.
 FERGOUSON, Ens. 1st N.I. to act as qr. mr. fr. July 5.
 FIRE, 2nd Lieut. J. G. eng. to be 1st lieut. v. Wemyss, dec. fr. June 27.
 FORBES, Lieut. J. 3rd L.C. to be capt. fr. June 24.
 FORBES, Lieut. col. D. fr. 25th to 2nd Eur. regt. Aug. 14.
 GLASS, Capt. brig. maj. of art. to perform the duties of agent for gun-carriages during abs. of Maj. Grant.
 GLASSPOOLE, Ens. R. E. 6th N.I. acq. colloq. prof. in vernac. lang. of the men, Aug. 19.
 HALE, Maj. J. 22nd N.I. to com. 26th N.I. to join.
 HALL, Lieut. A. 25th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 3.
 HATHWAY, Lieut. H. B. 11th N.I. to be line adj. at Hyderabad, fr. July 17, v. Kneller.
 HOBSON, Maj. 1st Eur. fusil. to act as mil. pay mr. in Scinde, dur. indisposition of Maj. Maclean.
 JACKSON, Brev. maj. J. C.B. 25th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 3.
 JAMES, Lieut. C. M. W. acting 1st class com. agent, to rec. ch. of bazaar and com. dep. at Rajcote fr. Capt. Morse, July 26.
 KENDALL, Lieut. W. engs. adj. of sappers and miners, to be acting exec. eng. at Poona, Aug. 16.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. M. K. engs. asst. to civ. eng. Kandeish, to offic. as exec. eng. at Surat, Aug. 16.
 KNIGHT, Ens. T. 16th N.I. to proc. and join his corps.
 LEIGHTON, Lieut. col. T. fr. 16th to 21st N.I.
 MARSH, Ens. E. N. to do duty with 2nd N.I. to join.
 MANT, Maj. G. J. 19th N.I. returned to duty July 25.
 MILDMAI, Ens. A. G. St. John, 25th N.I. to rank fr. July 22.
 MINSTER, Capt. 11th N.I. to perform the staff duties at that station, in consequence of Lieut. Kneller resig. the line adjutancy.
 MORSE, Capt. H. to perform the duties of the bazaar and commis. depts. dur. Capt. Vincent's abs.
 MUTTELBURY, Ens. G. N. to do duty with 28th N.I. Aug. 26.
 NAYLOR, Ens. 19th N.I. to com. the 3rd div. of the baggage corps stationed near Hyderabad, v. Ens. Connell, relieved.
 RICE, Ens. W. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 3.
 ROBERTSON, Col. W. D. posted to 1st Eur. reg. v. Morris, dec.
 SANDWITH, Lieut. col. H. fr. 21st to 16th N.I.
 SMITH, Ens. J. A. 6th N.I. ord. to join his own corps, Aug. 21.
 SOPPITT, Lieut. col. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be col. v. Morris, dec. fr. July 3.
 STARK, Brev. lieut. col. C.B. to be lieut. col. v. Sutherland, fr. June 24.
 STATHER, Capt. 1st N.I. to act as intr. fr. July 5, and as qr. mr. fr. July 24.
 STUDDERT, Capt. T. engs. executive eng. at Poona, to continue to supt. the restoration of the Bund at that station, Aug. 16.
 SYKES, Cornet, W. H. F. 3rd L. C. to rank fr. June 24.
 THACKER, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. dur. abs. of Lieut. S. Thacker, on m. c.
 TYRWITT, Ens. G. B. 5th N.I. passed colleg. exam. Aug. 5.
 WADDINGTON, Ens. W. 20th N.I. to supt. completion of Pendants under construction at Asseerghur, Aug. 16.
 WARDELL, Capt. R. H. 5th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Deesa, v. Prior, July 26.
 WAUCHOPE, Ens. J. posted to 24th N.I. to rank fr. July 22, 1848, v. Watson, dec.

WHITEHILL, Lieut. S. 23rd N.I. to be adjt. Guzerat irr. horse, v. Arthur, Aug. 25.
 WOODBURN, Brev. lieut. col. A. C. B. 25th N.I. to be Lieut. col. v. Sopitt, promoted fr. July 3, posted to 25th N.I. Aug. 14.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

MARSH, E. N. July 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Lieut. W. 1st L. C. Sept. 1 to 30, to Bombay.
 ASHURNER, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. Sept. 15 to Oct. 31.
 BLAIR, Ens. F. H. 19th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to rem. at Rajcote on m. c.
 BONNOR, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
 BOWEN, Capt. A. senior dep. comm. of ordnance, 1 mo. fr. Aug. 18, to Poona.
 BOWLES, Lieut. J. E. 23rd N.I. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. in the Deccan on m. c.
 BOYD, Capt. D. 11th N.I. 1 year in ext. on m. c.
 BRUCE, Lieut. C. J. art. Aug. 1 to 31, to rem. in the Deccan on m. c.
 BULKLEY, Lieut. col. R. 2nd grens. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 15 to Sholapoor.
 COWPER, Lieut. C. C. J. 8th N.I. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. in the Deccan, on m. c.
 FRANKLAND, Lieut. A. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. July 24 to Aug. 31, to Bombay and Poona, on m. c.
 GLASPOOLE, Ens. R. E. 6th N.I. Aug. 1 to 31, to rem. in Bombay.
 GRANT, Maj. I. agent for gun carriages, 1 mo. to the Deccan.
 HEYMAN, Ens. F. J. 28th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
 KERR, Lieut. T. D. 6th N.I. Aug. 11 to 30, to Surat.
 MACDONALD, Brev. capt. A. 18th N.I. fr. Sept. 5 to Oct. 20, to Bombay for exam. in Mahratta.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. M. M. acting brig. maj. at Baroda, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to pres.
 MANT, Maj. G. J. 29th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Poona.
 MAYOR, Capt. T. 6th N.I. Aug. 11 to Sept. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
 MELLIS, Ens. G. J. 8th N.I. Aug. 1 to 31, to rem. in the Deccan.
 MILDMAI, Ens. A. G. St. John, 25th N.I. 3 years, on furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 MILFORD, Ens. S. C. 6th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.; 2 years to sea and Australia, on m. c.
 MUNBEE, Capt. G. B. ex. eng. Dharwar, 1 mo. fr. Aug. 7, to Belgaum.
 OUTRAM, Lieut. col. J. C.B. resident at Baroda, 1 mo. fr. September 1, under abs. rules.
 PALGRAVE, Ens. M. G. 8th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to rem. at Sattara, on m. c.
 PATULO, Lieut. H. E. 1st Eur. fus. to Aug. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.; 3 years on furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 SCOTT, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. Aug. 1 to 31, to Bombay, on m. c.; 3 yrs. on furl. to Eur. on m. c.
 STUDDERT, Capt. T. superint. the Jamsetjee Bund, at Poona, to Aug. 31, to pres.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. G. F. 22nd N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
 THRESHIE, Capt. C. 10th N.I. 3 yrs. on furl. to Eur.
 TWEEDALE, Capt. A. 1st L.C. to Aug. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
 WIDDICOMBE, Ens. W. 7th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Asst. surg. to rec. ch. of detach. of 20th N.I. at Dhoolia fr. Asst. surg. Lawes, proc. to Asseerghur.
 BABINGTON, Asst. surg. to be superint. of Mahabuleshwar in succ. to Waller, Aug. 28.
 BALLANTINE, Asst. surg. attach. to the Indus flotilla relieved fr. duty in the Indian navy, and pl. at disp. of his excell. the C.-in-C.
 BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. to do duty under orders of supt. surg. pres. div.
 DENT, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of staff and details of Golundaze at Sattara, fr. Surg. Murray, July 28.
 FRASER, Asst. surg. J. G. date of admission to the service July 9, 1845.
 MAHAFFY, Asst. surg. E. to act as civil surg. at Ahmedabad, fr. April 18 to June 7, 1848.
 M'LENNAN, Insp. genl. of hosp. to be surg. gen. fr. Aug. 29.
 MEADE, Asst. surg. C. 2th N.I. pass. in the language of the men.
 MILLS, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of superint. of Indian navy.
 NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. R. passed colloq. exam.
 PATCH, Sup. surg. J. to be insp. gen. of hosp. fr. Aug. 29.
 PRACH, Assist. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 11th N.I. on dep. of Treas-trail.

PITCAIRN, Sen. Asst. surg. W. M. D. to be surg. fr. Aug. 29.
 TAWSE, Surg. gen. A. perm. to ret. on pension of rank, Aug. 19.
 TAYLOR, Surg. W. B. to be sup. surg. on the estab. fr. Aug. 29.
 VAUGHAN, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of Biggarie Hospital at Aden
 dur. illness of Asst. surg. Lawrence.
 WALLER, Surg. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 26.
 WATKINS, Surg. F. W. to rank fr. April 20, 1848, v. Hawthorn,
 dec.
 WATKINS, Surg. J. H. to rec. med. ch. of 7th N.I. staff and details
 at Ahmednuggur, fr. Asst. surg. Clay.
 WILMOT, Asst. surg. J. H. to do duty under the orders of the sup.
 surg. Northern Deccan div.
 WINCHESTER, Asst. surg. J. W. to be surg. fr. May 20, 1848, v.
 Wight, retired.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DENT, Asst. surg. 18th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 8, to visit Bombay.
 GILLANDERS, Asst. surg. W. P. to remain at pres. till Sept. 1.
 PORTT, Vet. surg. A. J. 2nd L.C. 3 years on furl. to Europe, on
 m. c.
 PORTT, Vet. surg. A. J. 2nd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1 to Bombay, on
 m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BALL, Lieut. A. E. to be com. fr. Aug. 4, 1848, v. Porter, prom.
 BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. T. relieved fr. duty in the Indian navy.
 CAMPBELL, Com. to temp. com. of the *Ajdaha*.
 FERGUSON, Lieut. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 GROUNDS, Lieut. H. to be sen. lieut. fr. Aug. 4, 1848, v. Ball,
 prom. to temp. com. of the *Euphrates*, v. Hamilton, on leave.
 HAWKINS, Capt. to offic. as sup. of Indian navy.
 HELLARD, Lieut. S. B. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 HARBEN, R. O. volunteer for Indian navy, arr. by ship *Essex*,
 July 16.
 LYNCH, Capt. to conduct duties of sup. of Indian navy, until arrival
 of Capt. Hawkins.
 MILLS, Asst. surg. placed at disp. of supt. Indian navy, Aug. 11.
 PORTER, Sen. com. J. P. to be capt. fr. Aug. 4, 1848, v. Pepper,
 dec.
 RANKIN, mate of the *Semiramis*, perm. to reside on shore.
 SANDERS, Capt. to act as Indian naval storekeeper, v. Pepper.
 SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. perm. to reside on shore.
 TROUSON, Lieut. perm. to reside on shore.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARKER, Mrs. Edward, s. at Khetwaddy, Aug. 4.
 BEAN, the lady of Asst. surg. John, d. at Kurrachee, July 9.
 BELLASIS, the lady of Maj. J. B. 9th N.I. s. at Sukkur, Aug. 2.
 BURGESS, the lady of Lieut. B. Ahmednuggur revenue survey, d. at
 Ahmednuggur, Aug. 8.
 DANVERS, the wife of Edwards, s. at Chintspocgile, Aug. 9.
 BEWEY, the wife of Genl. J. s. at Belgium, Aug. 15.
 HERN, Mrs. d. at Alibagh, Aug. 25.
 LANCASTER, the lady of Lieut. H. 20th N.I. d. at Shikarpore,
 July 28.
 MUNGAVIN, Mrs. J. St. J. d. at Tannah, Aug. 18.
 NOTT, the wife of L. H. d. at Rutnagherry, Aug. 13.
 PEREIRA, the wife of J. I. s. at Bandora, Aug. 25.
 VALLADARES, the wife of Daniel, d. at Dhoolia, Aug. 15.
 WATKINS, the lady of Major J. 23rd L.I. d. at Ahmedabad, Aug. 6.
 WOOLNAM, the lady of Capt. J. B. art. d. at Ahmednuggur,
 July 19.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES, Ens. Lewis M. 26th N.I. to Emma, d. of the late L. J.
 Michael, at Bombay, Aug. 14.
 MAHAFFY, Asst. surg. Edward, M.D. to Susan Frances, d. of the
 late Sup. surg. Thomas, at Ahmedabad, Aug. 17.
 STACK, Lieut. George, 24th N.I. to Elizabeth Esther, d. of John
 Whitehead, at Kurrachee, July 15.
 WRAY, Lieut. John, adj. 24th N.I. to Emma Sarah, d. of the late
 Maj. Edward Willoughby, at Bombay, Aug. 17.

DEATHS.

SMOTHER, Emily Jane, wife of Maj. R. J. 26th N.I. at Bombay,
 aged 19, July 28.
 STEE, John E. R. s. of Capt. Thos. 3rd L. C. at Sholapore, aged
 7 mo. July 26.
 LAFRENAIS, Mrs. Geo. at Calicut, July 2.
 LAWLESS, John P. s. of H. D. at Bombay, aged 6, July 20.
 PIRIE, A. at Mazagon, aged 48, July 24.
 SPEDDY, James A. s. of Capt. J. H.M.'s 8th, at Colaba, aged 1,
 Aug. 15.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 7. *Hercules*, Fulton, Plymouth.—8. *John Wickliffe*, Daly,
 New Zealand.—11. *Futtay Allum*, Morrison, Mauritius; *Will o' the*
Wisp, MacKnight, Hong-Kong.—15. Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*,
 Evans, Ceylon.—19. *Atlet Rohoman*, Burn, Mauritius.—22. *Shah*
Allum, Dumayne, Mauritius; *Carrington*, Abbott, Hong Kong;
Albatross, Farquhar, Singapore.—23. *Nymph*, Burt, Hong-Kong;
Scotland, Ritchie, Glasgow; *Juliana*, Woodhouse, Calcutta.—25.
Prince of Wales, Jones, Calcutta; *Chebar*, Simpson, Liverpool.—26.
Lord Stanley, Peter, Aden; *Schah Jehan*, Johns, Greenock.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Delhi*.—Mr. N. C. Tuckerman.
 Per *Mongosteen*.—Mrs. Pentreath and family.
 Per *Futtay Allum*.—Mrs. Morrison.
 Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Richmond, Esq.
 Per *Dwarka*.—Mesdames Clarkson and Grant, Miss Forbes,
 Rev. G. Clarkson, and Capt. Meyer.
 Per *Prince of Wales*.—Capt. Lowatt and family.
 Per *Mahi*.—John Williams.
 Per *Lord Stanley*.—Dr. Johnstone, Ensigns Fuller and Muttli?
 bury, E. L. Bennett, Esq.
 Per *Schah Jehan*.—Mrs. Johns.
 Per *Carnac*.—C. Davis, Esq. C. S.; Lieut. Thompson, 10th
 N.I.; Lieut. Davison, 10th N.I.; Mr. James.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 9. *Tartar*, Webber, China.—11. *Lock Lemond*, Rankin,
 China.—12. *William Gibson*, White, China; *Nith*, Tinley, Madras;
Essex, Pixley, Calcutta; *Earl of Chester*, Blackstone, China;
 steamer *Inferible*, Hoseason, Colombo and China.—13. *Queen o*
England, Cawkitt, China; *Atvress*, Haywood, Calcutta.—15. *Delhi*,
 Barry, Calcutta; *Ezmouth*, Ross, Calcutta; *Myaram Dyaram*,
 Puddicombe, Singapore and China.—21. Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*,
 Evans, Colombo and Hong Kong.—24. *Roseanna*, Wilkinson,
 Whampoa.—27. *William Prowse*, Ward, China; *Bolton*, Young,
 China.—28. *Will o' the Wisp*, M'Night, Woosung; *Futtay Allum*,
 Boyce, Madras and Calcutta.—29. *Nepaul*, M'Lean, Singapore and
 China.—31. Steamer *Acbar*, Ball, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Childe Harold*.—Mrs. Goldsmid and child; H. E. Goldsmid
 and—Scott, Esq. Bo. C. S.; Maj. A. S. Hawkins, 8th Bo. N.I.;
 Asst. surg. T. Fraser, M.D. 10th Royal Hussars; Lieut. Wardrop,
 and two children, and Ens. J. A. Fead, 22nd foot.
 Per *Essex*.—Capt. Stewart, and A. A. Lillie, Esq. B.C.S.
 Per *Ezmouth*.—Mrs. Ross.
 Per *Carnac*.—Mr. Landon.
 Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Lieut. Milford, 6th Bo. N.I. and Asst.
 surg. J. Sylvester, I. N.
 Per *Futtay Allum*.—Mrs. Goward and child.
 Per steamer *Acbar*.—Mrs. Scott and child, with servant; Mrs.
 Clarkson, and a child, with servant; Mrs. de Blaquiére and child,
 with two servants; Capt. Geo. Gall, 5th M. L. C.; Lieut. Lord
 Adolphus Vane, the Rev. George Candy, C. Thompson, esq., Lieut.
 J. G. Scott, 22nd Bo. N.I.; Major R. Vassall, H.M.'s 78th High-
 landers; Dr. A. Tawse, Lieut. H. E. Patullo, 1st Bombay Euro-
 pean Fusiliers; the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Chaplain of Christ's
 Church, Byculla; Mr. G. A. Grainger, the Rev. Mr. W. Clarkson,
 J. M. Davies, esq. Bo. C. S.; Capt. Hill, 9th Mad. N.I.; A. J.
 Poett, esq. veterinary surgeon, 2nd Bo. L.C.; Ens. A. G. St. John
 Mildmay, 25th Bo. N.I.; and Ens. N. H. M'Grath, H.M.'s 22nd
 foot.—2nd class: Mr. H. B. Leggatt, a Gentleman, Messrs. J.
 Toby, Fergusson, and H. Swallow.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, August 31, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 116 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1825-26	Rs. 104 do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30	Rs. 104 do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 90 do.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 85½ do. [Co.
5 Do. do. 1841-42	Rs. 99½ do.
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 85½ do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 33 per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up) ..	7 do. disc.
Commercial do.	15 do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	20 do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	7 do. pm.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight ..	1s. 9½d. at 1s. 9½d. per rupee.
3 months' .. .. .	..
1 month .. .. .	..
At sight .. .. .	..
On China at 60 days'	Rs. 208 per 100 Sp. dol.
On Madras at 30 days' .. ..	.. 99
On Calcutta at 60 days' .. ..	.. 99 per Rs. 100
Do. 30 days' .. ..	.. 99½
Do. at sight .. ..	.. par.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 5
Do. (dragons)	.. 11 6
Bank of England Notes, per £ .. .. .	.. 11 4
Spanish Dollars, per 100 .. .. .	.. 220
German Crowns, .. .. .	.. 218
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas .. .. .	.. 104½ a 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality .. .. .	.. 17½ to 17½

FREIGHTS.

During the early part of the present month the rate to Liverpool declined, and as no shipments of cotton were making, the quotations were as low as 2l. per ton. Since then, owing to some purchases of cotton for the English market, an improvement has taken place, and we quote rates at 2l. 10s. to 2l. 15s. for both London and Liverpool. To China the rate is Rs. 6½ per candy.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 30TH AUGUST, 1848.—Our last report for the Overland Summary was dated the 19th ultimo. At that time little activity prevailed in our market for imports; and owing to the season being closed, the inquiry that existed was purely speculative. Since then business, though it may not yet be considered as fully resumed, has in a great measure been revived, and each week has been one of increased demand. In a short time we may consider our season as fairly opened; and judging from the present state of our market, and the disposition manifested by dealers to lay in stocks, we are of opinion that the coming season will be a prosperous one. Our money market is in a healthy state, and no want of confidence exists. Consequent upon this continued feeling since the date of our last, bank stocks have kept steadily advancing in the interval.

OPIMUM.—The advices respecting this drug received by the last China mail had the effect of causing the price to advance in an unprecedented manner. The greatest excitement prevailed in the market, and in a few days the drug rose in value from Rs. 1,250 to Rs. 1,600 per chest, for best quality of Malwa. Subsequently the excitement abated considerably, and prices declined again to Rs. 1,500 per chest, which is the present value.

SPIRITS.—Brandy has improved in value again. Gin is much wanted and no stocks exist. Rum has been in fair inquiry.

BEER.—Stocks of Allsopp's are now very trifling, and there is only a moderate quantity of Bass' on the market.

CEYLON.

The insurrection in the Kandian provinces appears to have assumed at one time a serious aspect. The towns of Kornegalle and Matelle, in the coffee districts, were at one time occupied by the insurgents, 4 000 in number, who planted ambuscades in the roads, to cut off the troops from the capital, and who fought with determination, and when expelled from Kornegalle, they made three successive attempts to retake it.

The ostensible cause of the outbreak was (as mentioned in the last Mail) the imposition of certain new taxes, namely 2s. 6d. per annum for every gun; 2s. 6d. for every dog; and six days' labour from every male, commutable for a money tax of 3s. per head. The mode in which the taxes are levied was felt by the people to be as obnoxious as the imposts themselves. That upon guns required the owners to attend at Colombo, Kandy, or Galle, from the confines of the province, perhaps forty miles, and to put in written applications in the English language for a license. The first announcement of these impositions produced a considerable ferment amongst the natives some months ago, and their discontent appears to have smouldered since; nevertheless some persons in the island considered that the insurrection was of a political character, fomented by the priests and certain malcontent head-men, and that the new taxes are merely a pretext. This hypothesis is countenanced by the fact that a youth of the ancient Kandian dynasty,—described as "a fat, half-stupid boy,"—was proclaimed by the insurgents King of Kandy, for whose apprehension a reward of 150l. was offered by the Government. On the other hand, the first outbreak took place at Kandy, on the 6th July, when a body of natives, who had congregated in the city for the purpose of registering their guns, finding they were to be charged, in addition to the tax, 6d. for the license, broke into commotion, and their numbers increasing, they clamoured for the repeal of all the new taxes. The police were foiled in their endeavours to disperse the crowd, but a few soldiers reinforcing them, the tumult subsided.

The Government, however, seem to have been alarmed, and Sir Emerson Tennent, the secretary, hastened from Colombo, and on his arrival at Kandy, he convened the head-men, who represented the hardship which the new taxes would inflict upon the people, many of whom were too poor to pay them. Sir Emerson explained to the head-men the views of the Government in enacting these imposts, observing that, as to the dogs, the ordinance differed from the others lately passed in this respect, that it was not the wish of the Government to derive any income from this source; the only object of the law was to reduce the number of dogs, which now amounted to a public nuisance, especially in towns and on the great roads, and the Government hoped that when the people knew they must pay for the unnecessary number of dogs which they keep, they would not rear so many, and that the public would cease to be annoyed by them. The Government wished to make no money by this law; it would be enforced in the towns and on the high roads till the nuisance was abated, and wherever in the villages and by-roads there was no nuisance, there the people would have no trouble.

This explanation seems to have tranquillized matters for a time; but on the 26th July, accounts were received at Colombo that 3,000 natives from Cotta were marching towards the fort. They were met at Borelle, about two miles from the town, by the police, when an affray commenced, and it was deemed prudent to order out the military. Two or three companies, with a couple of field pieces, were quickly on the spot, and soon after the Governor, attended by some of the principal civil functionaries, arrived. It was then ascertained that the people had merely met to sign and present a petition. The petition was presented, and the people dispersed.

On the 29th an express from Kandy brought intelligence that the natives of the central provinces were in arms, that they had seized Matelle, a village about sixteen miles from Kandy, and had elected a king, one Mootoosamy. The council decided that the most vigorous measures should be taken to crush the rebellion in the bud. Martial law was proclaimed in the disaffected districts, and two companies of the 37th, with a detachment of the Ceylon Rifles, received orders to march immediately for Kandy. A steamer was also despatched to Madras for reinforcements. The next day brought the news that the insurgents had been driven from their post at Matelle, and that a skirmish had taken place, which ended in the discomfiture of the rebels; ten of their number being killed and forty made prisoners.

On the 30th there was a rising in the district of Kornegalle, when the house of the Government agent and the catchery were sacked. The records in the latter were destroyed, but fortu-

nately the treasure remained undiscovered. The rebels were proceeding to apply fire, when a party of the Rifles came up. After a smart firing, the former gave way, and fled into the jungle, leaving several dead on the field. Twenty-five prisoners who were taken on the occasion were marched into Kandy to undergo trial by martial law.

Subsequent accounts from the disaffected districts shew that upon every appearance of the insurgents they had been routed, with considerable loss on their part in killed and wounded. The Pretender has hitherto managed to elude pursuit; but Poorang Appoo, the commander of his body-guard, and Denio Appoo, the Pretender's brother and prime minister, have been taken, and, after trial by martial law, were shot.

The district of Kornegalle seems to have been the scene of the greatest resistance by the Kandians; there, upon several occasions, they rushed in large numbers upon the handful of Rifles stationed in the village, but took to flight after a few volleys, leaving on each occasion several of their number on the field. As yet no loss of life on the side of the Europeans has been reported, but it is feared that much property has been destroyed.

Late accounts from the interior concur in shewing that tranquillity is restored.

Much difference of opinion prevails respecting the conduct of our authorities in this affair: some say the outbreak was brought about by the ill-advised proceedings of Lord Torrington; others, that his lordship had acted judiciously, and summarily suppressed a dangerous insurrection.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DROUGHT, the wife of Lieut. col. H.M.'s 15th d. at Kandy, June 20.
POWER, the lady of T. C. C.S. at Colpetty, Aug. 1.
SWAN, the lady of James, d. at Marandnan, Aug. 3.

MARRIAGE.

SCOTT, John, M.D., F.R.C.S.L. to Louisa Burton, d. of the Rev. John Watson, at Baddagamme, Aug. 1.

DEATHS.

NELL, Arnold, s. of the late Geo. M. at Mutwal, aged 14, Aug. 8.
OGILVIE, William, at Gadadesa, June 23.
OGILVY, James B. at Colombo, July 14.
FATE, James R. s. of J. R. at Gampolle, July 21.
VANHOOTAN, Helen G. wife of F. P. at Kandy, July 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 2.—William Shand, Cleland, London.

NIPAUL.

A correspondent informs us that something is going on in Nipaul—that hundreds of men are daily crossing the frontier and coming into our territories. The report is that the king has been very ill, and almost dead. His mother, the rane, in the plenitude of her affection, vowed that if it should please her kali, or davee (or whoever her majesty worships), that the life of the king should be spared, and that should he be restored to health, she would sacrifice *one lac and a half of human heads*. So comprehensive a promise had the desired effect, and his majesty recovered, and that speedily. On this the rane set to work in earnest, and seized all the unfortunate creatures she could lay her hands on. The ferocious nature of this woman's character cannot, we think, be reasonably disputed. At the same time she does not appear an ungrateful person. The population of Nipaul would not require any artificial thinning if the king should happen to enjoy indifferent health. Our correspondent says, "I wonder if the government are aware that our Goorka friends have a foreigner (an European) in their pay? He lives at, or near Skatal, in Blootan, and manufactures guns and ammunition for them."—*Mofussilite*, July 28.

MANILLA.

A circular, dated Manilla, June 27, 1848, has been issued by the superintendent of the Philippine Islands, announcing the suppression for three years, from the 1st of January, 1849, of the *tonnage-dues* and export duties on stores, hitherto paid by the whaling vessels visiting that port.

THE STRAITS.

THE *Penang Gazette* furnishes the following census of the Prince of Wales Island, but, at the same time, expresses some doubt of its authenticity. The difference, however, does not appear material, and we republish it as an interesting statistical document:—

Census of the Population of Prince of Wales Island for the Year, 1847.

Armenians	19
French and descendants	44
Americans, ditto	12
British, ditto	190
Native Christians (Portuguese, &c.)	996
Chinese	10,645
Chuliah	8,084
Bengalees	1,072
Malays, Boogees, and Siamese	15,619
Achinese	260
Battas	347
Birmese and Siamese	655
Arabs	233
Parsees	10
Coffries	69

Fixed Population 38,255

60 Poor House	} 102	} Contingent	1466
13 Pauper Hospital			
29 Lunatic Asylum			
586 Continental Convicts			
59 Local ditto			
25 Prisoners, H. M. Gaol	} 670		
Military and followers....			
694		Total.....	39,721

Census of the Population of Province Wellesley, for the Year 1847.

Malays	52,104
Chinese	4,758
Klings and Chuliah	1,186
Siamese and Birmese	333
Bengalees	582
European and their descendants	99

Fixed population 59,062

Military	23	} Contingent	974
Convicts	151		
Migrating	800		

Total 60,036

We learn from the same paper that the Danish Government has abandoned all idea of forming a colony on the Nicobars, and has withdrawn the establishments from it; a wise measure, for such an isolated settlement could not have been expected to flourish. It is indeed to be regretted that so large a portion of the sum received for the sale of Serampore and Tranquebar should have been wasted on this profitless undertaking. The Danes have thus taken their final leave of the East, two centuries, we believe, after they made the first attempt to establish a settlement in it, on the island of Ceylon, when the chief of the expedition wrote home to his court to announce his success among the islanders, whom "he had addressed in German, finding that they could not understand Danish."—*Friend of India*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 24th of July state that the north-eastern frontier was in an unsettled state. Pretorius, the leader of a section of the Boers in that district, was stated to be up in arms again, and the Government had offered a reward of 1,000*l.* for his apprehension. Sir Harry Smith intended proceeding himself to the scene of disturbance, and troops had already been despatched thither.

The Cape ports have been declared "free warehousing ports," the duties to be levied on English goods being settled at 5 per cent. and on foreign goods at 10 per cent.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Isauropolis and Vicar Apostolic of Lower Cochin China (Dr. Lefevre), who has published some valuable "Details respecting Cochin China," gives the following account of the language, respecting which vague and inaccurate notions prevail in Europe:—

"The Annamite language is monosyllabic. It is evidently derived from the Chinese. The written language has not merely some affinity to the Chinese character, but it borrows it in whole or in part. However, these two languages have become so different, that persons of the two nations cannot understand each other in speaking or in reading. All those who are in circumstances at all easy, or who aspire to dignities, devote themselves to the study of Chinese characters, which they pronounce in the Cochin Chinese manner. This study is necessary, because these characters are the only ones employed in most books, and in all official letters. There are general examinations, in which those who obtain the first places are elevated to the dignities reserved for the lettered mandarins. This is a powerful stimulus to the ardour of the students. They are able in writing these characters (and it is the only means) to make themselves understood by the learned Chinese. Thus the learned language in Cochin Chinese is nothing else than the Chinese language. The only difference consists in the pronunciation. The vulgar language was only from the first a dialect, which they never wrote; but in the end the Cochin Chinese, having acquired an imposing nationality, the common language became of importance, and they sought the means of writing it. They had recourse to Chinese letters, the only ones they knew. Sometimes they have only taken the pronunciation of the Chinese character and have attached to it a totally different signification. There are needed to fix the orthography of this vulgar language learned books written in it; but these are as yet wanting. There have only been written in this language our books of religion, many comedies, and some poems, the learned men not being fond of reading works written in such a *patois*. They find that this writing does not express the thoughts clearly. We have adopted a plan of writing this language with our European letters, as has been done for the Malay language: we have succeeded in representing the sound of words very exactly. This much facilitates our study of the language. This language is not confined to the limits of Cochin China and Tongking, but is very commonly spoken and understood in Ciampa, Camboja, at Siam, and in Laos. We find the sound of all our letters in this language, except the letter Z, and the letter P at the commencement of words; but they have the *ph* and the *p* final as in the word *bap*. If they have not exactly our letter F, they have the *ph*, which has nearly the same sound. The Annamite language being monosyllabic, it follows that there is small variety in the sound of words, and that the same word has often a great number of significations. The difference of sense then is made evident by the difference of tone. Thus the word *ma* can have at least six different significations, according as it is differently pronounced; for they can pronounce it in six different tones, which we indicate by marks. *Ma* pronounced in a full tone, *mao fono*, signifies 'phantom'; if the tone is descending, *ma* signifies 'but'; if the tone is grave or heavy, *ma* signifies 'gild'; if the tone is falling, *ma* means a 'horse'; in the interrogating tone, *ma* means a 'tomb'; in the sharp tone *ma* signifies 'the cheek.' We can represent these tones by musical notes. The full tone answers very well to *sol* from below; the descending tone to *si* from below; the heavy tone to *ut* from below; the falling tone to *la*; the interrogating tone to *si* natural; and the sharp tone to *ut* from above."

Various experiments have been recently made in the Madras presidency with the view of ascertaining the virtues of the *Aristolochia Indica*, as an antidote to animal poisons, it having been alleged that it is to this plant the mungoes has recourse when engaged with, and bitten by, a snake—the latter fact itself, however, resting upon no better foundation than the celebrated story of the fish and the vessel of water wherewith King Charles puzzled the Royal Society.

This plant, the *Perumaramdoo* of the Tamuls, the *Ibarmel* of Upper India, is one amongst many remedies long employed on the Malabar coast in cases of snake-bites, the powdered leaves and stalks being taken internally and applied externally: but Dr. Ainslie (*Mat. Ind.*, vol. ii., p. 301) does not seem to consider that it possesses more virtue than other snake-herbs. The last strands of the cable of belief in the efficacy of this remedy were broken on the 6th July last, when four leaves of the plant were administered by Dr. Johnstone, at Madras, to a dog, which died in eight minutes after it had been bitten by an enormous cobra. The specimens of

the plant were precisely similar to some forwarded from Guntoor, and employed with the same ill success. Not the slightest doubt can now be entertained by those who have watched the repeated trials, that the asserted virtues of the plant are purely imaginary.

In order to test the truth of the story respecting the mungoes (whose antipathy to snakes is undoubted), the animal was repeatedly brought into contact with the reptiles, and we extract some curious details of the result from the *Madras Spectator*.

"The first instance of an actual fight between the mungoes and the cobra was exhibited by Mr. Glover, the editor of the *Spectator*, who inclosed the two animals in a small room, and provoked them to attack each other, the former, when domesticated, appearing to have no natural relish for the strife. After a desperate fight, the snake was killed; but not until he had severely bitten his adversary, which, at the conclusion of the contest, manifested not the slightest desire to quit the room, but threw himself on the rug, as if thoroughly exhausted, and slept for a long time; after which he got up, evidently sore from his wounds, but wholly untouched by the poison of the snake. Another case was that of a mungoe belonging to Dr. Johnstone, which had previously destroyed three cobras; shewing, however, upon each occasion, a marked disinclination for the fight. He was taken into a bath room, and a cobra, about five feet long, was thrown in. A mutual dread evidently existed, but continued irritation at last provoked them to face each other, and the snake, rearing its terrible head, repeatedly struck at the little animal, which, uttering short, sharp barks, constantly leaped aside, endeavouring to seize the snake by the upper jaw, in which it frequently succeeded, though at the cost of various wounds. At last, entirely exhausted, they faced each other with open jaws, anxious to strike but unable to inflict injury, until the mungoe, regaining its strength, seized the reptile firmly by the head, and utterly disabled it. Another cobra, nearly six feet in length, with enormous fangs, and which, on subsequent dissection, was found to be in a most excited state of venomous activity, was then thrown in; and it was with great difficulty that the mungoe, worn out with its previous efforts, could be induced to face the new enemy. The little animal, which never attempted to bite, except at the head of the snake, repeatedly shrank; and at last was only induced to do battle when the keeper of the cobra, jumping into the room, seized the reptile by the tail, and brought it continually in contact with the mungoe. When the conflict had lasted about fifteen minutes, the snake was *hors de combat*, its fangs having been utterly torn out by the mungoe, whose attacks were wholly confined to the real seat of danger. With the cessation of activity on the part of the snake, its opponent relaxed his efforts. In the course of a few minutes, the reptiles, which exhibited few remaining signs of life, were taken out and finally knocked on the head: the poison, in each case, having been entirely destroyed by the teeth of their active little assailant. Thus much, then, has been gained for the cause of science: the unwelcome dependence placed upon the neutralizing power of the *Aristolochia* has been destroyed; and the scientific and popular belief in the *modus operandi* of snake-killing, adopted by the mungoes, has shared a like fate.

"That the full-grown animal can survive slight wounds inflicted by a fanged cobra, and without sustaining any material inconvenience on account of them," observes the editor of the *Madras Spectator*, "has been shown beyond dispute; but whether severe punctures, or even more superficial ones, about the body of the animal, would prove fatal, remains as yet undecided. In combat with a cobra, the mungoe—so far as experience has yet taught us—runs little risk of being wounded elsewhere than about the mouth. The cases of injury that have fallen under our notice have uniformly been those of punctures in the nose or lips. That the mungoes seemingly heeds not at all, excepting as the soreness of them may occasion him annoyance. Two mungoes are now alive and well—one of them being in our own possession—which have had repeated conflicts with fanged cobras, and been bitten by them; neither of these, however, attempted to seek for the supposed remedy, and had they striven they would not have been allowed. Nevertheless, it must be added that a young mungoe, when inoculated in the body with snake venom, did die presently, like any other animal. But, then, against this circumstance, we have to record another, namely, that of a mungoe of similar age surviving for two or three days after it had been very severely bitten. The little animal was blind of one eye, and otherwise a great sufferer, but its vital powers resisted the poison with astonishing success. We are not satisfied, indeed, that its death was the result of the venom at all, since it might have been occasioned by the physical injury received. Any way, however, it is clear that no other animal—so far as experience teaches us—could have survived the bite of a cobra in the same manner, without omission of the part had been employed. There is apparently a natural counteractive in the economy of the mungoes, which renders it to

a certain extent proof against snake poison. How far this immunity may reach, we shall know better by and bye, when a sufficient number of experiments have taken place; but in the full-grown animal, we suspect that the degree of it will be found surprising."

The following extraordinary facts relating to the effects of the climate of New Zealand upon exotic vegetation are recorded in the Minutes of the Lords' Committee on Colonization. Plants, which in Europe are annuals, become perennials. This has been observed even in the case of barley, beans, &c. The wheat is remarkably good, and grows exceedingly high, the stalk being so strong that it has the power of resisting any ordinary wind, and is never laid. It is alleged, also, to have produced fifty bushels to the acre. The natives never grow wheat in large quantities. The myrtle and the fuchsia are large timber trees. Cabbages grow close to the seashore, with a heart 18 inches in diameter, and radishes become larger than mangold-wurzel, as big, in fact, as a man's leg.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1848.

GEOLOGISTS account for certain phenomena in the physical world by supposing that mighty displacements of matter occasionally take place in what is termed the crust of the earth, by the upheaving of some portions of which, and the subsidence of others, the bottoms of seas become the tops of mountains, and lofty hills sink into valleys. Changes analogous to these seem to have recently happened in the political world in Europe, where the elements, after undergoing a fearful ferment and effervescence, are settling down into new forms and combinations, old outlines being obliterated and lost, ancient despotisms crumbling into sand, monarchies vanishing from view, and pure republics swelling into lofty proportions in their stead.

In the midst of these convulsions, Great Britain and her vast ultramarine possessions have experienced but slight perturbations. The attempts made in England and Ireland to work political displacements have served but to prove the stability of the law and regal authority; Chartists and Repealers, whether looking to moral or physical force for the accomplishment of their ends, in their efforts to disturb the "general floor" of our constitution, have made a lamentable disclosure of their own impotence and folly.

Germany and France are the countries to which, in this fusion of ancient institutions, our attention is most anxiously directed, and they are both in a situation which affords little encouragement to honest political innovators. The former, having been fortunately hitherto content with conquering a moderate degree of popular freedom; appears scarcely to know how to use the acquisition; having cast away her crutches, she seems ambitious of walking in stilts. Unless the innate good sense of the majority of the German people shall put down the furious theorists and pragmatical literati who are now seeking to sway their destinies, Germany must pass through another and a fiercer agony.

France is in a different, but scarcely in a better plight. On the verge of national bankruptcy, her trade paralyzed, her capital under military control, her single House of Assembly is occupied in *improvising* a constitution,—attempting to do in a few weeks that which the experience of all time has proved can rarely be accomplished for beneficial purposes but by the labour of ages.

To what are we indebted for this striking exemption from calamities which have overtaken so many of our neighbours? Our national *amour-propre* may suggest to us that, in many points, we are not as other nations are; that their misfortunes have been, in some respects, the fruit of their own or their rulers' misconduct; that our Government is not an oppressive one, nor the people rebellious or refractory; that we have already secured the exact amount of wholesome liberty which is requisite to make a free people, and which other nations have yet to gain. If all this be granted, considering the vast amount of discontent, the offspring of crime and misery, which pervades the mass of this as of all nations, and especially commercial and industrial ones, the reasons enumerated do not satisfactorily explain why, in the almost total combustion of the Continent, England should have altogether escaped the flames.

A heathen writer, extolling the greatness of his own country, and comparing it with the degradation and ruin which had befallen other flourishing empires, modestly ascribed the contrast to a cause quite independent of political considerations: "We do not excel," says Cicero, "the Spaniards in numbers, the Gauls in strength, the Carthaginians in subtlety, nor the Greeks in the arts; it is by piety and religion, and by that devout and humble sense of the power of Providence, which teaches that all events are under its guidance, that Rome stands thus exalted amongst nations, and has been enabled to conquer the world."

It would be difficult to find a parallel to the revelations which are gradually appearing respecting the Union Bank of Calcutta, except in those which startled the creditors of the United States Bank a few years ago. The conduct of the persons to whom the management of the affairs of the Union Bank was confided, supposing them to be entirely free from graver imputations, seems to have been characterized by a degree of recklessness and of indifference to the interests of the shareholders which has deservedly called down upon them their indignation and censure. No less a person than the Master in Equity in the Supreme Court of Calcutta has been suspended from his office by that Court, on account of his conduct as one of the Directors of that Bank; the judges being of opinion that, although "there was no intentional or conscious fraud" on his part, he was chargeable with gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Bank, "involving, in addition to reports of a deceptive nature, breaches of trust of the most serious description;" some of which are mentioned, viz. "lending the funds of the partnership on unauthorized securities, and becoming himself a debtor to the Bank to a large amount." It will be seen, by the present *Mail*, that this gentleman (Mr. W. P. Grant) has been permitted to leave Calcutta only on condition of his executing a deed transferring his whole property in trust, to answer his debts to the concern, "adjusted" at about 70,000*l*. The conduct of another person in connection with the Bank, Mr. J. S. B. Scott, is the subject of a special report of a legal gentleman of eminence, who has no hesitation in recommending his prosecution; and the strongest argument put forward against the adoption of this strong measure is, that it would be "picking out" one individual, whilst others would be spared who were *in pari delicto*,—two

persons being expressly named as culpable, in Mr. Clarke's report, besides Mr. Scott, and "there were others," it is said, "behind the screen, whose names had not, up to this moment, been divulged." The wonder to us is, that persons in the predicament of Mr. Grant and Mr. Scott should consent to avail themselves of any means whatever of avoiding a strict judicial inquiry, nothing short of which can vindicate them after such serious imputations have been cast upon their credit and characters as official and commercial men. Moreover, if we are to trust Mr. Longueville Clarke's declaration, the trust-deed, upon the faith of which Mr. Grant was permitted to leave Calcutta, will prove a nullity. The following statement appears in Mr. Clarke's speech at the Special General Meeting of Shareholders, on the 6th August, and we cannot find that it was disputed by any of the apologists of Mr. Grant:—

"This trust deed had now been prepared; and if it should be executed as it was proposed, the account of Mr. Grant would be placed upon a footing ten times more objectionable, in his (Mr. Clarke's) opinion, so far as shareholders were concerned, than that upon which it rested at the present moment. A trust deed, to be valid, must be a deed held in trust for all the creditors of the party liable; so that, in other words, all his creditors must come in to the deed. Now, this could not be in the present instance; for, to his (Mr. Clarke's) positive knowledge, one of the creditors of Mr. Grant—the firm of Messrs. Prosser and Co.—had endeavoured to take out a writ against his person this very morning, but had failed in the attempt, from the attorneys to whom they applied having refused to be instrumental to the arrest. (Hear, hear.) How many other similar recusants there might be among Mr. Grant's creditors, he could not say; but this single case was sufficient to shew that all the creditors would not come into the arrangement; and the deed, therefore, supposing it should be executed, would be nugatory."

Yet the meeting (consisting, indeed, of only sixteen persons) voted, by sixty votes to twenty-seven, that Mr. Grant should not be arrested, as proposed by Mr. Clarke, but allowed to proceed to England; leaving behind him, as a security to the shareholders, a document which was described as a "*nudum pactum*." The *Englishman* says that nearly fifty out of the sixty votes were given by two persons, the chairman of the executive committee and another member of the legal profession; "so that our assertion," it observes, "of a professional bias existing in favour of the late Master in Equity, is fully borne out by the result." The shareholders, moreover, have resolved not to prosecute Mr. Scott, the ex-broker, for his share in the proceedings which caused the "spiriting away" of the cash of the Commercial Bank of Bombay; and this gentleman, with the view of vindicating his character against the aspersions cast upon it, proposes taking Mr. Longueville Clarke into a court of law, as defendant in an action of libel.

Then, again, we have Mr. James Hume, a barrister of the Supreme Court and a magistrate of police, who had borrowed Rs. 50,000 of the Union Bank, buying his own debt, when put up at auction, for Rs. 20,000, and endeavouring to convince the shareholders that he has thereby done them a great service, because no one would bid more at the auction than Rs. 19,000 for the debt! How can we wonder that it should be said, "There is no mercantile confidence in Calcutta?"

* In the statement published in the Calcutta papers of the sale of debts due to the Union Bank, which took place on the 22nd of July, in satisfaction of a writ of *fiert facias*, we find the following:—"15. A debt of Rs. 67,500, due from James Hume, Esq. to the Union Bank; as security for which the Bank holds a policy of insurance on the life of the said James Hume. With reference to this debt, Mr. Newmarch mentioned that he had been desired to state, on behalf of Mr. Hume, that the amount given in the handbills was very largely in excess of what it had already been arranged between Mr. Hume and the Executive Committee that he should pay. The latter, he said, had admitted that Rs. 50,000 was all that was due from Mr. Hume, and had consented to allow him a year's time to liquidate the debt. The first bid offered for the lot was Rs. 5,000. It was sold to Mr. R. H. Buckland for Rs. 21,000."

The shareholders of the Bank, who are at a distance from the scene where these transactions are taking place, cannot, surely, be very easy under the prospect afforded them. The *bona fide* creditors of the concern will not, perhaps, be so accommodating as the shareholders at Calcutta; and when assets melt away, persons must become responsible in their stead,—and the law has long, elastic feelers, and can seize its prey at vast distances. The general sentiment among the creditors, it is said, is, that they have been trifled with, and "terms which they would gladly have accepted at first, will no longer be listened to."

It is intolerable that acts savouring of moral dishonesty should be perpetrated, and the sufferers therefrom be estopped from redress by the indulgence or the negligence of those whose duty it was to prevent or punish it. In what a condition are the widows and orphans placed whom the defalcation of Sir Thomas Turton has plunged into beggary! Here was a sum little short of 100,000*l.*, belonging to intestates' estates, lodged by the Registrar in the ill-fated Union Bank; and when it is asked to whom the destitute families are to look for indemnity for losses which the law compelled them to risk, they are told that the Queen's Court, which appointed the Registrar, is not responsible; that the sureties are liable for no more than 10,000*l.* and some of them were unable to pay their proportion of that; that, "as the law stands, neither the Government of India, nor any other public body, is liable for the defalcation;" and to the question, "what course the poor defrauded parties were to take," a Secretary of the Treasury coolly replied that "that must be left very much to their own discretion."

The case of Mr. Gilbert Ricketts, the registrar at Madras, in 1817, has been cited as a precedent,—how lamentable that this precedent did not render the superintending authorities in India cautious and vigilant! In that case, Parliament stepped in to the relief of the sufferers, and the defalcation was made good out of the revenues of India; in other words, out of the scanty means of the natives of that country, who, if this course be often repeated, will, perhaps, make some serious reflections upon the boasted morality of Christians, and their readiness to shift punishment from their own shoulders upon those of innocent men.

These disclosures, we will venture to predict, will exert effects upon the Hindoo mind which missionaries will vainly endeavour to remove, and they are infinitely more worthy of the attention of sympathizers at home than the case of the Raja of Sattara, or that of the Ameers of Scinde.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held at the East-India House on the 27th September. Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, Chairman of the Court of Directors, took the chair.

The Chairman informed the Court that certain accounts and papers, which had been presented to Parliament (the titles of which were read), had been laid upon the table in the proprietors' room; likewise a list of superannuations granted to Company's servants, and accounts relating to the Colleges at Haileybury and Addiscombe.

MAJOR H. B. EDWARDS.

Mr. Sullivan said, before the Court proceeded to the business of the day, he wished to draw its attention to the transcendent services which had been lately rendered to our Indian empire and to the country by Lieut. Edwards, of the Bengal Fusiliers, and Lieut. Lake, of the Bengal Engineers (*hear*); services which

had never been exceeded in the annals of Indian warfare. (Hear.) The promptitude, sagacity, energy, and military talents of these two young officers had, he believed, saved the Indian Government from the expense of a protracted war; and although her Majesty's Government had conferred a token of approbation upon Lieut. Edwardes, and he hoped that the Court of Directors would mark their high sense of services so important, it would be gratifying if the records of this Court should testify their sense of the signal services of those two officers. (Hear.) He was sorry to say that Lieut. Edwardes had sustained a severe personal injury, having, as he understood, almost lost the use of his right hand by the accidental going off of his pistol. (Hear.) He hoped to hear an intimation of the opinions of the Court of Directors on the subject.

The Chairman said, he had great pleasure in complying with the request of the hon. proprietor, and he thought he should best shew what had been done, by calling upon the clerk to read a resolution which had been agreed to by the Court of Directors, and a letter from the India Board approving of it. (Hear, hear.)

(The following documents were then read):—

"At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 13th of September, 1848, The Chairman having called the Court's attention to the despatches from the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, announcing the military operations carried on against the rebel forces of the Dewan of Moultan, by Lieut. (now Brevet Major) Herbert B. Edwardes, of the Bengal army, as communicated to the Court by the Secret Committee on the 33rd and 34th ult.

"Resolved unanimously.—That this Court do present to Major Edwardes a gold medal, in testimony of their high approbation of the important services rendered by him, in raising and organising a large force in a foreign territory, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, in wrestling, within a very brief period, an extensive tract of country from the power of the rebels; in skillfully combining his forces with those of an ally, and in signally defeating the troops of the enemy in two pitched battles; thus evincing the possession, in the flower of his youth, of all those qualities which form and ennoble the character of the British officer."

"India Board, Sept. 21, 1848.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acquaint you, that they cordially approve of the resolution passed by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company on the 13th instant, proposing to grant to Brevet Major H. B. Edwardes a gold medal, in acknowledgment of the distinguished services lately rendered by that officer in the territories of Lahore.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
J. D. Dickinson, Esq., &c." "THOMAS WYSE."

Mr. Sullivan was sure that this communication would give great satisfaction to the Court and to everybody in the country. (Hear.)

PROFESSOR WILSON'S WORK.

Mr. Serj. Storks begged to ask whether the Court of Directors had any objection to encourage the publication of the work of Professor Wilson, who was continuing Mr. Mill's *History of British India*, by purchasing copies for distribution amongst the proprietors?

The Chairman replied, that the purchasing so many copies of the work would require the expenditure of a large sum of money, which, in the present state of their finances, he did not know they would be justified in doing; but the Court of Directors would take the subject into consideration.

FEES COLLECTED AT TEMPLES IN INDIA.

Mr. Poynder said, before he proceeded to the motion of which he had given notice, he had to present eight petitions from different parts of England; namely, one from Leicester (signed by 200 persons), two from Nottingham, two from Newcastle, one from Grimsom (Notts), one from Boston (Lincolnshire), and one from Leamington, signed by 60 persons. He had no desire to trouble the Court by reading all these several petitions, but he should request that the officer of the Court might read the petition from Leicester.

(The petition was accordingly read by the clerk, as follows):—

"To the Court of Directors and Proprietors of the Hon. East-India Company.

"The Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of the borough of Leicester, Sheweth,—That your Memorialists are intimately connected with the missionary operations which have been prosecuted for a number of years in Bengal and Orissa, and in many parts of India; that the missionaries, in the prosecution of their benevolent labours, have frequently visited the great temple of Juggernaut, and witnessed scenes of misery, infamy, and death, which no pen can describe nor heart conceive, that has not been debased by the demoralizing influence of idolatry.

"Your Memorialists, in common with multitudes in Britain and India, rejoiced in the anticipated severance of the British Government from the temple of Juggernaut, by the repeal of the pilgrim-tax and the restoration of the temple lands to the rajah and priests, in accordance with the despatch of the Hon. Court of Directors in Dec. 1844, stating in express terms that 'the discontinuance of our interference in its concerns should be complete.' These expectations have been disappointed by the annual grant of Rs. 23,000 from the British treasury, by which its popularity is increased, and multitudes are allured to this shrine of idolatry at which so many perish.

"Your Memorialists, therefore, respectfully request that decisive measures may be pressed upon the attention of the authorities of our Indian empire,

that the temple of Juggernaut, and all other temples in India, may no longer receive grants of money from the British Government, but may be left entirely to the support of their own deluded votaries."

It was his duty to say that the other petitions were all from Baptist Societies. He was not a Baptist himself, but he reminded the Court that the Baptists had a very early connection with the cause of Christianity in India, and that that cause was highly indebted to them. He need not allude to Dr. Carey, who had been selected by the Marquis of Wellesley as one of the professors at the foundation of the College of Fort William; to Dr. Marshman, and other Baptist missionaries. They were, moreover, indebted to the missionaries of that peculiar society for the translations of the Holy Scriptures which were circulating in many parts of the East. The Baptist missionaries in India continued their duties, which they performed not only very laboriously, but very efficiently. These petitions from Baptist Societies ought, therefore, to be favourably received by the Court. He now came at once to the motion of which he had given notice, in which he had made a slight alteration by expunging four or five words, and it now stood thus:—

"That it appearing that, on the repeal of the pilgrim-tax at Juggernaut, together with the abolition of a year, an annual allowance of Rs. 23,000 was awarded, in consequence of which the priests were precluded from collecting their ancient fees; and, inasmuch as the separation of the British Government in India from all connection with the affairs of the temple was the chief object of the despatch of the Court of Directors, bearing date 20th February, 1838; it be referred to the Hon. the Court of Directors to consider whether it would not be advisable to rescind the present annual allowance, and to permit the attendants at the temple to collect such fees as were heretofore received under the Mahratta Government."

In this proposition he was merely following the views which the Directors themselves held when the question about the abolition of the pilgrim-tax was discussed. The Directors then said, "We think that the pilgrim-tax should be extinguished altogether, leaving it to the priests to admit votaries on their own terms." That was his proposition at present,—to leave it to the priests to make arrangements with their votaries, on their own terms. And he would add that, whilst this question was in agitation, it was established to the satisfaction of the Governor-General (Lord William Bentinck), that, at Khoolee, and Tripetty, and other western stations, the people who resorted from all parts of India made their own arrangements with the priests, without any protection from the civil or military power; and that at Benares (the holy city), whose temples were not superintended by Government, where there are no Government taxes, and where the people give little or no trouble to the magistrate, as also at Bydernath, which had equally no taxes, 100,000 pilgrims visited that temple annually, and yet there was no trouble with them. He might further add, that Lord Auckland, in a Minute of Council, dated in November, 1838, said: "An argument might be raised whether any payment would be necessary;—that was the very question now: 'The contributions of the pilgrims consist of money, in the shape of tax to Government, and of free-will offerings, by the powerful influence of their priests. It can scarcely be doubted that, as the tax shall be diminished, the offerings and gains of the priests will be increased; and it might be contended that no payment can be required.' This remark appeared prophetic, or as if spoken by anticipation of what would happen. He said that it would be a wise measure that there should be no annual payment, and he would add that he knew this was the desire and wish of the best-advised in India. Mr. Plowden, who denied any pledge,—but for which he was not referring to him now,—distinctly held that what Lord Auckland foresaw had actually arrived, and that the course prescribed by Lord Auckland ought to be pursued. He (Mr. Poynder) did not affirm this, but he asked for a reference, and would be happy if his proposition should meet the favourable views of the Court of Directors. He did not want to hurry them. He considered the subject a solemn and grave one, and he did not wish to hurry them to a decision.

Mr. Merriott, concurring with the hon. proprietor, had much pleasure in supporting the petitions he had presented. He thought that great deference was due to such men as Dr. Carey and Dr. Marshman, who had laboured zealously in India, and although, like Mr. Poynder, he was not a Baptist, yet, as a member of a society connected with missions, he felt bound to support the views contained in these petitions. He hoped the admirable letter addressed to Mr. Tucker, published by the Rev. J. Pegge, would be in the hands of all the proprietors.

Mr. Poynder.—Do you second my motion?

Mr. Merriott.—I do.

Mr. Sullivan said there was no doubt that the Rs. 23,000 was paid as a compensation for revenue rights which the British Government had assumed, and we were bound to give an equivalent.

lent for what we took away; but the priests now not only received the annual allowance, but they collected old fees, received under the former Government, and the proposition of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) was, that the priests should have a legal power of collecting those fees, by which means a desirable object would be gained, and this long-vexed question would be got rid of.

Mr. Fielder had no objection to referring the subject to the Court of Directors, if this Court were to hear no more about it, and if it was not to come before the Court, as it had, time after time. If a direct pledge had not been given, there was an honourable obligation, to continue the annual payment, and he did not see how it could be evaded.

The Chairman assured the hon. proprietor that the subject he had brought forward had not escaped the attention of the Government of India and the Court of Directors. In a despatch dated the 20th May, 1846, he found that the proposition was not approved of by the Supreme Government, and in another despatch dated the 7th June, 1846, they stated that it had been determined that it was inexpedient to alter the provision which prohibited the collection of fees by the priests. This shewed that the subject had not escaped their attention. Did not the hon. proprietor think that reverting to the old system of collecting fees would be much more dangerous and a more direct encouragement to idolatry than the annual payment of Rs. 23,000? and, if it was once authorized, it must always continue. The hon. proprietor said that he proposed a mere reference to the Court of Directors; but he (the Chairman) thought it better that such a reference should not be made. (Hear.) He thought it would be dangerous to do away with the prohibition as to the collection of fees by the priests.

Mr. Sullivan—This tax is still collected actually in all its plenitude to a larger amount than ever, and all we want is that it should not continue to be illegal.

Mr. St. George Tucker—Your object is the restoration of the fees and the re-establishment of the sayer duties;—is that your intention?

Mr. Poynder—No; certainly not.

Mr. Tucker—What is your intention? Is it the re-establishment of the sayer duties?

Mr. Sullivan—No; only that the old tax, under the old Government, should be legalized,—a tax which is now collected in fact.

Mr. Tucker—That must mean the re-establishment of the sayer duties, if the annual payment be abolished and the old taxes and fees restored.

Mr. Poynder said, the observation which the hon. director had made convinced him that the subject of the particular motion before the court had not, for some reason, received his attentive consideration. What he wanted was, that the subject should be considered, and he hoped it would be referred to the Court of Directors with that view, not as the matter stood in 1846, but as it stood now. Until he heard something like an answer, he should press it upon the court.

Mr. Hodgson observed that, as the hon. director (Mr. Tucker) said, that the legalizing the fees would re-establish the sayer duties, the proposition raised two questions—one the sayer duties, the other the pilgrim tax.

Mr. Sullivan—If you only legalize the thing, the annual payment might be withdrawn, and the priests would be better off.

Mr. Lewis said, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) did not dispute the fact that they were bound to make this annual payment, but he was anxious to get rid of the connection between the government and the temple altogether, by making it lawful for the priests to collect the tax, and thus get rid of the payment; and the simple question was, whether that could be done conveniently. He (Mr. Lewis) understood that it had been determined by the Supreme Government of India and the Court of Directors, that there would be great inconvenience attending the alteration. If so, that was an answer to the hon. proprietor. But if it were considered that the continuance of the annual payment placed the Government in an awkward predicament, and repugnant to the feelings of Christians, was there no mode by which they could get rid of the connection? Might not a principal sum of money, to be paid down at once, be handed over to the temple, in lieu of the annual payment?

The Chairman—The hon. proprietor would remember that this payment of Rs. 23,000 was guaranteed in perpetuity. We could not say "we will not pay" the Rs. 23,000 a year. This sum was a compensation for what we had taken away. It was, of course, a question for the court whether they would pay at once a very large sum of money equivalent to Rs. 23,000

a year in perpetuity. He was not prepared to say what the opinion of the Court of Directors would be upon that point.

Mr. Lewin said it was difficult to know to whom the principal money, in such a case, should be paid. A similar case had occurred at Madras; the property had been embezzled and the institution had gone to ruin. Endeavours had been made to bring it before the local courts, but the parties could not be found. He believed if a bill were filed in the Court of Chancery against the East India Company, they might be made liable.

Mr. Sullivan observed, that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lewis) had at all events pointed out a way of getting rid of this payment.

The Chairman—At the expense of five or six laes, perhaps?

Upon the question being put from the chair,

Mr. Poynder said he had not made a motion; he had only proposed a reference.

The question was, however, put and negatived.

Mr. Poynder—Then I am beat. (A laugh.) But I hope the Court of Directors will not think themselves precluded from looking into the subject because it has not the recommendation of the Court of Proprietors.

COURTS OF JUSTICE IN INDIA.

Mr. Sullivan said, the subject to which he was about to draw the court's attention was deeply interesting to a very large number of the natives of India resident at the Presidencies. For the last ten years the natives of India had been using their best endeavours to find a remedy for the want of cheap and speedy justice, and Act after Act had passed for extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests at Calcutta, and for the establishment of courts for the trial of small causes; but these efforts had not been seconded here, and every one of those Acts had been prohibited in this country. He held in his hand a letter from Sir Erskine Perry, the Chief Justice at Bombay, in which that eminent individual complained of the impediments thrown in the way of legislative provision for establishing a court at that Presidency for the trial of small causes. [The hon. proprietor read very long extracts from the letter.] If any proof were wanting of the dogged determination of somebody to deprive the native community of India of the benefits of cheap and easy justice, it would be found in the passages he had read. The omission in the Act, respecting the appointment of a professional man to be clerk of the Small Cause Court, had been supplied by Sir Erskine Perry; and it now depended upon the Court of Directors whether there should be courts of this description or not. With respect to the impression which this matter had made upon the public mind, he would quote a passage from an Indian periodical, remarkable not only for its ability but for the sobriety of its language—the *Friend of India*. [The hon. proprietor read an extract from that paper, commenting in somewhat severe terms upon the Court of Directors, in relation to the non-adoption of a measure for the establishment of courts for obtaining cheap and speedy justice.] He had no doubt that the Court of Directors would be able to exonerate themselves from all such imputations; they might have been, in this, as in other cases, made the scape-goat of others. (Hear, hear.) But it was of great importance that the impression should be removed. Whilst the most strenuous efforts were made in this country to prevent the natives of India from receiving the boon of cheap and prompt justice, there was a readiness and an anxiety to grant that boon to the people of England, by establishing county courts, whereby every man had justice brought to his own door. There was another subject embraced in his motion, the extension of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court beyond the limits assigned to it. The court were aware that, at the first establishment of Supreme Courts in India, they had run riot; the native inhabitants of Calcutta, when the Supreme Court was first established there, were promised a mighty boon, and they flocked thither like sheep into a fresh pasture, and like sheep they came out closely shorn. The great object had since been to check the encroachments of these courts. The natives of India complained of being subjected to their jurisdiction, the judges exercising an irresponsible power. Every magistrate and every court that exceeded their duty was answerable to some authority; the Supreme Court was the only body irresponsible. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving for certain papers.

Mr. Serjeant Storks thought that the hon. proprietor laboured under misapprehension in supposing that the judges of the Supreme Courts in India were irresponsible whilst all other magistrates were responsible. When a judge acted judicially he was responsible for his acts.

The Chairman said, the remarks of the hon. proprietor, and the passages he had read, placed the Court of Directors in a

most disagreeable position. He could assure the hon. proprietor that there was no desire on the part of the Court of Directors to prevent the natives of India from having speedy and economical justice (hear); and if there had been any delay in passing the Act for establishing Small Cause Courts, it was not the fault of the Court of Directors. It was necessary to take legal opinions before a measure of this kind could receive the approbation of the Court. The Court of Directors had, in July last, received a letter from the Government of India, inclosing the draft of an Act for the establishment of Small Courts; but many of the provisions were disapproved of, and another Act was prepared, founded upon the County Courts Act, 9 & 10 Victoria. The Court could not be supposed to know the law, and must advise with their law officers, and they had accordingly taken the opinion of their Standing Counsel, who recommended the adoption of one uniform system at all the presidencies, founded upon the English Statute. The Court of Directors were waiting the arrival of this draft Act, and expected to receive it by the next mail. The paper which the hon. proprietor had read imputed very unjust charges and motives to the Court of Directors. No persons could be more desirous than they were to provide cheap and speedy justice for the natives of India. With regard to the other question, the extension of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts, the Government of India and the Government in this country were fully alive to the evil, and every effort had been and would be made to prevent unnecessary expense to the native, and also to the European, inhabitants of India, by their being unnecessarily subjected to the process of the Supreme Courts at the presidencies. He trusted that the Court would be convinced that the Directors had thrown no obstacle in the way of the measure which the hon. proprietor had referred to, but had done what it was their bounden duty to do. He had always deprecated references to statements in newspapers in that Court, upon which they could not depend, and no statement could be more unjust than that there was an indisposition on the part of the Court of Directors to give economical justice to the people of India. With respect to the motion, most of the papers moved for had been ordered by Parliament, and he therefore hoped the hon. proprietor would not persist in it.

Mr. Sullivan withdrew his motion.

THE MUTINEERS IN THE 6TH MADRAS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Mr. Lewin rose to move for certain papers relating to the troopers in the 6th Madras Light Cavalry, who were concerned in a mutiny at Jubbulpore in 1844,—two of whom were executed, and others transported, and he was proceeding to argue that, the trial having taken place nine months after the offence, and there being irregularities in the proceedings, the men had been unjustly condemned; when

The Chairman observed that he must say he thought it imprudent on the part of the hon. proprietor to bring forward a matter like this, calculated to produce excitement in the Indian army, especially since the subject had already been brought before the Court on a former occasion by *Mr. Serjeant Gaselee*, who had withdrawn his motion, as one which ought not to be agitated. He was prepared with a perfect answer to the motion, but he urged its withdrawal.

Several members of the Court joined in this recommendation; but

Mr. Lewin persisted in proceeding, amidst numerous interruptions and calls to "order," which destroyed the continuity of his argument.

Mr. Sullivan seconded the motion. In justification of Lord Tweeddale, he thought, the papers should be granted.

The Chairman.—His Lordship does not require any justification in the matter.

The question, being put, was negatived, no other hand being held up in its favour.

LIEUTENANT WAGHORN.

Mr. Salomon gave notice of the following motion for the next Court:—

"That there be laid before the Court a copy of the Minute of the Court of Directors, granting £100 a year pension to Lieutenant Waghorn, R.N., for his exertions in promoting the overland mail to India, and also a copy of the correspondence with the India Board on the subject."

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. George Thompson inquired whether the Directors had received any further information relative to the settlement of the Sattara question?

The Chairman replied that he was sorry to say they had had none. There had been some delay in sending the papers on the part of the Bombay Government.

The Court then adjourned.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 25. *Majestic*, Isbester, Bombay.—26. *Lady Amherst*, Myhill, Singapore; *William Gales*, Venus, Ceylon; *Beulah*, Streuben, Whampoa.—27. *George Henrick*, Henrichsen, Singapore.—OCT. 2. *John Brewer*, Brown, Bombay; *Stratford*, Butterwick, Mauritius; *Allerton*, Phillips, Bengal; *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Boyce, Bombay; *Anne Laing*, Wilson, Bombay.—3. *Polly*, Bennie, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

From MARSEILLES.—SEPT. 17. *Tyrian*, Robinson, Mauritius.
From PLYMOUTH.—SEPT. 28. *Manchester*, Forsyth, Port Philip.
From KINGSTOWN.—SEPT. 21. *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Baker, Hobart Town.
From the DOWNS.—SEPT. 11. *Jane Frances*, Bronuss, Launceston.—25. *Duke of Richmond*, Barclay, New South Wales.—28. *Mary*, Green, South Seas; *Henry Woolley*, Windus, Mauritius; *Sisters*, Smith, Maulmain; *Thomas Chodwick*, Vickerman, Ceylon.—29. *Alligator* (steamer), Hillyer (from Shields), Calcutta.
From LIVERPOOL.—SEPT. 24. *Maria Christina*, Voss, Batavia.—26. *Ringfield*, Leitch, Bombay.—30. *Mary Cannon*, Renney, and *Ardencraig*, Thomson, Calcutta.
From the CLYDE.—SEPT. 1. *Mary Ann*, M'Neill, Singapore and Manila.—27. *Eliza Leishman*, Dixon, Mauritius.—30. *Argasus*, Tait, Calcutta.
From SWANSEA.—SEPT. 29. *Matilda*, Batter, Cape; *Louisa*, Pallot, Ascension.
From PORTSMOUTH.—SEPT. 26. *Derwent*, Macpherson, Adelaide.—27. *Blenheim*, Close, Bengal.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

SHORTREDE, the wife of capt. Bombay army, s. Sept. 24.

MARRIAGE.

DALLAS, Capt. A. R. Madras army, to Emily Georgina, d. of Capt. C. Andrews, at Lee, Kent, Sept. 27.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Sept. 27th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Arthur S. Mills, 58th N.I.
Vet. surg. John Purves.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Benjamin Hamilton, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Edgar T. Loutour.
Madras Estab.—Mr. Thomas D. Lushington.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Arthur W. Onslow, 41st N.I., overland, 20th Nov.
Lieut. Clarence W. Wigney, 58th N.I.
Assist. surg. Chas. G. Andrews, overland, Nov.
Madras Estab.—Surg. Thomas D. Harrison, in Nov.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. John G. Hume, 10th N.I.
Capt. William E. Macleod, 20th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. William H. Grubb, artillery.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Charles Robert Mitchell Jackson has been appointed to the office of Advocate-General at Fort William, in Bengal.

LIST OF RANK.

(No. 4 of 1848.)

CADETS FOR THE BENGAL CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—
Henry Cadogan Craigie, per *Ripon*, 20th Aug. 1848.
John Cockerell, *Indus*, 20th Sept.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of his departure by the overland route, viz.—
Argyle Fincastle Murray Campbell, *Indus*, 20th July.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
John Straton Bennett, *Monarch*, sailed 27th July.
Frederick William Dunbar, *Cressy*, 1st Aug.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the overland mail of the paragraph announcing his appointment, viz.—
Charles Noble McMullin, para. via Marseilles, 7th Aug.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
William Wilson Clark, *Alfred*, sailed 10th Aug.
Robert Ochoonchar Hawkins Forbes, *Prince of Wales*, 30th Aug.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—
Harry Hammond Lyster, *Indus*, 20th Sept.
Lachlan Forbes, ditto, ditto.

Memo.—Mr. C. L. Yeoman having been transferred to the Madras Artillery, his name is to be struck out of the List No. 3 of 1848, agreeably to the Resolution of the Court. Dated 2nd Aug. 1848.

(No. 4 of 1848.)

CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

For the Artillery.

To rank from the 9th June, 1848, the day of passing his public examination, he having been transferred from the Bengal Infantry to the Madras Artillery to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Artillery-Cadet Lawrence, agreeably to the Court's resolution of 2nd Aug. 1848:—
Constantine Lawrence Yeoman.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—
Frederic Montagu Raynsford, *Indus*, 20th July, 1848.
Morden Carthew, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
Arthur Matcham Davies, *Emerald Isle*, sailed 15th Aug.
William Charles Palmer, *Trafalgar*, 22nd Aug.
Henry Charles Le Blanc Newbery, *Devonshire*, 7th Sept.
Dudley Thomas Barnard, *Vernon*, 11th Sept.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, with permission to remain at Aden until the arrival there of the October mail:—

Robert Alexis Clementson, *Indus*, 20th Sept.

Memo.—Mr. A. W. K. Lawrence, cadet of artillery, having died on the 15th July, 1848, his name to be struck off the List No. 3, dated 12th July, 1848.

(No. 4 of 1848.)

CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To rank from the date of their departure by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—
George Alexander Muttelbury, *Indus*, 20th July, 1848.
John Barnes, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
Lucius Vevers Robinson, *Owen Glendower*, sailed 27th July.

Gilbert Nicholletts, ditto, ditto.

Alexander Carnegie, ditto, ditto.

Charles Thomas Heathcote, *Earl of Hardwick*, 7th Sept.

(No. 4 of 1848.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.—
William Henry Goodenough Hayter, *Southampton*, sailed 21st July, 1848.

Norman Chevers, M.D., *Cressy*, sailed 1st Aug. 1848.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the overland route, viz.—
Aylmer St. Aubyn Wilson, M.D., *Ripon*, 20th Aug.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
Alexander McLean, A.M., M.D., *Queen*, sailed 1st Sept. 1848.

(No. 3 of 1848.)

ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
Martin Simpson, *Gloriana*, sailed 10th Sept. 1848.

(No. 3 of 1848.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.—

Henry Johnston, M.D., *Indus*, 20th July, 1848.

Joseph Salter Rimington, ditto, ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which he proceeded, viz.—
Robert Haines, M.B., *Maria Somes*, sailed 1st Sept. 1848.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *Prince of Wales*, for Bengal, fr. Gravesend, 30th August, 127 Troops; Officers, Lieuts. Woodwright, 18th, and Spring, 24th Foot; Ens. Elliot, 18th, De Montmorency and Kippen, 24th, Bostock, 29th, and Lecky, 80th Foot; and Asst. Surg. J. Grant, M.D., 24th Foot, in med. ch.

Per *Maria Somes*, for Bombay, from Gravesend, 31st August, 206 Troops fr. E. I. Company's Depot at Warley; Officers, Capt. C. R. Hogg, 1st Eur. Bombay Fus.; Lieut J. W. F. Sandwith, 2nd Eur. Bombay L. I. and Asst. Surg. R. Haines, Bombay estab. in med ch.

Per *Minerva*, for Bombay and Cannanore, fr. Gravesend, 6th September, 271 Troops; Officers, Brev. Maj. Conway, 22nd Foot; Capt. the Honble. H. Powys, 60th Rifles; Lieuts. Buchanan, 94th, and Spier, 86th Foot; 2nd Lieuts. Jones and Tedlie, 60th Rifles; Cornets Cuthbert and Dimsdale, 10th Huss.; Ens. Bayly, 8th, Bouverie, 22nd, Locke, 78th, Lepper, Scott, and Leet, 86th, and Seale and Day, 94th Foot; Asst. Surg. Payne, M.D., 60th Rifles, in med. ch.

LITERARY NOTICES.

We find in the *Chinese Repository* (a monthly periodical, published at Canton), for September, 1847, a review of a very curious work, recently published by the celebrated Commissioner Lin, of opium-destroying notoriety, entitled *Hao-kwo-too-che*, or "Statistical Notices of the Ocean Kingdoms," in twelve volumes, accompanied by maps.

The career of Lin-tsh-seu has been a very remarkable one. He was first known to Europeans by a long and able memorial to the Emperor of China upon the subject of the inundations and famine which had then recently afflicted one of the central provinces of which he was foo-yuen, or deputy governor. The people pleaded their misery, and consequent inability to pay the taxes, and Lin, with a view of ascertaining their real condition, went in disguise, during the night, through the hamlets and fields. The result was, that he drew up a most touching representation of the state of the province, which Dr. Morrison pronounced one of the most interesting Chinese documents he had ever read. A few years afterwards, Lin received his sovereign's commands to stop the traffic in opium at Canton, and the vigour

with which he executed the commission will not soon be forgotten. His success, however, which in another country would have raised him to the highest distinctions, was in China the real cause of his degradation. He was made a scape-goat, and, to pacify the foreigner, was dismissed from office and doomed to banishment. He is described by the reviewer of his work, evidently less a friend to Lin than to the opium trade, as possessing "a depth of thought worthy of a sage; an unshrinking firmness in carrying out his measures; a policy far beyond the ken of his countrymen; a patriotism that knows no bounds; and a noble disinterestedness scarcely ever found in a Chinese of rank." With a strange inconsistency, the writer supposes there can be combined with such lofty qualities others of the lowest character; he describes him as "mean and despicable; cruel, ruthless, and vile; obstinate, and ignorant of the first principles of foreign intercourse;" which probably means no more than that Lin is a sincere anti-opiumist.

His work, which seems to be a digest of all the information which he had been able to collect respecting foreign matters, political, historical, statistical, religious, and miscellaneous, is said to be a "compilation without any thing to equal it in Chinese literature." It appears that whilst Lin resided at Canton, he made unremitted endeavours to obtain a knowledge of all facts relating to the world beyond the China Sea, and carefully collected every thing published by foreigners in Chinese, or translated into that tongue, concerning foreign countries, including religious tracts, treatises on trade and commerce, short descriptions of England and of the United States, &c., and he caused translations to be made of various articles in English and American newspapers. The work appeared in 1844, and has been (it appears) extensively circulated amongst the higher officers of government at Peking and in the provinces.

The aim of the author is evidently, by making his countrymen better acquainted with foreign nations, to put them more upon their guard, and enable them to defend the empire with more effect in the event of a future war. In the outset, Lin, accordingly, discusses the means which China possesses for defence, and points out one source of weakness, in the want of a standing army and a regular navy, which are maintained by foreign nations. He then treats upon Chinese trade, laying down many sound principles and sensible maxims, and then proceeds to give a geographical account of the world, the maps being rudely executed, and a bad imitation of our own: as they are taken indiscriminately, some of them appear to be of the date of Ptolemy.

Lin then devotes four books to a geographical and miscellaneous description of Annam (Cochin China, &c.), Siam, and Burmah, embodying much information wholly new to the European reader, especially with regard to the connection that subsisted for so many centuries between China and the south of Asia. He next treats of Manilla and the Indian Archipelago, in which he has borrowed largely from the works of Europeans. He states that Borneo had intercourse with China as early as the sixth century, and he notices Penang and Singapore.

The twelfth book, on Japan, is rich in information little known to our scholars. Lin mentions the prohibition of the Popish religion in these islands, and the treading upon the cross, and he is unmercifully severe upon the Dutch.

Then follow no less than six books upon India, which, with many errors, contain much historical information respecting that country, identified with the Ta-tsin and Foo-lin of Chinese historians; as well as accounts of Afghanistan, Cashmere, Yarkand, Bokhara, &c.

In his account of Africa, which he writes "Lybia," he confounds ancient Carthage with Barbary, and enumerates kingdoms as well as rivers in that continent which have not yet found a record upon our maps. He does not omit to descant upon the African slave trade.

The reader is then introduced to Europe, beginning with Portugal, after which are Spain, Holland, and *Neu-she-ne-jin*, supposed to be Belgium. France and Italy follow; then Germany. The writer has not arrived at a very clear comprehension of the geographical and political divisions and relations of these states, and this part of his work, consequently, exhibits an amusing jumble of facts and fable. Of *Gow-se-tih-le-gaou* (which is surmised to be Austria), Hungary, and Poland, short accounts are given, as well as of the kingdoms of Suy-lin (Sweden?), Foo-no-wei (Norway?), Denmark, and Prussia. Switzerland is not overlooked.

We then come to England, Scotland, and Ireland, and Lin has given a fair report of the position, resources, trade and colonies of the United Kingdom, albeit he shews, by casual remarks, that he is no Anglomaniac. The next chapter is occupied with Russia in Europe and Asia, and several succeeding chapters treat of Mih-le-kea (America), and Me-le-kéen (the United States), all the particulars respecting which are copied from a published description in Chinese; Mexico, South America, the West Indies, &c. The newly discovered continent at the South Pole is cursorily noticed.

Lin then devotes a chapter to an account of all religions, not remarkable (as may be supposed) for its accuracy; accompanied by a table of the comparative chronologies of China and the West. Dissertations upon ancient geography (as taught by the Buddhists) and upon ethnography succeed, and the work concludes with chapters upon the politics, literature, opinions, and manners of the "Barbarian" nations, with extracts from European newspapers containing favourable estimates of the Celestial empire.

The dryness inseparable from such a work is occasionally relieved by historical anecdotes, tales, &c.

The publication (which, the reviewer states, has already given an impulse to the study of foreign geography), with all its faults, is likely to do much good, by stimulating inquiry, and teaching the Chinese to cast off the fetters of absurd prejudice, and to avail themselves of the practical knowledge of Europe, of which so industrious a nation would make excellent use. A celebrated Japanese writer said, with as much truth as point, that "Asiatics might be compared to wood, and Europeans to iron, and that to shape the former, the latter is indispensable."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 6th Sept. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 11th of April, 1849, for the Election of Six Directors for four years.

The form of a Letter of Attorney and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, may be obtained upon application at the Treasury in this House.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

East-India House, 6th Sept. 1848.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the List of such Proprietors of East-India Stock, as by the Company's books appear to be qualified to vote at the General Election, on Wednesday, the 11th April, 1849, will be ready to be delivered on Thursday, the 9th of November, 1848.

J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Secretary.

THE EAST-INDIA REGISTER and ARMY LIST.

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London: WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Lendenhall Street; who have just issued a Catalogue of Books in the Oriental Languages, which may be had, gratis, on application.

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30	1 5 2	1 4 1	1 1 5	0 18 7	0 15 7	30
35	1 16 3	1 13 3	1 9 9	1 6 1	1 2 5	35
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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	609	Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	624
BENGAL:—		Domestic Intelligence	624
Movements of the Mooltan Force	612	Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	624
The Union Bank	613	CEYLON	625
Miscellaneous Intelligence	613	CHINA	625
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	615	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	626
Probates and Administrations to Estates	617	PERSIA	626
Domestic Intelligence	617	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE	627
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	618	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
MADRAS:—		Annexion of Mooltan	628
Miscellaneous Intelligence	619	Supreme Court, Madras	629
Government General Order	620	Great Peninsula Railway	629
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	620	HOME:—	
Domestic Intelligence	621	Miscellaneous Intelligence	631
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	622	Shipping Intelligence	632
BOMBAY:—		Domestic Intelligence	633
Miscellaneous Intelligence	623	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	634
Government General Orders	623	NOTICES OF BOOKS	635

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Benfack* (S. V.), with the mails, left Calcutta Sept. 8, Saugor, 10; Madras, 15; and Aden, Oct. 4, and reached Suez. The *Braganza*, with a mail, left Hong-Kong Aug. 30; Singapore, Sept. 9; and Penang, Sept. 12. The *Semiramis*, with a mail, left Bombay, Sept. 15, and reached Aden Sept. 26. The mails thus brought arrived at Alexandria on the 14th inst. from whence they were forwarded by the *Indus*, which vessel reached Malta on the 19th. The Marseilles portion of the mails was forwarded by the *Triton* on the same day, and arrived at its destination on the 22nd. The *Indus*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 31st last.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay will be dispatched on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 7, *via* Marseilles.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *via* Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Monday, Nov. 20. Letters should be posted in London on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 18; or, if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, Nov. 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Oct. 28.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta	Sept. 8	Ceylon	Sept. 22
Madras	Sept. 15	China	Aug. 30
Bombay	Sept. 15	Singapore	Sept. 9

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

ALL interest is now suspended upon the issue of the struggle which has, probably, ere this, taken place before Mooltan. That interest is heightened by the well-ascertained fact, that Moolraj, cut off from all hope of making terms

with the enemies he has justly provoked, has taken counsel from despair, and, setting "his life upon a cast," is resolved to "stand the hazard of the die." Accountable, as he must know himself to be, for the double guilt of rebellion and murder, this course, whilst it is the most heroic, is, perhaps, the wisest. He could purchase by submission no more than he might win by determined resistance,—life, without everything that sweetens it; perpetual restraint, without those "innocent and quiet" thoughts which can transform a prison into a hermitage; and he may avail himself of all the chances which wait upon human affairs, from disunion amongst his assailants, treachery (the seeds of which he was still endeavouring to sow) amongst our native troops, the climate, and the multitude of contingencies to which war everywhere, and especially in the East, is proverbially exposed.

The advices from before Mooltan are to so late a date as the 1st September. The Lahore and Ferozepore columns, which moved down the Ravi, the Chenab, and the Sutlej, joined the British camp on the 18th and 19th August. The former (called the right column), composed of the 1st, or Col. Harvey's brigade, which General Whish accompanied, reached Sirdarpore on the 12th August, H. M.'s 10th Foot being then about to join from on board their boats. Their progress continued up to the 16th without any material interruption; but on the night of that, or the morning of the ensuing day, the advanced picquets gave notice of the approach of a considerable body of Mooltanis. It appears that, about the 14th, a detachment had been sent out by the advancing column to close up the communication of the canals with the river, to prevent the inundation of the country. This detachment intrenched themselves, and took every precaution against surprise, so that a body of the insurgents, about 1,500, detached to attack them, found our party too well secured. They then attempted to surprise the head-quarter column by a night assault. Keeping clear of the artillery and irregular horse, on the night of the 16th, they threw themselves with great spirit upon the camp of H. M.'s 10th and the 8th N.I., when about 16 miles from Mooltan. About 10 o'clock, the camp was put upon the *qui vive* by a heavy firing heard in the direction of that place. The tents were struck and preparations made, when, about 2 o'clock in the morning, the attack was made, and lasted nearly an hour, the enemy being repulsed with the loss of 25 killed and wounded, and a few prisoners. The flank companies of H. M.'s 10th were alone in action, the rest being kept in reserve. On our side only eight were wounded—none severely; Colonel

Franks was struck by a spent ball. The march was resumed next morning, and on the 18th the brigade took up its ground within sight of the fort of Mooltan, at a place named Mareeseethul.

The left, or Ferozepore column, proceeding down the right bank of the Sutlej, were divided on arriving at Kur-rumpore, the 49th N.I. remaining to accompany the 32nd Foot, as soon as they should reach the same spot by water, and the rest (Anderson's troop of H. A., the 11th lt. cav., 11th irreg. cav., and 51st and 72nd regts. N.I.) striking off to the right, to effect a junction with the camp of General Whish, which they reached on the 19th, at Mareeseethul. H.M.'s 32nd Foot, or rather the head-quarters and six companies, having reached Kur-rumpore by water, landed, and proceeded, with the 49th N.I., to follow the main body in the direction of Mooltan. They arrived in camp, with three troops of the irregular horse, sent as an escort, on the 24th. The battering-train of 30 heavy guns reached the landing-place opposite Bahawulpore on the 19th; ten days were found necessary to make preparations for moving; they marched for the scene of action on the 28th, and were expected to arrive about the 3rd or 4th September; three troops of the 11th irregulars, with a wing of the 49th N.I., escorting them. Active operations were to be commenced immediately on their arrival.

In the mean time, it appears from an extra of the *Delhi Gazette* of the 7th September, that an action of some importance took place on the 1st, which is thus reported by the Bahawulpore correspondent of the *Gazette*, who dates his letter the 3rd September:—

"On the 1st of September, about 7 o'clock in the morning, the troops of the Dewan came out of the fort to oppose the British troops, who had advanced from their camp at Mareeseethul towards the town, and taken up a position at matchlock-distance from the walls. An engagement occurred, which lasted for some time, when the Mooltanis, being beaten back with great loss, took refuge in a ravine, known as Sheedee Lall ka Karewa, close to the walls of the town. Nothing occurred during the night."

The army assembled round Mooltan consisted of about 28,000 men, with thirty pieces of heavy ordnance and nearly as many light guns. Of these, 6,000 are British troops, the rest Sikhs, Beloochees, Deoudpootras, &c., mostly hardy and determined men, though ill-disciplined, and, like most irregulars, not quite to be depended on in extremity. The army of Moolraj is said to amount to 10,000 men, with about 20 guns in all: of these 2,000 selected men hold the citadel, determined, it is said, to resist to the last. The rest awaited our advance in an intrenched camp under the guns of the outer fortress.

On the 16th the troops under Major Edwardes exchanged camps with those under Rajah Shere Singh. On the 28th General Whish reviewed Major Edwardes's troops at Soorajkoond.

All accounts represent the ex-Dewan as active and determined, supported by some devoted followers, too deeply implicated, probably, like himself, in guilt, to expect mercy. He was continually sending out skirmishing parties, and endeavoured to cut off our camp-followers engaged in collecting forage. Several heads of cattle, and among them some camels and an elephant of General Whish, had been captured by the Dewan's parties. As soon as the two columns arrived, Major Edwardes and Lieutenant Lake proceeded to pay a visit to General Whish, and on their way back, a party, despatched by the Dewan, attempted to intercept them. Heavy guns were fired during the night

from the fort, to keep our troops upon the fret. Besides these ordinary measures of annoyance, he had sent emissaries into the British camp, in the hope of seducing our sepoys, the instruments being deserters from our native army, who promise high pay and other advantages. Two of these came to a sepoy of the 51st N.I., who appeared to agree to take service with the Dewan on Rs. 15 a month. After a while, he induced the decoys to go with him to his tent, and then quietly slipped away to report to the officer of his company what had occurred. The two men were forthwith apprehended, and Moolraj's purwannahs found on their persons. Supplies were beginning to become scarce in the camps.

The forebodings of the terrible effects of the climate upon the troops during the march have been remarkably nullified; the mortality, and even sickness, in the early part of their progress, it is said, were less than might have been expected had the troops remained in their barracks at Lahore and Ferozepore. Latterly there has been an increase of sickness amongst the Europeans, which is, however, attributed to mismanagement. The native troops were healthy.

This practical refutation of the apprehensions of the "croakers" has renewed the complaints of the Indian press generally against the Government for the delay of operations against the rebellious Dewan. "Had energetic measures been pursued in reference to the insurrection of Mooltan, when the Dewan first threw off his allegiance," observes the *Friend of India*, "tranquillity would long since have been restored to the Punjab." That journal declares the opinion in Calcutta to have been "that the hitch was in the military, rather than in the political department;" whereas the *Mofussillite* exculpates the commander-in-chief impliedly at the expense of the head of the Government.

The preliminary operations commenced by the beleaguering forces indicate an impression that the fort of Mooltan is a place of more strength than some accounts have represented. The *Englishman* states that the fort is described by several officers who have reconnoitred it as looking very strong; "but if we may judge from the plan sent to us for publication, it has no flanks, and cannot therefore long sustain a heavy fire, or make effectual resistance to a determined assault."

The outbreak in the Hazareh country, described in the papers brought by the last and present mail as an insulated mutiny of the Sikh troops in that district, unconnected with any disaffection on the part of the people, had assumed, on the eve of the departure of this mail, a more serious complexion. The *Delhi Gazette* of the 7th of September states, as the result of the accounts, that the Sikh troops in the Hazareh country had been incited to mutiny by the governor of the district, Sirdar Chuttur Singh, Attarewallah, father of Rajah Shere Singh (now before Mooltan), at the head of a considerable body of Sikh troops. It appears that the soldiery in the Hazareh country became impressed with an idea that the city of Lahore had been denuded of British troops, when the expedition marched to Mooltan, and that the opportunity would be a good one for repossessing themselves of the capital of the Punjab, and driving out the Posinghees. The plan was formed by the governor himself, and approved of by all the officers except Colonel Canara, the commandant of artillery, who was shot by the soldiery. They prepared at once for a march on

Lahore, for obtaining possession of the important fortress of Attok, and for inducing the Sikh troops in the Sindh Sagur Doab (the country enclosed by the Indus to the west and the Jelum to the east) to join them. The first part of their plans was defeated by the readiness of the Mahomedan inhabitants of the country to meet the wishes of the assistant to the resident in the district (Capt. James Abbott, of the Bengal artillery), who apparently followed the plan adopted by Major Edwardes, and opposed an effectual barrier to the egress of Sikhs from their country. The forces collected by Captain Abbott were soon sufficiently strong, not only to prevent the Sikhs from leaving the country, but even from quitting the fort. The attempt on Attok (where, it appears, Sirdar Chittur Singh had friends who were willing to surrender the place) might have been successful, but for the promptness and energy of Major Lawrence, the assistant at Peshawur, who deputed Lieut. Nicolson, at the head of a strong detachment of Pathan cavalry and infantry, to take possession of the fort, and overawe such of the Sikh garrison as might be inclined to treachery. A forced march from Peshawur enabled Lieut. Nicolson to accomplish his mission, and having secured the fort and expelled some of the malcontent soldiery, he proceeded on to Hussun Abdall, to counteract the machinations of the rebellious Sirdar, and had succeeded in preventing a considerable body of troops from proceeding to join the mutineers in Hazareh.

So far reached the reports from this quarter, until the eve of the departure of the mail; when the *Delhi Gazette* issued an *Estra*, containing the following important intelligence, the correctness of which, it states, may be fully relied on:—

"We regret much to have to announce that Sirdar Chittur Singh having, on the night of the 26th of August, attacked Captain Abbott, with 1,500 country people under him, that officer, having no guns to oppose to those of the Sirdar, was compelled to fall back on Hussun Abdall; and it is the opinion of the British officers that they will have to throw themselves into the fort of Attok. We are assured that Captain Abbott has proofs of Maharajah Goolab Singh's complicity. A requisition left Lahore for Simlah on the 1st for a large force to proceed towards the disturbed country; and on the 2nd inst. H. M. 61st, the 53rd and 3rd regts. N. I., and the 2nd irreg. cav., with a proportion of artillery, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness at Julundhur to march at a moment's warning. On the 30th of August General Whish ordered Shere Singh to move off to a distance of 36 miles from Mooltan. His reasons may easily be guessed."

It is satisfactory to learn that the other parts of the Lahore territories remained perfectly tranquil. A few arrests had taken place at the capital, and more were contemplated, but they were of no importance. At Peshawur, whence the latest advices are to the 28th August, the Sikh troops had manifested no symptoms of a desire to fraternize with their brethren in Hazareh; and if they were to do so, the assistance of Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan, tendered to Major Lawrence, as also that of the many Urbabs, &c., of the neighbourhood, would be sufficient to put down even a larger number of mutineers than could be mustered at the western capital. The refusal of Dost Mahomed Khan to lend his aid to the insurgent cause is confirmed. A Sikh fuqeer, an emissary of Dewan Moolraj, who had been to Cabul to endeavour to induce the Ameer to afford assistance to the Mooltan rebel, and had been ostensibly dismissed with a refusal to hear anything on the subject, having gone into the Yoozoofzaie districts on a similar errand, was there seized by one of the chiefs, who sent him in to Major Lawrence. He received a fair trial at Peshawur, and having been convicted on clear evidence, was hanged.

These disturbances provoke a repetition of the cry for annexation of the country to our territories. "The Punjab," says the *Englishman*, "must be remodelled; there appears no alternative except the relinquishment of all interference, or that complete annexation which will leave the British Government at liberty to adopt whatever plans may be deemed best for the peace and improvement of the country." We have treated upon this subject elsewhere.

From Affghanistan and Central Asia little is added to the intelligence brought by the last mail. Dost Mahomed Khan and his sons still seemed intent upon an expedition into Toorkistan. Sirdar Hyder Khan had been nominated to succeed his father. The news-writers charge the Ameer with keeping up secret political correspondence with Maharajah Goolab Singh and Dewan Moolraj by means of the Lohanis. The country between Candahar and Ghuzni is in a state of disorder, and a little war was carrying on between the chiefs of Kelat-i-Ghilzie and Candahar. The ruler of Bokhara had met such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants of Shuhursubz, that he was compelled to retreat.

The local incidents at the presidencies, deserving of prominent notice, are few. At Calcutta, the affairs of the eternal Union Bank appear to occupy less of public attention; but the arrangements for the liquidation of its debts are still a subject of melancholy interest to those concerned. Not much had yet been done towards the final consummation, but there was some reason to hope for satisfactory results from the resolutions adopted at a large private meeting of shareholders, who came to the determination to make a grand effort to furnish the executive committee with the means of declaring a considerable dividend for consentient creditors in October. Meanwhile, debts of the nominal value of five lakhs had been sold for Rs. 70,000. The Supreme Court had made absolute a rule for a new trial in the case of "The Bank v. W. P. Grant, Rustomjee Cowasjee, and others." The Law Commission, which became defunct by the departure of the last remaining member, Mr. Daniel Elliott, to occupy a seat in council at Madras, has been revived by a commission issued to Mr. Bethune and Mr. Millet, members of the Council of India, to act as law commissioners, Mr. John Peter Grant being appointed their secretary. The Governor-General was expected to depart for the Upper Provinces in the beginning of October.

From Madras we hear that Sir Henry Pottinger, whose health has been indifferent since his arrival, was about to leave the presidency for the hills. The trial of Dr. Mouat had closed, but the result was not known. Dr. Daubeny, of the Madras army, and some other parties connected with what is known as the "Kotagerry tragedy," had been sent down to the presidency for the purpose of enabling the police authorities to institute a rigid examination into the circumstances attending the murder of the infant child of Mrs. Frere, and the sudden and suspicious death of that lady. The Madras journals state that the aspect of affairs at Hyderabad was a shade more hopeful; that "General Fraser has had a conference with the Nizam, at which, in reply to his Highness's complaints of the Dewan's inefficiency, he pointed out the unreasonableness of expecting a minister to succeed when the confidence and support of his sovereign were openly and systemati-

cally withheld;" that "the resident's arguments appear to have produced some effect, as Sooraj-ool-Moolk has had two interviews with the Nizam, when his nuzzaranas, or presents, were accepted, which betokens a return, in appearance at least, of royal favour." On the other hand, the *Calcutta Englishman* says:—"From Hyderabad our latest advices are that, since General Fraser's return to the residency, he has almost ostentatiously declined any interference in the affairs of the Nizam's government, so much so, that it was surmised to be the intention to leave affairs to take their own course, until impending ruin should make the interference of the paramount state unavoidable."

The Bombay journals report some improvement in business, and that a large number of shares (30,000, the whole number) had been taken up in the railway company, so that great hopes are entertained that this important undertaking would soon be commenced. The Governor remained in the Deccan, but was expected at Bombay about the 15th October. The Commander-in-Chief was also in the Deccan, engaged on a tour of inspection in Guzerat, which, and the districts adjoining, have not been visited by the head of the Bombay army for above twenty years. Some disturbances have of late made their appearance in some of the regiments in this quarter, which his Excellency thinks it well to inquire into in person. The Lord Bishop, who had proceeded to the Southern Mahratta country on a tour of visitation, was to return to Bombay about the beginning of November, by way of Sholapore and Sattara.

The rebellion in Ceylon appears to have been completely put down. It is now said to have been designed before the imposition of the new obnoxious taxes was known, and to have had no concern with the finance measures of Lord Torrington. Tranquillity prevailed in the lately disturbed districts, and the trials of the ringleaders were in progress. The *Ceylon Times* of August 15, however, states that "the natives are gathering by thousands to the north of Matelle, for a more determined attempt. A night or two previous to the 15th, Capt. Watson, with a few of the Rifles, lighted a fire on the top of the loftiest hill near Kandy, when, as if by magic, the whole of the neighbouring heights were simultaneously illuminated; showing the existence of a wide-spread conspiracy." Several had already been shot; among them the Buddhist priest who anointed the pretender to the crown, and who was put to death in his full sacerdotal dress. He pleaded strongly against this insult to his order and religion. Mootooswamy had hitherto eluded capture; but was hourly expected to be brought in. The estate of Sir Herbert Maddock had been severely injured by the insurgents.

The *Friend of India*,—which attributes the insurrection "almost entirely, if not altogether," to the injudicious taxation imposed upon the people of Ceylon, who were reminded by the capitation-tax of the "odious compulsory labour impost,"—traces these obnoxious innovations, and this "hasty introduction of European theories of taxation into a country to which they are so totally unsuited," to "the intermeddling of the Home Government with colonial appointments of trust and importance," and to the "introduction of men into the administration who are strangers to the country."

"Ceylon possesses a civil service, formed in a great measure on the model of the Company's civil service. The appointments are made in England, and the civilians, though scantily paid, have

hitherto enjoyed the prospects of rising gradually to situations of influence and emolument. The highest posts in the service were formerly the reward of administrative experience and merit, and the strongest stimulus to zeal and exertion was thus diffused through every rank of the service. But, unfortunately, there was not to be found in Downing-street that inflexible adherence to the maxims of a sound policy which predominates in Leadenhall-street. Whatever may be the failings of the Court of Directors, they have never deviated for a moment from that plan of administration which past experience had taught them to be the best for India, even to promote their own individual interests. They have never interfered at all with appointments in this country; but, while they reserved to themselves the nomination to writerships, have left the distribution of local patronage entirely in the hands of those on whom the responsibility of the Government was thrown. Not so, however, has it fared with the crown colony in India. There the privileges of the civil service have been unscrupulously invaded, without wasting a thought on the baneful influence which such supersessions must produce on the minds of its members, or on the measures of Government. Offices, which had always been considered as belonging to the colonial civil service, and to which its members had been accustomed to look forward as the reward of eminent talent and local experience, have been given away to those who were strangers to the service and to the country, upon the sole ground of parliamentary and official influence. The example set by the Tories, of sending out a colonial secretary from among their own partisans, and placing him over the heads of the whole service, has been emulated by the Whigs, in the appointment of Mr. Benjamin Hawes's son-in-law to another office of dignity, trust, and emolument, which had always belonged to the local service. The evil is on the increase, and as one after another of those prizes which were formerly attached to the colonial service become the objects of ministerial jobbery, the character of the Ceylon civil service is gradually deteriorated, and the administration of public affairs vitiated. These appointments in Ceylon may be turned to account by instructing us how the patronage of India will be dealt with, if ever the administration should be transferred to the Crown. Parliamentary interest will force into the higher departments of the service men who have scarcely any other recommendation, and all recollection of the conservatism of Leadenhall-street will be lost in the jobs of Downing-street. Those who come out to India, with nothing to recommend them but the ability they believe themselves to possess, will find their hopes limited, as at present, to deputy-collectorships or deputy-magistratehips, or sub-deputy opium agencies; while the higher appointments, the secretaryships to Government, the memberships of the Board, the accountant-generalships, will be bestowed on parliamentary partisans, or the sons, or the nephews, or the sons-in-law, of those who bask in the sunshine of ministerial favour."

Our papers by this Mail reached the Post-office not later than four o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday the 26th; our personal application to have them delivered to us was disregarded, and they were not delivered until the following morning at nine o'clock, otherwise our subscribers might have had this journal a day earlier.

BENGAL.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MOOLTAN FORCE.

The head-quarter column, under Gen. Whish, had proceeded from Lahore direct, and descended the Ravee and Chenuab. It consisted of H.M.'s 10th and a troop of horse artillery—the former of these having been conveyed in boats—the 7th irregular horse, and the 8th and 52nd N.I. marching by the left bank of the river. By the 12th of August they had got within six marches of Mooltan. The camp was attacked on the 16th, while sixteen miles from Mooltan. About ten at night heavy firing was heard in the direction of the fortress. About midnight the quartermaster-general rode into the camp of H.M.'s 10th and told the commanding officer to be prepared for an attack. The tents were struck in a moment, and at two in the morning the enemy opened their fire. Finding themselves in front of the cavalry and artillery, they boldly advanced on the flank companies of the infantry thrown out to receive them. They were saluted by a heavy fire of musketry, when they retired. The skirmish lasted about an hour and a half. The insurgent force was understood to amount to betwixt 1000 and 2000: they carried off their wounded, but left eighteen dead and some prisoners behind them. They appear to have expected to catch us off our guard, or with our hands full preparing for the march. It was a bold adventure of the Moolraj to send a de-

tachment of this size to his rear, with 20,000 of his opponents in his front and on his flank. The light companies of H. M.'s 10th and 8th N. I. were the only troops on our side engaged: we had seven or eight wounded, but no one killed. The column now moved on, and in two days more reached their encamping ground near to Mooltan; where on the 19th they were joined by the leading detachment of the Ferozepore brigade. Turning for a little from this to the march of the other troops. The Ferozepore column, consisting of the battering train of thirty heavy guns, H. M.'s 32nd foot—both of which proceeded by water,—a troop of horse artillery, the 11th regular and 11th irregular cavalry, the 49th, 51st, and 72nd N.I., got nearly as far down as Bahawalpore by about the 12th August, and took the route direct for Mooltan. On this latter date they were encamped at a place called Kurumpore. Capt. Master, commanding the irregular horse, here received orders to move with three troops and a wing of the 49th N.I. to a landing-place near by to stop the fleet of boats with H. M.'s 32nd; the remainder of the brigade was desired to move direct on Mooltan, then five marches distant. The other wing of the 49th and the residue of the horse were ordered to the landing-place lower down, opposite Bahawalpore, to escort the train, ordnance stores, and heavy baggage. Hitherto all had gone well, but shortly after the heat became tremendous; the thermometer in an hospital tent attempted to be cooled by wet blankets stood at 127 deg.—in hill tents it could not be reduced lower than 118 deg. The body of the force reached Mooltan on the 19th, and joined the Lahore column; H. M.'s 32nd, with the wing of the 49th and 11th irregular horse escorting them, were five days behind. The battering train had reached its landing-place on the 19th; ten days were occupied in preparations for the march, and they moved on the 28th. The guns would reach their destination in six days, and active operations be commenced immediately. The country around Mooltan owes its fertility entirely to artificial irrigation, the water being conducted by canals from Chanaub and distributed in little rills over the fields: wells are abundant everywhere. On the occasion of the engagement of the 1st of July these had formed the chief strongholds of the enemy; and as the river was now near the period of flood, it was feared the country might be inundated. To prevent this, a party of 100 workmen were detached from the main column on the 14th, and placed on board the steamer *Conqueror* with an abundant supply of entrenching tools. An escort of 1,000 Sikh soldiers, with two guns, commanded by Mallee Singh, accompanied them, and were directed to establish themselves near the mouths of the canals. Opposite one of these the steamer anchored in five feet water, and directed her heavy guns on the banks. The party of the Sikh commander threw up a strong entrenchment of about four hundred yards long from one canal to another, and placed their heavy 26-pounders in battery, so as to prevent the consequences of surprise. An embankment across the canal was commenced by sinking a boat loaded with faggots and earth, but the banks being of sand the force of the water quickly carried the whole away. Another was now begun at the mouth of the large canal: the current here was very violent, carrying off the earth almost as rapidly as it was thrown in, so that it was necessary to labour night and day. It was hoped that in a short time the cutting off of the water by all the canals would be successfully completed. It was against the embanking party that the detachment which attempted the surprise on the 16th was understood to have been directed, but finding them in a position where there was no hope of attacking them with success, they directed their efforts against the main column. With preparations so overwhelming on every side of him, it is wonderful with what determination the Moolraj holds out—with how much constancy his men adhere to him. He is said to have 10,000 in all under his command; of these 8,000 are outside, and 2,000 chosen heroes within the walls,—who are determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible, and to fight to the last.—*Bombay Times*, Sept. 14.

THE UNION BANK.

The *Friend of India*, Aug. 10, contains the following observations upon the misappropriation of the four lakhs of rupees transmitted by the Commercial Bank:—

"The reader will bear in mind that the misapplication of these funds, whoever may be the party on whom the odium rests, was the most flagitious of the transactions in which the Directors of the Union Bank were implicated. The larger portion of the remittance was made away with after the correspondent of the Bombay Bank in Calcutta had called the attention of the Secretary of the Union Bank to the subject, and expressed considerable anxiety for the funds thus entrusted to it, and received a reply intended to lull him into security, and to impress on him the

conviction that all the money was safe, and was in course of remittance to Bombay. No transaction has brought greater discredit on the City of Palaces; and no transaction more imperatively required the inquiry of a jury. The shareholders of the Union Bank directed their legal adviser, in conjunction with other gentlemen, to examine into this affair, and to trace out the parties who had received the funds. With laudable industry and zeal, Mr. Clarke ferreted out the entries in the Bank accounts, and pursued his inquiries till he had obtained the most minute and accurate information of the successive appropriation of the funds. The bills were entrusted for sale to Mr. J. S. B. Scott, the agent of the Bank, and he received positive instructions from the secretary not to allow this sum to be mixed up with other accounts, but to keep it distinct for transmission in the shape of Bengal Post Bills to Bombay. The discoveries made by Mr. Clarke appeared to afford ground for sending the case to a jury, and putting Mr. Scott upon the justification of his proceedings. The subject was brought forward at the meeting, and urged on its attention by several of the most high-minded and influential gentlemen present. Three gentlemen of the bar, however, were also present, one of whom was the professional adviser of Mr. Scott; they strongly dissuaded the meeting from acceding to this proposal, and they were enabled to carry the day. The idea of a prosecution was dropped. Mr. J. S. B. Scott, having thus secured the object for which Mr. Dickens' professional services were engaged at the meeting, immediately turned round upon the gentleman who had made these inquiries and drawn up the report, and instructed his attorney to bring an action of libel against him. And so, instead of Mr. J. S. B. Scott's being prosecuted for having appropriated the funds of the Commercial Bank to the relief of his own account with the Union Bank, the gentleman who, in pursuance of the directions of the Union Bank, endeavoured to fix the guilt of these transactions on those who had received the money, is to be prosecuted for his pains. However conclusive Mr. Clarke's statements may appear to those who have read them, it is not our province to decide upon the guilt or innocence of Mr. Scott, and we desire to abstain from all remarks on the subject. But it is impossible not to perceive that the inevitable result of this proceeding will be to quash all further inquiries into the dark deeds which led to the ruin of the shareholders. The transactions which marked the last year of the Bank's existence have no parallel in the history of Indian delinquencies; and it was hoped that these mysteries of iniquity would have been diligently unravelled and fearlessly exposed to the indignation of mankind. But the prosecution of the individual who was entrusted with the inquiries regarding one of these transactions must necessarily prevent all inquiry into others. The present example will be sufficient to deter any other individual from sitting upon another committee. It will inspire the same kind of discretion which Æsop tells us the dead body of the ass taught the jackal. No man will voluntarily expose himself to the inconvenience and humiliation of an action for libel in the cause of public justice; and we must thus relinquish all expectation of seeing these mysterious and atrocious proceedings dragged into the light of day."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Haddington* with the London Mail of July 24, arrived at Calcutta Sept. 4.

MR. DYCE SOMBRE.—The *Delhi Gazette* states that an action has been commenced by the committee of the person of Mr. Dyce Sombre against the Government of India, in the court of the principal sudder ameen of Delhi, for the recovery of the pergunnah of Jharsa, in the neighbourhood of Goorgaon, late in the possession of the Begum Sumroo; the amount of the suit for stamp-duty is estimated at twenty-six lacs.

THUG FAMILIES.—The same paper says:—"In consequence of the increasing number of younger children of Thugs, monthly admitted into the Jubbulpore institution, and the progress the older ones have made in the manufacture of goods undertaken by the school, the late infant establishment is becoming daily of greater importance. Upwards of six hundred hands are, we are credibly informed, employed daily from sunrise to sunset, and the present managers are naturally anxious to increase the sale of their produce."

OUZD.—A letter from Lucknow mentions that the king has now delegated the supreme power, unlimited, almost, to the minister, Ali Nucky Khan, who complained of being thwarted in his measures by the king's minions; the minister is trying his best to collect the revenues of the country, the king amusing himself the best way he can in his palace.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—We mentioned the other day that the period of Lord Gough's command had been extended; but the fact is that his lordship has been formally re-appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, and proposes availing himself of

the appointment to remain one or two years longer in this country. The reason of this is, that the Court of Directors will not have Sir Charles Napier, and that the Duke will not let them have any one else. They have applied several times to his grace for a Commander-in-Chief, and as often has he sent them the name of Sir Charles Napier.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept. 7.*

THE RANEE OF LAHORE.—The *Benares Recorder* states that several ladies of that station have called upon the Ranees, and she has become cheerful and reconciled in consequence.

A NATIVE OTHELLO.—The play of Othello, which character was sustained by a native, the first instance in India of such a circumstance, was enacted at the Sans Souci theatre on the 17th of August, and was partially successful.

THE INDIGO CROP has turned out unexpectedly large, and the planters will at least have quantity to make up for probable low prices: 130,000 maunds is the latest estimate, and we believe it will be found nearly correct.—*Englishman.*

UNION BANK.—At the auction of the Union Bank assets, on Saturday, the whole amount realized was Co.'s Rs. 74,100, on debts amounting to Co.'s Rs. 5,29,000. In consequence of an intimation from the solicitors of Carr, Tagore, and Co., only one debt in which that firm was mixed up was sold, and this, it is understood, to try some legal question, arising out of the notice which the solicitors issued to intending purchasers. Eight other claims in which that firm's name was mixed up were consequently withdrawn. As many of our readers as may have seen the correspondence which lately appeared as to the late chairman of the Union Bank, Mr. Storm, and his debts, may be somewhat surprised to hear that the two judgments, which have formed the subject of discussion lately, were put up together in one lot, although advertised separately, the one for 14,000, and the other for 25,000. A spirited competition took place for the united lot, and it was eventually knocked down to Mr. Storm's solicitor, Mr. Hedger, for the sum of Co.'s Rs. 16,500.—*Englishman, Aug. 28.*

A special act has been applied for by some of the resident shareholders of the Bank, in order to wind up its concerns; others talk of the Insolvent Court. The *Hurkaru* says, if the shareholders are to be harassed with demands, it is best for them to seek the protection of that court.

GWALIOR.—The prime minister at Gwalior seems to be in bad odour, not, it is said, however, from really bad actions of his own, but from his want of tact in carrying on the duties of his office. A noted bad character had been deported from the state, and it was expected others of his gang, then under trial, would share the same fate. A court of appeal had been opened at Gwalior, but its members were said to have shown themselves ignorant of the duties required of them, and incompetent to their performance even had they known them. Colonel Sleeman, our resident, was labouring in his usual way for the good of the state, and had no intention of abandoning his post till he had reaped the fruits of his toil.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA is about to pay a visit to Madras, Colombo, and Bombay, a steamer being placed at his lordship's disposal by government.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The Kardar of Dhera Ismael Khan had caught and hung a Kardar of Moolraj's, and he is said to have summoned General Khan Sing (who escorted Vans Agnew and Anderson to Mooltan) and his son, and told them to prepare for death, as he intended to hang both by way of reprisal.

The regiment of Shere Sing, that deserted to Moolraj, had returned to Captain Edwards, but he would have nothing to say to them.

A Brahmin of Moolraj's tried to poison Sirdar Shumshere Sing, by putting some in his food, but it was detected, and the Brahmin seized by Shumshere Sing.

A letter from the political agent at Mooltan mentions that Moolraj's troops would not fight till they were paid up all arrears, which was done, and 300 came over immediately to our side, and many more are expected to come over as soon as paid.

MOOLTAN, Aug. 22.—The Dewan keeps himself very quiet; amuses himself in laying traps for the unfortunate camel-men who are out in search of bhoosah. His cavalry are out night and day, but never approach near enough for our fellows to have a dash at them. The weakest part of our force is cavalry. We require another brigade; the present brigade being inadequate to carry on the duties. The force is remarkably healthy, considering the season of the year. Tatties and thermanditodes are in requisition, in fact the wind is just as hot as in the month of May; however the nights are very pleasant and cool. Grain of all kind is very scarce. Gram is selling at ten seers for the rupee, and wheat seventeen. Camp followers are put on short rations.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Moolraj fires his heavy guns all night long, as the villagers say, "to frighten us;" probably he is most "frightened" at our crawling up, and making an attempt on his gate. As soon as Major Napier arrives, the point of attack will be decided; he has some good plans, and a tolerably good model; the latter is on board the steamer, which will convey it safely to Mooltan with the treasure. The spies of Moolraj appear to visit the steamer, and bund daily; they are mostly sleek and stout fuqueers, mounted on tatts. The weather has been exceedingly hot of late; the thermometer one day on board the steamer rose to 110, but the nights are delightfully cool,—indeed cold.—*Ibid.*

The *Englishman* laments that two European regiments should have been sent to Mooltan, as disease will, it is to be feared, make fearful ravages among them. When we advocated an immediate march, we thought that sepoys only would be sent, and they are at least as well able to bear heat and fatigue as Capt. Edwards's Pathans, and, perhaps, equal to the capture of the fort. But if proper arrangements had been made in time, boats might have been collected at Ferozepore sufficient for the conveyance of all the European troops by water to Bhawalpore. There is some important screw loose in the Punjab, otherwise so much precious time would not have been lost in getting the troops under weigh, after it had been determined to send them.—*Friend of India.*

The death of Major-General Dundas gives Lieut.-Colonel Pew the off-reeckonings, and Major Abbot his lieutenant-colonelcy. The Hon. H. B. Dalzell gets his majority and Lieut. Carlton his company. Mr. Couchman also gets promoted, and a supernumerary, Mr. William Wilson, is brought on the strength.

SPECIE.—The *Star* informs us that the Government has secured three fine vessels to convey the thirty lacs of specie which they are about to remit home; these vessels are the *Northumberland*, the *John Bright*, and the *Royal Albert*.

AN AFFAIR.—The papers narrate an affair which has created some sensation in Calcutta. A young lady, a ward of the establishment of La Martiniere, and who had for some time officiated as an assistant in teaching there, has been seduced by it is said, an old married barrister, who formerly held an office in connection with the police, and who has carried her off from the institution. The governors of La Martiniere are determined to institute a strict inquiry into the affair, but, as the young lady is of age, legal proceedings are out of the question.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT.—The *Hindu Intelligencer* states, that 58 per cent. of the money raised by the house assessment is consumed in the payment of the officers employed in collecting and disbursing it.

UNPOSTED ENSIGNS AT BENARES.—We learn that the attention of Government has at length been drawn to the conduct of the young unposted ensigns at Benares. One great cause of their irregularities has been removed by ordering them, when posted, to join their regiments by dawk, instead of waiting for the arrival of a steamer. But this will, we fear, operate as a partial check on the evil. They should not be allowed to congregate at any station, but should be distributed among the regiments at the earliest possible period, where they would have the example of elder officers.

OPIMUM SALE.—The *Hurkaru* publishes the following as the result of the last opium sale:

		Average.	Proceeds.
Behar. No. of chests ...	1805	949	Rs. 17,13,950
Benares ...	780	864	6,74,673

thus shewing a decline of Rs. 174 per chest on both kinds; a result probably produced by the absence of news from China, and the contemplated increase of next year's investment.

EXCHANGE OF DIVISIONS.—It is more than probable that an exchange of Divisions will soon be effected between Sir Dudley Hill and Sir Walter Gilbert.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MILITARY BOARD.—Colonel Benson, the stipendiary member of the Military Board, proceeds home during the ensuing cold season. No officer has yet been named as his successor.

ARTILLERY HEAD QUARTERS.—The *Delhi Gazette* says—"It may not be generally known that the final orders of the Court of Directors have been received respecting the move of the head quarters of the Artillery from Dum-dum. These orders are against the move. Our information may be fully relied on."

WRECK OF THE KANDIANA.—The *Star* announces the loss of the *Kandiana*, Captain Halbert, from Portsmouth, 29 March. She was anchored off Calcutta with two anchors ahead, when the rush of the ebb tide proved too strong for her, tearing open one of her hawseholes and carrying away several of her planks, in consequence of which she began to fill rapidly. To prevent her going down in deep water she was run ashore, where she is a perfect wreck. Happily no lives were lost.

COTTON-CLEANING MACHINE.—The *Friend of India* has heard that Mr. Simms has been employed for some time past, by order of the Governor General, in drawing up a detailed report of all the experiments which have been made in the improvement of the Churka, or cotton-cleaning machine, and has presented his lordship with a very clear report on the subject, in which he expresses himself confident of the great advantage which the cotton trade of India would derive from the general introduction of Mr. Mather's machine.

BALL AT BARRACKPORE.—Major-General Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B., having won the hearts of a large majority of the pleasure-seeking youth of the station, it was proposed and carried that a ball and supper should be given to one who knew so well how to gain the applause and attach to himself the affections of those who estimate a man's worth by the number of diners he gives and his claim to distinction by the quality and flavour of his champagne. The ball took place on the 2nd August, in a large house styled the *Pandemonium*, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion. The talent and taste of a young officer had been exerted with a good effect in inscribing on the walls, and wreathing round with laurel, the various actions of the Peninsula; stars of bayonets, and the colours of regiments were arranged, the latter marking the glories won by the former weapon, as well in the far East, at the same time it was used with so powerful an effect in the West. Lord and Lady Dalhousie having signified their intention of honouring the party by their presence, the large and spacious rooms were crowded to an extent seldom witnessed at Barrackpore, by ten o'clock, when dancing commenced, and continued with spirit till after three o'clock A.M. Her ladyship stood up for several quadrilles, and really appeared to enjoy the party in so quiet and unaffected a style, as to add much to the general feeling of satisfaction caused by her ladyship's presence at the first public party so graced since her arrival in India. The Governor General, who is looking far from well, left a short time before supper; at half-past twelve, we all sat down to one of those fearfully abundant repasts which fashion styles elegant, but which are certainly far from being in keeping with a climate where the wants are generally of a lighter description, and require not rounds of beef and roast fowls by the dozen. On his health being drunk Sir Dudley rose and said, "He felt no small degree of difficulty in giving expression to his feelings. When this party was first proposed, it was with hesitation he accepted it, feeling that his acquaintance with the society here was hardly sufficient to sanction it; but at last he yielded to the earnest and friendly solicitations he received, being assured that the discipline and subordination of the troops under his command would not suffer by the General joining in these social meetings. He felt proud at the honour done him by the presence of Lord and Lady Dalhousie, and he observed many strangers who had come all the way up from Calcutta to this party, and he thanked them for the trouble they had taken and the honour they had done him." The General sat down amidst overwhelming applause. The brigadier then proposed, "Lady Dalhousie and ladies," which was received with warmth and grateful demonstrations of applause at her ladyship's kindness in honouring so far the society of Barrackpore.

THE OPIUM OF THE NEXT SEASON.—A notification has just been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, that the supply of opium for the season of 1846-49 will be 36,000 chests. The supply in 1846-47 was 21,469; in the season now closing it was raised to 23,705. The increase in the first year of augmentation was about 7,300 chests, and that increase has now been doubled. Considered simply in a financial point of view, the experience of the past year does not appear to justify so sudden and so large an extension of the supply. When we had occasion to allude to the subject last, we offered a conjecture that the larger quantity thrown into the market would have the effect of reducing the price to Rs. 1,000 a chest; but the average of the eleven sales which have taken place up to this time has been only Rs. 850. It may, therefore, readily be supposed that the present increased supply, in the face of such a diminution of price, must be the result of orders for enlarging the cultivation which were issued before the effect of that increase on the price could have been known. The larger quantity now advertised for the next year will have the effect of still further depreciating the price of the drug; and it is much to be questioned whether even so much as Rs. 800 a chest all round can be expected for the 36,000 chests to be brought forward in the next ten months. In this case it would appear to be the dictate of prudence to return to the system of more limited supplies. We may possibly have omitted some important element which should enter into our calculations; but

if we have not, the financial result of the two years 1846-47, and 1848-49, will stand thus:—

Season of 1846-47,			
"	21,650 chests at an average of 1220 Rs. ...	2,64,13,000	
"	Deduct cost of manufacture at 300	64,95,000	
		Net profit	1,99,18,000
Season of 1848-49,			
"	36,000 chests, at an average of 800 Rs. ...	2,88,00,000	
"	Deduct manufacturing charges at 300	1,08,00,000	
		Net profit	1,80,00,000

The loss will be nearly twenty lakhs of rupees, independently of the odium of having assisted to drug a few more millions of the "flowery nation."—*Friend of India*.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- BELL, W. off. coll. of Behar, ass. ch. of his off., on Aug. 22; to be coll. of Monghyr, Aug. 28.
 BIDWELL, A. C. to be coll. of Chittagong, Aug. 28.
 BLUNT, G. to be civ. and ses. jud. of Allyghur, Aug. 15.
 BURY, C. asst. ch. of offices of salt agt. and superint. of Tumlook Salt Chowkees, Aug. 28, in add. to his duties as salt agt. of 24-pergunnahs.
 CHESTER, C. to offic. as registrar of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. P. dur. abs. of Mr. Edmonstone, or till farther orders.
 COLVIN, E. T. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rohtuck, Aug. 20.
 COULAN, T. to take ch. of the rev. treasury in Nimar, Aug. 12.
 CUNLIFFE, D. mag. of Monghyr, rec. ch. of his off. from Mr. A. Money on Aug. 21.
 DALRYMPLE, F. A. E. to be mag. of Moorshedabad, Aug. 28.
 DRUMMOND, F. B. to cond. duties of off. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, dur. abs. of Kemp, recd. ch. of off. Aug. 22.
 GALLOWAY, W. to be jt. maj. and dep. coll. of Hissar, but to cont. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Paneeput until further orders.
 GRANT, J. civ. and sess. jud. of Dinapore made ov. ch. of duties.
 GRANT, J. P. to be sec. to the Indian Law Commissioners.
 HALKETT, H. C. to be mag. of Sylhet, cont. to off. as coll. of Moorshedabad dur. abs. of Mr. Hodgson, or until further orders.
 KEMP, F. B. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, made over ch. of his off. to Mr. Drummond on Aug. 22.
 LEMARCHAND, J. to off. as sub. dep. opium agent at Benares, dur. abs. of Harvard on leave, Aug. 18.
 LILLIE, J. E. S. ret. to duty, Aug. 23.
 LOCK, J. A. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bignour dur. abs. on leave (1 mo.) of Mr. Deck, or until further orders.
 MACIER, T. B. jt. mag. and ded. coll. of 2nd grade, Aug. 28.
 MONNET, R. to be mag. and coll. of Muttra, but to cont. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad until further orders.
 MORLAND, G. H. to be maj. and coll. of Badoon, from Aug. 10.
 OGILVIE, A. to be coll. of Bhagalpore, Aug. 28.
 OUSELEY, G. qual. for pub. service, attached to N.W.P. Sept. 2.
 POWER, J. asst. to maj. and coll. of Allahabad, vested with sp. powers, Aug. 29.
 SCONCE, A. to be an addit. cir. and sess. judge of Chittagong, Aug. 28.
 SKIPWITH, P. to be civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong, Aug. 28.
 SPANKIE, J. S. to be an asst. to the maj. and coll. of Chittagong, Aug. 28.
 TAYLOR, Pierce, to be coll. of Behar, Aug. 28.
 THORNHILL, R. to offic. as jt. maj. and dep. coll. of Farruckabad, Aug. 24.
 TENNOCY, T. dep. coll. in Bahadurshahr, to take ch. of the treasury of that dist. Aug. 29.
 TRAVES, W. to be commr. of Abkany rev. for 2nd or Dacca div. Aug. 28.
 TYLER, E. F. to be maj. and coll. of Allyghur, Aug. 15.
 WESTON, J. add. princ. sudder ameen of Sarun, asst. ch. of his off. Aug. 14.
 WILKINS, G. D. add. coll. of Chittagong, made over ch. his off. to A. Sconce, Aug. 19.
 WILSON, M. H. R. uncov. dep. coll. of Hudson, to take ch. of the treasury of that dist. Aug. 28.
 WILLY, E. M. to off. as mag. and coll. of Bareilly div. abs. of Williams, on leave, Aug. 12.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

LARKINS, T. P. Aug. 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANNAND, A. S. coll. of Sylhet, 1 mo. Aug. 19.
 BELL, W. offic. coll. of Behar, 14 days, in ex.

CAMPBELL, N. leave cancelled.
 CATHCART, J. F. 12 mo. on m. c.
 COURT, M. H. 1 mo.
 DICK, R. K. 1 mo.
 DUNBAR, J. comm. of rev. of 15th or Dacca div. canc. fr. Aug. 17.
 EDMONSTONE, G. F. 3 mo. to Simla.
 FLOYD, W. M. leave to England, on m. c. Aug. 21.
 FRANCO, G. F. 1 mo. to Mussoorie.
 HARVARD, J. H. M. sub. dep. opium agent at Benares, 3 mo. fr. Sept. 15.
 KEMP, F. B. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, 6 mo. to Darjeeling, on m. c.
 MERCER, J. during the dusserah vacation, and 6 mo. in extension thereof, on m. c.
 MORRIS, H. I. 4 mo. fr. Sept. 8, or fr. date of steamer's leaving.
 RUSSELL, R. P. 15 days.
 THORNHILL, H. B. asst. to mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, 2 mo.
 VINCENT, F. A. 2 mo. on m. c.
 WILLIAMS, F. mag. and coll. of Bareilly, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1.
 WILSON, A. G. in ext. fr. June 26 to July 14.
 WYLLY, E. M. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

WALKER, R. O. to be an asst. chaplain, arrived Aug. 22; pl. at disp. of Lieut. Gov. N. W. prov. Aug. 26.
 D'AGUILAR, Rev. J. to offic. as chapl. of Agra, Aug. 17.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANSTRUTHER, unposted Ens. G. P. J. doing duty with 65th N.I. posted to 36th N.I. at Lahore, Aug. 12.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. R. E. 53rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. J. 8th L.C. to do duty at Landour depôt fr. Sept. 1 until termination of present season.
 ALEXANDER, Brev. lieut. col. on staff emp. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. art. adj.
 BEAN, Lieut. C. J. 2nd in com. of 4th Sikh loc. inf. to offic. as adj.
 BEST, Cornet H. W. 8th L.C. to be interp. and qr. mr. Aug. 22.
 BISHOP, Lieut. W. D. 30th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. Aug. 22.
 BLACKWELL, Brev. col. R. fr. 20th to 12th N.I. fr. Sept. 1.
 BOISBRAGON, Ens. T. W. R. fr. 36th to 69th N.I. at Meerut.
 BRACKEN, Ens. R. D'O. C. fr. 37th to 52nd N.I. proc. on service to Mooltan.
 BRADFORD, Ens. H. R. posted to 36th N.I. at Lahore.
 BRASHER, Ens. J. to continue to act as qr. mr. to regt. of Ferozepore.
 BRIGGS, Lieut. D. 17th N.I. in ch. of Jubbulpore and Kamptee portion of great Deccan road, to have ch. of whole road fr. Mirzapore to Kamptee, on a salary of 400 rupees per mensem.
 BRODIE, Capt. T. prin. assist. to commr. of Assam, rec. ch. of Luchimpore div. fr. Vetch, Aug. 4; made over ch. of jud. and rev. duties of Seebasagar div. to Bedford and Thornton, July 24.
 BURGE, Ens. A. B. 69th N.I. to be lieut. v. Ranken prom. to rank fr. July 21, v. Shand, dismissed.
 CABLETON, Lieut. and Brev. capt. H. A. art. perm. to res. the situation of adjt. to the 9th batt. and is posted to the 4th co. 3rd batt.
 CAULFIELD, Lieut. G. 46th N.I. retd. to duty, Aug. 24.
 CHALMERS, unposted Ens. H. B. doing duty with 61st N.I. posted to 27th N.I. at Barrackpore, Aug. 12.
 CHRISTIE, Cornet D. 7th L. C. qual. to act as interp. July 15.
 CLARKE, Capt. J. 25th N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. of 2nd inf. regt. Scindia contingent, dur. abs. of Erskine on civ. duty.
 CORDON, Capt. J. T. princ. assist. to com. of Assam, made over ch. of duties of the Durrung district to W. S. Hudson, sub. assist. Aug. 12.
 COKE, Ens. H. W. H. 70th N.I. to be an asst. to resident of Lahore, Sept. 2.
 DAY, Maj. E. F. rem. fr. 1st. to 3rd batt. art. to cont. to do duty with com. of 3rd batt. proceeding to Mooltan, until further orders.
 DARNELL, Lieut. T. C. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.
 DENNY, Lieut. J. B. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.
 DONDRIDGE, Lieut. C. C. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.
 DOUGLAS, 1st Lieut. C. comm. of ordnance, rem. fr. arsenal of Fort William to the Ajmere wag.
 ELLICE, Ens. W. G. 15th N.I. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. app. to the inf. branch of H. H. the Nizam's army, v. Lieut. Keighly.
 FORBES, Ens. F. M. A. post-d. to 7th N.I. at Dinapore.
 FRITH, 2nd Lieut. J. S. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 GARDNER, Lieut. and adjt. E. C. 40th N.I. to rec. ch. of the commiss. dep. dur. abs. of Sub.-cond. Wear.
 GODDARD, Capt. T. to be a dept. judge advocate gen., posted to Cawnpore div.
 GRAVES, Ens. J. H. posted to 41st N.I. at Nusseerabad.
 GREENE, Capt. G. N. 70th N.I. offic. as dept. judge advocate Sirhind div. to rejoin his regt. when relieved by Lieut. Johnson.
 HAIG, Lieut. A. S. 56th N.I. to be adjt. v. Baring prom. Aug. 12.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. O. 7th L. C. quant. to act as interp. July 15.
 HARRISON, Cornet, T. B. 10th L. C. quant. to act as interp. July 15.

HATCH, Lieut. G. C. dept. judge advocate gen. fr. Sirhind to pres. div.
 HAMES, Ens. H. J. at his request, fr. 36th to 1st N.I. at Lahore, as jun. of his rank, Aug. 12.
 HOSTE, Lieut. W. D. 55th N.I. to offic. as adjt.
 JELlicoe, Ens. F. G. 53rd N.I. qual. to act as interp. July 15.
 JERVIS, Lieut. T. V. R. to offic. as adjt. to 56th N.I. dur. abs. of Jones, or till further orders, Aug. 15.
 JOHNSON, 1st Lieut. E. B. h. art. to offic. as dept. judge advocate gen. of Sirhind div. dur. abs. of Capt. Young, on duty in Scinde, to proc. to Umbyllah.
 LANE, Lieut. col. C. R. W. C.B. on furl. fr. 13th to 74th N.I. ret. to duty, arrived at Bombay, July 25.
 MACDOUGALL, Ens. W. C. 72nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.
 MACKENZIE, Ens. C. F. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MACKINLAY, Lieut. col. J. H. on furl. fr. 7th to 13th N.I.
 MAINWARING, Brev. capt. H. G. 1st N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 16, 1848, in suc. to Mainwaring, dec.
 MOIR, 1st Lieut. G. 2nd troop 3rd, to do duty until further orders, with 4th troop 3rd brig. h. art.
 NAYLOR, Brev. maj. C. H. 2nd Eur. regt. perm. to retire from the service on pension of maj. fr. July 30, 1848.
 NEWALL, 1st Lieut. D. J. F. art. adj. of left wing of 3rd batt. to act as adj. of foot art. detach. consisting of 2nd comp. 2nd, 3rd, and 4th comps. 3rd and 6th comp. 7th batt. art. with Mooltan field force.
 NICHOLSON, Ens. C. J. 31st N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.
 OSBORN, Lieut. col. H. R. posted to 12th N.I.
 PATON, Lieut. R. M. attach. to the 3rd tr. 1st brig. horse art. to be adjt. v. Carleton, resigned.
 RANKEN, Brev. capt. G. 69th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 29, v. White, retired.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. G. R. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.
 ROBERTSON, 1st Lieut. A. dept. com. of ordnance, appointed to arsenal of Fort William.
 SALUSBURY, 1st Lieut. F. O. to be adjt. v. Cunliffe, resigned.
 SEPPINGS, E. J. 11th L.C. to offic. as adjt. to his corps. dur. emp. of Lieut. Warner as maj. of brigade with Mooltan field force, or until further orders, July 19.
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. to be comdt. of the 3rd Nizam's cav. dur. abs. of Capt. Davidson, Aug. 26.
 SHAW, Ens. C. R. posted to 37th N.I. at Lahore.
 SHULDHAM, Ens. A. I. to do duty with the 65th N.I. at Benares.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. E. J. 69th N.I. to be a sub. asst. comm. gen. v. Mainwaring, dec.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. 44th N.I. passed exam. in Oordoo.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindoostanee.
 SMITH, Ens. H. S. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 16, 1848, in suc. to Mainwaring, dec.
 SPROT, Ens. G. H. 2nd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. July 30, 1848, in suc. to Naylor, retired.
 SPURGEON, Ens. S. at his request, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 12.
 STARKEY, Capt. S. C. 7th N.I. to be com. of 3rd Sikh local inf. fr. April 1, 1848, v. Winter, retired fr. the service.
 STUART, Capt. A. retd. to duty, Aug. 23.
 TROUSON, Lieut. R. N. 2nd Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. July 30, 1848, in suc. to Naylor, retired.
 VINCENT, Ens. W. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WARDE, Lieut. W. W. app. a dep. comm. of the 3rd class in the Saugor and Nerbudda terr. reached Jubbulpore on July 29.
 WESTON, Lieut. col. J. S. H. C.B. fr. 12th to 20th N.I. fr. Sept. 1.
 WHEELER, Ens. G. doing duty with 53rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, July 15.
 WHEELER, Ens. G. 73rd N.I. qual. to act as interp. July 15.
 WILKINSON, Cornet O. 10th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 15, v. Mosley, deceased.
 WILLE, Lieut. J. I. 69th N.I. to rank fr. May 29, 1848, v. Reakes, prom.
 WILLIAMS, Ens. H. P. 72nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WOLLASTON, Lieut. E. O. 2nd in com. Meywar Bheel corps, perm. to resume the rank of adjt. of that corps.
 YOUNG, Capt. K. dept. judge advocate gen. fr. Cawnpore to Sirhind div.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

LOCKHART, D. B. Aug. 24. WALKER, P. W. Aug. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANGELO, 1st Lieut. J. A. art. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah on m. c.
 BOYD, Capt. B. 68th N.I. fr. Sept. 22 to March 22, 1848, to Calcutta, to submit an application for furl. to Europe.
 BRANDER, Ens. M. J. 40th N.I. fr. July 26 to Sept. 15, to proc. on m. c.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. D. 1 mo. to Simla fr. Aug. 1.
 CHAMBERS, Capt. J. 21st N.I. 4 mo. fr. July 15, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 CLARKE, Ens. C. M. L. 37th N.I. to Europe on furl. on m. c.
 ELMS, Lieut. E. J. 1st N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Nov. 3, to Simla on m. c.

FAGAN, Brev. Capt. G. H. engs. in ext. to sailing of steamer *Bentick*, to Europe, on furl.
 GILL, Lieut. P. H. P. 37th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Simla and Calcutta. prep. to submitting an application for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 GORDON, Capt. J. T. prin. asst. to commr. of Assam, at Durrung, 6 weeks on the river, Aug. 18.
 HEPFER, Capt. A. Q. 24th N.I. leave of abs. to Calcutta, to appl. for furl. to Europe, Aug. 22.
 HINDE, Lieut. C. F. E. 65th N.I. fr. July 25 to Oct. 15, in ext. to Calcutta.
 HOWARD, Ens. J. J. E. 24th N.I. fr. July 1 to Nov. 20, to Cawnpore and the river, on m. c.
 JONES, Lieut. and Adj. Z. B. 56th N.I. fr. Aug. 8 to Oct. 1, to Simla, on m. c.
 LANE, Cornet H. 5th L.C. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 10, to Mussorie.
 LEMARCHAND, 2nd Lieut. C. S. art. fr. Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, to Calcutta.
 MACMULLEN, Lieut. H. K. inv. est. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Calcutta, to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 MERCER, Lieut. col. A. 70th N.I. fr. Aug. 7 to Nov. 1, to Simla and Subathoo, on m. c. Aug. 26. This cancels leave granted to him, Aug. 1.
 PERKINS, Lieut. E. N. 14th N.I. 2mo. fr. June 27, to Calcutta, on m. c.
 REID, Lieut. B. T. 34th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 SATCHWELL, Ens. R. M. 1st N.I. 4 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Simla, on m. c.
 SCOTT, Brig. J. C. B. fr. Aug. 31 to Oct. 5, to rem. at Mussorie.
 STURT, Brev. capt. A. A. 6th N.I. leave cancelled fr. Aug. 25.
 TURNER, Lieut. and brev. capt. Y. F. T. 1st L.C. 3 mo. fr. July 6, to Simla.
 WARNER, Capt. W. K. art. 1 mo. in ext. to rem. at Simla, Aug. 22.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. fr. 3rd L.C. to 67th N.I. at Cawnpore, and to proc. and join, Aug. 23.
 ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. 11th L.C. to do duty with the 72nd N.I. dur. illness of Surg. Stuart, or till further orders.
 BOGLE, Asst. surg. A. L. M.D. attach. to H.M.'s 9th lancers, to proceed to Shahjehanpore, and do duty with the 43rd L.I. during abs. of Asst. surg. Playfair.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. to the med. ch. of the detach. of foot art. proceed. to Bhawalpore.
 CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. to proc. in med. ch. of detach. of 1st L.C. and 45th N.I. under orders to escort treasure to Loodianah, making over ch. of hospital of 45th N.I. to Asst. surg. Crozier.
 COLE, Asst. surg. J. J. attached to 7th irr. cav. placed at disposal of resident of Lahore for emp. in Mooltan.
 COLLINS, Asst. surg. J. C. art. to offic. in med. ch. of civil station of Malda dur. abs. of Turner on m. c. Sept. 2.
 DAVIES, Asst. surg. E. V. M.D. 65th N.I. to do duty with 9th N.I.
 DRELFPRATT, Asst. surg. W. to do duty with the foot art. detach. proceed. to Mooltan, until further orders.
 DICKSON, Surg. J. B. to rec. ch. of records of inf. surg. offic.
 EBDEN, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. to del. over med. ch. of the 2nd co. 3rd batt. of art. to asst. surg. Lacon, 39th N.I.
 GRANT, Civ. asst. surg. A. of Bhagulpore, made over ch. of his duties to H. Diaper, asst. surg. Hill Rangers, Aug. 16.
 GREIG, Surg. I. 38th L.I. to afford med. aid to the 24th N.I. fr. Aug. 1, and dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Glennie, M.D. or till further orders.
 GRIFFITH, Surg. S. M. fr. 7th to 65th N.I. at Benares, and to proc. and join, Aug. 24.
 HARPER, Asst. surg. G. 13th, to afford med. aid to 67th N.I.
 LEE, Asst. surg. I. M. M.D. to do duty under the sup. surg. of the Sirhind div.; to make over ch. of the detach. of fort art. arrived under the com. of Maj. Garbett, to Asst. surg. Thomson, and to return to Lahore.
 MACKAY, G. M.D. to rec. ch. of 55th N.I. fr. Smith, Aug. 5.
 MACRAE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. fr. 26th L.I. to 27th N.I. Aug. 24.
 MCCOSH, Surg. I. M.D. 31st, to aff. med. aid to the 32nd N.I.
 McDONALD, Asst. surg. D. M.D. attached to 10th L.C. to med. ch. of 3rd N.I.
 MCKAR, Surg. I. 8th L.C. to relieve Surg. McCosh fr. the med. ch. of the 32nd N.I. as a tempo. arrang.
 PITT, W. civ. asst. surg. of Tipperah, pl. at disp. of the C. in C. at his own request; passed vernac. exam.
 RANKIN, Surg. to proceed to Ferozepore and assume med. ch. of foot artillery about to embark for Mooltan, making over med. ch. of 3rd N.I. to Surg. J. O'Dwyer, 7th L.C.
 RUSSELL, Surg. T. 11th N.I. on prom. to make over ch. of art. at Bareilly to Asst. surg. Morton, 9th irr. cav.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to do duty with the detach. of foot art. proceed. to Bhawalpore.
 STIVER, Sen. Surg. W. S. appt. insp. gen. of hospitals, to del. over ch. of the records of sup. surgs. off. to Surg. J. B. Dickson of 1st batt. art. Aug. 15.
 STOKES, Surg. J. M.D. 9th, to med. ch. also of 65th N.I. as a tempo. arrangement, Aug. 15.
 SYMONS, Asst. surg. J. S. C. posted to the 26th L.I. at Barrackpore, and to join, Aug. 24.

THOMSON, Asst. surg. G. F. M.D. 2nd tr. 2nd brig. H. art. to afford med. aid to the civ. and jail estab. and to the staff at the station on the dep. fr. Ferozepore of Asst. surg. Smith.
 THORNTON, Surg. H. I. 35th N.I. to aff. med. aid to the 26th, as a tempo. arrang.
 THORP, Asst. surg. E. C., M.D. to aff. med. aid to the gen. staff, Mooltan Field Force.
 TYTLER, H. W., M.D. to be civ. asst. surg. of Goruckpore, Aug. 12; to med. ch. of civ. station of Goruckpore, Sept. 2.
 VOS, Surg. J. G., M.D. fr. 29th to 27th N.I. at Barrackpore.
 WATSON, Asst. surg. J. C., M.D. and A.M. to afford med. aid to the jail and civ. residents at Mooradabad, dur. abs. of Wrightson, or until further orders.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. J. to proceed to Gunda Sing Wallah, and ass. med. ch. of 49th N.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

HARRIS, H. P. Aug. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GRIFFITHS, Surg. C. 55th N.I. fr. July 18 to Nov. 1, to remain at Agra, and to enable him to join his corps.
 LOGIN, Surg. J. S., M.D. 6 mo. fr. Aug. 1, instead of fr. July 18.
 O'SULLIVAN, Dr. M. leave cancelled fr. Aug. 24.
 PHILLIPSON, Surg. R. 42nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 5 to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. F. 47th N.I. leave cancelled.
 WRIGHTSON, R. W.; civ. asst. surg. of Moradabad, 3 mo. to Nainee Tal, Aug. 15.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

JAMES HASTIE, late of Barnagore, in suburbs of the town of Calcutta, merchant, to James Pelham Mackilligie, Esq., of Churchlane, in the said town of Calcutta, aforesaid, merchant. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

WILLIAM KEMP, formerly of Calcutta, house builder, but late of Great Britain, to Henry Cowie, of Calcutta, Esq., a member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Company, of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JOHN F. EGERTON, late of Ferozepore, heretofore a captain of artillery in the service of the East India Company, on their Bengal establishment, to the registrar Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JOHN ANTHONY HODGSON, late of Umballah, heretofore a major-general in the 14th regt. of Native Infantry, in the service of the East India Company on their Bengal establishment, to William Ford, of Umballah, and Charles Barslem Saunders, of Hooshearpore, both members of the civil service of the East India Company on their Bengal establishment. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS, the wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 19.
 ASTELL, the wife of H. G. s. s. at Simla, Aug. 25.
 BRIND, the lady of Lieut. col. F. art. d. at Umballah, Aug. 26.
 CAMPBELL, the wife of J. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 17.
 CONNOR, Mrs. W. s. at Allypore, Aug. 18.
 CORNELIUS, Mrs. Geo. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 20.
 DALLAS, the wife of J. P. G. s. Aug. 21.
 DANIELL, the wife of J. D. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 21.
 DOZEY, the wife of A. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 19.
 ERSKINE, the wife of W. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 1.
 GALE, the lady of J. d. at Pandoul Tirhoot, Aug. 18.
 GRAHAM, the lady of Maj. J. 50th N.I. d. at Agra, Sept. 3.
 GUILLERON, Mrs. F. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 31.
 HERBERLET, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 23.
 HUGHESDON, Mrs. C. d. at Calcutta, July 31.
 HYSLOP, the lady of Capt. M. 59th N.I. s. at Bareilly, Aug. 18.
 IRWIN, the lady of T. S. s. at Hazareebagh, Aug. 25.
 JOHNSON, the wife of R. D. s. at Purneah, Aug. 31.
 LAURENCE, the wife of Maj. G. St. P. 11th L.C. s. at Peshawur, Aug. 22.
 LEE, the wife of T. H. H. s. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 30.
 LUARD, the wife of Capt. P. W. 55th N.I. s. at Nowgong, Aug. 20.
 MADGE, Mrs. H. G. s. Aug. 31.
 MENDES, Mrs. L. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 24.
 MOORE, the lady of E. H.M.'s 53rd, s. at Allahabad, Aug. 11.
 RADCLIFFE, the lady of E. F. c.s. d. at Arrah, Aug. 19.
 REDDIE, Mrs. R. M. s. at Chowringhee, Aug. 24.
 RIND, the lady of M. M'N. surg. 28th N.I. s. at Hoshiarpore, July 21.
 RIVETT, the wife of J. d. at Barrackpore, Aug. 17.
 ROCHFORD, the wife of M. d. at Kishnagur, Aug. 26.
 RODRIGUES, the wife of J. jun. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 29.
 RONDEAU, Mrs. J. R. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 25.
 SMITH, the lady of G. H. c.s. d. at Simla, Aug. 20.
 SMITH, Mrs. J. S. s. at Pubna, Aug. 21.
 STANLEY, Mrs. J. T. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 2.
 TAYLOR, the lady of T. c.s. d. at Bauleah, Aug. 31.
 THUILLIER, the lady of Capt. H. L. art. s. at Chowringhee, Aug. 24.

TIERY, Mrs. L. d. at Berhampore, Aug. 20.
UDNY, the wife of G. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 1.
WARE, Mrs. T. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 28.
WATSON, the wife of W. C. s.s. d. at Darjeeling, Aug. 31.
WILDIG, the lady of Lieut. H. P. 34th N.I. s. at Agra, Aug. 22.
WILKINSON, Mrs. E. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 1.
WOODWARD, Mrs. S. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 30.

MARRIAGES.

BRERETON, Henry, c.s. to Emily Jane, d. of H. S. Boulderson, at Agra, Sept. 4.
BROWN, Hugh A. to Paulina, d. of T. W. Collins, at Delhi, Aug. 21.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. Douglas, eng. to Harriette S. d. of Major Geo. Hamilton, at Simla, Aug. 23.
CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. M.D. 7th L.C. to Annie Lucy, d. of F. Corbyn, supg. surg. Punjab div. at Jullunder, Aug. 22.
DAVISON, C. E. to Miss S. S. Chisholm, at Simla, Aug. 3.
EVANS, Maj. F. R. comg. Sirinoor rifle batt. to Henrietta, d. of the late B. Turner, at Mussoorie, Aug. 24.
FRANZ, E. J. to Ellen Vaughan, at Calcutta, Aug. 22.
HARMAN, John, to Isabella, d. of the late Wm. Worters, at Fort William, Sept. 5.
JUDGE, Wm. J. to Isabella C. d. of the R. Evans, at Calcutta, Aug. 29.
KING, Lieut. Robert Wm. Queen's Royal Lancers, to Amelia Mary, widow of the Honble. H. F. H. Pery, at Delhi, Sept. 4.
LANE, W. to Sarah, d. of J. Lemon, at Simla, Aug. 17.
LLOYD, Wm. to Emma Scott, at Calcutta, Aug. 22.
MORAN, F. to Miss A. H. Sheppard, at Calcutta, Aug. 31.
WYATT, Geo. N. to Augusta W. d. of the late R. G. Dault, at Contaie, Tirhoot, Aug. 22.
YOUNG, Lieut. Harry E. 64th N.I. to Eliza Jane, d. of the late maj. De Bude, at Allahabad, Aug. 17.

DEATHS.

AVIET, Mrs. S. M. at Calcutta, aged 47, Sept. 5.
BASHFORD, Eliza J. M. d. of F. at Calcutta, aged 1, Aug. 2.
BEAN, Eveline A. d. of John, at Chuprah, aged 6, Aug. 18.
BELLERON, Madame M. at Calcutta, aged 57, Aug. 29.
BLANY, Penelope Mary, d. of Mr. at Howrah, aged 8 mo. Aug. 18.
CARDEW, Caroline L. wife of Frederick, c.s. at Calcutta, aged 31, Aug. 31.
CHAMPION, Valentine, at Chandernagore, aged 49, Aug. 22.
CLARKE, James, sen. at Agra, aged 56, Aug. 24.
DALRYMPLE, Christian, wife of James, at Kunaghur, aged 27, Aug. 27.
D'CRUZ, Henry P. s. of Henry, at Calcutta, aged 8 mo. Aug. 33.
DES FORGES, William, vet. surg. 3rd. L.C. at Muttra, Aug. 20.
FAGAN, Wm. De F. s. of Capt. at Benares, aged 12 mo. July 18.
HALL, the infant d. of Lieut. G. H. M. adjt. 4th Ir. Cav. at Benares, Aug. 18.
HARVEY, Elizabeth E. d. of J. J. at Chowringhee, Aug. 20.
HILLS, William R. s. of H. H. at Calcutta, aged 5 mo. Aug. 18.
KAY, Robert, s. of Capt. R. D. 2nd N.I. at Barrackpore, aged 1, Aug. 28.
KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. at Ballygunge, Aug. 8.
LAMB, Wm. G. s. of Rev. H. M. at Meerut, aged 3, Sept. 3.
LE FRANC, Madame P. A. at Chandernagore, aged 69, Aug. 29.
MACVICARS, Wm. at Kidderpore, aged 43, Aug. 31.
MAINWARING, Capt. C. J. 1st N.I. at Loodianah, aged 39, Aug. 16.
MASSON, John M. at Bhangulpore, aged 35, Aug. 16.
MOORE, Joseph E. s. of Edward, H. M.'s 53rd, at Allahabad, Aug. 18.
MURRAY, John H. s. of John, M.D. at Agra, aged 1, Aug. 25.
NICOLSON, J. R. at Midnapore, aged 24, Aug. 18.
NYSS, J. C. at Entally, aged 28, Aug. 16.
OTTO, A. G. at Calcutta, aged 30, Aug. 17.
RAMSFORD, Emily M. d. of J. surg. art. at Cawnpore, aged 11 mo. Aug. 23.
RIDDLE, infant s. of Mr. at Calcutta, aged 1.
SEVENOAKS, Mary, at Calcutta, aged 57, Aug. 26.
SHILLINGFORD, Harriett A. at Purneah, aged 16, Aug. 10.
SINCLAIR, infant s. of William, at Calcutta, aged 1, Aug. 31.
STAINES, Charles H. s. of J. W. at Delhi, aged 5 mo. Aug. 29.
TAYLOR, J. H. at Deyrah Dhoon, aged 57, Aug. 14.
WARNER, Archibald W. s. of Capt. W. K., art. at Simla, aged 1, Aug. 27.
WARREN, Archibald W. s. of Capt. W. K. at Simla, aged 1, Aug. 27.
WILLIAMS, Jane, wife of J. B. at Jubbulpore, aged 45, Aug. 20.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 19. *Kandiana*, Halbert, Newcastle.—20. *Lady Valiant*, Lane, Mauritius.—21. *Arabia*, Davis, Bombay; *Fanny*, Stevenson, Madras.—22. *Teazer*, Bird, Madras; *Plantagenet*, Bird, London and Madras.—23. *Sarah*, Stainbank, Bombay and Madras.—24. *Mary Heatley*, Donough, Liverpool; *Jane Pirie*, Booth, London and Cape of Good Hope.—25. *Medway*, Combs, Sydney; *Essex*, Pixley, Bombay; *Nile*, M'Farlane, London; *Eagle*, Jarman, Rangoon.—27. *Canada*, Williams, Cardiff; *Cassiblanco*, Armstrong, Newcastle.—28. *Bland*, Hoskin, Liverpool.—29. *Joseph Sanderson*,

Sharp, Liverpool.—30. Steamer *Enterprise*, Cops, Mouline.—SEPT. 1. *Delhi*, Barry, Bombay.—2. *Princess Royal*, Younghusband, Port Adelaide; *Clarissa*, Leete, Madras; *Robert Pulsford*, King, Liverpool; *Salicia*, Webster, Sydney; *Harsinger*, Nacoda, Penang.—3. *Louisa Bailie*, Roxby, Mauritius; *Seringapalam*, Farnell, London and Madras; *Doorga*, Hurvey, Bourbon.—4. *Haddington*, Harris, Suez; *Flora M'Donald*, March, Akyah.—5. *Ira*, Brickby, Penang.—6. *Jehn Willt*, Donovan, Clyde; *Poppo*, Cole, China; *Cristina*, Spence, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lady Valiant*.—Mr. De Lange. From MADRAS.—W. Davis and J. Durand.
Per *Teazer*.—Mr. H. Lewis.
Per *Plantagenet*.—Mrs. Bird, Dr. and Mrs. Tuson, assist. surg. Queens; Capt. Caulfield, H.E.I.C.; Mrs. and two Misses Bryants, Rev. A. Walker, H.E.I.C.; Mr. Walker, cadet; Mrs. Harman and child, Misses Englis and Bowman, Mrs. Mathison, Mr. Lockings, Mr. Lockpart, cadet; Dr. O'Sullivan, H.E.I.C. From MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Owen, Miss Brela, Messrs. Cairns and Simans, pilot service.
Per *Sarah Stainbank*.—Mrs. Stainbank.
Per *Jane Pirie*.—Messrs. Blunt and Halden, H. C. marine; Mr. and Mrs. Wood.
Per *Medway*.—Lieuts. Duncan, Lord, and Newbery, Madras army.
Per *Essex*.—Mrs. Pixley, Capt. A. A. Sturt, B.N.I. and J. S. Lellie, Esq. B. civil service.
Per *Canada*.—Mr. P. Stapleton.
Per *Joseph Sanderson*.—Mr. W. C. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart.
Per *Enterprise*.—Mrs. Twentyman, Mrs. Melany, Lieut. Hight, 18th regt. N.I.; J. Storm, Esq. J. C. Sheriff, Esq. J. S. Shaw, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Fishbury and six children, Mrs. Kenkerburgh, Mr. Hammett, J. Halliday, Esq. Mr. J. Hind and child, and Mrs. Okeff.
Per *Louisa Bailie*.—Mr. Boothby, Capt. W. H. Palmer, Mr. H. Peruvah.
Per *Seringapalam*.—Hon. Mrs. Henry Keppel and maid, Rev. Mrs. and Mrs. MacCallum; Mrs. Voss, family, and governess; Miss Davis, Mrs. Dring; Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, H.M. 10th; Mrs. Bamber and child, Miss Lessat, Mr. and Mrs. Gough, Miss Woodward; Capt. Munro, 10th B. N.I.; Lieut. Young, 7th B. cavalry; N. Barton, esq. Beng. army; Ens. Hunt, 80th regt. H.M.; A. S. Harrison, Esq.; Henry Waterfield, Beng. army; William Black, Esq. H.C. marine; and Mr. P. Truisden. From MADRAS.—Mr. Daniel Macklewright, Mr. Henry Butler, Mr. Charles Griffin Clarke, Mr. James Davidson, Mr. John Larkin, Mr. Camelford, and Miss P. MacDougall.
Per *Princess Royal*.—Mrs. Younghusband.
Per *Robert Pulsford*.—Mr. D. S. Ogilvey.
Per *Salacia*.—Mr. Folk.
Per steamer *Haddington*.—Mr. Swetenham, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Watson; Mrs. Buckland, 2 children, and servant; Mr. De Souza, Miss K. Ford, Miss A. M. Gray, Hon. Mr. Pellem, Mrs. Charington, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Pattero, Mr. Kelsall, and Mr. De Costell. From GALLE.—Mrs. Harris; Col. Low, Mrs. Low, 2 children, and 3 servants; Messrs. Dunlop, Oxnard, and Harris; and servant.
Per *John Willt*.—Mrs. Donovan and child.
Per *Poppo*.—Mrs. Cole and 2 children.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 20.—*Mor*, Alston, Hong-Kong.—21. *Flora M'Donald*, March, Arracan.—22. *Panthea*, Glen, Liverpool; *John Bright*, Hamlin, London; *Royal Albert*, Seaman, London and Cape.—23. *Karremany*, Hogg, Mauritius; *Turtler*, Hotchkiss, Boston; *Dido*, Muller, Singapore; *Ses Quera*, Hall, Mauritius.—24. *Tonassarim*, Dicey, Madras.—25. *Windsor*, Gregson, London, Madras and Cape; *Caroline*, Hughes, London; *Buckinghamshire*, McGregor, Mauritius.—26. *Crisis*, Gibson, Liverpool; *Nizam*, Rigby, London; *Lintia*, Rigg, Liverpool.—27. *Medice*, Haegens, Bavaria.—28. *Joseph Manook*, Hick, Penang; *Rob Roy*, Francis, China; *Ann Milne*, Thomas, London.—30. *Ernaad*, Younghusband, Mauritius; *Lady Clarke*, McLean, London; *Calcutta*, Le Marchal, Bourbon; *Northumberland*, Pollock, London and Cape.—SEPT. 1. *Lord Haddo*, Rosalie, Cape.—5. *Benares*, Brown, Liverpool.—6. *Enterprise*, steamer, Akyah; steamer, *Bentlack*, Kellogg, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Steamer *Bentlack*, to Madras.—Lieut. Pocson, Lieut. M'Neil, Mr. Morris, Mr. Walker, Marquis de Coislin and servant, H. Ayling. To Galle.—Mr. Heilners, Mr. Allen and servant, Mr. Chatfield, Dr. Richardson, and Mrs. Pincet and child. To Southampton.—Mr. Ainslie, Mrs. Ainslie, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. M'Crass, 2 children, and servant; Col. Gardner's child and servant, Capt. Guise, Mr. Oswald, Mr. L. Clarke, Capt. Halbert, Capt. Palmer, Capt. Fagan, Mr. G. Stevens, Mrs. Norman, Capt. Engledue, Mrs. Engledue, infant, and servant; Capt. Smith, Mr. Drevar, G. Kinglison, E. Gaskill, 2nd class.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 8, 1848.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	10 8 to	11 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	3 0 ..	3 8
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	3 8 ..	4 0
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 0 ..	1 8
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	16 0 ..	16 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	15 0 ..	15 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1950 to	2000
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50 ..	7
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	par.		

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	6 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	..	6½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 2 to 104 8	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 8 .. 17 0	per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	14 0 .. 15 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 0 .. 220 8½	per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 8 .. 220 0	
Sovereigns	11 1 .. 11 2	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3 .. 16 4	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21 3 .. 21 4	

EXCHANGES.

The market has latter been better supplied with bills of exchange, but still the quantity offered has been very far short of the demand. Our quotations are now 1-9½ to 1-9½ for first-class document bills, and 1-9½ to 1-9½ for American credits, which description of bills is scarce.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are,—4l. 10s. to 4l. 12s. 6d.

IMPORTS.

BRITISH COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Since the date of our report of the 6th ult. very little alteration has taken place in the principal features of our import market. We have continued to experience a brisk inquiry for nearly all kinds of Grey Shirtings and Jaconets, and Bleached Goods have been by no means neglected; indeed, with the exception of Power Loom Cambrics, a lively business has been done in almost all branches of Manchester Piece Goods. Mule Twist has latterly been in less active demand, and 50s. are lower in value than for some time past, while most other Numbers have also given way a trifle. There is, however, a good feeling in reference to this article, and importers, looking at the falling off in shipments from Great Britain, evince considerable firmness in their present demands. Scotch Goods of all kinds, especially the lighter fabrics, remain in a most unfavourable state. Metals have attracted a good deal of attention, and sales to a fair extent have been effected.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXPRESS, with the Overland Mail from London, August 7th, arrived at Madras September 10.

PONDICHERY has just got up an *emancipator*. The belligerent parties are the sable citizens, and the cause of quarrel was this. Upon the publication of the proclamation of *Liberté, Egalité, and Fraternité*, the Pariah portion of the Pondicherry public considered that this gave their class a claim to equal rank and rights, with certain privileges of dress, with the Malabars, or black *bourgeoisie*. The latter were horrified at the idea, and stoutly resisted. Wordy combats ensued, followed by blows, and a general engagement took place in the bazars, though with little personal damage to either party, as half a dozen broken heads, a few dislodged teeth, some handfuls of eradicated hair, and sundry cloths torn by tugging in the struggle, being about the sum total of casualties. The fight terminated in the defeat of the Pariah forces, perhaps from the leaning of the Government on the side of aristocracy, which it seems decided that the citizens of the French capital in the East are as yet hardly sufficiently advanced to claim participation in the rights of their Western brethren.—*U.S. Gaz., Aug. 8.*

THE GOVERNOR.—The *Madras Spectator* informs us that Sir Henry Pottinger, with a regard for the convenience of the public, which does him credit, has determined on obviating the difficulties that attended his residing so far from Madras, by coming down one morning weekly to Government House, during his stay at Guindy, for the purpose of giving audiences and receiving parties at breakfast.

MR. E. H. HARDING, the superintendent of the Medical School, has been elected a director of the bank of Madras, vice Mr. Ouchterlony.

MERIAHS.—Letters from the South mention that Chokro Bissye continues to find shelter in Domosinghi and Kolabagh, in the Boad Hills, and it is generally believed that he will be able to renew the disturbances next cold season. A report was prevalent in Goomsur that human sacrifices had taken place in two or three parts of Boad; fifty of the lately rescued Meriahs, twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls, had been given into the charge of the missionaries at Berhampore.

THE DISTURBANCE AT SECUNDERABAD.—The investigations into the recent disgraceful affair of destroying or injuring the Catholic chapel at Secunderabad by a few soldiers of that persuasion of H.M. 84th Foot, at the instigation, it was said, of an European priest named McSweeney, have been brought to a close, but their report has not yet been made public. There cannot be the smallest doubt of the complicity of the reverend gentleman and his son in the outrage complained of: the extent to which they were so has, no doubt, been represented to government, who will deal with them according to their deserts. Great blame has at the same time been attached to the brigadier commanding at Secunderabad for the want of courtesy exhibited by him towards the Catholic clergy before and after the occurrence of the recent disgraceful proceedings. A number of the soldiers have been punished for the share they took in the outrage, the non-commissioned officers being reduced to the ranks.—*Bombay Times.*

THE KOTAGHERY AFFAIR.—Dr. Daubeney, implicated in the death of Mrs. Frere on the Neilgherry Hills, has been escorted to Madras, to undergo an examination before the civil power. It is expected the unfortunate lady's native female servant will turn queen's evidence; if so, the truth of the matter will be arrived at, as there can be no doubt that she is fully acquainted with the whole circumstances of the case.—*Ibid.*

THE 34TH REGIMENT, of Chicacole Light Infantry, is directed to return to Vellore, it being understood that its services will not be required at Ceylon.

THREE COMPANIES OF THE 51st N. I., says the *Spectator*, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Malacca, under orders from the quarter-master general's department.

THE LATE DR. J. W. T. JOHNSTONE.—With a regret, which is shared by half the community of Madras, we record the decease of Dr. J. W. T. Johnstone, who died on Saturday night, after an illness of more than six weeks' duration. To that large class who appeal rather to the sympathy, than to the interest of the medical practitioner, his death has come in the shape of a real calamity, whilst those who could appreciate at their true value, moral excellencies, and high mental acquirements, feel that they have parted from one, whose loss cannot easily be repaired. He was descended from a respectable family in Dumfriesshire, and greatly distinguished himself during his collegiate career in Edinburgh, where he obtained the University medal for a dissertation upon a difficult subject. After his graduation, he became the assistant of the talented Professor Simpson, with whom he remained associated for a year, when yielding to the recommendation of friends, he came out to Madras, which four years since could not boast of a single private practitioner. A correspondent, who had known him from the outset of his career, and whose eulogy is but the honest payment of a debt of heartfelt respect, shall tell the rest of his brief history.

"Notwithstanding the difficulties he had to encounter, and the discouraging opposition he had to contend with on his first arrival, the lapse of two years found him enjoying a good practice, which has ever since been steadily increasing, and had long exceeded the most sanguine expectations of himself and his friends. The bright promise of professional eminence held out by his success in the commencement of his career as a physician, has been fully realised, while those who have benefited by the exercise of his medical skill, can also bear ample testimony to his gentlemanly deportment, frankness and amiability.

Dr. Johnstone had been ailing for some time before the alarming symptoms of an acute inflammation of the liver discovered themselves, but his anxiety about some patients in whom he felt particularly interested, combined with an aversion to any interruption in the practice of his profession to which he was devoted, prevented a timely attention to his own physical state. In his decease, the Society of Madras has lost a useful member, and the medical faculty a bright ornament."

It only remains to be noticed that a crowd of voluntary mourners, paid a last tribute of respect to the remains of their physician and friend.—*Athenaeum, August 22.*

DOCTOR MOUNT delivered his defence himself on Tuesday last, in the presence of a crowded court, where there were, as a writer observes, some without heads, and some without hearts—some without feelings, and some without understanding, for it is well known that some are but bags of other people's ideas, who are propelled about the world as if on castors, receiving all that those who are near them choose to cram them with—others too there were whose microscopic minds enlarge the atoms under their own eyes, till mites seem mountains, but who yet can see nothing extending an inch beyond their own noses; perhaps it was before some such characters that Doctor Mount delivered his defence in a clear and audible voice:—however, it must have been a trying hour to the good doctor's feelings, when he knew that some there were who wished him well, and others not; for every one must have experienced, that when any abiding sorrow is at the heart, how a fresh scene will sometimes rouse it, as if from sleep, and with all its host of painful memories; consequently at the conclusion of his defence (which was considered an admirable piece of composition), he was overpowered in his feelings, and could not proceed. The Judge Advocate General then read the remaining three or four lines, and the court closed for about ten minutes, after which it was re-opened; it heard the testimony of several officers respecting Dr. Mount's conduct as an officer and a gentleman, amongst whom were the following: General Williams; Majors Macleod and MacCally; Capts. Haines, Halsted, Brett, McCartney, Wood, and Desborough; Lieuts. Brett and Chancey; and Dr. Smith. Dr. Mount also handed into court a very flattering written testimonial of General Lovell's, lately the commanding-officer of H.M. 15th Hussars, together with several others; after this the Court adjourned till the following day, when the prosecutor stated that he had other evidences to bring forward, against which Dr. Mount protested, but it was overruled by the Court, and only two evidences were heard, the Court objecting to the others; here it may be considered that the prosecution has finally closed.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 31.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 1, 1848.—The following movements are ordered:—

C. Company, 4th battalion, artillery, from St. Thomas's Mount to Aden.

A. do., 1st do., from Aden to St. Thomas's Mount.

C. Company sappers and miners, from Fraserpett to Aden.

E. do. do., from Aden to Mercara.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNES, C. R. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Madura, res. ch. of court, Sept. 1.

BELL, J. H. sub judge, rec. ch. of the off. of civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Chittoor fr. Mr. Lovell, Aug. 23.

FISHER, W. to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Canara, during abs. of Mr. Forbes, or until further orders.

GLASS, E. B. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Chicacole, rec. ch. of that court fr. Mr. Irvine on Aug. 19.

IRVINE, P. acting judge, made over ch. of the off. of civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Chicacole to Mr. Glass, Aug. 19.

LOVELL, E. C. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Chittoor, made over ch. of that court to Mr. Bell, Aug. 23.

PELLY, C. to act as coll. and mag. of Bellary, dur. abs. of Mr. Melor, or till further orders; rec. ch. of the district fr. D. Mayne.

WHITE, D. act. civ. and sess. judge of the zillah of Cuddalore, 1 mo. to pres.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLLETT, C. 1 mo. to Honore and western coast.

DOUGLAS, W. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Tinnevely, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 9.

LEVINGE, V. H. 1 mo.

MINCHIN, J. I. asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore, 1 mo. to Cuddalore and coast.

NEWELL, H. 15 days in ext.

SULLIVAN, R. I. head asst. to the prin. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, 2 mo. under abs. rules to Neilgherry Hills and Bangalore.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLARDYCE, Ens. J. reposted to 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank next below Ens. H. L. Higginson, Sept. 8.

BALDOCK, Lieut. G. 28th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 20, v. Bell, dec. BALDWIN, Ens. A. T. reposted to 49th N.I. to rank next below Ens. Pictet, Sept. 8.

BAMFORD, Ens. E. I. 25th N.I. exam. in Hindustani at Jaulnah, qual. as int. to appear for final exam. when he may visit the Presidency.

BEDDOME, Ens. R. H. reposted to 42nd N.I. to rank next below Ens. H. I. Bell, Sept. 8; to rank fr. Jan. 28, 1848.

BRYNAL, Lieut. A. W. 7th L.C. ret. to duty, Aug. 30.

BLACK, Ens. W. C. to do duty with 31st L.C. to join under orders fr. Adj. gen. of the army, Aug. 24.

BOURNE, Ens. M. K. reposted to 47th N.I. to rank next below Ens. R. Church, Sept. 8.

BURGE, Ens. R. S. reposted to 24th N.I. to rank next below Ens. G. L. Hankin, Sept. 8.

CARPENDALE, Lieut. I. eng. to take rank fr. Jan. 17, 1847, v. Tombs, retired.

CARTHEW, Ens. M. to do duty with 21st N.I. Sept. 2.

CAZALET, Lieut. C. H. 29th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 12, 1848, v. Servante, retired.

CORSTORPHINE, 2nd Lieut. J. passed exam. for off. of companies.

COOPER, Capt. R. 45th N.I. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. Sep. 9.

CRAW, Ens. R. P. M. 14th N.I. made creditable prog. in Hindustani, Sept. 7; to rec. Moonshiee allow.

DANGERFIELD, 2nd lieut. E. passed exam. for off. of companies.

DAWSON, 2nd lieut. A. H. art. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. Sep. 7.

DUFF, Ens. A. G. reposted to 36th N.I. to rank next below Ens. S. W. Jervis, Sep. 8.

DUVALL, Ens. J. reposted to 50th N.I. to rank next below Ens. C. L. Pereira, Sep. 8.

FABER, Ens. R. reposted to 21st N.I. to rank next below Ens. E. W. C. Rundle, Sep. 8.

GIBSON, Ens. J. I. posted to 28th N.I. to join Sep. 4; to rank fr. Feb. 25, 1848.

GIBSON, Ens. J. I. order posting him to 28th N.I. is cancelled.

GIBSON, Lieut. T. W. 2nd Eur. it. inf. to proc. to pres. to give evidence on a case under investigation, Sep. 2.

GORDON, Ens. C. V. 28th N.I. in be lieut. in succ. to Baldock, prom. fr. June 20.

GREENAWAY, Lieut. T. 46th N.I. exam. in Hind. at Saugor, qual. as adj.

HAY, Ens. L. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. Sept. 12.

HICHENS, Ens. R. S. rep. to 29th N.I. to rank next below Ens. J. Allan, Sept. 8; to join.

HILL, Ens. E. to do duty with 31st L.I. to join under orders from the adj. gen. of the army, Aug. 24.

INNES, Ens. J. reposted to 46th N.I. to rank next below Ens. H. T. Duncan, Sept. 8.

JERVIS, Ens. S. W. 36th N.I. to join un. ch. of Lieut. Touch, 26th N.I. Aug. 22.

JONES, Lieut. A. C. art. fr. 3rd batt. to 4th batt.

L'AMY, Lieut. S. 17th N.I. placed at disp. of the govt. of India, temp. for empl. in H. H. the Nizam's army.

MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. reposted to 27th N.I. to rank next below Ens. A. Pringle, Sept. 8; to do duty with 12th N.I. until Dec. 31.

MACLEOD, Brig. D. 2nd L.C. to com. Nagpore subsidiary force, v. Perry, whose term of com. expires Sept. 20.

MCGREGOR, Asst. surg. J. M. D. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MCMAHON, Ensign C. A. 39th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 12.

MACQUEEN, Ens. H. A. P. reposted to 31st L.I. to rank next below Sir W. Johnston, Sept. 8.

MENZIES, Ens. R. reposted to 1st Madras fus. to rank next below 2nd Lieut. J. Corstorphine, Sept. 8.

MOORE, Ens. R. A. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 12, 1848, v. Servante retired; qual. as interp. with moonshiee allow.

MORGAN, Ens. O. reposted to 38th N.I. to rank next below Ens. R. Cox, Sept. 8.

NEWBERRY, Ens. T. C. reposted to 16th N.I. to rank next below Ens. W. U. E. Gompertz, Sept. 8.

NICOLAY, Brev. maj. F. L. 29th N.I. to be maj. fr. Aug. 12, 1848, v. Servante, retired; placed at disposal of C. in C. for regimental duty.

NORRIS, Ens. H. M. reposted to 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank next below Ens. J. Allardyce, Sept. 8.

OSBORN, Ens. W. to do duty with 52nd N.I. instead of 31st L.I.

PARRATT, Ens. W. M. reposted to 29th N.I. to rank next below Ens. Hichens.

PASSINGHAM, Ens. A. R. T. reposted to 12th N.I. to rank next below Ens. R. C. A. Marshall, Sept. 8; to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1848; to join under ch. of Lieut. Touch, 26th N.I. Aug. 22.

RAYNSFORD, Ens. F. M. to do duty with 52nd N.I. till further orders, Sept. 6.

RUNDALL, Lieut. F. H. eng. to take rank fr. June 28, 1847, v. Shaw, dec.

RYVES, Ens. H. E. 19th N.I. doing duty with 51st N.I. to join with the detach. of his corps now at the pres.

SALTER, Ens. P. 4th N.I. to join his corps, Aug. 24.

SAMWELL, Ens. M. reposted to 48th N.I. to rank next below Ens. T. R. Griffith, Sept. 8.

SCOTT, Ens. C. H. reposted to 48th N.I. to rank next below Ens. M. Samwell, Sept. 8.

SERVANTE, Maj. E. 29th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the service on the pension of his rank fr. Aug. 12, 1848.

SUAW, Ens. D. posted to 39th N.I. to rank next below Ens. L. Hay, Sept. 8; to rank fr. Jan. 8.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. De C. art. fr. 4th to 3rd batt.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. W. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustance.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London Mail of August 7 reached Bombay by the *Ajdaha* on the 4th Sept.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT OLIVER entered the Royal Navy in 1795, and obtained his commission as lieutenant in February, 1810, when on board the *Espoir*, gun brig, bound for the Mediterranean. On the 4th April, 1804, this vessel, in company with the frigate *Success*, observed some vessels on the Calabrian coast, and Lieut. Oliver, in charge of one boat, with Lieut. Sartorius in another, with the other boats of his ship, was sent to destroy them. Three of the boats were swamped on sunken rocks as they approached the shore, when the gallant officers and men swam on shore, with their cutlasses in their teeth, under a heavy fire from the guns of the enemy, set fire to the ships, spiked the guns, recovered their boats, and returned to their vessels unharmed. In 1827 he was removed from the *Wellesley*, where he had been under Rear-Admiral Sir Geo. Eyre, to the *Victory*, Admiral Sir R. Stopford, and was promoted to the rank of commander, by the Lord High Admiral, for meritorious services. He shortly after joined the *Asia*, commanded by Sir Hyde Parker, destined for the coast of Portugal. He soon after this returned to England, and was appointed to fit up some of our war-steamer with a variety of pivot guns which he had himself constructed. He afterwards commanded the sloops *Phoenix* and *Dee*, and though the occasion noticed as having occurred early in his career was the only one when he had an opportunity of distinguishing himself, he seems to have been known at all times as an able and meritorious officer, of a somewhat antiquated school, and he owed his advancement to command almost entirely to his merits. In 1837 he became post-captain in the navy. At this time Admiral Sir C. Malcolm was about to retire from Bombay, and the Court of Directors, who were anxious to obtain the services of some one familiar with steam navigation in its present state, applied to the Admiralty to recommend an officer from the Royal Navy, and Capt. Oliver was named as a party eminently qualified for the post. He arrived in Bombay in July 1838. Heavy complaints were made against him in the Indian Navy in reference to the retirement of certain officers therefrom, who were averse to the packet service, in 1842: they were fully and satisfactorily replied to, and he himself was shortly after knighted, in testimony of the approbation of his superiors. In 1847 he was elevated to the rank of Commodore of the Indian Navy, and a few months afterwards, was created Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. In October, 1844, he returned to England, having been required to submit to a severe surgical operation; this he got over, and was again in Bombay in December, 1845. It was his intention to withdraw from India in the course of this year, and he only waited to see the launch of the *Meane* frigate. A stroke of the sun, on the 27th July, was the cause of his death, which took place at Byculla, on the 5th August, at the age of 65. Though rough in his manners, harsh, and sometimes coarse, in his expressions, his heart was kind and generous. The *Gentleman's Gazette* sums up his character in these words: "In private life, Sir Robert Oliver was esteemed for his social qualities, and we believe there are very few of his friends and acquaintances who do not sincerely mourn his death. Of his public life, it is not denied that, although something might be blameable in many of his acts, the feeling of dislike exhibited by some towards him was by no means general, and there are many of the subordinates in the Indian Navy who will deeply regret the loss of a friend and protector. He may be accused of eccentricity in some acts, and in other instances of harshness and even injustice; but there are few who have experienced such harshness who have not at some other time received kindnesses at his hands, and none who, when his mortal remains were being borne to their last resting-place, did not feel sorrow at his death." A Government Notification, which appears in another column, pays a high tribute to his public character and services.

COLONEL OUTRAM is, we believe, expected almost immediately amongst us. We regret to find that his indisposition is more serious than we supposed, and will prevent him from returning to Baroda for some time to come.—*Bombay Times*, Sept. 9.

THE MAILS.—Government, we rejoice to observe, have determined that when the 1st or 15th of the month occurs on Sunday, the mail shall be despatched the day before instead of the day after, as heretofore. This is an arrangement we have for five years been clamouring for. It will enable all offices hitherto employed on the Sabbath, when that fell on the 1st, to be closed, and relieve us from the temptation of labouring when we ought to be otherwise employed. The mail, which otherwise would have left on the 2nd Oct., will quit us on the 30th Sept., that of the 16th Oct. on the 14th.—*Ibid*.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The following items regarding the movements of troops to and from Scinde may, we believe, be relied on as correct. A wing of the 1st European fusiliers will arrive from Kurrachee about the 23rd November, when the wing of H.M.'s 8th foot, now at the Presidency, will proceed to take its place in Scinde. Upon their arrival there, the remaining wing of the fusiliers will leave and proceed, *via* Panwell, to Poona, the head-quarter wing 8th foot quitting that station on their arrival. H.M.'s 60th rifles to quit Kurrachee on being relieved by H.M.'s 22nd from Poona; the movement of the latter to take place in all October. A wing of the 22nd N.I. is to leave Baroda for Bombay, *via* Tankaria Bunder, on the 2nd November, and will reach the Presidency about the end of that month. The remaining wing is to join head-quarters on being relieved by a wing of the 3rd N.I. from Scinde. The 24th N.I. is to embark for Kurrachee from the Presidency about the 23rd Nov., when relieved by the 28th N.I. The 26th N.I. are to proceed to Kurrachee about the 16th October. The 27th N.I. are to leave Belgaum on the 2nd November for Bombay, where they will arrive about the 21st. The 28th N.I., are to leave Malligaum for Bombay *via* Nassick and the Thull Ghaut, on the 2nd Nov., and will arrive about the 20th. Five hundred men of this corps are to proceed to Tanna to relieve the detachment 24th N.I. at that station. The 29th N.I. are to leave the Presidency for Kurrachee about the 22nd November.—*Bombay Times*, Sept. 13.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COMMODORE SIR ROBERT OLIVER.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 9, 1848.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has received, with the deepest concern and regret, the report of the decease, on the morning of the 5th inst., of Commodore Sir Robert Oliver, and feels it to be his duty publicly to record the high and lasting sense entertained of the value and importance of the services which this lamented and distinguished officer has performed while filling the office of superintendent, and latterly of commander-in-chief of the Indian Navy.

Sir Robert Oliver has stood for ten years at the head of the Indian Navy; and during the whole of that period, the records of Government abundantly prove, that he has discharged the responsible and onerous functions of his high office in a manner which has elicited the warmest approbation of every superior authority in India and in England. His energy, foresight, skill, and thorough practical knowledge of every branch of his profession, have always been conspicuous; and these qualities were so displayed in the equipment and fitting out of the vessels despatched to co-operate with her Majesty's navy in the China expedition, that it pleased her Majesty, in 1843, to confer upon him the honour of knighthood, expressly "in acknowledgment of the zeal and ability with which that officer had exerted himself to further her Majesty's service in relation to the expedition sent to the China seas." Under the conduct of Sir Robert Oliver, the strength of the Indian naval force has been largely increased, and its services employed, always with honour and success, in every part of the Indian Ocean. The various marine establishments connected with the navy have been extended, reformed, or organized; a steam-factory of great power and efficiency has been erected, and commodious slips for the promotion of ship-building at the port have been constructed. Other works and improvements, planned or advised by the same master-mind, have been completed or are in progress, the whole designed to render the dockyard of Bombay equal to the important national objects for which it may be required. The great extension given to the Indian Navy generally, and to its establishments in Western India, under the management of Sir Robert Oliver, has caused the Hon. the Court of Directors recently to invest him, in his office of superintendent, with the commission of a commodore of the first class, and the dignity of commander-in-chief.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council feels it to be unnecessary to do more than point to these leading facts in Sir Robert Oliver's Indian career. Originally selected to fill the office of superintendent of the Indian Navy on account of the qualifications he had been proved to possess in his own service, the Royal Navy, he has amply fulfilled all the expectations based on his appointment. He has devoted the whole energies of his life, with untiring zeal and unflinching honesty of purpose, to the duties of his station. He has died at his post; and the Government deeply deplores the loss of one who, for ability, integrity, and faithfulness to his trust, justly merits to be ranked among the most deserving and distinguished servants of the state.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 31, 1848.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the rule laid down

in the notification dated the 31st of May last, prescribing the course to be pursued by applicants for pensions, who are not *ex officio* under the charge of any of the Honourable Company's medical officers, shall be observed in all cases of applications for leave of absence preferred on the ground of ill health by parties so situated.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DAVIES, J. M. coll. of Broach del. over ch. of off. to 1st asst. T. A. Compton. Aug. 19.
GLYN, E. R. apd. ch. of off. of act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, Aug. 23.
HAVELOCK, W. H. 3rd asst. to coll. of Khandelsh, has been pl. in perm. ch. of the Talookas of Nundooabar and Sooltanpoor.
INVERARITY, G. to rec. ch. of the revenue duties of the Bhurgaum Talooka.
LIDDELL, H. coll. of Sholapore, recv. ch. of that collectorate.
MANSON, C. J. passed exam. in Canarese.
HADOW, W. fr. 4th to 2nd class, Aug. 29.
RYAN, R. H. qual. for pub. service, Sept. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, L. to Presidency, for purpose of being exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 5.
ERSKINE, J. M. to Presidency, for purpose of prosecuting his studies in Oriental Languages, Sept. 5.
LIDDELL, H. unexpired portion of leave cancelled.
LOCKET, H. B. to Presidency, to be exam. in Hindustani.
ROBERTSON, J. W. to Presidency, fr. Aug. 28, to be exam. in Hindustani.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

FLETCHER, Rev. W. R. leave of absence for 3 years, to Europe, on m.c.
GIBSON, Rev. J. D. to be acting chaplain of Bycalla and Tanna on the dep. of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher for England.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Lieut. H. A. 13th N.I. to offic. as asst. to the civil eng. in Kandelsh, until further orders.
BARRAS, Ens. C. P. 29th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
BURTON, Lieut. R. F. has been found on exam. qual. to transact public business in the Scinde and Punjabee languages, Sept. 6.
BURD, Ens. R. attached to 29th N.I. to do duty with 7th N.I. at Ahmednuggur, to join.
FORD, Ens. L. C. 14th N.I. passed in the language of the men.
FRASER, Ens. T. D. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
FULLER, 2nd Lieut. J. A. eng. to do duty with sappers and miners, to join hd. quarters at Poona, Aug. 29.
LEITH, Ens. T. attached to 24th N.I. Sept. 4.
O'NEILL, Lieut. 2nd gren. N.I. to perform the duties of paym. Poona div. of the army, dur. abs. and on the respon. of Capt. Shirt.
TUCKER, Lieut. to rec. vet. ch. of 2nd regt. L.C. dur. abs. of Capt. Simpson, on duty at Deesa.
WREN, Lieut. R. F. to conduct duties of qr. mr. dept. of 3rd L.C. dur. abs. of Moore, on leave, Sept. 2.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

FULLER, J. A. August 26.

INFANTRY.

MUTTELBURY, G. A. August 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. fr. Aug. 26 to Sept. 30, to Cambay, and eventually to Bombay on m. c.
BOWLES, Lieut. J. E. 23rd N. I. 1 mo. in ex. to remain in the Deccan on m. c.
BRUCE, Lieut. C. J. act 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, in ex. to remain in the Deccan on m. c.
BURNS, Lieut. J. W. S. 10th N.I. fr. Aug. 31 to Oct. 31, in ex. to rem. in Bombay, to be exam. in Hindustani.
CARRUTHERS, Lieut. J. W. 27th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Bombay, on m. c.
COWPER, Lieut. C. C. G. 8th N.I. 1 mo. in ex. to remain in the Deccan, on m. c.
ELDER, Ens. J. J. 2nd gren. N.I. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Neilgherries.
FRANKLAND, Lieut. A. C. 2nd E.L.I. 1 mo. in ex. to remain in the Deccan, on m. c.
HARDY, Lieut. E. A. 1st L.C. fr. April 19 to Sept. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
HEYMAN, Ens. F. J. 28th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Bombay, on m. c.

JERVIS, Lieut. col. chief eng. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to the Deccan, on m. c.
LAING, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Bombay, on m. c.
MANT, Maj. G. J. 19th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 15, in ext. to rem. at Poona.
MILLAR, Lieut. J. G. 22nd N.I. leave canc. at his request.
ROSS, Ens. F. T. 18th N.I. Sept. 15 to Oct. 31.
SHIRT, Capt. C. acting paymaster, Poona div. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 18, to Bombay, on m. c.
THOMPSON, Lieut. A. G. 15th N.I. Sept. 6 to Oct. 20, to Bombay.
WALKER, Lieut. 1st N.I. fr. Aug. 16 to Sept. 31, to Bombay, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYRENSON, Asst. surg. 13th N.I. to rec. ch. of the duties of the staff surg. at Belgaum, during indispos. of Staff surg. Doig.
CALDER, Asst. surg. to receive med. ch. of 4th N.I. dur. abs. of Ritchie.
DAVEY, Asst. surg. 2nd L. I. to rec. med. ch. of N. M. Genl. Hosp. at Aden.
FREEMAN, Asst. surg. 6th N.I. to aff. aid to 22nd N.I. and station staff, &c. at Baroda, dur. abs. of Davis, Sept. 5.
JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. H. pl. at disp. of supg. surg. pres. div. for genl. duty, Sept. 2.
LORD, Asst. surg. to act as civ. surg. at Ahmedabad, fr. June 1 last until further orders, to rec. med. ch. of Guzerat irreg. horse.
MURRAY, Surg. J. resid. surg. at Sattara, to rec. med. ch. of the 18th N.I. dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Dent.
PELLY, Asst. surg. S. M. perm. to res. appt. to med. ch. of 1st irreg. horse, fr. Sept. 15.
ROSS, Dr. J. res. ch. of the duties of civ. surg. at Bagdad, May 12.
TAYLOR, Supg. surg. W. B. posted to the Scinde div. Aug. 31.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

JOHNSTON, H. M.D. Aug. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIES, Asst. surg. D. 22nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Bombay, on m. c.
M'LENNAN, Surg. gen. J. med. estab. 3 years, on furl. to Europe, on m. c.
MAITLAND, Asst. surg. civ. surg. at Rutnagherry, 1 mo. to pres. to appear before the examination com.
MONTEFIORE, Surg. A. J. 1st L.C. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 20, to pres.
PELLY, Asst. surg. S. M. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Egypt.
SKELDING, Asst. to perf. duties of civil surg. at Rutnagherry, dur. abs. of Maitland.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BLENKINS, the lady of Maj. W. B. G. C.B. sub. asst. com. gen. d. at Kurrachee, Aug. 24.
CHRISTIE, the lady of Capt. T. T. 17th N.I. s. at Dharwar, Sept. 2.
CORKE, the wife of W. G. s. at Colaba, Sept. 6.
GARDNER, the lady of Lieut. A. H. J. N.s. Sept. 2.
MAIDMENT, Mr. sen. d. at Bombay, Sept. 4.
SHORTT, the wife of Capt. s. at Upper Colaba, Sept. 5.
THOMAS, the wife of L. d. (since dead) at Steamer Point, Aug. 23.
TROT, the wife of J. H. d. at Rutnagherry, Aug. 13.
TURNER, the lady of W. s. at Colaba, Aug. 22.
WILLIAMS, the wife of Wm. s. at Kurrachee, Aug. 25.
WRIGHT, the wife of Assist. surg. A. 25th N.I. d. at Malligam, Aug. 28.

MARRIAGE.

STRETTTELL, Lieut. Chas. C. 11th N.I. to Henrietta Jane, d. of Capt. D. Strettell, 20th M.N.I. at Ostacamund, Aug. 31.

DEATHS.

BARRY, Mrs. J. at Colabar, aged 34, Sept. 10.
ELSV, Ann A. d. of M. at Bombay, aged 3, Aug. 21.
FORSTER, Henry K. s. of Capt. H. at Deesa, Aug. 30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 31. *Clive*, Hawkins, Bashire. — SEPT. 1. *Sir Herbert Compton*, Browne, China; steamer *Pekia*, Baker, Hong-Kong. — 3. Steamer *Surat*, Banks, Surat. — 4. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Campbell, Aden. — 5. Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Tronson, Ceylon. — 8. *Fulley Moombaruck*, Crawford, Mauritius; steamer *Carnac*, Beyts, Surat. — 10. *Ann Martin*, Martin, Glasgow; *Simlah*, Taylor, Downs; *James White*, Turner, Hull; *Charles*, Andrews, China. — 12. *General Sale*, White, Liverpool. — 13. *Malacca*, Consitt, London and Isle of Wight; *Henry Gardner*, Smith, Liverpool. — 14. *Anjer*, Hawkins, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Clive*. — Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Miss M. Campbell, and M. Boulton, Esq.

Per Sir H. Compton.—Mrs. Browne and Dr. Dearlove.
 Per Pekia.—Mrs. Seymour, Miss Pierce, Messrs. Seymour, Paltulo, Magelin, and Rankin.
 Per Surat.—Robertson, Esq., c.s., Lieut. Wren, Bo. cavalry, Misses Kelly, Mr. Kelly.
 Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—Miss Hayman, S. Stapleton Cotton, Esq., H.M.'s 22nd foot; Assistant surgeon Rimmington, Bombay army; F. Cole, Esq., merchant; and Captain H. E. Jones, Bombay army.
 Per *Simla*.—Mrs. Thomas, two children; Messrs. Thomas, Westhall, Eastwood, and Lovegrove, engineers, I.N.
 Per *Mulacca*.—Messames Snow, Magniac, Hopkins, and Campbell and child; Misses Blakeman and McNulle; Lieut. Suow; Lieut. F. Magniac, 5th Madras cavalry; Captain J. Ash, Bo. artillery; Lieut. Sibley, I.N.; Ensigns A. Phillips, Chapman, and De Vitic; Messrs. Baker, Blakeman, Barton, and Crabbe.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 3.—*Armide*, Langley, Whampoa; *Johannes Sarkies*, Gilham, Penang; *William Woolley*, Headberry, Colombo; *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beys, Surat.—5. steamer *Fury*, Wilcox, Ceylon; *John Hickliffe*, Daly, China; steamer *Surat*, Banks, Surat.—8. *Borneo*, Cunningham, Calcutta.—10. steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Serat.—12. steamer *Curnac*, Beys, Surat; steamer *Victoria*, Collier, Kurrachee.—13. Steamer *Surat*, Banks, Surat; *Fathel Wahab*, Brooming, Aden.—14. Steamer *Sir C. Forbes*, Litchfield, Persian Gulf; steamer *Semiramis*, Daniels, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Johannes Sarkies*.—Mrs. Clark, Capt. Clark.
 Per *William Woolley*.—Mr. J. Casterton.
 Per *Victoria*.—Mrs. Taylor, Misses Forbes and Moore, Superintendent. W. B. Taylor, Capt. C. R. Whitelock, 11th N.I.; Asst. surg. McKenzie, Lieuts. Davison, 11th N.I. and W. W. Brown, 9th N.I.
 Per steamer *Semiramis*.—Surg.-gen. John McLennan, Bo. army, and servant; and A. Taylor, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Sept. 15, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 115 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do.	1825-26 .. Rs. 104½ do.
5 Do. do.	1829-30 .. Rs. 105 do.
4 Do. do.	1832-33 .. Rs. 88½ do.
4 Do. do.	1835-36 .. Rs. 85 do. [Co.
5 Do. do.	1841-42 .. Rs. 99½ do.
4 Do. do.	1842-43 .. Rs. 85 do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 34 per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	11 do. disc.
Commercial do.	15 do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	15 do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	5 do. pm.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9 11-16d. p. rep.
3 months'	1s. 9d.
1 month	1s. 8½d.
At sight	..
On China at 60 days'	Rs. 208 to 210 per 100 Sp. dol.
On Madras at 30 days'	99½
On Calcutta at 60 days'	99½ pcr Rs. 100
Do. 30 days'	par.
Do. at sight	6 as. prem.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 4
Do. (dragons)	11 4
Bank of England Notes, per £.	11 2
Spanish Dollars, per 100	219½
German Crowns, "	216
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	17 to 17 2½

FREIGHTS.

We have little change to notice in freights. Quotations are,—to London and Liverpool, 2l. 15s. to 3l. per ton. To China, Rs. 10½ per candy.

CEYLON.

The insurrection may now be considered over,—every thing is quiet; the chiefs of all districts are coming into Kandy on deputations to the Governor. The bazaars along the roads are again inhabited, and the tide of immigration is again on the move: estates are now gathering their crops in safety, and tranquillity has been restored almost as suddenly as it was interrupted. Meanwhile the courts-martial are sitting on the captured rebels, about sixteen of whom are now in Colombo on their way to exile by the *Inflexible*, which awaits a further batch of them ere leaving. A special commission is to sit on those which were captured before martial law was proclaimed, during and after which we imagine martial law will be abolished. We have not learned the names of the convicted rebels, but we hope there is a fair proportion of priests amongst them, as it is well known that they have been the prime movers in the rebellion

after it was fanned into a flame by written and printed advices to resistance.—*Ceylon Times*.

At a public meeting of the Singhalese, Moorish, and Malabar inhabitants of the town of Kandy, held on the 18th August, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"That, viewing the position of the town of Kandy, in reference to the district of Matelle and Seven Corles, which have raised or joined in the recent rebellion against Her Majesty's Government, and considering that if the said rebellion had not been timely checked, the lives and property of the peaceable inhabitants of this place would have been exposed to imminent danger, this meeting feel it to be their duty most especially to render their sincere and heartfelt thanks to his Excellency the governor for the prompt, energetic, and successful efforts made by the local government for the suppression of the said rebellion almost at its very onset, and to record their opinion that to the adoption of those measures above are attributable to the speedy restoration of public peace, and the dispelling of the very general alarm felt by the residents of this town.

"That this meeting cannot help expressing its belief that the rebellion which broke out at Matelle had been planned by an impostor calling himself a 'Prince,' and that it had its origin long before the enactment of the recent Tax Ordinance.

"That this meeting further considers it to be its bounden duty, at a time like the present, to express most forcibly, and in language not to be mistaken, that it holds the rebellious acts of the misguided inhabitants of Matelle and Seven Corles in utter abhorrence and detestation, and to assure his excellency of the loyalty of the inhabitants of this town to Her Majesty's Government and of their firm determination to stand by it."

Reply of the governor to a deputation, conveying to his excellency the aforesaid resolutions:

"I am much gratified to learn that you fully appreciate the value of the prompt and energetic measures which have been adopted for the suppression of the rebellion in the districts of Matelle and Kornegalle, and for the preservation of tranquillity generally, as well as for the protection of the inhabitants of this town. The success of those efforts has already restored the current of mercantile business, to its regular and ordinary course, and I have every confidence that those inhabitants of the rural districts who have temporarily fled in fear from their homes, will shortly return to resume their usual and peaceful occupations.

"I have received from you with much satisfaction the confirmation of the opinion which I had previously been led to form, that the rebellion in the district of Matelle was not of recent origin, but that it had been long planned, and was only waiting an opportunity to burst forth, long before the enactment of the recent ordinances.

"The open expression of your sentiments upon this subject cannot fail to be productive of advantages to the community at large.

"I trust that the restoration of tranquillity in all parts is not far distant, and that peace and contentment will for the future be completely assured."

The *Ceylon Times* of the 8th August states that a double of the regal pretender had been taken prisoner. He was tried and ordered to be shot the same afternoon. The "king's" head adigar had also been captured, tried, and shot. The villages in the direction of Kornegalle were all deserted, and great fear was entertained of the inroads of robbers at Negombo. Major Lushington was nominated president of a court-martial for the trials of prisoners. Dambool and the adjacent country appear to be the limits of the insurrection in the vicinity of Trincomalee. A regiment from Madras was expected to garrison the latter station.

Accounts from Badulla represent matters there as extremely placid in appearance; but it is suspected there is mischief lurking beneath. No sign, however, of any intention to break the public peace has yet betrayed itself.

CHINA.

The epidemic among the European troops continued with unabated violence at Hong Kong. H.M.'s 95th regiment has lost about ninety men from the 1st of July, or upwards of twenty per cent. in less than two months. This is much in excess of any of the past years.

The brig *Spec* which had been seized, and the captain and crew committed by Mr. Consul Alcock, on a charge of murder and piracy, had arrived at Hong Kong, in charge of Lieut. Graham, of H.M.S. *Childers*, and her captain and crew are in jail, waiting their trial, which would take place before the High Court of Admiralty, after the arrival of Captain Pitman, of H.M.S. *Childers*, and the other witnesses. The impression is,

that though Capt. Cole, of the *Spec*, acted imprudently in firing into a junk, believing her to be a pirate, he is perfectly innocent of the crime for which he has been committed. The same thing was done a few months ago by H.M.S. *Scout*, the Chinese authorities declaring that the people captured were peaceful traders. In Capt. Cole's case there is no doubt that the vessel he attacked was actually engaged in piratical pursuits. He was employed by the Chinese merchants of Ningpo to keep the entrance of the port clear of pirates; no fewer than seventy of their traders having been captured the previous year, and the crews murdered if not ransomed. The question is, whether a British vessel can be hired to foreign merchants for such a purpose; and it is desirable that this should be settled, as the Chinese are anxious to hire our vessels both as convoy to their trading junks, and for service similar to that in which the *Spec* was engaged.

The United States ship *Phymouth* arrived at Macao on the 15th instant with the Honourable J. H. Davis, American Envoy to China.

Canton was quiet. Business had not improved, as was anticipated, the Chinese merchants combining to keep down the prices of imports. The stocks were small, and the shipments on the way inconsiderable; there was therefore little doubt of an advance at no distant date, as the stocks in second hands were being rapidly cleared off.

The *Braganza*, with the London mail of June 24, reached Hong Kong August 15.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS.

INGLIS, A. L. registrar-general, res. the duties of his office, July 20.
MERZER, W. T. colonial treasurer, to be a member of the Legislative Council, Aug. 24.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR, Mrs. A. H. d. at Victoria, Aug. 22.
CLELAND, Mrs. d. at Victoria, Aug. 14.
SMITH, Mrs. F. d. at Victoria, Aug. 20.
WINIBERG, Mrs. H. s. at Victoria, Aug. 1.

DEATHS.

D'ALMADA E CASTRO, Maria Emilia, wife of L. at Victoria, Aug. 9.
HALKS, the Rev. R. J. chaplain, on board H.M.S. *Cambrian*, Aug. 10.
KINGSMILL, Lieut. Charles E. Ceylon Rifles, at Victoria, Aug. 3.
MACKNIGHT, Mrs. at Victoria, Aug. 24.
NEWBERRY, Capt. of the *Charley Castle*, at Whampoa, July 23.
STEAD, Lieut. T. F. R.N. admiralty agent, on board the *Alligator*, Aug. 14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 21.—*Lanrick*, White, Calcutta; *Horsburgh*, Hatch, Boston; *Concordia*, Stephenson, Boston; *Prince Albert*, Thomson, Singapore; *Thomas Perkins*, Pike, Singapore; *Duke of Lancaster*, Wakeham, Bombay.—22. *Hugh Walker*, Campbell, London; *Perocepo*, Masterton, London; *John Laird*, Case, Portsmouth; *Eliza Stewart*, Henderson, Bombay; *Falcon*, Poole, Bombay; *Dauntless*, Patt, Bombay.—24. *Anna Maria*, Robertson, Singapore; *Antelope*, Watkins, Bombay.—27. *Scithamley*, Jennings, Bombay; *Calder*, Fitzsimons, Bombay; *Zenobia*, Kenny, Penang; *Astius*, Steele, Bombay.—28. *Rajah Bassa*, Glover, Bombay.—31. *Lloyds*, Pearson, Bombay.—AUG. 1. *Patna*, Mann, Liverpool; *Sidney*, Wild, Calcutta.—2. *Helen Stewart*, Buckham, London; *Water Witch*, Reynolds, Calcutta.—4. *Killblain*, Shaw, Bombay.—12. *L'Entrepri*, Bealmon, New Zealand.—14. *Mohawk*, Morrison, London.—15. *Braganza*, Potts, Galle.—18. T. W. Sears, Graves, Boston; *Cleone*, Pearce, Boston; *Mischief*, White, Calcutta; *Lady Denison*, Murray, South Sea Islands; *Hermes*, Corkhill, Liverpool; *Nerbudda*, Crawford, London.—20. *Auriga*, Harris, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Ferocepo*.—Misses Evans, Hanson, Parkes, and James; Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Legge, 2 children, and servant; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Young; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Key, and son; Rev. Messrs. Gilliland and Edging; Dr. and Mrs. Hyslop and child; and Mr. Charles Jay.

Per *Lanrick*.—Messrs. Lyall and Spalding.

Per *Concordia*.—Capt. and Mrs. Bayles; Mrs. Hunt and child; Messrs. Burdett and Clark.

Per *Prince Albert*.—Mr. Brimelow.

Per *Hugh Walker*.—Capt. and Mrs. Rouse, 6 children, and servant; Lieut. H. Phillips, R.E.; Ens. Foster and Armstrong; and Surg. Clark.

Per *Braganza*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Fortune and Melrose.

From GIBRALTAR.—Sen. D. M. Orense.

From MALTA.—Mr. Schwemann.

From SUZ.—Mr. Mergeson; Rev. W. Dones; and Rev. W. Helot.

From POINT DE GALLE.—Capt. Raitt; Messrs. Appan and Wahan.

From SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Brimelow; Messrs. T. Jones and J. Burd.

Per T. W. Sears.—Dr. Ball; Messrs. Dean and Rotch.

Per *Lady Denison*.—Mr. Karsner.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 25. *General Harrison*, Gardner, Bombay.—26. *Isabella Watson*, Clark, London; *Mary Sparks*, Hushby, London; *Sunda*, Brown, London; *Bon Accord*, Buckle, London; *Charley Castle*, Griffiths, London.—27. *Melampus*, Campbell, Bombay.—29. *India*, Campbell, London; *Coquette*, Prescott, Singapore and Calcutta; *William Wilson*, Shaw, London.—AUG. 2. *Lanrick*, White, Singapore and Calcutta.—10. *Amatha*, Robinson, London.—12. *Adelaide*, Hutchison, Calcutta.—15. *Water Witch*, Forgan, Calcutta; *Duke of Lancaster*, Wakeham, Liverpool.—30. *Braganza*, Potts, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Braganza*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Miller, Messrs. Shaw and Wilson.

For GIBRALTAR.—Senor Orense.

For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Protet and Bolton.

COMMERCIAL.

HONG KONG, AUG. 29, 1848.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months' sight 3s. 11½d.

1 day's „ 3s. 10d.

On India 60 days' „ 212

39 days' „ 211

FREIGHTS.

To London, 4l.; to Bombay, 30 cents. for dead weight.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Boer farmer, Andreas Pretorius, whose district is situated on the north-eastern frontier, beyond the Orange River, has broken out into insurrection, and is endeavouring to combine with the native chiefs against the British authority, and to destroy the settlement of Natal. The resident magistrate at Weinberg had saved himself by a hasty flight, leaving some of his family in the hands of the insurgents. The British resident at Bloem Fontein, Major Warden, who narrowly escaped capture, whilst engaged in the duties of his office, strengthened his post, where he was attacked, on the 17th July, by Pretorius, at the head of 400 mounted followers, and forced to capitulate, being allowed to retire from the place; so that British authority was expelled; for the time, on the north of the Orange River. A proclamation had been issued offering a reward of 1,000l. for the apprehension of Pretorius, and another of 500l. for the apprehension of Willem Jacobs, of Weinberg, who had taken a prominent part in misleading and terrifying the ignorant and timid to induce them to join in the insurrection. Sir Harry Smith left Cape Town for the frontier, overland, on the 20th July, as soon as the intelligence was known, and detachments of troops were proceeding by sea to the scene of disturbance.

The *Frontier Times* says: "It is in vain to blink the fact; if a large majority of the Dutch emigrant farmers, who reside beyond the north-eastern boundary of the colony, refuse obedience to British law, no military force sufficient to enforce such obedience will ever be furnished by the British Government; and unless the interference of the British Government in support of its civil authority be effectual, the safest and best policy is not to interfere at all."

Advices from the Cape to the 9th September, and accounts from Sir Harry Smith's quarters, six miles north-east of Bethany, dated August 31, state that, on the 29th, Sir Harry encountered the rebel Boers, who were strongly posted at a place called Boem Plaas, beyond the Orange river, and, after a sharp contest of three hours, defeated and drove them before him with great loss. Lieut. Col. Buller was severely wounded, and Capt. Murray mortally. Sir Harry Smith is also said to have had a slight wound. The Boers, who mustered 1,000 men, are said to have been totally dispersed.

PERSIA.

Letters from Persia, via Trebisond, announce that the King of Persia, Mohammed Shah, had died at Teheran, from a violent attack of gout, to which he had long been subject. He was born in 1806, and his heir is eighteen years of age. If the news be confirmed, it is probable that the Salar, who is in arms near Khorasan, will march upon Teheran, while the princes, who have taken refuge on the frontiers of Turkey, in consequence of events which have taken place in Persia at different periods, will make some attempt on the southern provinces, where they have numerous partisans. It is said that the communications between Tabreez and Teheran are already intercepted. — *Journal de Constantinople*.

SMITH, Ens. H. D. B. reposted to 4th N.I. to rank next below Ens. Salter, Sept. 8.
 STANDEN, Ens. D. d.d. 28th, posted to 29th N.I. as 5th ens. Aug. 16; to join un. ch. of Lieut. Touch, 26th N.I. Aug. 22; reposted to 28th N.I. to rank next below Ens. W. Cunningham, Sept. 8, to rank fr. Feb. 25, 1848.
 STANLEY, Lieut. W. D. 29th N.I. to be adj.
 STANNUS, Lieut. T. A. 14th N.I. to take ch. of the party of young officers proceed to join their corps at Bangalore.
 STODDARD, Lieut. J. F. 23rd L.I. to be sub-ass. commis. gen. in success. to Lieut. Webb, promoted.
 TAPLIN, Surg. T. to be a mem. of the board of exam. ordered on the 4th Sept. v. Key, rel.
 TAPP, Capt. J. H. 23rd N.I. to be A.D.C. to Maj. gen. H. T. Tapp, in succ. to Inglis, Aug. 21.
 TENNANT, Col. J. art. to com. Meywar field force as a brig. of 1st class, in suc. to Stacy, dec. Sept. 2.
 TOWER, Lieut. F. to be adj. to 45th N.I. (at recom. of C. in C.)
 TRISCOTT, Lieut. C. P. Y. 43rd N.I. exam. in Hind. at Cannanore, creditable progress, to receive Moonshee allow.
 VAUGHAN, Lieut. E. W. 17th N.I. exam. in Hind. at Secunderabad, qual. as adj.
 WALKER, Lieut. G. W. eng. to be 1st lieut. fr. Dec. 10, 1847, v. Monteith, retired.
 WEBB, Lieut. E. A. H. 38th N.I. sub.-commis. gen. to be dep. assist. commis. gen. v. Nicolay, promoted.
 WHITE, Ens. C. M. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hind. presc. for off. of comp.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

BLACK, W. C. Aug. 21. CARTHEW, M. Aug. 30.
 HILL, E. Aug. 21. OSBORN, W. Aug. 21.
 RAYNSFORD, F. M. Aug. 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARWELL, Ens. O. N. H. 19th N.I. in cont. to March 31, 1848, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m. c.
 BAYLY, Ens. N. 12th N.I. to Cuddalore, dur. rem. part of his leave.
 BEGBIE, Lieut. E. S. 10th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 15, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 BRISTOW, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. to Europe, on m. c.
 BROWN, Capt. J. R. 6th L.C. asst. surv. gen. Hyderabad survey, to be considered as having had leave fr. 6th to 17th July, to enable him to join.
 BURTON, Capt. C. 42nd N.I. 1 mo. to pres.
 BUTLER, Lieut. J. O. 49th N.I. fr. Sept. 10 to Oct. 31, to Trichinopoly.
 CAU, Capt. G. 16th N.I. to proceed to Bangalore, on m. c. during unexpired portion.
 DAVIS, Lieut. W. S. 15th N.I. fr. Sept. 15 to Oct. 31, to Madras.
 DAVIS, Ens. F. M. 44th N.I. fr. July 26 to Aug. 15, to Madras, on m. c.
 FERGUSSON, Lieut. and adj. H. M. 45th N.I. to Eur. on m. c. to embark fr. the Western Coast or Bombay.
 FRENCH, Lieut. and gr. mr. M. T. 43rd L.I. to Cuddalore, on m. c. during unexpired portion of his leave.
 GODFREY, Ens. M. H. R. 35th N.I. to Oct. 31, to Madras.
 GORDON, Maj. R. to Mysore and Coimbatore, dur. rem. part of his leave.
 GORE, Capt. A. K. 29th N.I. 2 mo. to Madras, fr. date of emb. at Vizagapatam.
 GRANT, Lieut. C. D. 11th N.I. to Eur. on m. c. to embark fr. Calcutta.
 HALDANE, Lieut. col. E. 42nd N.I. to Europe, on furl.
 HARRINGTON, Lieut. E. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 1, or date of quitting head quarters, to Neilgherries and Coimbatore.
 HENDERSON, Brev. maj. R. c. B. civil eng. 4th div. 1 mo. under abs. rules.
 HILL, Capt. H. P. 9th N.I. until Dec. 31, 1849, to sea and Egypt, on m. c.
 HOUGHTON, Ens. R. R. 19th N.I. in cont. to March 31, 1848, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m. c.
 JONES, Lieut. R. 3rd L.I. fr. May 27, to remain in Bombay until the dep. of the first steamer for Vingorla.
 KENNEDY, Capt. J. H. 47th N.I. fr. Aug. 10, to pres. prep. to appl. for leave to sea on m. c.
 KETCHEN, Brig. J. to Europe on furl.
 KING, Capt. H. R. C. 6th L.C. Sept 15 to Oct. 31, to pres.
 LOCKHART, Capt. W. E. 45th N.I. fr. Aug. 28 to March 1, 1849, to Cuddalore on m. c.
 LODGE, Ens. W. R. 35th N.I. to Cape, on m. c. fr. W. coast.
 LILLY, Ens. A. C. 2nd E. L. 1. in cont. to Nov. 2 to Tranquebar and E. coast, on m. c.
 LONGCROFT, Lieut. T. C. 16th, N.I. to Eur. on m. c. to embark fr. the pres.
 MERRITT, Capt. J. to proceed to Bangalore on m. c. during unexpired portion of his leave.
 MORELLY, 2nd Lieut. A. S. eng. 10 days in ext.
 NORTH, Brev. capt. R. M. 2nd L.C. fr. Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, to Bangalore, Neilgherries, and western coast.

OTTLEY, Brev. maj. C. G. leave cancelled.
 PUCKLES, Lieut. J. 3rd L.I. fr. May 27, to remain in Bombay until the dep. of the first steamer for Vingorla.
 RAWNSLEY, Ens. E. J. 34th N.I. Sept. 12 to Oct. 15, to Madras.
 ROBERTS, Capt. T. D. dep. asst. adjt. gen. centre div. fr. Aug. 31 to Sept. 15.
 ROBERTS, Ens. H. C. 41st N.I. unexpired portion cancelled.
 RUSSELL, Capt. F. 22nd N.I. to be considered as granted to proceed to Madras, *via* Calcutta.
 STEVENS, Brev. capt. W. B. 5th batt. art. Aug. 10 to Sept. 15, to Madras.
 SULLIVAN, Capt. B. S. 4th L.C. leave granted Aug. 26 is cancelled, and that officer is perm. to proceed to Mominabad and Aurangabad, with leave fr. Aug. 4 to Dec. 4.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. R. N. 17th N.I. fr. Aug. 25 to Oct. 31, to Madras.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. H. D. 1st fus. to pres. in cont. prep. to appl. for leave to Europe, on m. c.
 WRIGHT, Lieut. J. H. 1st N.I. in cont. to Jan. 31, 1848, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 WYNDHAM, Lieut. A. 5th N.I. fr. date of quitting regt. h. q. to Oct. 31, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALFOUR, Asst. surg. E. G. to be in med. ch. of the rt. hon. the governor's body guard.
 CLEMENTSON, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of 20th N.I. and ch. of the med. stores staff surgery and details at Aden.
 DUFF, Asst. surg. C. M. M.D. to affd. med. aid to detail of Sappers and Miners under orders, to proceed from the Mount to join regt. h. q. as far as Colar.
 EATON, Surg. I. M. D. 33rd N.I. permitt. to retire fr. the service, on the pension of his rank, fr. date of his embark. fr. Eur.
 HAMLYN, Asst. surg. J. ret. to duty, Aug. 30; posted to 52nd N.I. Sept. 5.
 JOWETT, Asst. surg. A. to do duty with 34th L.I. Sept. 11.
 LINTON, Asst. surg. R. P. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 VAN SOMEREN, Asst. surg. W. I. M.D. doing duty with H. M.'s 25th Foot, to be a memb. of the Board of Med. Off. assem. at the pres. v. Bell, relieved fr. that duty.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. I. M.D. under orders for Labuan, to afford med. aid to the detach. of the 51st N.I. proceed. to Malacca on the steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, Asst. surg. W. R. fr. Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, to Madras.
 BELL, Asst. surg. T. L. leave cancelled.
 BLACKLOCK, Asst. surg. A. med. dep. in contin. to Nov. 13, 1848, to Masulipatam and eastern coast, on m. c.
 FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. to Jan. 1, to E. coast and sea, on m. c.
 HENDE, Asst. surg. W. W. M.D. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Aug. 12, 1848, to Aug. 14, 1849, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 JERDON, Asst. surg. T. C. civil surg. of Tellicherry, to July 11, in ext.
 MATTHEWS, Surg. T. L. med. dep. in contin. fr. Aug. 31, to Dec. 1, to Cuddalore, or St. Thome, on the eastern coast, prep. to apply for leave to retire fr. the service.
 SIMPSON, Surg. A. M.D. 47th N.I. fr. July 25, 1848, to Aug. 1, 1848, to Chittoor, on m. c.
 SMITH, Surg. C. I. to pres. Sept. 8.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARTLEY, the wife of J. H. d. at Madras, Aug. 30.
 BENWELL, the lady of Maj. J. 46th N.I. s. at Jubbulpore, Aug. 22.
 CROZIER, the lady of F. H. c.s. d. at Madras, Aug. 27.
 CUMMINS, Mrs. A. s. at Black Town, Aug. 20.
 DICKSON, the lady of Lieut. F. F. C. 1st fus. s. at Bellary, Aug. 16.
 FITZPATRICK, the wife of Asst. surg. J. 1st L.C. s. at Arcot, Aug. 27.
 FLYNN, the wife of G. W. s. at Black Town, Sept. 4.
 GODFREY, the wife of the Rev. A. twins (sons), at Tranquebar, Aug. 23.
 HARRIS, the lady of A. G. W. d. at Bangalore, Sept. 8.
 INGLIS, the wife of Joseph, s. at Cochin, Aug. 16.
 JENKINS, the wife of E. d. at Hurryhur, Aug. 9.
 KING, Mrs. C. d. at Mannantoddy, Aug. 19.
 MADEIRA, the wife of John, s. at Chicacole, Aug. 16.
 MAITLAND, the lady of Asst. surg. J. d. (still-born), at Nellore, Aug. 15.
 MARSHALL, the wife of R. G. s. at Kamptee, Aug. 27.
 MCLEAN, Mrs. d. at Madras, Aug. 21.
 MOORE, the wife of E. d. at Egmore, Sept. 4.
 OGILVIE, Mrs. s. at Tanampett, Aug. 31.
 PAUL, the wife of D. C. s. at Madras, Aug. 27.
 RAY, Mrs. W. d. at Royapettah, Sept. 5.
 ROBINSON, the wife of J. d. at Bangalore, Aug. 8.
 RODRIGUES, the wife of D. d. at Sirce, Aug. 29.
 SCOTT, the wife of Asst. surg. G. S. s. at Rajahmundry, Aug. 3.
 SIBLY, the wife of Lieut. E. R. 1st N.V. Batt. d. at Vepery, Sept. 12.

STEPHENSON, the lady of Capt. J. L. 1st Fus. d. at Bellary, Aug. 24.
 STERLING, Mrs. M. s. at Fort St. George, Sept. 4.
 SULLIVAN, the lady of W. A. C.S. s. at Madras, Aug. 12.
 WALLACE, the lady of Brig. comp. Madras troops, Saugor and Nerbudda Terr. d. at Saugor, Aug. 11.
 WHITWELL, the wife of Henry, s. at Trichinopoly, Aug. 14.

MARRIAGES.

D'ROZARIO, J. to Ellen, d. of G. Feegrad, at Black Town, Sept. 11.
 EYKEYN, Capt. J. 15th N.I. to Adelaide I. d. of the late Capt. H. J. Vardon, at Bangalore, Aug. 10.
 KOELMEYER, J. D. to M. W. widow of the late Capt. C. Freedom, at Negepatam, Aug. 28.
 MUSQUITOE, J. C. to Rebecca Scott, at Ootacamund, Aug. 28.
 SHORTLAND, Lieut. Talbot H. V. 36th N.I. to Caroline Mary, d. of Maj. J. F. Musgrove, com. 36th N.I. at Samulootah, Aug. 17.

DEATHS.

BELL, Catherine, wife of A. at St. Thomas's Mount, aged 27, Aug. 26.
 BURDEN, Jas. W. at Pootholam, aged 46, Aug. 26.
 COCK, J. R. at Courtallam, aged 51, Sept. 4.
 D'CRUIZE, Mary Ann, at Bangalore, Sept. 2.
 DE SOUZA, Richard, at Pondicherry, Sept. 4.
 FREEMAN, Charlotte A. J. d. of W. at Narsingapooram, aged 1, Sept. 6.
 GILBERT, Michael W. s. of Geo. at Secunderabad, aged 2, Sept. 10.
 HART, Wm. R. s. of C. G. at Black Town, aged 1, Aug. 19.
 JACOBS, James W. s. of W. B. at Vepery, aged 8 mo. Aug. 15.
 NEWILL, John E. s. of Henry, C.S. at Masulipatam, aged 9 mo. Aug. 14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG. 23. *Salcia*, Webster, Sydney; *Duke of Roxburgh*, Collard, London and Cape; *Atalanta*, Farley, Coringa.—25. *Princess Royal*, Younghusband, Point Adelaide; *St. Abbs*, Willie, Galle. 26. *Speculator*, Oakley, Cape of Good Hope.—29. *Touquin*, Wilson, Boston; steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Calcutta; *Phœnician*, Sprovat, Algoa Bay.—30. Steamer *Haddington*, Harris, Suez.—31. *Akbar*, Giles, Mauritius; *Nith*, Tinley, Bombay.—SEPT. 2. *Prince*, Thomas, Cape of Good Hope.—3. *Tanea*, Casalle, Coringa.—5. *Royal Alice*, Hopper, returned from Ennore.—6. *Rangoon*, —, Colombo.—7. *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, Holton, Sydney; *Dambiat*, Seusine, Bordeaux.—8. *Leomys*, Reale, Coringa; *Carnatic*, Hyne, Bimlipatam.—10. *Duchess of Buccleugh*, Collier, London; *Phœnician*, Sproat, Ennore.—11. *Achree*, Heywood, Bombay; *Leverrier*, Vatie, Pondicherry.—12. *Windsor*, Gregson, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Salcia*.—Mrs. M. Felk.
 Per *Atalanta*.—Miss Eaton, Mrs. Sergeant, Mr. Denison, and servants.
 Per *Princess Royal*.—Mrs. Younghusband.
 Per *Touquin*.—George D. Osenard, E. H. Cary, and Charles Forrester.
 Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Dootor Brassey, Lieut. Stauners, Mr. R. Slowly, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. Harris, and Mr. J. P. Venerosity.
 Per *Akbar*.—Mrs. Giles.
 Per steamer *Haddington*.—Mr. Rainsford; Mrs. Smith, child, and servant; Mr. Droulet; Mr. Swetenham; Mr. W. Carthen; Mr. and Mrs. Hamlyn; Mr. Bell; Lieut. Bernal; and Mr. Campbell.
 Per *Rangoon*.—Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Bower, 7th Madras Cavalry.
 Per *Dembial*.—Mr. Valadaris and child; Mr. and Mrs. Peters; Mrs. Degaze; M. Milany; and M. Debrumer.
 Per *Leomys*.—C. W. Murray, Esq. and two servants.
 Per *Carnatic*.—Mrs. Gibson and 2 children; Mrs. Hyne and child; J. Mackenzie, Esq.; Capt. Grant, 41st N.I.; Capt. Wilson, 36th N.I.; Mr. McVicar, 41st N.I.; 14 servants.
 Per *Windsor*.—Mrs. Pearson; Mrs. Gregson; —, Floyd, Esq. B.C.S.; Lieuts. Kallender, McDougall, Caniff, Begbie, and Poill; Messrs. Johnson, Hough, and Shaud.

DEPARTURES.

AUGUST 22. *Medway*, Coombes, Calcutta; *Eliza Ann*, Lea, Moulmein; *Lady Sale*, Castor, northern ports.—23. *Pearl*, Gibbon, Mauritius.—25. *Princess Royal*, Younghusband, Calcutta.—26. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Malacca, Singapore, and Labuan.—29. *Kent*, Terry, Calcutta; *Atalanta*, Farley, Mauritius; *Seringapatam*, Furnell, Calcutta; *Chance*, Wrangles, London.—31. Steamer *Haddington*, Harris, Calcutta; *Scotia*, Strickland, Cape and London.—SEPT. 2. *Phœnician*, Sproat, Calcutta; *Duke of Roxburgh*, Collard, Pondicherry.—3. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Aden.—6. *Royal Alice*, Hopper, Calcutta; *Janet*, Chalmers, London, via Cannanor.—8. *Paragon*, Boxley, to the Straits; *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, Holton, Calcutta.—9. *Tanea*, Gamalis, Bordeaux. 10. *Atalanta*, Rhodes, Coringa; *Dambiat*, Seusine, Calcutta.—13. *Touquin*, Wilson, Whampoa; steamer *Bentick*, Kelloch, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Lady Sale*.—Capt. White and Miss George.
 Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Mrs. Armstrong and child, and Mrs. Wilson; detachment of 51st N.I. viz. Captains E. Armstrong and J. C. McCaskill, Lieuts. W. Scris and E. M. Evans, Ena. T. W. Stansfeld, and 246 native rank and file, Asst. surg. Wilson, Asst. apoth. Avery.
 Per *Chance*.—Mrs. Wrangles and family; Col. J. Low, C.S. lady, 2 children, and 2 native servants; G. D. Ornard, Esq.; Mr. J. Dunlop, and Mr. Harris.
 Per *Scotia*.—Mrs. Cherry, Major Cherry, 1st regiment light cavalry; Surgeon M. F. Anderson, and 2 servants. For LONDON.—Mrs. Voneteng, Mrs. McDougall, Captain Voneteng, H.M.'s 15th hussars; Lieut. McDougall, Ceylon rifles; Mr. Brockman, Mrs. Pohle and servant.
 Per *Paragon*.—Capt. White. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Maj. Nislay, Capt. Walker, Miss Walker, and 2 children, and Mr. Coleman. For SINGAPORE.—Ena. Carthew and Mr. Phareah, Mr. Good, Serj. Hassel, and servant.
 Per *Akbar*.—J. Brassey, Esq.
 Per steamer *Bentick*.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. E. Servants and lady, Brig. J. Ketchen, Lieut. col. E. Haldane, J. Gee, Esq. Lieut. G. S. Swaney, R. Brunton, Esq. and lady, Master J. K. Rhenius, and Mrs. Col. Elphinstone. To BOMBAY.—T. Edmond, Esq. To PANANG.—Mahomed Lubhay.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Sept. 14, 1846.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-36	3 to 2½ per cent. dis.
1829-30	1½ to 2 do.
1841	1 to 1½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	16½ to 17 do.
1835-36	15 to 15½ do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	8 to 9 per cent. prem. and no trans.
Tanjore Bonds	17 to 18 do. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	2 to 2½ do. prem.
Agre and U.S. Bank Shares	27 per cent. prem.
of Rs. 500, Madras	..
Steam Shares	30 to 30 do.

PRICE OF SULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 11-4 to 11-5
Bank of England Notes	none.
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	5 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 "
On do. of Indigo	8 "
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9 "
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	6 "
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	3 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	6 "
Ditto above 30 days	7½ "

Exchanges.

Bills on England	1-8½ a 1-9½ according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills	1-8 to 1-9½.
Bank of England Post Bills, note.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight, do.	
Calcutta.—Buy, par to 1 per cent. dis.	
„ Sell, „ to ½ do. do.	
Bombay.—Buy, „ to ½ do. do.	
„ Sell, „ to ½ do. do.	

MONEY MARKET.

Our Money Market remains very easy, and Government Securities continue to maintain the improved value which they have lately attained.

FREIGHTS.

Freights continue as before, but cargo is far from plentiful, and the ships loading find difficulty in filling up. Three vessels have been engaged for the conveyance of rice to the West Indies at 2½ per ton.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

The narratives of the two Chinese Buddhist pilgrims, Fā-hsien and Hsueh-tsang,—the former of whom travelled in India early in the fifth century, the latter at the beginning of the seventh,—which have been translated from the Chinese, throw much light upon the state of the country at that period. The more rigidly their narratives are examined, the more faithful do they appear. An attack recently made upon the authenticity of Hsueh-tsang's Itinerary, by Major Anderson,—who endeavours to prove that it is a modern compilation,—has produced a vindication of the work by Capt. Cunningham,* in which he has not only pointed out the sources of the Major's errors, but established "the minute accuracy" of Hsueh-tsang's details. To give one example. In his mention of Magadha, Hsueh-tsang records the names of five kings who reigned there previous to his visit, which, he says, were Sankaraditya, Budhagupta, Takatagupta, Baladitya, and Vajra. Of the second, fourth, and fifth of these princes, Capt. Cunningham observes, there are coins still extant; "but we have still more explicit evidence of his accuracy, in the date of Budhagupta's inscription on the Eran pillar. This date is 165 of the Gupta era, which, we learn from Abu Rihan, commenced in A.D. 319. The date of the pillar, therefore, is equivalent to A.D. 484. Supposing that Budhagupta reigned until A.D. 500, and that the three following princes occupied the throne during the sixth century, we have the date of A.D. 600 as the earliest limit of the period of Hsueh-tsang's visit."

This new and unexpected accession to the resources of Hindu archaeology seems to have given a fresh impulse to inquiries into the geography, political condition and religion of Ariana, as well as of India, prior to the Mahomedan invasion.

Capt. Cunningham has proposed to the Asiatic Society of Bengal an archaeological investigation into all the remains of architecture, sculpture, coins, and inscriptions, in India, which, he says, "would throw more light upon its ancient history, both public and domestic, than printing all the rubbish contained in the eighteen Puranas." He observes: "The fact that Buddhism continued to flourish throughout India for many centuries, is to be ascertained from monuments almost alone. Buildings, coins, and inscriptions all point to Buddhistical ascendancy until the attacks of the Musalmāns under Mahomed Ghaznavi. In corroboration of this view we have the direct testimony of several Chinese pilgrims and the explicit statements of the Kashmirian History. But in none of the Hindu books is there any allusion to Buddhism. The Institutes of Menu, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the fabulous Puranas are all silent regarding Buddhism, as if that religion had never flourished in India. The publication of all the existing remains of Buddhism, in the shape of architecture, sculpture, coins, and inscriptions, would, I conceive, be equally valuable for the illustration of the history of India, both religious and political, with the printing of the Vedas and Puranas. It is a duty which the Government owe to the country. The remains of architecture and sculpture are daily deteriorating, and inscriptions are broken or defaced; the sooner, therefore, that steps are taken for their preservation, the more numerous, and consequently the more valuable, these remains will be."

At the monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, on the 10th August,—with reference to the Government letter dated the 31st July, conveying a request that the Society would appoint the commission, proposed in its letter of the 15th April last, for obtaining authentic information relative to the number and situation of all the monuments and cave temples of antiquity in the territories under the Bombay Government, &c., as the Government of India had signified its entire approval of the arrangements suggested by the Society—it was resolved, that the Rev. Dr. Wilson, honorary president; the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, vice president; C. J. Erskine, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Lynch, I.N.; J. Harkness, Esq., principal of the Elphinstone Institution; Venaick Gungadhar Shastree, Esq., and the secretary, should be appointed for this purpose.

At a meeting of the Archaeological Society of Delhi, on the 7th August, it was resolved, "That a recommendation be submitted to the Government of India, to add to the survey of the district of Delhi, about to be instituted, a commission, to consist of a competent archaeologist, and a draftsman of acknowledged acquirements, to examine the whole of the ancient buildings, sites, inscriptions, &c., at present in existence in the southern pergunnah of Delhi; and that, if the results of the labours of the commission be such as to warrant their extension, other parts of the Upper Provinces be examined in a similar manner."

* Journ. As. Soc. Bengal for June, 1846.

Major Hannay has communicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal the results of some researches made by him in the jungles north of Suddyah, in Upper Assam, reported to contain the remains of ancient temples, tanks, and other works of a people differing in every respect from the present races inhabiting the country.

The Tamasesree Mai, or copper-temple, is situated on the right bank of the little river Dolpane, in the midst of a dense forest. The interior is a square of 8 feet, the walls being about 4½ feet thick, quite plain both inside and outside. From the basement outside, at the height of 10 feet, there is a projection of stone, slightly fluted on the under side, which forms a cornice. Two lingas are in the middle of a large doorway. The material is a coarse grit; the blocks averaging about one foot thick, the same in depth, and 18 inches long, are smoothly chiselled, and the masonry is evenly and closely fitted. The three blocks forming the doorway, each 7½ feet long, and 2 feet by 18 inches, are reddish porphyritic granite, of an adamantine hardness, and must have required extremely well-tempered tools to work, the chiselling being with the point in right lines, which give a ribbed appearance. In front of the temple is a small brick terrace, which has a low wall on three sides; along the inside of the eastern and western faces, brick tiles, about 14 inches square, are let in, having stamped upon them, in high relief, figures of some of the Hindu avatars, most of the figures having the high conical cap.

Following his visit to the copper-temple, he visited another fane on the left bank of the Dikrung river, and between that and the Dibong, he met with several ancient tanks, with bathing ghauts, &c.; one of them was 280 yards long by 96 broad. These and other remains indicated that this was at one time a densely populated country.

"It would be difficult to account," Major Hannay observes, "for such extensive remains of population so far inland from the Burrampooter. The traditions of the people, however, say that the course of this river eastward of Suddyah ran in former times much nearer to the northern mountains. I have seen, indeed, when the Burrampooter was encroaching upon the station of Koondil Mookh, drift timber of immense size exposed by the abrasions of the river, and at the mouth of the Koondil, it appeared as if a forest had once existed under the Suddyah alluvial deposit."

The exaggerated stories respecting the great *boa constrictor* of India (*Python molurus*) have been reduced to their true value by a paper, published in the last number of the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, by Lord Arthur Hay, who has investigated the habits and structure of the animal.

The pythons of Sumatra, Java, and most of the other Eastern islands, he observes, have been found of almost incredible lengths; the ordinary maximum, however, is from 30 to 40 feet, but few are found in Southern India of greater length than from 15 to 20 feet. Lord Arthur obtained what was considered in Travancore a large specimen of the Indian python, which was killed in the jungle just after having swallowed a full-grown spotted deer. The snake was 17 feet long, and 4 in circumference, when it contained its prey. He has heard of several large monsters having been seen, though seldom actually measured.

The python is sluggish in its habits, and prefers lying in wait for its prey. The larger of these snakes, found in the jungle, lie concealed by long grass or a bush, and when motionless resemble the trunk of a tree or piece of stone so closely that the eye is frequently deceived. They adopt this method of lying in wait from the comparative slowness of their progressive motion, their muscular powers being more adapted for constriction than locomotion. At the root of the tail are two organs, resembling hooks or claws, by which the snake fastens itself to a tree, to have greater power and free use of its body when encircling some victim within its folds.

The neighbourhood of water, or the vicinity of a forest-path, is the favourite haunt of this reptile. His tail twined round the trunk or stump of a tree, his body carefully hid from view, he lies perfectly still, waiting for the approach of its prey. The moment the victim comes within reach, the snake darts upon it, making the jaws meet in its throat, and twining in folds around the chest of the prey so as to cause suffocation. When life is extinct, the reptile gradually unloosens its folds, but does not (as commonly believed) break the bones of its prey. In the case before-mentioned, there was not a single broken bone in the body of the deer swallowed. The next act is that of deglutition, which takes time and exertion. The python generally commences with the head, which serves to extend its throat and prepare it gradually for receiving the more bulky part. The mechanism of the jaws is admirably adapted for the distension they have to under-

go; the under-jaw articulates so loosely in the upper that dislocation can take place at the symphysis without causing pain, and the lower jaw at length hangs quite loose and disconnected from the upper. The prevalent notion that this snake covers the whole of its victim with saliva from the tongue before swallowing it, is, Lord Arthur Hay says, erroneous; the structure of the tongue, very long and slender, rendering it unfit for licking. The glands that secrete the saliva are only called into action when deglutition has begun. After the entire animal has been swallowed, a lethargy pervades the snake, which may then be safely approached, and the natives attack him without fear.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

SATURDAY, October 28, 1848.

"POLITICIANS are already speculating on the fate of the Punjab, and annexation is confidently talked of," observes a Calcutta newspaper,* adding: "That it would be the best course for the country itself, is not doubted by any person here whose opinion deserves consideration; in fact, the wretched condition of what are called 'protected states' is so apparent, that nothing could induce a continuation of the system, but the prudery of the Home Government, which dreads the accusation of ambition."

These speculations of "politicians,"—probably conversations at tiffin,—must not be regarded as expositions or indications of the views entertained by the Government either abroad or at home; they express the opinions, perhaps the wishes, of individuals, who, with no rapacious motives, reverse the practice of Goldsmith's statesman, and are apt to overlook the right in eager pursuit of the expedient. The notion, that our Government is only deterred by "prudery" from annexing to our territories in the East the whole of the Punjab (which, so late as 1846, we virtually guaranteed to the native rulers), upon no other pretext than that "it would be the best course for the country itself," is simply ridiculous and absurd. We believe that the Government, upon a principle of self-interest and sound policy, would resist to the uttermost the necessity of such wholesale aggrandizement; but we are, at the same time, convinced that, if a necessity for the annexation of a part or the whole of the Punjab territories should legitimately arise, the Government would not be influenced in the slightest degree by the obsolete and exploded doctrine, that appropriation of territory in India by us, under any pretext, is a crime.

Experience has amply tested the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the abstinent policy and that which was characterized as aggressive, and has proved that the middle course is the best, the safest, and the most honourable. When Sir George Barlow assumed the general government of India, upon the death of Lord Cornwallis, he deliberately weighed and considered the line of policy which was essential to "the permanent establishment of British interests in India," and he determined that the security of our empire in that country must be derived from one of two sources; "first, from establishing a controlling power over all the states of India; or, secondly, from the contentions and wars sure to prevail amongst those states if left to themselves." He rejected the first scheme, because

"it must, in its nature, be progressive, and must ultimately tend to a system of universal dominion;" and he embraced the last, whereby it became our interest to foment intestine discord and prevent tranquillity in the native states. "The scheme of Lord Wellesley," observes Mr. Wilson,† in commenting upon this theory, "may have been chimerical, but it was benevolent and magnanimous; the cold and selfish policy, of suffering the princes of India to tear each other in pieces, without interfering to prevent them, savours neither of benevolence nor magnanimity."

But in truth it was not imperative upon us to choose either scheme; and although the British Government does exercise a dominant influence over the states of India, other than those connected by subsidiary treaties, interfering to prevent their "contentions and wars," and even requiring, for that object, that their disputes should be referred to its arbitration, this is incidental to our peculiar position, as the sole great state in India, and has not necessarily a greater tendency to a system of universal dominion than a mean and timid policy, adopted by such a state. War, which would be inevitable under either and any scheme, is more frequently forced upon a state whose choice and interest it is to be at peace, than upon one always ready to take arms; some penalty must be exacted for unjust war, since it would be encouraged by impunity, and none could be effectual besides privation of territory and of power.

Let us take the latest example, that of the Lahore state itself. Our forbearance towards that state was pushed almost to an extreme; to have carried it farther, upon the Barlow theory, would have put our very empire to hazard, and our reluctance to come to a collision probably precipitated it. The British Government had no views of "universal dominion" in entering upon the Sikh war; no one has disputed the sincerity of Lord Hardinge's declaration, that "no extension of territory was desired by the Government of India." The forfeiture of territory by the Sikh rulers was a necessary consequence of their unjust and unsuccessful invasion, and our alienation and appropriation of that territory was a necessary consequence of its forfeiture.

The present circumstances of our Indian empire prescribe a course of policy in which its own interests and those of its neighbours coincide. Too powerful to fear even a combination of native states, its possessions too extensive to make an augmentation of them even desirable, our Government has an interest in maintaining the just rights and possessions of the princes of India, with such a qualification only as private property is subjected to in the freest state in the world,—"*sic utere tuo alieno ut non ledas*;" and whilst, from benevolent motives, it would promote, not check, the tranquillity and amelioration of those states, the contrast presented between their political and social condition and that of its own subjects, is no contemptible element of the stability of its rule. Sir John Malcolm recorded,† as the result of long experience, his opinion, "that it is our policy to maintain, as long as we possibly can, all native states now existing."

The insubordination of one of the Sikh governors, accompanied by the massacre of two British functionaries, which has rendered a military movement on our part necessary,

* The *Englishman*, of August 16.

† Notes on Mill's History, vol. vi. p. 639.
† Government of India, p. 159.

—whence the “speculations” of the Calcutta politicians,—is not an event that would require, and therefore justify, alienation of territory. The Lahore Government, *prima facie*, is the party affronted and injured by the revolt of its deputy, for whose punishment the Durbar troops are ostensibly co-operating with our own. Should Mooltan fall, as it probably will, into the hands of British troops, some special provision will be, no doubt, made, in concurrence with the Lahore Government, for its future security; and we should not be surprised if the fort were intrusted to the care of an English governor and a garrison of British sepoys. Annexation, even of Mooltan, we apprehend, is entirely out of the question.

THE Madras Government has escaped, through the moderation and discretion of the Queen's judges at that presidency, a collision with the Supreme Court, on a question of jurisdiction.

The facts of the case,—which shows to what a dangerous extent it is believed in India that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts can be pushed,—are these. The presidency of Madras, it is well known, has been distracted for the last two years by a quarrel between the Hindu community and the Government respecting the temple endowment funds, and, with a view of supporting their charges against Lord Tweeddale, certain influential Hindus obtained clandestinely some public records, relating to those funds, which were made known through the Hindu newspaper, the organ of the party. The Government immediately set on foot an inquiry to ascertain the individual who had been guilty of the breach of confidence, if not of honesty, whereby these papers had been abstracted, and having, in their opinion, traced the act to a Hindu named Vencataroyaloo, employed as Teloogoo translator (though he denies his culpability), dismissed him from his office under the Government, promulgating the dismissal and the cause of it in the *Fort St. George Official Gazette*, in the following terms:—

“M. Vencataroyaloo, recently Teloogoo translator in the Petition Department of the Government Office, having shown himself to be unworthy of trust by the systematic abstraction of records from the Government Office, and the unauthorized and clandestine communication of official information; the Most Noble the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, under date the 11th January, 1848, that he be dismissed from the public service, and that he be declared disqualified from holding any office under Government for a period of seven years from this date.”

This notification was signed, in the usual form, as “by order,” by Sir Henry C. Montgomery, officiating chief secretary. Strange to say, Vencataroyaloo was induced to bring an action against Sir Henry in the Supreme Court, for a libel, alleged to be contained in what may be termed the preamble of the notification. The Court did not stop the suit *in limine*; it was formally argued, and it ran the ordinary course of a libel cause between individuals. The judges took time to consider their judgment, and, happily, were led to the conclusion that they had not jurisdiction.

It would have been, indeed, difficult to arrive at any other conclusion. The Act of the Imperial Parliament, which created the Supreme Court, conferred upon it the same powers and authorities as the Supreme Court of Calcutta is invested with, and that Court is, by the 21 Geo. 3, c. 70, estopped from entertaining any suit for an act done under a written order of the Government.

The importance which the Madras Hindus attached to this suit may be measured by the excitement they exhibited

upon the subject, and some of the newspapers express alarm at a decision which will permit the Government to “tyrannize over the natives with impunity!” The proceedings on the trial were published *in extenso*; and we have before us a report, in the shape of a Supplement to the Madras *Athenæum*, which forms a little book, of sixteen large pages, printed in very small type. The result of the trial may produce a wholesome reaction in the minds of the native community, which are apt to admit vague notions of the absolute power of the Queen's Courts; but the occurrence itself tends to reinforce the suggestions thrown out at the last Court of Proprietors, respecting the evils attending the undefined limits of the jurisdiction assigned to the Supreme Courts in India.

In spite of the munificent aid afforded by the East-India Company to railways in India, the first Indian line, from Bombay to Callian (about thirty-five miles),—a fragment of the Great Peninsula Railway,—is likely to be commenced under rather unfavourable auspices. Great reliance was naturally placed upon the support which these undertakings would receive from the wealthy natives of India; indeed, without their strenuous co-operation, the success of railways in that country would be almost hopeless; it appears, however, that, notwithstanding what has been done at home, and although it was distinctly intimated by the Local Provisional Committee at Bombay, that the shares in the line were to be restricted to 5*l.*, instead of 50*l.*, and that the applicants would incur no liability beyond the former sum, it was with great difficulty that the requisite number of shares could find purchasers before the 14th September, the latest date that could be fixed for registration, in order to be in time for the closing of the lists in London, on the 24th of the present month. The presidency newspapers, whilst they lament this “unhappy apathy,” assign plausible, if not substantial, reasons for it. In the first place, the natives of India, who have no practical knowledge of the nature and working of railways, regard them with that indefinite distrust and apprehension which great innovations always awaken in their minds. It is to be recollected, for example, that Indian society is very differently constituted from that of Europe; that the mixture of castes, in a train of railway carriages, suggests to them ideas totally distinct from those which we associate with confusion of classes, and many of them probably wait to see a railway in actual operation before they lend a helping hand to a novelty which may, they think, some how or other, damage some of their religious or social institutions. Then, again, they are appalled by the calamities which have unexpectedly lighted upon the shareholders of the Union Bank of Calcutta, and are very excusably shy of all joint-stock concerns. “So long as there is room for doubt,” observes a Bombay journal, “the native, after what he has seen of Indian joint-stock companies, naturally holds back.” Moreover, the mere circumstance of a government pecuniary guarantee being deemed indispensable to such an undertaking, though, to a certain extent, it secured the shareholders against loss, was not likely to inspire a shrewd native with very sanguine anticipations of profit from an undertaking which required so unusual a protection. Doubts have likewise been thrown, both in England and in India, upon the trust-worthiness of the estimates of cost and returns of this railway, and local objections have been started to the

line which is understood to have been chosen. It appears that the produce of the countries east and north of Bombay is brought to the coast by three routes, namely, the Thul Ghaut, the Malsej Ghaut, and the Bore Ghaut. The line in contemplation is a single one, by the Malsej Ghaut, and it is said that the traffic by the other ghauts, which far exceeds that by the Malsej, will not be diverted to the railway. The *Bombay Times* says :—

"We have heard a good deal of discussion as to the propriety of the line selected for the purpose of experiment; and though it is allowed on all hands that from Bhewady inland it must be extended, and that the present is only an instalment of what must very quickly be provided, it would be well to have the instalment made as promising as possible, so that there might be all due encouragement to go on given immediately. The Malsej Ghaut, in the first place, conveys a mere fragment of the traffic from the interior, compared to what is brought by the Bore and Thul Ghauts, the contributions of which to the general stream of intercourse must, under the present arrangement, be left out. This is one very formidable matter."

It appears further that the line to Callian will not be a testing experiment, since neither in the cost of construction nor in returns will it afford any *ratio* of comparison with the extended line.

The "instalment" is, however, hailed by the European community generally as a means of familiarizing the natives with the machinery, advantages, and results of railways, and thereby promoting their construction and success in India. But to this view of the matter there is a counter-view; for if the experiment should fail, or even prove less successful than was expected, the backwardness of all parties will be increased, and the construction of railways by private enterprise may be seriously obstructed. This is a point which was much pressed by the late chairman of the Local Committee (Mr. R. W. Crawford), who observed, that "if the first considerable attempt should fail to be a profitable one, great discouragement to future enterprise will necessarily ensue; on the contrary, a successful railway will be the precursor of many more."

It is with the most friendly zeal on behalf of railways in India,—which, we are convinced, may be made a productive source of private profit as well as the greatest public benefit,—that we deprecate sanguine views and inculcate caution and circumspection. The errors, and they have been great, committed by railway projectors at home, ought not to be thrown away upon those in India, who must besides be prepared for new disturbing forces, and unforeseen elements of difficulty, impediment, and loss.

In our advertisement columns will be found the prospectus of an entirely new branch of business of a most respectable life-assurance office, for some time past well known to our Indian community.

The Family Endowment Society, taking into consideration the regular monthly salaries received by the Government *employés* and officers in India, has prepared a set of tables of monthly premiums for a term of years, corresponding with the periods of service under Government, which entitle the army and others to retiring pensions, and proposes to grant deferred annuities in addition to the scale of public pensions. The contribution of small sums monthly from the pay and salaries of all in India would demand so small a sacrifice at the time, that it has often been the object of accountants, and of gentlemen in the public services, to project plans for securing future benefits; and thus we have had a variety of ingenious and able schemes for retiring and bonus funds, and other similar associations, in the services; but the present simple plan, under the management of a well-established office, will give effect to all that has been desiderated by the army and civil service.

Our attention has been called by a series of papers, published in recent numbers, to the law of mortality for British India. During the last ten or fifteen years, many scientific, professional, and other gentlemen have successively devoted their inquiries to this interesting and useful topic; and as they all, with slight variations only, come to the same essential results, we may conclude that we have attained a certain basis on which calculations such as those now put forth by the Family Endowment Society may be made with present safety and future security.

Perhaps in no part of the world are better data afforded for such statistics than are to be found in the official records of the lives and services of the European community of British India. Annually, it is well known, some hundred young gentlemen proceed to the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; all are obliged to produce baptismal certificates before admission into the service of the East-India Company. Their ages are thus accurately established and recorded. The yearly public returns and lists from India follow up the record of their future movements, positions in the service, and in fact of every necessary detail of their Indian life, so as to enable the actuary to calculate on every individual case, and to carry each public officer who has ever served in India to his list of facts and data, and thus to ascertain in his general tables of the law of mortality the exact expectation of average European life for that portion of our empire. Such calculations for India may be said to be safer even than those for the principal capitals or provincial communities of Europe. The tables of mortality frequently in use in England are deduced from the stated results of fluctuating and partially known bodies of men, ever exposed to some little inaccuracy in the facts collected, even where large communities are under public registration. But in India, every man whose life and fate are admitted into the body of facts on which the actuary bases his tables, has been recorded by name, vocation, age, actual residence from year to year, and at last is hunted down and "fairly run to earth" by the unerring calculator. The thousands and ten thousands of names thus set in accurate array can be obtained under no such circumstances in Europe by the inquiry of the statistician.

DISCIPLINE OF THE NATIVE ARMY.—Sir John Malcolm relates a striking anecdote of the high sense of the value of discipline entertained by the native officers of the Indian army. In the campaign of 1791, when Secunder Beg, one of the oldest subadars of the native cavalry, was riding at a little distance on the flank of his troop, two or three horsemen of Tipoo's army came suddenly upon him; the combat had hardly commenced, when the subadar's son, who was a havildar in the same regiment, flew to his father's aid, and slew the foremost of his opponents, when the others fled. Nothing could exceed the age of the old man at his son's conduct; he put him instantly under a guard, and insisted upon his being brought to punishment, for quitting his ranks without leave.

THE NIZAM DIAMOND.—About twelve years ago, a large diamond was found in the Nizam's country in the following manner. It was first seen in the hands of a native child, who was playing with it, of course without knowing its value. An offer of eight annas (about a shilling) being offered for what the poor people considered a worthless stone excited their suspicion, and the "bright stone" turned out to be a real diamond. A piece was chipped off, which, after passing through many hands, was purchased by a native banker for 70,000 rupees. The stone, hitherto unknown, which, in its present state, is of a very irregular shape, may be classed amongst the larger description of diamonds. Its length is 2.48 inches; the greatest breadth, 1.85 inches; and the average thickness, 0.92 inches. The weight is not quite 1,106 grains, equal to 277 carats of weight of the rough diamond, and as rough stones are usually taken to give but one-half of their weight when cut and polished, it would allow 136½ carats, or a weight between the Pitt (or Regent) diamond (136½ carats), and that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany (139 carats), for it in its present condition; and supposing that one-eighth (when polished) was taken off with the splitter sold to the banker, the weight would be 155½ carats, which would place this diamond between the Tuscan and the great Russian diamond, also an Indian stone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.—This office, vacant by the death of Sir Robert Oliver, has, we believe, been offered to Capt. Lushington, R.N.; should he decline it, the probability is that it will be tendered to Sir H. Leek. The name of Capt. Maingay has been also mentioned.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER has written a letter to the editor of the *Standard*, in explanation of a passage of his speech at a dinner at Cheltenham, wherein he spoke "disparagingly" of the "press and Government." He states that, instead of "press," he should have said "that portion of the Indian press which abused him;" and instead of "Government" he should have said "Court of Directors;" and he mentions, as "a sample of the mode in which he has been attacked," that, when in India, he read that Mr. Baillie had said, in a debate in the House of Commons about Scinde, that he (Sir C. Napier) "had been sufficiently rewarded for his services, for he had received 70,000*l.* prize-money;" that he wrote to Mr. Baillie, asking how he could make such a statement, for which there were not the slightest grounds, as he never had received a single farthing of prize-money; and Mr. Baillie answered that he had made it on the authority of a Director; that, on his (Sir Charles's) arrival in Europe, he learned that Sir James Weir Hogg was "the man," and Mr. Baillie stated that when he was speaking on the debate, Sir James, who sat next to him, said "Tell them he has received 70,000*l.* prize-money;" and Sir Charles observes, first, that Sir James Hogg knows perfectly well, *ex officio*, as a Director and as a trustee for the Scinde prize-money, that he (Sir Charles) had not received one farthing of prize-money; and, second, that Sir James "knew that not only had he (Sir Charles) not received a farthing of prize-money, but that he (Sir James) and his colleagues were, at that moment, trying to prevent his receiving that share of prize-money which their own regulations awarded to the Commander of the Forces; and from which act of injustice on the part of these trustees he (Sir Charles) was protected by the Duke of Wellington, by Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge, and by the Lords of the Treasury." The letter is, of course, characteristic—for example, the explanation we have given commences thus: "There is a man named Hogg—one Sir James Weir Hogg," &c. Sir James W. Hogg, in a temperate letter, published in the *Times* of the 23rd, states the following facts, and leaves the public, as he may well do, "to judge between Sir C. Napier and himself:"—"By a Royal warrant (11th of November, 1845) the booty taken in Scinde, in 1843, by the forces under Sir C. Napier, was granted to the Court of Directors, as trustees, to distribute, in accordance with a scheme contained in the warrant, and "with the usage of the army of India." When this warrant was issued, it was believed that Sir C. Napier would receive one-eighth of the booty, estimated at upwards of half a million sterling. This estimate justified the opinion he expressed to Mr. Baillie, that Sir C. Napier's share would not fall short of 70,000*l.* The warrant was immediately forwarded to the Government of India by the Court of Directors, with instructions to distribute the booty agreeably to the scheme and the usage of the army of India. Subsequently to the proceedings in the House of Commons to which Sir C. Napier refers, a question, as to the shares to be awarded to him, according to the usage, originated with the General Prize Committee at Calcutta, who, in referring it for decision, observed that one-sixteenth was the share granted to Major-General Sir T. Willshire, in the distribution of the Kelat prize-money. The question thus raised was referred by the Governor-General to the home authorities for submission to the Lords of the Treasury. The Government of Bengal, in communicating this reference to the Court of Directors, observed that, in the cases of Major-General Sir D. Marshall, who commanded the force which captured Hattass, and of Major-General Sir T. Willshire, as cited by the Prize Committee, one-sixteenth of the whole booty taken on these occasions was allowed to the respective commanders, whilst one-eighth of the Bhurtore prize-money was assigned to General Lord Combermere, who, as *Commander-in-Chief* in India, conducted in person the operations against that fortress. The question thus raised was new to the Court of Directors, and it then became their duty, as the trustees, to make particular inquiry into the usage, the result of which was a decision that Sir C. Napier, not being a *Commander-in-Chief*, should share in the Scinde booty as a major-general commanding the troops in Scinde, and that, as such, according to what appeared to be the prevalent usage, he should receive one-sixteenth of the booty. This opinion was notified to the Lords of the Treasury. After a considerable time it was determined that Sir C. Napier was entitled to be considered as having been the *Commander-in-Chief* in Scinde, and to share in the advantages in the distribution of the booty which belong to that position. Orders were in consequence sent to India that one-

eighth of the booty should be allotted to him. Whilst this decision was pending, orders were given to distribute the portion of the booty which had been realized, with an allotment of one-sixteenth to Sir C. Napier, reserving funds to pay him the remaining one-sixteenth, if such should be the decision. Under this arrangement a sum of 2,73,677 rupees has been payable to Sir C. Napier in India since the 31st of December last, being one-sixteenth of the amount then distributed; the other sixteenth is the first payment to be made out of the undistributed funds; he will thus receive 5,47,354 rupees, and will be further entitled to one-eighth of the funds that will remain for distribution, and which are in the Company's treasury, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the date when the property was originally placed there, to be duly paid as soon as the accounts are adjusted. Mr. Baillie has likewise written to the *Times* (24th), pointing out inaccuracies in the letters of Sir Charles; but they are unimportant after the wholesale refutation of its charges by Sir J. Hogg.

THE CHOLERA.—Dr. Corbyn, in his *Treatise on the Epidemic Cholera as it has prevailed in India*, amongst the "causes strictly predisposing," mentions "debility, in whatever way induced," as by far the most powerful and most generally present. Hence, he says, the lower classes, those badly fed and ill-clothed and lodged, were found universally to suffer more than persons in better circumstances. In all the different divisions of the Indian army visited by the disease, the Hindoo, who lives chiefly on poor, crude, and acedent vegetables, was more liable to attack than the Musulman, who eats flesh-meat, sometimes drinks spirituous liquors, and is generally warmly clad. For like reasons, the European soldier was less subject than either class of the native troops, and the European officer again less so than the soldier. Thus, too, persons of sober and regular habits enjoyed greater immunity than the drunken and dissipated. Another great predisposing cause was fatigue, and exposure to vicissitudes of heat and cold. All accounts agreed in stating that the young, healthy, and robust were least liable to the disease. Children are subject to cholera, but infants at the breast were found not susceptible of it. People debilitated by recent disease, or by the remedies for its cure, are very susceptible. One attack does not confer immunity from another. Many instances were noticed of cholera supervening on the use of neutral purgative salts; and cases, terminating in death, have occurred after drinking unwholesome liquors.

DR. MILL.—On the 14th October, the Rev. Dr. Mill was elected to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lee.

BAPTISM OF A NATIVE OF CHINA.—On the 23rd September, Chun-ah-yoo, a native of China, aged 21, was baptized in Holy Trinity Church, Birkenhead, by the Rev. J. Baylee, the incumbent. The convert is the son of a Canton merchant, who sent him, about three years since, to England, to learn our language and manners, and to acquire facility in commercial transactions. He was recommended to Mr. Langdon, the proprietor of the Chinese Collection in London, and gradually obtained a knowledge of the English language, and his agreeable manners recommended him to the acquaintance of many persons. He arrived in Liverpool in July last, and was introduced to Mr. Baylee, the Principal of the Theological College, Birkenhead. He was baptized by the name of Chun-ta-kwang, selected by himself, as denoting the "great light" he hopes to diffuse amongst his countrymen on his return to China.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.—The existence of this monster of the deep is now placed beyond rational doubt. Capt. M'Quhae, of H.M. frigate *Dadalus*, in a letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, reports the following facts relating to the serpent, which was seen on the ship's voyage from the East-Indies, between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena. He says: "At five o'clock P.M. on the 6th of August last, in lat. 24° 44' S., and long. 9° 22' E., the weather dark and cloudy, wind fresh from the N.W., with a long ocean swell from the S.W., the ship on the port tack heading N.E. by N., something very unusual was seen by Mr. Sartoris, midshipman, rapidly approaching the ship from before the beam. The circumstance was immediately reported by him to the officer of the watch, Lieut. Edgar Drummond, with whom and Mr. William Barrett, the master, I was at the time walking the quarter-deck. The ship's company were at supper. On our attention being called to the object, it was discovered to be an enormous serpent, with head and shoulders kept about four feet constantly above the surface of the sea, and, as nearly as we could approximate by comparing it with the length of what our maintopsail-yard would show in the water, there was at the very least sixty feet of the animal *à fleur d'eau*, no portion of which was, to our perception, used in propelling it through the water, either by vertical or horizontal undulation. It passed rapidly, but so close under our lee quarter, that,

had it been a man of my acquaintance, I should have easily recognised his features with the naked eye; and it did not, either in approaching the ship or after it had passed our wake, deviate in the slightest degree from its course to the S.W., which it held on at the pace of from twelve to fifteen miles per hour, apparently on some determined purpose. The diameter of the serpent was about fifteen or sixteen inches behind the head, which was, without any doubt, that of a snake, and it was never, during the twenty minutes that it continued in sight of our glasses, once below the surface of the water; its colour a dark brown, with yellowish white about the throat. It had no fins, but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of seaweed, washed about its back. It was seen by the quartermaster, the boatswain's mate, and the man at the wheel, in addition to myself and officers abovementioned." An account, which appeared in the *Times* of October 7, agrees with the foregoing particulars, but adds a fact omitted in Capt. M'Quhae's report, namely, that "when it extended its jaws, which were full of large jagged teeth, they seemed sufficiently capacious to admit of a tall man standing upright between them." This is not the first well-authenticated account of such a monster by European (not American) witnesses; it was once seen from a merchant ship in the Bay of Bengal. Its characteristics agree strongly with those of the Leviathan of Scripture, "the piercing serpent,—the crooked serpent,—the dragon that is in the sea." This identical monster appears to have been seen by the American brig *Daphne*,—the Americans have been favoured with many interviews,—in lat. 4° 11' S., long. 10° 15' E., on the 20th September. The mate gave the master of an English merchant-vessel a description of the snake corresponding in every respect with that of Capt. M'Quhae. The American master discharged one of his deck guns, loaded with spike-nails and pieces of iron, at the animal (distant about forty yards), which reared its head in the air, plunged violently, and made rapidly off, foaming and lashing the water at a fearful rate.

MAJOR EDWARDS.—*Downing Street*, Oct. 20.—The Queen has been pleased to make and ordain a special statute of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, for appointing Lieutenant Herbert Benjamin Edwards, of the East-India Company's service, having the local rank of Major in the Lahore territories, to be an Extra Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order.—*Gazette*.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Mary Stoddart* has been engaged for the freight of stores to Calcutta.

THE ABBE DUBOIS.—The death of this venerable missionary, whose opinions and writings caused a considerable stir in the religious world some years back, on his return from India, has attracted but little notice. He died at Paris on the 17th February last, at the age of eighty-three. He was the author of several publications connected with India, besides his "Manners, Institutions, and Ceremonies of the People of India." His conversation, which was much courted by his countrymen, was instructive, and he loved to the last to recount his adventures in the East.

SORTES HAFIZIANÆ.—Divination by the works of Hafiz is used in Persia in the same manner as Rhapsodomancy and the *Sortes Virgilianæ* were used in Europe. The practice is to open his *Diwan*, or Book of Odes, at random, and apply the first passage that presents itself as an omen. The custom is earlier than Hafiz, for that poet himself mentions it, and confesses he sometimes resorted to it. Thus, he says: "I resolved one morning, intending to repent, to consult an omen; it proved to be: 'Spring, the breaker of vows, has returned.' What, then, can I do?" When Hafiz died, and there was some hesitation about granting him the usual rites of burial, on the ground of the licentiousness of his poetry, the point was at length referred to the *tefau-ool*, or divination, by his own works. His *Diwan* was opened, when the first passage that appeared was—

"Turn not thy steps from Hafiz' mournful grave,
Him plunged in sin shall heavenly mercy save."

Every respect was immediately paid to his remains.

The tree, supposed to yield the balsam of Tolu, in the Tenasserim provinces, turns out to be not the *Myrosermum toluiferum*, but the *Liquidamber altingia*, and the product, not balsam of Tolu, but liquid storax.

The subsidence of hostility to Christianity, of late years, in Turkey, is attributed to a traditional belief prevalent there, that that faith is predestined to become universal for a limited period of forty years.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 4. H.M.'s brig *Jumna*, Lieut. Rodney, Bombay and Trincomalee.—5. H.M.'s ship *Dædalus*, McQuhae, Singapore; *City of Adelaide*, Young, Akyab.—6. *Jane Blain*, Killea, Satucoreen; *Synwald*, Jackson, Cochia.—7. *Euphrosyne*, Barras, and *Laidmans*, Walker, Bengal; *Mary Somerville*, Johnson, Beogal; *Looshank*, Tierney, Bombay; *Endymion*, Reed, Bengal; *Lady Flora*, Eagles, Madras.—9. *Marmion*, Fletcher, New South Wales; *Standeris*, Woodcock, Algoa Bay; *Herculean*, Patrickson, Bombay; *Charlote*, Drewery, Bombay; *Nautilus*, Ellis, Mauritius; *Despatch*, Eldon, Swan River and Mauritius; *Columbia*, Ramsay, Maulmain; *Dryad*, Hansen, Bengal; *Templar*, Brown, Bengal; *Lord Dufferin*, Mackay, and *Warrior*, Hoof, Bombay; *Afrika*, Akyab; *Cresida*, McFee, Bengal; *Balfour*, Overend, Bombay; *Coromandel*, Mustard, Bengal; *Adam Lodge*, Cook, Akyab; *Zoe*, Shaw, Cape.—10. *Belle Vue*, Machan, Ceylon; *Will Walch*, Hambleton, New South Wales; *Samuel Enderby*, Miller, Mauritius; *Spartan*, Paln, Van Diemen's Land; *Essex*, Morris, Bombay; *Wild Irish Girl*, Graham, Batavia; *Pakenham*, Brown, Bombay; *Nautilus*, Carter, Mauritius; *Argyle*, Galloway, Singapore; *Glenscilly*, Henderson, Maulmain.—11. *Henrietta*, Sargeant; *Ino*, Warwick, and *Blanche*, Abrams, Ceylon; *Jessie*, Towns, Manila; *Amazon*, Laco, Mauritius; *Lanchester*, Conway, Bally; *Malabar*, Adam, Bengal; *Diana*, Pugh, Bombay.—12. *John Line*, Palmer, Madras; *Patriot King*, Massey, Bengal; *Heroine*, Lister, Ceylon.—13. *Semiramis*, Welch, Madras; *Ceylon*, Le Pnu, Bombay; *William and Ann*, Davis, Bombay; *Juliana*, Rowe, Ceylon.—14. *Bombay*, Moore, Bombay; *Rambler*, De Gruchy, Penang.—23. *Jones*, Mainland, Singapore; *Rover*, Blyth, South Seas.—24. *Peria*, Stevens, Ceylon; *Susannah*, Lucky, Ceylon.—25. *Tory*, Rowe, Madras; *Punjab*, Palmer, Bengal; *Flora M'Donald*, Sutherland, Bengal; H.M. Steamer *Rosamond*, Foote, Cape.—26. H.M.S. *Vernon*, Fitzgerald, Bombay; *Bengalce*, Colebank, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—OCT. 6. *Salselle*, Monro, Hobart Town; *Apame*, Easton, Cape; *Thomas Henry*, Jewery, New South Wales.—7. *Pauline Houghton*, Owen, Mauritius; *Helen*, Foster, Maulmain.—8. *Bulley*, Laws, Algoa Bay; *Alice Maude*, Williams, Port Phillip; *Ina*, Durke, Singapore; *British Tar*, Down, Cape and Penang.—10. *Thomas and Joseph Crisp*, Blackall, Cape and Mauritius.—11. *Margaret*, Cormick (from Shields), Ceylon; *Tuscan*, McQueen, St. Helena; *Rachel*, Brown (from Shields), Cape.—12. *Lady Nugent*, Parsons, Bombay.—15. *James Lumsden*, Hutchinson, Calcutta.—16. *Arabian*, Snowden, New South Wales.—17. *Kite*, Smythe, Madras; *Devonshire*, Stephens, Ascension; *Mercury*, Snelling, Ascension and Cape; *Marquis of Bute*, Bannatyne, Victoria; *Sir George Pollock*, Thornhill, Cape and Calcutta.—19. *Alexander*, Inglis, Mauritius.

From LIVERPOOL.—OCT. 2. *Charles Jones*, Cuthay, Shanghai.—3. *London*, Wightman, Calcutta.—4. *Sobraon*, Rodger, Bombay.—7. *Princess Helene*, Carruthers, New South Wales.—8. *Anna Mary*, Tompkins, Cape.—9. *Recorder*, Sharp, Calcutta.—11. *Woodstock*, Nicholson, Shanghai; *Ormelie*, McEachern, Calcutta; *London*, O'Neill, Bombay.—12. *Punic*, Howard, Shanghai; *Tempo*, Ichausti, Manila; *Rajah*, Lawson, Calcutta; *Ann Mary*, Hilton, Calcutta; *Hero*, Henderson, Calcutta.—13. *Anne Leing*, Wilson, Bombay.—16. *Delhi*, Wheeler, Singapore.—18. *Tigris*, Patrickson, Calcutta.—19. *Douce Darie*, Kenzie, Mauritius.—21. *Margaretha Johanna*, Schon, Batavia.

From the CLYDE.—OCT. 7. *Fleetwood*, Richardson, Mauritius.—13. *Tomatin*, Turner, Batavia and Singapore.—15. *Margaret Skelly*, Topping, Madras and Bombay.—21. *Strabane*, Anderson, Aden.

From PORTSMOUTH.—OCT. 5. *Eden*, Murdoch, Hobart Town.—6. *Hercfordshare*, Richardson, Cape and Bombay.—12. *Sally*, Aldham, Bengal.

From KINGSTOWN.—OCT. 11. *Lord Auckland*, Bacon, Hobart Town.

From FALMOUTH.—OCT. 14. *Charles Carter*, Hocking, Algoa Bay.

From SHIELDS.—OCT. 2. *Gil Blas*, Miller, Cape.—10. *Kachel*, Brown, Cape.

From PLYMOUTH.—OCT. 6. *Thomas Arbuthnot*, Heaton, New South Wales.—7. *Samuel Boddington*, Hurst, South Australia.—10. *Duchess of Northumberland*, Freeman, Port Phillip.—16. *Candahar*, Goss, Adelaide and Port Phillip.—17. *Harbinger*, Sampson, New South Wales; *Trafalgar*, Richardson, South Australia.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Ripon*, from Southampton, Oct. 20, to proceed per steamer *Haddington*, from Suez:—

For MALTA.—Lieut. Weightley, Ens. Geddes, Ens. Gildes, Ens. Montgomerie, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Rock.

For ALEXANDRIA.—M. Seibly.

For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss Brown, jun. and native female servant; Mr. F. Lushington, Lady M. Lushington, infant, and European female servant; Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Leyton, Miss Leyton, and child; Miss Lowell, Miss Bernays, Mr. Wingrove, Mrs. Wingrove, Mr. J. Ward, Capt. Reddie, Capt. Salmon, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Probyn, Mrs. Plowden, Miss Taylor, Mr. H. Stone, Mr. J. Lyall, Mrs. Lyall, Mr. H. W. Saunders, Col.

and Mrs. Moule, Miss Moule, Col. Carnegie, Mr. J. F. Curtis, Miss Paxton, Mrs. Plowden's child and Ear. female servant, Rev. F. C. Viret, Mrs. Viret and infant, Mrs. Weston, Dr. Hunter, Mr. A. Larpet, Mr. H. Simson, Mr. E. A. Cook, Mr. D. Jardine, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Church, Mr. R. Jardine, Mr. R. Jardine, jun.; Dr. Hulse, Mr. Sadleir, Mr. Mrs. Miss M. and Mr. J. MacKintosh, and European man servant; Mrs. Weston, Maj. Huddleston, Mr. R. M. S. and Mrs. Kionery, child, and European female servant; Miss Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Lautour, Mr. M'Kein.

For MADRAS.—Mr. Brecks, Mr. G. Bird, Mr. Lushington, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. Kindersley, Major Atkinson, Mr. W. Knox, Mr. Aston, Mr. C. N. Pochin, and Mr. Best.

For ADEN.—Mr. Brett, Miss King, Mrs. S. Pools, Lieut. F. M. Francis, Mr. Kinloch, Capt. Aitcheson, Capt. Brett, Miss Robertson, and Miss Montefiore.

For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Oxley, and servant; Mr. Mugford.

For HONG-KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Mr. W. F. Gray, Mr. and Miss Nye, Capt. Fisher, R.A., and a gunner; Mr. H. Fawcett, and Mr. Bowring.

For CEYLON.—Mr. G. E. Forbes, Mr. Crabbe, Ens. Cooper, Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. Sieveright, Mrs. Gillam, and Mr. Sortain.

For PENANG.—Mr. Combe, Mr. F. C. Lorrain, and Mr. Hawkins.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

OCT. 30. Per steamer *Indus*.—Capt. and Mrs. Engledue, infant, native female servant, and man servant; Mr. and Mrs. Amalie, 3 children, and European female servant; Mr. Macreas, 2 children, and native female servant; Col. Gardner's child, and European female servant; Capt. Guise, Mr. Oswald, Mr. L. Clarke, Capt. Halbert, Capt. Palmer, Capt. Fagan, Mr. G. Stevens, Mr. Norman, E. Gaskill, Capt. Smith, Mr. Drever, Mr. Chatfield, G. Hemlayson, H. Dallison, O. Edmonds, Robert Pearce, Major and Mrs. Savanti, Brigadier Ketchen, Lieut. col. Habbam, Mr. J. Lee, Lieut. G. Swaney, Mr. R. Branton, Mrs. Branton, Master Rhemins, Mrs. Col. Elphinstone and child, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. C. Wilson, Mr. E. Snow, Capt. Millar, Senr. Orense, Mr. C. Johnstone, Mr. J. Leydins, Hugh Carr, Mr. W. O. Carr, Mr. Barclay, Mr. G. W. Jackson, Lieut. Westropp, Lieut. Twyford, Hon. Mrs. Carey, Dr. M'Lennan, Mrs. Salmon, 3 children, and native servant; Mr. Poett, Mrs. Petrie, and two children.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Edmundsbury, Redpath, London to Mauritius, June 24; lat. 22 S.; long. 38 W. — *Simlah*, Taylor, London to Bombay, June 21, lat. 15 S.; long. 38 W. — *Owen Glendower*, Pare, London to Bombay, Aug. 31; lat. 12 N.; long. 25 W. — *Collingwood*, Mollison, London to Calcutta, Aug. 14; lat. 22 S.; long. 33 W. — *Menam*, Maxton, London to Hong-Kong, Aug. 26; lat. 9 N.; long. 23 W. — *Tudor*, Lay, London to Calcutta, Sept. 1; lat. 13 N.; long. 21 W. — *Agincourt*, Nisbet, London to Cape and Calcutta, Aug. 17; lat. 17 N.; long. 20 W.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AUSTIN, the lady of G. (Calcutta), d. at 36, Gt. James-street, Bedford-row, Oct. 23.
BROWN, the wife of Dr. John, late of the Madras medical service, s. at End. life, near Sheffield, Oct. 4.
CRUICKSHANK, the lady of Capt. Bombay engineers, d. at 23, Brunswick-square, Brighton, Oct. 18.
OSBORN, the lady of Lieut. col. Bengal army, s. at Belle Vue, Teignmouth, Oct. 5.
PRENDERGAST, the lady of C. G. Bombay civil service, d. Oct. 2.
RAMSAY, the lady of Maj. I. S. Bombay army, d. at Great Baddow, Essex, Sept. 22.
REID, the lady of George (late Bengal cavalry), d. at 67, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Oct. 21.
ROWBAND, the wife of Capt. J. H. Indian navy, s. at Sandridge, Kent, Oct. 24.
SELY, the wife of Capt. Madras artillery, d. at Yetholm-hall, Roxburghshire, Oct. 4.
THORNHILL, the lady of R. B. Bengal civil service, s. at Adwell, Oxon, Oct. 2.

MARRIAGES.

BENNETT, Thomas, to Charlotte, d. of John T. Anstey, late of the Madras Civil Service, at Clifton Church, Gloucestershire, Oct. 12.
COOPE, Octavius E. to Emily Mary, d. of R. P. Falcher, late of the E. I. Co.'s service, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, Oct. 14.
GRAHAM, Capt. W. D. Bombay engineers, to Susan, d. of Lieut. general Sir T. Downman, C.B. and K.C.H. at St. James's Church, Westminster, Oct. 19.
HOGGSON, Lieut. B. 7th Madras native infantry, to Jane, d. of the late Lieut. col. C. J. Doveton, Bengal army, at St. Mary's, Bethwick, Bath.
MARJORIBANKS, Dudley Coutts, to Isabella, d. of Sir James Weir Hogg, bart. M.P. at St. George's, Hanover-square, Oct. 19.

MARSHALL, Capt. H. O. Madras army, to Ellen, d. of the late Rev. T. Robyns, at Zeal Monachorum, Devon, Oct. 17.

POPE, Rev. John P. to Eliza, d. of the late Col. D'Aguiar, E. I. Co.'s service, at Cambridge, Oct. 12.

RHODE, John, Madras civil service, to Patience, d. of Richard Haughton, at West Wickham, Kent, Oct. 10.

TAYLOR, George N. Madras civil service, to May Henrietta, d. of W. Scott, at St. John's, Paddington.

THOMSON, James D. to Sarah Georgina, d. of Rev. G. Hough, M.A. at St. James's church, Paddington, Oct. 24.

TULLOCH, James (F.R.S.), to Jane Anne, d. of the late William John Lushington, and niece of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, and Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B. at Rodmersham Church, Kent, Oct. 24.

WILSON, Capt. H. late of the 4th Bengal native infantry, to Mary, widow of the late Capt. Ralfe, at Beechenstoke, Oct. 10.

WOOLLASTON, Francis M. to Emily, d. of the late Capt. Robert Young, Madras army, at St. John's, Hackney, Oct. 19.

DEATHS.

ALLEN, Alfred, sixth son of Wm. H. 7, Leadenhall Street, at Edinburgh, aged 21, Oct. 22.

ALVES, Laura, infant d. of Lieut. col. and Mrs. at Peterley-house, Missenden, Oct. 6.

CARLETON, Francis, for many years a managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, at Sydenham-hill, Kent, aged 48, Oct. 22.

ELPHINSTONE, Sir Robert D. H. Bart. at Logie Elphinstone, aged 83, Oct. 11.

FOX, Rev. H. W. at Durham, aged 31, Oct. 14.

HOULTON, Vivian, s. of G. F. of the Bengal civil service, at Weston-super-Mare, aged 5, Sept. 24.

INGLEDUE, Sophia, relict of the late Thomas, and formerly of Col. Little, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Rodney-place, Cheltenham, Oct. 11.

M'CLINTOCK, G. F. Bengal civil service, at Brighton, Oct. 11.

PEMBER, Capt. F. of the *Coromandel*, on his voyage from Calcutta to London, aged 30, July 22.

THOMPSON, Robert M. late surgeon to the 14th light dragoons, in Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars, aged 85.

THORNHILL, C. T. late of the Cape of Good Hope, at Bristol, aged 85, Oct. 3.

WELLESLEY, Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian, D.D. Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Bishopwearmouth, at the College, Durham, Oct. 21.

AMPHIBIOLOGY.—The Orientals, in all matters of this kind, ever keep pace with us. The following anecdote is not inferior to anything of the kind elsewhere. "Akul, being displeased with his brother, the celebrated Ali, went over to Moaweyeh, who, as a proof of his sincerity, required him to curse Ali; whereupon Akul thus addressed the congregation: 'O people! you know that Ali, the son of Abu Taleb, is my brother; now Moaweyeh has ordered me to curse him; therefore, may the curse of God be upon him!'" So that the curse would apply either to Ali or Moaweyeh.—*Addison's Reminiscences*.

THE TIBETAN LANGUAGE.—Under the double aspect of the history of languages, and that of philosophy, the Tibetan tongue is worthy of the attention of scholars. To what family are we to refer this monosyllabic idiom which has borrowed from India its alphabet and its literature, and from China some of its vocabularies, and which, nevertheless, has preserved in its substance peculiar and in some respects primitive forms? Are we to discover in the servile letters, which, though not pronounced, perform a part in the composition of words, the relics of an ancient and more developed tongue, which time has mutilated, and of which only fragments have descended to us? What was the literature, what was the creed, of the Tibetans when the religious movement of India drew them into its sphere in the eighth century? These are the problems which criticism will one day discuss when a comparison of a great number of texts, belonging to different ages, shall permit science to repose its conjectures upon a solid basis.—*Journal Asiatique*.

AN INFANT LAMA OF TIBET, who was eighteen months old, conducted himself at the audience, according to Capt. Turner, "with astonishing dignity and decorum." He never looked at his father and mother, who were present, but kept his eyes almost constantly fixed upon the Europeans, appearing uneasy when their tea-cups were empty, and throwing back his head, contracting his brow, and continuing to make a noise (for he could not speak), till they were filled again. When the envoy had made his oration to the child,—for he was warned not to infer from his want of speech that he could not understand,—the little creature turned and looked steadfastly towards him with the appearance of deep attention, nodding his approbation with repeated slow movements of the head.—*Ritchie's British World in the East*.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Oct. 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Christopher W. Fagan.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Marshall James, 28th N.I.
 Capt. Frederick T. Paterson, 49th N.I.
 Lieut. Stephen B. May, 48th N.I.
 Lieut. col. John Cowslade, 72nd N.I.
 Capt. Charles H. Cobbe, invalids.
 Capt. William Martin, retired.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Christian D. Grant, 11th N.I.
 Capt. Peter G. Cazalet, 29th N.I.
 Lieut. John S. Sword, 48th N.I.
 Major Charles Butler, invalids.
 Lieut. Joseph M. Thompson, invalids.
 Capt. Henry Nott, 19th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. William E. Evans, 1st Europ. reg.
 Lieut. Henry E. Pattullo, 1st Europ. reg.
 Lieut. Henry G. H. Reid, 2nd Europ. reg.
 Capt. Alexander J. Alcock, 5th L.I.
 Capt. George Clarkson, 12th N.I.
 Lieut. col. William Spiller, 22nd N.I.
 Lieut. John G. Scott, 22nd N.I.
 Maj. R. M. M. Cooke, retired.
 Surg. gen. Alexander Tawse.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. David R. Dakers, Indian Navy.
 Lieut. Benjamin Hamilton, ditto.
 Lieut. Samuel B. Hellard, ditto.
 Lieut. Edward F. T. Fergusson, ditto.
 Lieut. William James Toby, ditto.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. George N. Taylor, 20th Nov.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. Sir Henry M. Lawrence, K.C.B., artillery.
 Lieut. William P. Waddy, artillery.
 Lieut. James Rattray, 2nd N.I.
 Capt. William J. H. Charteris, 45th N.I., in December.
 Lieut. Arthur H. C. Sewell, 47th N.I.
 Capt. Robert H. Mockler, invalids.
 Lieut. George F. Atkinson, engineers, overland, 20th Dec. 1848.
 Lieut. Henry Smith, 14th N.I., ditto, ditto.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. Frederick Derville, artillery, overland, in Jan. 1849.
 Lieut. Thomas Newbery, 8th cav., overland, via Bombay, 27th Oct.
 Lieut. col. Charles Wahab, 12th N.I., overland, 20th Nov.
 Capt. William H. Boswell, 27th N.I.
 Capt. Robert Gordon, 37th N.I.
 Capt. William K. Babington, 17th N.I., overland, 20th Dec. 1848.
 Capt. George Forster, 49th N.I., ditto, ditto.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Andrew Aytoun, artillery.
 Ens. William C. Robinson, 2nd Europ. reg., overland, 20th Nov.
 Capt. William Reynolds, 14th N.I.
 Brev. Capt. G. W. Trevenhere, engineers, overland, 20th Dec. 1848.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Edmund W. Pilkington, 20th N.I., 6 months.
 Capt. William R. Hiltedson, 30rd N.I., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Keith Jopp, 16th N.I., 6 months.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Richard Panting, 6 months.

APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Lushington Osborn, appointed captain's clerk in the Indian Navy.
 Mr. Louis James F. C. Ford, ditto ditto.
 Mr. William Hill Joseph Harries, appointed a volunteer for the Indian Navy.
 Mr. William Walker Dawson, ditto ditto.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Richard Wall, now at Calcutta, appointed a volunteer for the pilot service.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

In consequence of the decease of Mr. Thomas Robert Andrews, the 3rd senior clerk in the office of Examiner of Indian Correspondence, the following promotions and appointment have taken place in that department, viz.—

Mr. John D. Close, promoted to the 3rd, and
 Mr. Stoddart Drysdale, to the 4th, senior clerkships;
 this arrangement to take effect from the 29th ultimo, the date of Mr. Andrews' decease.
 Mr. Francis Duffell, appointed junior clerk in the above office.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 6TH OCT. 1848.

Madras 25th Foot.—Assist. surg. Thomas Dehane Lightbody, M.D., from the 4th Foot, to be assist. surg., vice M'Donald, promoted in 73rd Foot. Dated 6th Oct. 1848.

94th Foot.—Lieut. Septimus Lyster to be capt. by purchase, vice Fisher, who retires. Dated 6th Oct. 1848.
 Ensign Charles William St John to be lieut. by purchase, vice Lyster. Date 6th Oct. 1848.
 Richard Raphael Meade, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice St John. Dated 6th Oct. 1848.

WAR OFFICE, 13TH OCT. 1848.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Major George Dobson Young to be lieut. col., without purchase, vice Strickland, deceased. Dated 1st Aug. 1848.
 Capt. Thomas Miller to be major, vice Young. Dated 1st Aug. 1848.
 Lieut. Edward Lee to be capt., vice Miller. Dated 1st Aug. 1848.
 Lieut. Henry M'Manus Sale to be capt., without purchase, vice Lee, appointed paymaster. Dated 15th Sept. 1848.
 Ens. Charles Nedham to be lieut., vice Lee. Dated 1st Aug. 1848.
 Henry George Edward Somerset, gent., to be ens., vice Nedham. Dated 13th Oct. 1848.
98th Foot.—Lieut. Lawrence Shadwell to be adj., vice Richmond, who resigns the adjutancy only. Dated 21st July, 1848.

WAR OFFICE, 20TH OCT. 1848.

Bengal, 3rd Light Dragoons.—Major Lawrence Fyler, from 16th Lt. Drags., to be major, vice Balders, appointed to 5th Drag. Guards. Dated 28th Oct. 1848.

10th Foot.—Joseph Lee Stanwell Aldersey, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Somerset, appointed to Cape Mounted Riflemen. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

24th Foot.—Lieut. John Saunders Shore to be capt., by purchase, vice Coalman, who retires. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

Ens. Thomas Melling Greensill to be lieut., by purchase, vice Shore. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

Ens. William Phillips to be lieut., by purchase, vice Frere, who retires. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

Ens. Frederick William Adam Parsons, from 55th Foot, to be ens., vice Greensill. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

Richard Henry Holland, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Phillips. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

29th Foot.—Ens. James William Bostock, to be lieut., by purchase, v. Scudamores, who retires. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

De Vic Valpy, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Bostock. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

80th Foot.—Ens. Matthew Kirkland to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kingsley, who retires. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

Henry Preston Ebrington, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Kirkland. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

John Alexander Shortt, gent., to be ens., without purchase, vice Ebrington, appointed to the 78th Foot. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

Madras, 25th Foot.—Capt. the Hon. Francis William Henry Fane, from 74th Foot, to be capt., vice Lindsell, appointed to 28th Foot. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

Acting Assist. Surg. James Fraser, M.D., to be assist. surg., vice Lightbody, appointed to the staff. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

Bombay, 60th Foot.—Capt. Charles Howe Spence, to be major, by purchase, vice Crombie, promoted. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

Lieut. Henry Friend Kennedy to be capt., by purchase, vice Spence. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

2nd-Lieut. Herman Ernest Galton to be 1st-lieut., by purchase, vice Kennedy. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

Henry James Robertson, gent., to be 2nd-lieut., by purchase, vice Galton. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

78th Foot.—Ens. Herbert Taylor Macpherson to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Reed, dec. Dated 13th July, 1848.

Ens. Henry Preston Ebrington, from the 80th Foot, to be ens., without purchase, vice Macpherson. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—2nd-Lieut. James Owen Bovill to be 1st-lieut., by purchase, vice Bradley, who retires. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

Ralph Thicknesse Dickenson, gent., to be 2nd-lieut., by purchase, vice Bovill. Dated 20th Oct. 1848.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Per *Lady Nugent*, for Bombay, from Gravesend, 11th Oct., 125 troops, from E.I. Company's depot at Warley; officers, Bt. Maj. J. Pope, 17th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. G. R. Scatcherd, 24th Bo. N.I.; and Assist. Surg. A. Harris, Bombay estab., in med. charge.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Facts and Documents relating to the Affairs of the Union Bank of Calcutta, during his Service as Secretary to that Institution, by J. C. STEWART. Calcutta, Thacker and Co. London, Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE revelations contained in this pamphlet, written in vindication of himself, by Mr. Stewart, against the charges and alleged misrepresentations of Mr. W. P. Grant, would be almost incredible did there not subsist between them and the ruin which has overwhelmed the Union Bank the unmistakable relation of cause and effect. Mr. Stewart succeeded Mr. Gordon as secretary of the Bank in December, 1843, and relinquished the office in January, 1847, when the directors tendered him their cordial thanks "for the ability, energy, and skill with which he had conducted the business of the Bank during a very trying period." He has, we think, fully justified himself from all the imputations which Mr. Grant has, most unwisely as well as unfairly, attempted to fix upon him; and in doing so he has, unavoidably, involved other directors, besides Mr. Grant, in the counter-charge of "entering the board of direction, not as proprietors, to protect their interest in a common property, but to absorb for their own speculations as much as possible of that which was committed to their trust." In July, 1845, he brought formally to the notice of the Finance Committee of the Bank (of which Mr. Grant was a member) the fact that "three or four parties engrossed nearly two-thirds of the Bank's capital," which he truly represented as "unfair to the public and prejudicial to the Bank;" but Mr. Grant was unwilling to "stir matters" which he considered "somewhat of a gunpowdery nature;" and in July, 1846, Mr. Stewart represented to Mr. Grant himself his (Mr. Grant's) debts to the Bank amongst those of other "defaulting directors." He states, that when he left, in 1847, "three firms, who always had partners in the direction, were found to have received three-fourths of the capital of the Bank," amounting to 1,000,000, "and other directors owed further heavy sums to it."

Mr. Stewart refers to some of the causes of the Bank's ruin, especially its enormous advances upon indigo factories, which embarked it deeply in that hazardous species of cultivation,

making it an "indigo-speculating bank;" but the prominent cause, according to him, is the abuse of their official connection with the Bank by the chief directors, who, he says, were "the Bank's chief debtors," and "a few favoured houses absorbing nearly all the money the Bank possessed." Losses, and balances that should have been written off to "profit and loss," were kept up as living representatives of property, and the dividends were, meanwhile, paid not out of profits, but out of capital. This might all be attributable to negligence or blindness, if the directors were not directly charged by Mr. Stewart with active deception. He states that one director purchased, or induced others to purchase, within the last fifteen months of the Bank's existence, 2,000 of its shares, or a fifth part of the whole stock, the old system being prolonged, after the failure of Cockerell and Co. and other principal debtors, till the money of the Commercial Bank of Bombay was misappropriated, and the true state of the Union Bank burst upon the wonder and indignation of the world.

Railways in India; with an Introduction, illustrative of the practicability of rendering available existing Works in diminution of the Cost of such Undertakings, whereby their Profits may be greatly increased. By JOHN BOURNE, C.E., one of the Engineers of the East-Indian Railway. Second Edition. Williams and Co.

Postscript to the Second Edition of "Railways in India." By the same. Harrison.

THIS rather bulky pamphlet, though treating of "Railways in India," is devoted chiefly to those projected in Bengal, namely, the East-Indian, from Calcutta, through Mirzapore, in the line of the Ganges, to Delhi; and the Great Western, from Calcutta to Rajmahal: the latter has merged in the former.

In his general remarks upon railways in India, Mr. Bourne lays down a very salutary rule, namely, that whereas, in England, railways are chiefly supported by passenger traffic, Indian railways must look for their main support to the conveyance of merchandize. He shews that the goods, now transported on the Ganges, which would probably be secured to the railway, if it were completed to Mirzapore, and if the charges were moderate, would yield an ample return. The last condition involves the question of cost and expenditure, and a main object of his pamphlet is to shew that a single line would be sufficient for all the traffic, whilst it would not cost more than half the expense of a double line, and that the present roads and bridges might, to a considerable extent, be made available for a railway. In order to attract the water traffic to the railway, however, he maintains that the charges must not be higher than the existing rates on the river, and that the railway must, in order to prevent the necessity of transhipment, be carried in an unbroken line from Calcutta to Mirzapore.

The views of Mr. Bourne with respect to the East-Indian Railway are repugnant to those of the Company, and the Introduction to the second edition of his pamphlet, as well as his Postscript, are almost exclusively occupied with his own vindication, and a reiteration of the facts upon which his conclusions are based.

With respect to the other Indian lines,—the Great Indian Peninsula and the Madras Railways,—he considers them both as promising; but whilst he believes that the traffic anticipated on the Great Peninsula by Mr. Chapman (the managing director) will be fully realized, he pronounces the estimate of 10,000l. per mile, for the construction of a double line, too small, and recommends that the Indian Peninsula Railway should be a single line.

We have not space to enter into the details of the pamphlet, but the whole subject is discussed by Mr. Bourne in a calm and quiet tone, and with more moderation than we are accustomed to meet with in controversial publications upon railways.

The indefatigable Mr. B. H. Hodgson has procured a vocabulary of the language of the Khas, one of the aboriginal tribes of the eastern sub-Himalayas, mentioned in the Puranas and by Hindu classical authors as barbarian tenants of those hills. "No one," he says, "practised in ethnological researches can fail to discern the aboriginal and Mongolian origin of the Khas in their forms and faces; nor does their language want some vestiges of that origin."

It appears from the Hindi tazkira, entitled *Majma-u-lintikháb*, of Shah Muhammad Kamal, that the poet Sádi not only wrote in the Rekta dialect, but that a fragment from his pen is the oldest specimen of Urdu Hindi composition extant. Kamal goes so far as to term Sádi the "inventor of the Rekta language."

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 25th Oct. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 30th Dec. next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th Oct. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 5th December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Tuesday, the 16th January, 1849.

That the Warrants for the Dividends of the said Stock, payable on Saturday, the 6th January, 1849, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 88, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th Oct. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 8th November, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

PORT WINE, for Hospital use;

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 8th day of November, 1848, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 25th Oct. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 1st Nov. next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 6d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about 190 tons of Dead Weight.
135 " Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 25th Oct. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 1st Nov. next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

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128 " Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	641	Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	660
BENGAL:—		Marine Department	661
Operations before Mooltan	644	Domestic Intelligence	661
The Pecuniary State of the Army in India	648	Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	661
The State of Oude	649	CEYLON	663
The Union Bank in Liquidation	650	CHINA	663
Miscellaneous Intelligence	651	LAOS	663
Government General Order	653	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	663
Court-Martial	653	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE	665
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments	653	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
Probates and Administrations to Estates	653	Veracity of Hindus and Irish	666
H.M. Forces in the East	654	The Anglo-Indian College at Calcutta	666
Domestic Intelligence	655	Sir Charles Napier	666
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	656	HOME:—	
MADRAS:—		Miscellaneous Intelligence	666
Miscellaneous Intelligence	657	Shipping Intelligence	669
Government General Order	657	Domestic Intelligence	669
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments	657	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	669
Domestic Intelligence	658	Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India	669
Shipping Intelligence	658	NOTICES OF BOOKS	669
BOMBAY:—			
Miscellaneous Intelligence	659		
Government General Order	660		

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Feroze*, with the mails, left Bombay October 3, and arrived at Suix October 20. The mails reached Alexandria October 22, and were forwarded thence by H.M.'s steamer *Medusa*, which vessel arrived at Malta October 26.

The whole of the mails were despatched to Marseilles by H.M.'s steamer *Merlin*, and arrived October 29.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay will be despatched on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 7, *via* Marseilles.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *via* Southampton, will be made up on the morning of Monday, Nov. 20. Letters should be posted in London on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 18; or, if marked *via* Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, Nov. 24.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Nov. 2.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bombay Oct. 3 | Madras Sept. 23
Calcutta Sept. 22.

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

FIVE days ago, we announced, upon the concurrent testimony of all accounts brought by the last mail, that, with the exception of Mooltan and an isolated and insignifi-

cant eruption of a mutinous spirit amongst the Sikh troops in the Hazareh country, "the Lahore territories remained perfectly tranquil." Our present advices would lead us to conclude that the whole of the Punjab, from its base to its apex, is one scene of commotion; "almost the whole Punjab has risen against us," says the *Bombay Telegraph*; "there is scarcely a place that can be considered secure, scarcely a chief or sirdar who can be depended upon; everywhere disaffection and treachery prevail." Making all the abatements which the sober caution of the *Bombay Times* prescribes in the "excessive exaggerations of the alarmists," it is evident that a very widely-spread conspiracy has been silently organized throughout the country, and we may extract from this fact another proof, in corroboration of the lessons of all experience, that peace in India is of the most fugitive quality; that the sunshine of to-day may be a prelude to the hurricane of to-morrow; that allies are often but foes in deep disguise, and that political safety can be found only in being fully prepared in the most tranquil for the most turbulent season.

The very ample details which we have given elsewhere of the military operations before Mooltan, render unnecessary more, in this place, than a narrative of the leading events.

In our last Review we brought down the movements of the British forces to the end of August, when the columns from Lahore and Ferozepore had joined the camp of Major Edwardes, and were waiting the arrival of the battering-train to commence operations. On the 1st of September, Major-General Whish, the commander of the British forces, with a body of engineer officers, accompanied by a strong escort, made a reconnoissance to the northward of the fortress, carrying his observations close up to the eedgah, or temple, where Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson were murdered, about 800 yards from the ramparts. To facilitate the reconnoissance, Major Edwardes, with nearly the whole of the original attacking force, was sent round to divert the enemy's attention by an attack on the south side, which brought on a smart affair with the Dewan's troops, who were driven back, and our party returned to the camp. The reconnoissance, which was completed under a fire from the fort, the practice of the guns being described as "beautiful," showed that the place was much stronger than had been imagined, the fort being a mile in circumference, surrounded by a ditch twenty feet wide, the defences regularly constructed. Moreover, the approaches are difficult, groves and mounds furnishing excellent positions for the guns of the enemy.

On the 2nd and 3rd there was some firing between Major

Edwardes's troops and the Mooltanis, who occupied one of the mounds, and a fire was opened from the fort upon the sappers and miners and pickets, which did little damage. On the 4th, when a little skirmishing took place, in which Col. Cortlandt's men were engaged, the siege-train, of thirty-four pieces of heavy ordnance, arrived, and next day a proclamation was issued by the Commander of the British forces, and circulated in the city, "inviting" the garrison and inhabitants to an unconditional surrender within twenty-four hours, upon a pledge that the former would be permitted to withdraw unmolested, "on giving up Dewan Mookraj and his immediate associates, and laying down their arms," and that private property would be respected.

The beleaguering forces now took up their positions,—the commander of the forces, with the Lahore and Ferozepore brigades two miles from the east angle of the fortress, Major Edwardes and the Bhawalporeans, a mile and a half south-east of the town; Shaikh Emam-ood-Deen, a like distance to the south, and Rajah Shere Singh, with the Durbar army, about two miles west by south.

On the 6th, two guns were made over to the Nawab of Bhawalpore, to enable him to operate against the mound of Sheedes Lall, whence the Mooltanis had fired upon Major Edwardes on the 2nd, and in the evening the mortar batteries opened, and shells were thrown into the town, creating the utmost alarm, and driving out a number of the inhabitants. The more serious operations, however, did not commence until the 7th, when, after moving up the guns to within 400 yards of the walls, it was expected a breach would be established, and the town was to be carried by assault. The strength of the fort, the numbers and determination of the insurgents, and the slaughter that would have taken place during a conflict in the streets while the citadel was in possession of the enemy, induced the general to change his plans, and proceed by regular approaches against the suburbs and the city. Some sharp skirmishing took place on the 7th and 8th, between parties of our troops and the Mooltanis, who were driven, at the bayonet's point, into the town. On the 8th and 9th, attacks were made by the Dewan's troops upon our working parties, with little or no effect, until the night of the 9th, when the officer commanding in the trenches resolved to dislodge a party of the enemy, who annoyed them from a garden and village about 100 yards in front of the Ram Tirhut, where (it afterwards appeared) they had strongly intrenched themselves. The attack was made by a party of the 10th foot and a portion of the 49th N.I. with resolution, but the position was too strong; a loop-holed house in the village resisted all attempts to force an entrance; and so hot was the enemy's fire, that the European soldiers were compelled to seek shelter, and ultimately to retire. Four officers were wounded, Brigadier Markham slightly; Lieuts. H. A. Hollinsworth, W. Irwin, and J. F. Richardson, of the 49th, severely. The 10th had 40 men (out of 90) wounded; the 49th, 28. The post was about 600 yards from our outworks.

On the 10th, the discharge of round shot, grape, and shrapnell, from our batteries, is said to have been tremendous; but the enemy, well protected, did not appear to suffer. On the following day little was done on either side, but the enemy had become aware of the strength of their position, and of the efficacy of night attacks, and began to establish a regular battery in the garden whence they had repulsed us.

The Commander of the forces now determined to make a general assault upon the outworks on the attacked side of the city and fort, on the morning of the 12th. Accordingly, a force, consisting of a troop of horse artillery, a squadron of horse, twelve companies of Europeans, and two regiments of native infantry, 2,500 in all, under Brigadier Hervey, marched at daybreak against the intrenchment, or rather intrenchments, in the garden, which they carried in spite of a desperate resistance and tremendous fire from the enemy, who are described as "perfect fiends to fight." On the other hand, the Europeans, remembering their former failure, "fought like furies." There followed a scene, which we report in the words of an eye-witness, published in the *Delhi Gazette* :—

"After taking this second intrenchment, and setting fire to it, away we went at the enemy's trenches; but after advancing and firing into them for some time, and just as we had got close up to them, they brought out such a fire of guns, junjals, zumbooraks, bows and arrows, &c. upon us, that we were obliged to fall back, as was upon the second intrenchment we had taken, and when there the men, both European and native, mounted the walls, determined that not a soul should escape. Certainly the massacre that took place within a taekhana (enclosed on all sides by loop-holed walls, and intrenched all round,) was something awful to one who had never been on service before."

In short, 400 men, in a narrow square, were all shot or bayoneted! In this fierce struggle our loss was severe, especially in officers, of whose names we subjoin a correct list :—

KILLED.—Col. R. T. R. Pattoun, 32nd foot; Major T. S. Montizambert, 10th foot; Quartermaster G. Taylor, 32nd foot; Lieut. T. Cubitt, 49th N.I.; and Ensign C. C. Lloyd, 8th N.I. (cut down while parleying with the enemy).

WOUNDED.—Capt. A. L. Balfour, H.M.'s 32nd foot, slightly; Lieut. C. T. King, ditto, slightly; Lieut. J. Swinburne, ditto, slightly; Lieut. W. A. Birtwhistle, ditto, slightly; Capt. M. McGregor, H.M.'s 10th foot, slightly; Col. Franks, ditto, slightly; Lieut. Herbert, ditto, ditto; Major Napier, engineers, ditto; Lieut. Lake, ditto; Lieut. Binney, horse artillery, ditto; Capt. W. Christopher, Indian Navy, badly (leg amputated above the ankle); Capt. F. T. Wroughton, 8th N.I. slightly; Lieut. A. Turnbull, ditto, ditto; Ensign F. H. Kennedy, ditto, ditto; Lieut. E. C. Vibart, 11th light cavalry, ditto.

The number of killed and wounded in the European corps is about 100; in the native regiments, 180.

This success, though dearly purchased, placed in our hands all the defensible points on that side of the city, and enabled the battering-guns to be advanced within 600 yards of the Khornee Boorj, or Bloody Bastion, of the town, on the 13th; on which day, a furious, but ineffectual, attack was made on Major Edwardes's camp. The next day the British troops carried the outwork called the Hummund Ghurree, from which post batteries could fire into both town and fort without impediment, and breaching might be begun at almost point-blank distance.

And now, when the prospect of success was so promising, treachery began to act.

Rajah Shere Singh, who, with the Durbar army of 5,000 Sikhs, was, as we have said, located to the west of the fort, had been ordered to cause a diversion by an attack on his side; instead of which, on the morning of the 14th, he went over to the enemy with his whole force and artillery, twelve guns and eighty zumbooraks. Two of the Sirdars alone remained faithful, Ittar Singh, who brought the news of the defection to Major Edwardes, and Shumshere Singh, who likewise managed to effect his escape to our camp. This movement, which seems to have been less expected by the enemy than by ourselves, made it imprudent, in the opinion of General Whish and a Council of War, to prosecute the

operations, the siege was raised on the 15th, and the troops and guns were withdrawn to a position six miles from Mooltan, the materials prepared for the siege, a large quantity of ammunition, and a month's supply of biscuits, having fallen into the enemy's hands. The forces had been but a short time in their new position when (it is said, but this requires confirmation) they were obliged to retire, though in a fortified camp, to a post eighteen miles from Mooltan, in the direction of Bhawalpore,* where the late besieging force was transformed into an army of observation, waiting for reinforcements to balance the large diminution of their own force and the corresponding addition to that of the enemy, who are said to have taken two of our engineer officers. The latest *Delhi Gazette* contains a letter from Bhawalpore, stating that General Whish had dismissed all the Sikh Sirdars from his camp, and intended to send away Shaikh Emam-ood-Deen and Dewan Jwahur Mall, retaining only the troops of Colonel Cortlandt.

The Indian journals are loud in their denunciations of the delay on the part of the Government, to which they impute this reverse.

"Such," says the *Bombay Times*, "are the bitter fruits of vacillation and hesitation: while we were debating on the size of the army to be sent and the most fitting time for sending them—calculating how much cost or inconvenience might be incurred, or probable sickness occasioned by a march one month compared with that by another—we were tempting traitors into the field and holding out a bribe for insurrection. A strong brigade half the size of the army of observation under General Whish would, if despatched in May, have settled the matter in a week's time. By delay and vacillation, a chance explosion of anger and haphazard attack has waxed into a widely-ramified and deep-rooted treason—fast rooted to the spot whence it sprung, and extending itself throughout every part of the Sikh dominions."

It is some consolation to know that our troops are in perfect health, and, in spite of their disappointment, in the highest spirits. The check has delayed, and only delayed, the fall of Mooltan, for, attacked, as it will soon be by an overwhelming force, separate armies advancing from the north and south, strong in every arm and complete in equipment, to reinforce the late besieging army, in all human probability, its fall is certain.

Expresses were sent from the British camp for reinforcements, for which arrangements were immediately made at Lahore and in the Upper Provinces. An army of 30,000 men was ordered to be formed at Ferozepore, under General Gilbert, half of which was to be sent to Mooltan, and 9,000 Bombay troops were directed to rendezvous at Reesee, on the Indus, under Brigadier Dundas. A force was collecting in Scinde (into which troops were pouring), under Major-General Auchmuty. Some of the Madras regiments would reinforce the Bombay stations, at the same time that a general advance was preparing from the Bengal frontier. No troops could, it appears, be spared from Lahore, but it was considered the cavalry regiments still left in Ferozepore would be quite sufficient to keep open the line of communication with the camp of General Whish; in other words, to check any rising between him and the capital.

The transactions in other parts of the Lahore territories show an intimate relation with the state of affairs at Mooltan. At the capital, four chiefs had been arrested (including Runjoor Singh), and almost all the leading Sirdars, except Noor-ood-Deen, are said to have been plotting with Moolraj

and Chuttoor Singh. The British resident had ordered the palace to be occupied with European troops (the 53rd foot) and some sepoy, under Mr. Cocks; and, on receipt of the intelligence from Mooltan, he at once secured under a guard the person of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, as a hostage, to influence those who wavered, as well as to frustrate attempts made by the Sikhs in arms to get possession of the Maharajah's person. The Resident had also caused the fortress of Goindghur to be occupied by British sepoy, and laid hands on the famous *Koh-i-noor* diamond, as a measure of precaution.

The occurrence in the Hazareh districts, which turns out to be connected with the Mooltan conspiracy, possesses all the importance attributed to it in the extract from the *Delhi Gazette*, inserted in our last Summary. Chuttoor Singh, Atareewalla, the leader of this insurrection, the father of Shere Singh, the Mooltan traitor, is a chief of influence, and was one of those who signed the treaty of 1846. At the head of a considerable force, he attacked our political agent, Capt. Abbott, and forced him and Lieut. Nicolson to fall back upon Husan Abdall. It appears that when Lieut. Nicolson, then in the fort of Attok, learned the defection of Chuttoor Singh, he applied for reinforcements to Major Lawrence, at Peshawur, who sent some Sikh troops with Lieut. Herbert. Lieut. Nicolson, considering that he could depend upon his Patan garrison, quitted Attok on the 1st of September; whereupon Chuttoor Singh, who had been advancing thither, retreated to Rawul Pindie, and afterwards took post at Kala Serai. Lieut. Nicolson, who was to the east of that place, attacked a detachment of Chuttoor Singh's men posted in the Margulla Pass; but the sirdar coming up to their relief with his whole force, after a long struggle, the lieutenant was compelled to retire, with the loss of six men killed and many wounded, himself and Colonel Bood Singh amongst the latter. Lieut. Nicolson, however, held the pass so as to prevent the passage of Chuttoor Singh. The last accounts stated that these officers hoped to be able to hold their ground until the arrival of reinforcements, which were on the march from Jullunder and from Peshawur.

The last-mentioned place is not in a satisfactory state. A conspiracy had been discovered amongst the Sikh troops to seize the guns, and Sultan Mahomed Khan, hitherto a firm ally, had shown signs of the general taint of treachery, having been detected in corresponding with the rebel sirdar. Major Lawrence, it is believed, relies upon the fidelity of the mass of the Sikh troops at Peshawur.

The universal spirit of rebellion had manifested itself at Noorpore and Puthan Kets; but the immediate objects of the insurgents would appear to be merely to take advantage of a time of disorder in order to plunder the country. Troops were promptly despatched to these disturbed districts under Major Fisher, who, coming up with a large party of the rebels, encamped outside the fort of Shahpore (a place of some strength), immediately attacked them, killed one of the leaders, put the rest to flight, and took possession of the fort. The chief of the rebels, named Ram Singh (described as hereditary visier of the Noorpore rajah), was attacked by Major Hodgson on the 19th of September, in a strong position he had taken up at Banaha, a few miles from Noorpore, and defeated with sixty killed and wounded—one-fourth of his force; with the rest he retreated into the territories of Maharajah Golab Singh.

* The reader is referred, for a guide in following the narrative of these operations, to a Map of the Western Provinces of Hindoostan, the Punjab, Bhawalpore, Rajpootana, Scinde, Kabool, &c., engraved by Mr. John Walker.

The movements of this personage are watched with much anxiety. The general opinion seems to be, that he is, likewise, deeply implicated in the Punjab plot; this, perhaps, may be a mere inference from the habitual duplicity of the man. Two of his regiments had joined the Hazareh rebels; but the Maharajah, it is stated, expressed his anger and regret at the occurrence, which, he alleged, he could not prevent.

The importance of the events already touched upon has compelled us to encroach upon the space allotted to the transactions in British India Proper, but they call for little notice. Our own territories enjoy tranquillity.

The Governor-General, according to the Calcutta journals, had fixed the 10th of October for his departure for the Upper Provinces. In the Supreme Court at that presidency, another discovery of peculation had been made on the part of one of the persons employed in the Master's office, and which took place during Mr. Grant's time. "Had it been discovered before his suspension," observes the *Englishman*, "it would have afforded the Chief Justice a better argument for that measure than any he has used in his judgment." The creditors of the Union Bank are invited to receive 25 per cent. of their claims, on condition of their agreeing to certain terms, which only bind them not to proceed against such shareholders as may have paid the full amount of their respective assessments. This offer is said to have been accepted by nearly all the creditors. The Bank Schedule of Assessment has been published; it amounts to upwards of £520,000—the individual assessments varying from £500 to £30,000! A criminal information, laid before the police magistrate at Calcutta, against Mr. J. S. B. Scott, broker to the Union Bank, by Mr. Ayrton, agent for the Commercial Bank of Bombay, in the matter of the fraudulent misappropriation of certain of its moneys intrusted to his charge, has failed,—the chief magistrate being of opinion there was not proof sufficient to send the case before a higher tribunal. It is said, however, that the matter will be brought before the Supreme Court for trial.

At Madras there is nothing to notice except the statement from Hyderabad, that the Resident, acting under instructions from the Supreme Government, has refused all interference.

Bombay contributes a few local incidents as the sister presidencies. At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Bank, on the 22nd of September, the address read by the Chairman disclosed the amount of the Bank's losses during the late unexampled commercial crisis to be *three and a half lacs of rupees*; after deducting £22,400 held in reserve from previous profits, it is proposed to charge the amount at once to the reserved fund, and replace it by a reduction from current profit, at the rate of one per cent. on the capital each year, but so as not to reduce the dividend at any time below six per cent. per annum. A deficient supply of rain had considerably injured the crops in various parts of the country.

The rebellion in Ceylon had been entirely suppressed.

A collision with the Boers at the Cape of Good Hope has been attended with much bloodshed.

BENGAL.

OPERATIONS BEFORE MOOLTAN.

The intelligence from Mooltan given in our last overland summary came down to the 24th August. At this time the columns from Lahore by the Ravee and Chenab, and from Ferozepore by the Sutlej, had joined close to the scene of future operations. The battering-train was about to proceed from opposite Bahawalpore, where it had remained till the 28th, preparing for the march; two companies of H. M.'s 32nd, for which boats could not at first be procured, were on their way down the river. Escorts from the 11th irregular horse and 49th N. I. waited upon both detachments to protect their baggage. The 32nd had ninety sick on their arrival in camp, and had lost eighteen men on the way. On their arrival they speedily began to recover, and are now, like the other troops around Mooltan, in the highest health and spirits. The insurgents continued indefatigable in their exertions, and were every now and then able to seduce a few Sikhs from our side, and to capture considerable numbers of baggage-camels and bullocks. Moolraj tried to corrupt our sepoy by an offer of a shilling a day of pay to them, with leave of absence once every three years, and a suitable pension; and a couple of deserters did on one occasion cross over to him. On the 29th, the whole force moved forward a few hundred yards nearer the fort, and encamped in a line. Meanwhile the party engaged in cutting off the supplies of the watercourses from the Chenab were actively engaged some seventeen miles from Mooltan, protected by the steamers in the river, and by 1,000 Sikhs under Mallee Singh, who were defended by heavy guns and intrenchments. The river rapidly rose, and twice were the bunds of wood, stone, and mud they had thrown up, burst through, when, the waters once more subsiding, everything was complete. These works were placed under the charge of Mallee Singh, with a powerful detachment of Sikhs; they were defended by strong intrenchments and heavy guns. The working party was next directed to cut down jungle and brushwood for fascines and gabions, ten boat-loads of which were ordered to be sent down for the use of the besiegers.

On the 1st of September the general and staff, with a body of engineer officers, reconnoitred the fort, and Lieut. Edwards, with Lieut. Lake, Col. Cortlandt, and Eman-ood-deen, with nearly the whole of the original attacking force, were sent round to the opposite side to make a feigned attack, and distract the attention of the enemy. They proceeded to take possession of a garden, where a picket of the enemy, which fired on them and then retired, was stationed. The troops now drew up in line. The Dewan, hearing the firing, made immediate arrangements to reinforce the outposts. Some sharp skirmishing ensued, when the Mooltanies were driven back at all points, and obliged to seek shelter in a ravine close to the town. The Daoudpootras were at one time hardly pressed, but being reinforced, rapidly recovered their ground. The artillery force for a short time occupied the position they had forced, when, as evening drew on, the object of their mission having been accomplished, they returned to camp. The reconnoitring officers consisted of Gen. Whish, commanding the forces; Col. Franks, H.M.'s 10th; Col. Markham, H.M.'s 32nd; Major Napier, engineers, with a number of amateurs. The escorting party consisted of H.M.'s 10th, two companies of H.M.'s 32nd, wings of the 8th and 58th N.I., six guns, a troop of the 11th cavalry, and 18 troopers of Wheeler's horse. They made their way to the temple where Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson were murdered, at about 800 yards from the ramparts. So effectually had the garrison been occupied by the skirmish on the opposite side, that it was some time before the reconnoitring party were observed. So soon as they were perceived, a number of guns were brought to bear on them; the practice was beautiful, and the shot fell close beside them. One struck the temple, another the wall, under the feet of Dr. Thorp, of the irregular horse, and passed just over the head of the general; another fell amongst the mappers, but did no harm. Major Napier ascended the minaret, and had a fine view of all the works, and of the ground immediately around. The fire becoming disagreeable, the party returned by a detour some 1,100 yards from the ramparts, the guns firing on them all the way, the distance being such that the shot nearly all fell short.

It was now apparent that the place was much stronger than has been imagined. The fort is about a mile, the city two miles, in circumference. The former is surrounded by a ditch 20 feet wide at bottom, and the defences are regularly constructed. The wall of the town joins that of the fort. The approaches are difficult, in consequence of the groves of large trees, the enclosed gardens, and mounds formed by old brick-kilns, which everywhere abound. The latter furnished excellent positions for the

guns of the defenders, and will probably require to be taken in detail. The number of watercourses cutting the country in all directions was incredible—scarcely could a rider stir without falling in with some of them, indicating the extreme care bestowed on cultivation and the great capabilities of the country. It was free of marsh, and mostly well adapted for encamping-ground.

At this date, head-quarters were about two miles from the east corner of the fortress; Edwardes, Lake, and the Bahawalpore troops, about three-quarters of a mile south-east of the town, and the Sikhs under Shere Singh immediately to the west. The besieging force now stood pretty nearly as follows:—H. M.'s 10th from Lahore, and 32nd from Ferozepore, or in all about 2,000; the 8th, 49th, 51st, 52nd, and 72nd N.I., 3,700—5,700 in all; the 11th light cavalry, and 7th and 11th irregular horse. The artillery portion of the force consisted of the siege-train of 34 guns, two troops of horse and a company of foot artillery, with sappers and miners, and a full engineer corps—the whole British portion amounting nearly to 7,000 men. The strength of the force near Mooltan, before the arrival of that under Gen. Whish, seems to have stood as follows—but here we are far from being assured of the accuracy of our facts; the troops of the Bahawal Khan are estimated at 6,000 or 7,000; those accompanying Col. Cortlandt and Capt. Edwardes from the Derajat at from 4,000 to 5,000—probably 12,000 in all, with 20 guns, though some estimates bring them up to 10,000 before the junction of Sirdar Uttur Singh, with 6,000 men, ten guns, and two mortars, on the 14th of July. These may be guessed in all, therefore, at probably not under 23,000 men with thirty guns. Besides these, Shere Singh, the Durbar leader, sent out in May from Lahore, had 3,000 men under his command; so that the total number, regular and irregular, can scarcely fall much short of 32,000 men, with some 75 pieces of ordnance of one sort or another at their disposal. The strength of the enemy, latest accounts reckon at from 7,000 to 12,000, with fifty-two guns. From the determined attitude of defiance now assumed by him, with a force so overwhelming as that already enumerated before him, we are led to suspect the accuracy of much of the information formerly received in reference to his fears. It is sufficiently apparent, from the state of matters on both side, that both he and we are under the conviction that the friends of his cause throughout the Punjab are numerous and powerful.

On the morning of the 4th the siege-train arrived and took up its position in the open space reserved for it. It consisted of 34 pieces of heavy ordnance. It was accompanied by an escort of the 11th irregular horse and 49th N.I.; 280 bullock-carts and 3,500 camels were required to carry their stores, and such was the length of the train that the head of it had arrived at Mooltan before the other extremity had got out of camp, eight miles behind. On the 5th a grand parade of all the troops was ordered, and a royal salute was fired in honour of the occasion. This was returned by a continued discharge from the ramparts,—which proved harmless, the shot having fallen short. A proclamation was now made and distributed about the town, intimating that for the next twenty-four hours such of the inhabitants as desired it would find protection in camp; after this no one could be suffered to pass the gates. On the evening of the 6th the mortar batteries opened, and a large number of shells were thrown into the town, doing considerable injury and occasioning the utmost alarm. Rungram Singh, a kinsman and principal officer of the Dewan, had been detected communicating with the Lahore Durbar, and was in consequence thrown into prison by his master. Six 18-pounders and four 8-inch mortars were ordered to be advanced towards the town in the course of the night. The howitzers and mortars were to be put in position about 1,200 yards from the south-east angle of the town, and when the suburbs and intervening grounds were cleared of the enemy by their fire, the 18-pounders were to be moved up within 400 or 500 yards of the walls, and battering to be commenced. A breach was expected to be established in the course of the day, when the town was to be carried by assault; the storming party to consist of H. M.'s 32nd, the 49th and 51st N.I., to be accompanied as far as possible by M'Kenzie's horse artillery. It was expected that the storm would be attempted late in the afternoon of the 7th or at daybreak on the 8th.

Further consideration induced the general to alter the whole plan of his operations, and on consideration of the extreme determination of the enemy, the strength of the place, and the severity of the conflict likely to be carried on in the streets while the citadel continued in the hands of the insurgents, it was resolved to avoid so heavy and so superfluous a sacrifice of life as this was likely to occasion, and to proceed by regular approaches. It turned out afterwards that the enemy had improved their time, and very skilfully intrenched or fortified every tenable point betwixt our camp and the walls.

On the evening of the 6th, we had begun to throw shells into the town. The troops were ordered to assemble at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and the quartermasters of regiments to meet the quartermaster-general at daybreak to take up new ground for the force. Some time before daybreak the 72nd N.I., three guns under Capt. Anderson, and the greater part of the 11th irregular horse, proceeded to take possession of a hamlet and mound where a gun had been placed from which the enemy used to fire on our pickets. So soon as daylight allowed them, the 72nd threw out its skirmishers, and the artillery got into a position well sheltered from the guns both of the fort and city. After some sharp firing, in which the rifles played a conspicuous part, the enemy, at least five times as numerous as their assailants, were driven from their position. They took shelter in a village right under the guns of the city and fort; from this they were quickly driven at the bayonet's point by our troops,—nor did they slacken their speed till fairly within the town. The Dewan continued to play his guns unceasingly from the walls; the shots passed over the heads of the parties for whom they were intended, and came rolling down towards the camp. The sappers and miners continued incessantly at work in the trenches, 800 Europeans taking the place overnight of a corresponding number of sepoy kept at work throughout the day. On the morning of the 8th, the 52nd N.I. made an attack upon another outpost; they fired a heavy volley into the village, and then drove the enemy before them at the bayonet's point; scarcely any injury was sustained by them. Throughout the day it was held by three companies of the 52nd. On the following morning the 52nd was relieved by the 49th, and the post previously held by the three companies of the former was now occupied by a like number of the latter corps amounting to 120, under a captain and a subaltern. The enemy were in possession of a strong post about 100 yards in front—from this they maintained a dropping matchlock fire on us, so well directed that the moment a man showed himself he was sure to be hit. It afterwards appeared that they had here strongly intrenched themselves, and as soon as night drew on, and the European soldiers of the 10th began to excavate a new parallel, a furious and deadly fire was opened upon them. This they immediately returned, but with small effect, in consequence of the denseness of the thicket and the shelter around. The officer commanding in the trenches at length attacked the garden and village from which the enemy were annoying us. Some companies of the 72nd here joined in the fray, and at first the enemy were driven out of their cover. The post in the garden was a strong one; in the village one large house full of men was loopholed; and though the door was forced by Lieut. Richardson, the troops failed to effect an entrance. So hot meanwhile was the fire of the enemy that the European soldiers were compelled to seek shelter and ultimately to retire. The enemy pressed on them until they had fallen back on the entrenchments; they then moved off in line to re-occupy the garden from which they had at first been driven. The fire was not, it is said, surpassed in fury at Moodkee or Sobraon. Out of ninety men engaged, H. M.'s 10th had forty wounded—almost all of them severely; the 49th N.I. twenty-eight. Brig. Markham, Lieuts. Hollinsworth, Richardson, and Irwin were all wounded. The post assailed was about 600 yards from our outworks: the assault was boldly made, but the place was much too strong for capture. The detachment of the 49th was now strengthened by one company of H. M.'s 10th, and the rifle company of the 72nd. All night long, the enemy continued to cannonade them, but luckily without doing much mischief. At day-break on the 10th, some guns were got into position, and a tremendous discharge of round shot, grape, and shrapnell, was maintained for three hours—to all appearance, however, without effect; the enemy were well protected from danger, and seemed not to suffer from alarm. In the course of the forenoon a battery was got advanced to within a very short distance of the post, and a heavy fire recommenced, but without better results than that which had preceded.

During the whole of the 11th, a virtual armistice was maintained on both sides, but the insurgents were now aware of the strength and importance of their position, and of the effect of night attacks upon us, and began to establish a regular battery in the garden. An order was now issued by Gen. Whish, directing an attack to be made on them about seven o'clock on the morning of the 12th; the attacking force to consist of a troop of horse artillery, a squadron of cavalry from each of the three regiments, 12 companies of European and two regiments of Native Infantry, about 2,500 in all. About seven in the morning they began to prepare batteries near the building from which they had on the 9th repulsed us. They were attacked by one European and two native regiments. The Europeans, remembering how their comrades had been foiled, and how they had suffered

fought like furies. They found 400 men in a narrow square, and shot or bayoneted every one of them. A mine had been blown up by them, and hundreds of scorched and shattered bodies were found piled over the ground. Sixty of those who had cut down Ensign Lloyd, when parleying with them, were destroyed by H. M.'s 10th—only five of the party escaping. The artillery destroyed 100 in one mass. A troop of horse artillery, a squadron of the 11th cavalry, the 7th and 11th irregular horse, five companies of H. M.'s 10th, with as many of H. M.'s 32nd, the 8th and 49th N.I., were the troops engaged. Col. Franks commanded one column of five companies of Europeans and a native corps; Col. Pattoun another—the whole under Brigadier Hervey. The success, though dearly purchased, was of much importance. It placed all the defensible points on this side the city in our hands, and enabled the battering guns to be advanced within 600 yards of the wall—a position they could not have attained by regular approaches in less than a week.

About two o'clock in the morning of the 13th a furious attack was made on Edwardes' camp, fortunately without effect. On the 14th the British troops carried the Hummund Ghurres, or outwork, having previously occupied a position close beside it. From this new post the batteries were supposed likely to be able to fire into the fort and town without impediment, and everything now seemed drawing to an auspicious close. It was hoped that breaching might be begun almost at once, and, considering that we were within almost point blank distance of the walls, it was supposed that in thirty or forty hours at the outside the assault might be commenced—when a sudden act of treachery on the part of our allies blighted all our prospects, and compelled us to raise the siege and convert the besieging army into one of observation. Shere Singh, a Sikh officer and nobleman of distinction, was despatched early in May by the Durbar, with a force of 3,000 men, with a view, it was said, of keeping the Moolraj in check. We know little of his proceedings until we find him in company with Col. Cortlandt and Lieut. Edwardes before Mooltan. It does not appear that he took any active share in military operations, and his fidelity was said to be held more than questionable. Early in July, his father, Chutter Singh, Governor in the Hazareh province at the other extremity of the Punjab, headed an insurrection still in progress, and said to have been promoted with a view of taking advantage of the absence of our troops from Lahore. About seven o'clock on the morning of the 14th, information was brought to Lieut. Edwardes that the Rajah Shere Singh had gone over to the enemy, taking with him above 5,000 Sikhs with twelve guns and howitzers, and eighty of the lighter pieces called zamboorucks. The movement appeared to have taken both parties equally by surprise; latterly, we had in some measure ceased to suspect, and so dubious was the Dewan of the trustworthiness of his new allies, that he for a time assigned them quarters beyond the walls, but under the batteries of the town. With so formidable a defection from our strength—so large an accession to that of the enemy—it became at once obvious that it would be imprudent for the present to continue the siege. We had already seen with what desperation our opponents were determined to resist us: and with 5,000 added to their numbers—men belonging to the old Sikh army, and who knew that now they fought with hakers round their neck and could not even look for quarter—it was vain to proceed until reinforcements arrived. Gen. Whish, therefore, had his camp removed to a safe distance from their batteries, while the guns and all the working parties were called in, and our force was transformed into an army of observation occupying a fortified camp. Our rear was annoyed but not much damaged by the enemy. We had been but a short time in our new position when it became evident that we should find ourselves much more agreeably situated a considerable way further from the town; we accordingly once more decamped, and on the 17th took up a post 18 miles from Mooltan in the direction of Bahawalpore. Particulars of this movement have not hitherto reached us further than this—that the material prepared for the siege, a large quantity of ammunition, and a month's supply of biscuits had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Animadversions on the arrangements of Gen. Whish are very severe; we are said to have permitted the enemy to strengthen himself at every point most strongly and elaborately in the suburbs, and then to have proceeded as if there were no obstruction in our way. A considerable portion of the troops which went over with Shere Singh seem disposed to quit Mooltan with as little delay as possible.

The moment the tidings of this unfortunate affair reached head-quarters, preparations began to be made to reinforce the besieging army. The Bombay Government was written to by express, and orders immediately issued for assembling an army of 9,000 men at Boree, under command of Brigadier Dundas, of H. M.'s rifles. Of these, 2,000 are Europeans. It is not

likely they will be required to do more than perform the duties of an army of reserve or observation—perhaps they may be afterwards called on to occupy the city after the siege is over should the Bengal troops be needed elsewhere. They can hardly reach Mooltan before Christmas, and if the town is not ours early in November it will be strange indeed. At Ferozepore there are about 4,000, at Lahore about 8,000 men, and these will be reinforced immediately to 7,000 and 12,000 respectively. The siege train from Sukkur is said to have been ordered up; this, in addition to thirty-four pieces of heavy and as many of light ordnance, now in camp, will make the artillery arm of the force very powerful indeed. A force of 10,000 men, of which details have not as yet been supplied, is meanwhile being formed on the Lahore side, under the command of Gen. Gilbert; and this will, without loss of time, move on Mooltan, so that the army before the place will shortly be as strong as that which fought at Moodkee, or that with which in April, 1842, Gen. Pollock forced his way to Cabul. The *Delhi Gazette* states, that the army to be formed at Ferozepore will consist of five European regiments (5,000), with sixteen corps of N.I. (say 750 each) (12,000), and six regiments of cavalry (2,000), nine troops of horse artillery, and five field batteries (1,500), in all, above 29,000 men. Whether this includes the force now at Ferozepore, or whether the whole is meant for service, does not appear.

Our latest news from Mooltan comes down to the 18th, two days later than that received by the Delhi route, the intercourse in this direction appearing for the present to be interrupted. At present the accounts which reach us from many quarters bear the impress of such excessive exaggeration that we are compelled very carefully to sift them—omitting all that seem improbable or transparently untrue. We think the correctness of the greater part of what has been stated may be relied upon. We must caution the European reader against believing much more than has been set down. The statements of the alarmists may prove correct—we have hitherto for the most part found them to be the contrary, and at present most assuredly we entirely disbelieve them.

The following are the names of those who have been killed or wounded:—Killed—Lieut.-Col. R. T. R. Pattoun, and Quartermaster G. Taylor, H. M.'s 32nd foot; Major G. S. Montizambert, 10th foot; Ensign C. O. Lloyd, 8th N.I.; and Lieut. T. Cubitt, 49th N.I.—Wounded—Lieut.-Col. T. H. Franks, C. B., Capt. M. McGregor, Lieut. H. A. Hollingsworth, and J. S. Herbert, H. M.'s 10th foot; Lieut.-Col. F. Markham, Capt. A. L. Balfour, Lieut. C. T. King, J. Swinburne, and W. A. Birtwhistle, H. M.'s 32nd foot; Major Napier, and Lieut. Lake, Engineers; Lieut. Binney, horse-artillery; Lieut. E. C. Vibert, 11th cavalry; Lieut. W. Christopher, I.N., Indus Flotilla; Capt. F. T. Wroughton, Lieut. A. Turnbull, and H. R. Drew, and Ensign F. H. Kennedy, 8th N.I.; Lieut. J. F. Richardson, T. H. Plumer, and W. Irwin, 49th N.I.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 3.

On the 1st September General Whish made a reconnoissance to the northward of the fortress of Mooltan—carrying his observations close up to the Eedgah, where Messrs. Anderson and Agnew were murdered. Lieut. Edwardes had been ordered to divert the attention of the enemy by an attack on the south of the town; and in carrying out these instructions, an engagement ensued with some of the Dewan's troops, in which Lieut. Edwardes and his men were signally victorious. At this time all the troops had arrived except the siege-train. On the 2nd and 3rd there was some firing between the troops under Lieut. Edwardes and a party of Moolraj's men, the latter of whom were stationed on an elevated spot called the Mound of Sheedes Lall. Next day the Dewan opened fire on the sappers and miners, and outlying pickets; but fortunately did little damage—his shots being fired at a great elevation. On the 4th, which day passed off pretty quietly, with the exception of a little skirmishing between Moolraj and General Cortlandt—the magnificent siege-train, consisting of thirty-four pieces of ordnance, arrived on the ground, and took up a position between the columns, in an interval left for the purpose, a regiment of N.I. being in the rear of the centre, and forming a rear guard. The force being now complete, no time was lost in proceeding to business; and accordingly, on the 5th all the troops were paraded, arms presented, a salute fired, and a proclamation issued, giving the Dewan twenty-four hours to surrender. A copy of this document is subjoined: it sadly wants the energy and emphasis which would have distinguished the composition of an Ellenborough or a Napier.

"PROCLAMATION."

"By Major-General Whish, C.B., commanding the army before Mooltan, addressed to the inhabitants and garrison thereof. I invite both to an unconditional surrender within twenty-four hours after the firing of a royal salute, at sunrise to-morrow (Sept. 5th), in honour of H. M. the Queen of Great Britain and her ally.

Maharajah Duleep Singh. I shall otherwise, in obedience to the orders of the Supreme Government of India, commence hostilities on a scale that must ensure early destruction to the rebel traitor and his adherents, who, having begun their resistance to lawful authority with a most cowardly act of treachery and murder, seek to uphold their unrighteous cause by an appeal to religion, which every one must know to be hypocrisy. If the town be surrendered to me as above suggested, private property will be respected, and the garrison of the fort will be permitted to withdraw unmolested on giving up Dewan Moolraj and his immediate associates, and laying down their arms at one of the eastern gates of the town and forts respectively. Given under my hand, this 4th day of September, 1848.

“(Signed) W. J. WHISK,
“Major-Gen. Comg.”

In answer to our salute, the Dewan fired (as in defiance) five or six 12lb. shots, which came pretty close to our men, but did not hit any of them. Lieut. Edwardes and General Cortland continued to fire all day.

On the 6th two guns from the siege train were made over to the Nawab of Bhowulpore, for the purpose of enabling him to operate on the mound of Sheedee Lall. A detachment of irregulars and two howitzers were also sent to Lieut. Edwardes. In the afternoon of the same day a few shells were thrown into the town, which had the effect of driving out a number of the inhabitants, who were anxious to effect their escape. The formal operations, however, did not commence till the 7th. Below is a brief description of Mooltan from the pen of a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*.

“The fort is about a mile, and the city two miles in circumference, and Moolraj is supposed to have 6,000 or 7,000 men and 52 guns of all kinds—the natives say he has many more men—and they are not unlikely to be correct. The fort has a ditch twenty feet wide at the bottom, and the defences are regular and formidable. The wall of the town joins that of the fort, but I am not certain whether it has a ditch also—the natives say it has. The approach, both to the town and fort, is difficult on account of the number of groves of large trees, enclosed gardens, water-cuts, and mounds formed by old brick-kilns, the latter affording very good positions for the enemy's guns, and probably they will have to be taken in detail. Mooltan itself is built on a mound of some height, and its appearance from a distance is striking, from the number of domes visible, denoting the shrines of several Mahomedan saints. The country round is flat and generally destitute of trees, the soil is rich and bears the marks of careful cultivation. The number of water-cuts is surprising, and you cannot take a gallop of a few hundred yards without coming across one.”

It was at first arranged to adopt a summary mode of attacking the town; but this, it was thought, would be attended with too great a sacrifice of life, and the plan, consequently, was abandoned. Another writer in the same paper, under date the 7th inst. says:—

“At last our plan of attack has been matured, and we are to make regular approaches against the suburbs and city. It was at first intended to seize the suburbs, and drive the enemy into the town with infantry and two small guns only; but Edwardes and Gen. Courtlandt, it is understood, so strongly represented the danger of this, that it was abandoned. The fact is, that the suburbs between us and the city are very extensive; the gardens, buildings, and brick-kilns are very strong; besides which, Moolraj has been hard at work intrenching along the front. There would have been a heavy loss forcing these. Now we shall clear our way with heavy guns, and drive the enemy in with our shells. A working party went out last night, and this morning a place called Ram Terat was taken by the 49th N.I., and Anderson's guns; also two howitzers advanced.”

The same correspondent speaks of the Dewan's force as consisting of about 2,500 cavalry, and 10,000 or 12,000 infantry and Goolundaz, with some 50 large, and half a dozen light guns. The attack and capture of Ram Tirhut are thus described:—

“This morning at gun-fire, the whole of the troops were under arms, and at 3 o'clock Capt. Anderson, with three of his guns, with the 72nd regt. N.I., and the greater part of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, moved off, before it was day-break, to take possession of a small village and mound, where the enemy had placed one gun, from which he used to play upon our pickets. As soon as the day broke, the 72nd Regt. threw out their skirmishers, and the artillery were in position, well sheltered from the guns of both the fort and city. After some rather sharp firing from the rifle company, the light company helping them, they drove the enemy from their position, and sent them flying like sheep before them into a small village, completely under cover from the fort, but they had not the pluck to make a stand for it, although I suppose at least five times their number. The rifle and light companies of 72nd regt. N.I. gave them a volley and drove them right into the city at the point of the bayonet. I fancy they will never stand against us in the open field, but they will now keep to the city and fort. The horse artillery gave them two or three rounds pretty well laid in, but we have not as yet heard how many the enemy have lost. Up to 12 o'clock we

had not lost a man, and only one sepoy of the 72nd Regt. wounded in the hand.”

Meanwhile Lieut. Edwardes continued to keep up a sharp fire of shrapnell from his howitzers, though it could hardly be ascertained with what effect.

On the 8th two or three attacks were made by the Dewan's troops upon our working parties; the enemy, however, were repulsed with considerable loss, and little damage was sustained from their assaults. Some similar attacks, attended with similar results, appear to have been made in the early part of the 9th. Meanwhile the work progressed, and it was hoped that, in a short time, we should arrive near enough to the walls to be enabled to effect a breach. But all was not destined to go on so satisfactorily as we anticipated. On the night of the 9th a heavy loss was sustained. The enemy were annoying us from a garden and village about 100 yards in front of Ram Tirhut, and the officer commanding in the trenches consequently resolved on dislodging our assailants. A party of the 10th foot and a portion of the 49th N.I., were the troops employed. The assault was made boldly, but the place was found somewhat formidable, and our men suffered severely from the heavy matchlock fire with which the Sikhs greeted them. The garden was seized; but of the village possession could not be obtained. A writer from the scene of action says,—“There was a loopholed house crammed with men; the door was broken open by Lieut. Richardson, 49th N.I., in the most gallant manner, but the Europeans could not force an entrance, and were obliged to get under cover, and eventually retired; thirty-three men of the 10th foot wounded, almost all very severely, having been shot within a few yards of the house, and twenty-eight of the 49th N.I.”

On the 10th and 11th, but little appears to have been done. On the 12th a general assault was made by our troops on the outworks on the attacked side of the city and fort. Of this the best and most graphic account we have seen is to be found in the annexed letter from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 23rd ultimo:—

“Camp, before Mooltan, 13th Sept. 1848.

“Yesterday morning, a wing of H.M.'s 32nd regiment, and the 49th regiment, under Col. Pattoun, called the right column, and a wing of H.M.'s 10th foot, and the 8th regiment N.I., under Col. Franks, the whole under the command of Brigadier Hervey, were ordered out at daybreak to attack this same entrenchment. At about half-past seven o'clock, A.M., the two columns were drawn up in line. At the word ‘forward,’ we gave them one huzza, and advanced. When within fifty yards of their entrenchment, we lay down, and received their first volley in that position; immediately on receiving it, away we went, in very good line, regularly up to them before we gave them a volley; but that was of little avail, for the entrenchment was so strong that our musket-balls did not tell as we could have wished. However, many kissed mother earth, and those who survived the first volley did not get away (for we were all round them), but fought like maniacs, killed and wounded a good many of our men over the walls, and through the loopholes. It was no good; a strong party was left there to knock over any fellows who might try to escape, and away we went headlong at a second entrenchment farther on, where we were also greeted with a very warm reception. However, the Europeans very soon knocked in the windows and door-ways, and drawing up in front fired such volleys into them, that very few lived to tell the tale, and those who did get out, had not time to get far from the intrenchment, for we were all over the place, as we were obliged to be, to screen ourselves somewhat from the tremendous fire kept up from the enemy's parallels. After taking this second intrenchment, and setting fire to it, away we went at the enemy's trenches, but after advancing and firing into them for some time, and just as we had got close up to them, they brought out such a fire of guns, jinjals, zumbooraks, bows and arrows, &c. upon us, that we were obliged to fall back, *en masse*, upon the second intrenchment we had taken, and when there the men, both European and Native, mounted the walls determined that not a soul should escape. Certainly the massacre that took place within a tacekhana (enclosed on all sides by loopholed walls, and intrenched all round), was something awful to one who had never been on service before. At this intrenchment Lieut. Cubitt, of the 49th regt. N.I. was shot by a wounded man; after being sent up to camp he survived only about seven hours. Poor fellow! he will be a sad loss to his regiment, for a better soldier never breathed; he was universally beloved by his brother officers, and, indeed, I might say by all who knew him: at least nearly all, for where is the man who has not some enemy? After setting fire to this intrenched place in several places, we returned to the intrenchment we had first taken, and this we were obliged to get scaling ladders to take, as it was so strong. No sooner were the scaling ladders up than Colonel Pattoun was the first to ascend, and down he jumped, right amongst the enemy within, when, as a matter of course, he was instantly cut to pieces; for these fellows, immediately you attempt to close with them, draw their tulwars; and they know how to use them too, as several officers and men can say, for they have left their marks on many. Here, too, fell Lieut. Taylor, Qr. m. of H. M.'s 32nd foot, and Major Montizambert, of H. M.'s 10th foot, besides three or four other officers wounded.

But not a man escaped, for the doors, &c. were burst open, and an attack from above and below made, when every man within those walls fell a victim to the bayonets of both Europeans and Natives. After all was over I counted 108 dead bodies, lying about in all directions, and in the other intrenchment there must have been 200 dead bodies at the least, besides those who had fallen in the enemy's trenches from the effects of Mackenzie's guns and our musketry. Also those who had been massacred away on our left by Colonel Frank's column, and Bahawal Khan's men. There must have fallen in that action, on the enemy's side, at least 500 killed and wounded; and on ours, I should say about 60 at the utmost, but I cannot speak positively. There is one great mistake, however, made, and that is in not giving Bahawal Khan's men some distinguished difference of dress from the men in this part of the world, for if they do not so we shall lose many more men and officers than we otherwise should do. In this way, viz. Moolraj's men go strolling about, evidently to cut up the officers or Europeans, and join in among our Jack sepoy, and when asked who they are, they say "Bahawal Khan's" sepoy. Upon this they are allowed to go on unmolested, and they then turn upon the first European officer they come across, as was the case with poor Lloyd, of the 8th N.I., yesterday. Some Europeans were going to take a shot at a party of some thirty of these blackguards, when poor Lloyd saved their lives, telling the Europeans they were Bahawal Khan's men, whereupon they left them alone; but no sooner had they gone on, than these brutes turned upon poor Lloyd with their tulwars, and killed him on the spot. Fortunately some sepoy of the 49th regiment and 8th regiment N.I. saw what had happened, and bayoneted them to a man, so that they gained nothing by their bravery. After having taken possession of the enemy's intrenched outposts, we immediately set to, and intrenched ourselves there, leaving three Co.'s of H.M.'s 10th foot, and 8th regt. N.I. in the advance one, and some sepoy in the rear one, with four Co.'s of H.M.'s 32nd on our right flank, to prevent the enemy from coming round and attacking our flanks. In the evening four heavy guns were brought up to the advanced post, and placed in battery, and the 49th regt. N.I. placed in the trenches communicating from our first parallel. All was made snug for the night; however, at about seven o'clock, the enemy came out in force and made an attack upon the intrenchment, with a view of gaining possession of it again. They very soon found out that they could not take the place from us though we had taken it from them the same morning. During the time their infantry were attacking us in front, they brought a most awful fire upon us from the fort, city, and every place from which they could bring a gun to bear, but we held our own, and only had two men wounded.

"The action in the morning lasted about one hour and three quarters, and certainly during that time the volleys of muskets and matchlocks, not to mention the whizzing of cannon balls, and zumboracks balls, made us keep our eyes wide open for fear of being knocked over before we knew where we were.

On the 13th matters proceeded favourably. A heavy battery was completed at 600 yards from the Khoonee Boorj (or bloody bastion) of the town. Next day a place called the Hummund Ghurree was carried—a sharp fire being exchanged meanwhile between the British batteries and the guns of the Dewan posted on the Khoonee Boorj. But the British were now destined to sustain a sad reverse of fortune. Rajah Shere Singh, who was to the west of the fort at the head of 5,000 men, had been ordered to cause a diversion by an attack on his side; but to the mortification of our troops, he converted the move into a desertion, and went over with his followers to Dewan Moolraj! Sirdar Ittur Singh himself brought this unpleasant news to Lieut. Edwardes; and the only other Sirdar of consequence in Shere Singh's camp—namely, Shumshere Sing—managed to effect his escape to the British. The desertion of Shere Singh was considered of so much consequence that the operations were forthwith suspended, a council of war was held, and it was decided, with the full concurrence of the engineer officers, to raise the siege, and retire to some distance from the town. Thus, after our seven days' work, the defection of a man who from the first ought never to have been trusted, compelled us to withdraw from our position, and wait until reinforcements could be obtained. Later intelligence has been received to the effect that General Whish had "retired eighteen miles towards Bhawalpore," also that he had taken two of our engineer officers prisoners. These statements, however, require confirmation. The following is from the *Delhi Gazette* :—

"A letter from Bahawalpore says that General Whish had dismissed Uttar Singh, Shumshere Singh, and Kher Singh, from his camp, desiring them to return to Lahore *via* Bahawalpore. It was also his intention to dismiss Shaikh Emam-ood-deen and Dewan Jawahur Mull, retaining only the troops of General Cortlandt."

On the arrival of news of the raising of the siege, arrangements were made at Lahore and the upper provinces of India to send troops to the aid of General Whish. The following extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* and *Mofussilite* will show the nature and extent of these preparations :—

"Colonel Cureton was to leave Simlah immediately to resume command of a cavalry brigade, which is to take up a position at Kusoor, to consist of H.M.'s 3rd dragoons, two regts. light cavalry, and two regiments of irregulars, while Col. Eckford is appointed to the command of a brigade to move immediately on Mooltan. The 60th rifles have been ordered up from Kurrachee, as also the Sikh siege-train from Bukkur."

The 18th royal Irish to be ordered up from Calcutta, to take the place of H.M.'s 24th foot at Agra.

"Umballah.—We are all to move, 1st, 2nd, and 4th companies, 4th battalion, and 1st company, 6th battalion, to Ferozepore, to be joined at Umballah by the head-quarters, 2 brigade horse artillery, and No. 17 light field battery; the whole to be at Ferozepore by the 12th, where an army is to be formed, consisting of the following number of corps :—5 regiments European infantry, 16 N.I. 6 cavalry, 3 dragoons, 9 troops of horse artillery, and 5 light field batteries. "I fancy there will be plenty to do, as Chutter Sing has beaten Abbott and Nicolson."

"Lahore, Oct. 22.—I have nothing to tell now that has not appeared in your Extra, except that as soon as 10,000, of whom the 29th, 98th, and 2nd Europeans are to be part, can be collected, they are to move to Whish. General Gilbert is to command—poor Whish!"

On the receipt, in Scinde and Bombay, of expresses announcing the raising of the siege event, measures of military preparation were adopted by the authorities in those places. The Bombay force, which is to assemble at Roree, and to be under the command of Major General Auchmuty, C.B. will be composed as follows :—

ARTILLERY.

3rd troop horse artillery, now at Kurrachee.
4th company, 2nd battalion, now at Bhooj.
1st company, 4th battalion, now at Shikarpore.

CAVALRY.

1st light cavalry (lancers), now at Deesa.
Part of the Scinde irregular horse, now on the frontier.

INFANTRY.

H.M.'s 60th rifles } now at Kurrachee.
1st Eur. regt. fusiliers }
3rd regt. N.I. now at Shikarpore.
4th regt. N.I. now at Kurrachee.
9th regt. N.I. now at Sukkur.
19th regt. N.I. now at Hyderabad.

Two companies sappers and miners (one from Poona, and the other from Hyderabad.)

The general relief, about to take place, was suspended, and the subjoined movements directed in order to supply the places of the regiments proceeding on service :—

Head-quarter wing H.M.'s 8th foot, to march from Poona to Panwell, in three divisions, on 29th and 30th instant, and 1st proximo.

Wing H.M.'s 8th foot, embarked from Bombay, 29th instant.

Wing H.M.'s 22nd, to leave Poona in three divisions on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th proximo, taking temporary garrison duty at Bombay.

4th Company, 2nd battalion artillery, to march from Bhooj forthwith.

1st regt. light cavalry, lancers, to march from Deesa forthwith across the desert.

A company sappers and miners, to march from Poona to Panwell on the 5th proximo.

A wing 2nd grenadiers N.I. to march in two divisions on the 6th and 7th proximo, taking temporarily the garrison duty at Bombay.

24th regt. N.I. from Bombay and Tannaah to Scinde, will embark on being relieved by the 28th N.I.

26th regt. N.I. embarked on the 29th and 30th current.

27th regt. N.I. to march from Belgaum forthwith to Viagoria, thence to Bombay to relieve the 29th regt.

28th regt. N.I. to march from Malligraum forthwith for Bombay to relieve the 24th regt.

29th regt. N.I. to embark for Scinde when relieved by the 27th regt. N.I.

H.M.'s 8th foot and the 26th N.I. have already embarked for Scinde.—*Bombay Cour.* Oct. 3.

THE PECUNIARY STATE OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

The Directors of the Agra Bank have recently published in various local journals an abstract of the applications made to it for loans by the officers of the army, which were either sanctioned, or declined, during the twelve months ending in June last, and a classified abstract of the loan balances to the 30th June, 1848, due to the bank by the military and medical services of the three presidencies, including her Majesty's army. We are thus furnished with an opportunity of ascertaining with some degree of accuracy the influence which the north-western banks have exercised on the independence of the officers of the army, and the extent of pecuniary embarrassment under which they labour. The subject is one of deep and painful interest, and worthy of the serious consideration of those who preside over the admini-

administration of public affairs. The reader has not forgotten the address delivered to the military students at Addiscombe on a recent occasion, by the Chairman of the Court of Directors, Sir James Hogg, in which, among other valuable articles of advice, he very strenuously pressed on them the necessity of "keeping out of debt." The abstract of applications to which we have alluded will serve to show the honourable Court how far this advice was likely to be strengthened by the examples of self-restraint and frugality which would be presented to the young soldiers on their arrival in India. The number of applications for loans from ensigns to one bank alone in a single twelvemonth amounted to two hundred and thirty-five. Supposing the aggregate applications to the other four banks during this period to have been only three hundred, we shall have five hundred and thirty-five ensigns, out of a body of about nine hundred, anxious to begin their Indian career by involving themselves in debt. It is true that one hundred of the most extravagant applicants to the Agra Bank were refused; but the mere application demonstrates the lamentable state of feeling which prevails in the subordinate branch of the army, and the utter indifference to the blessings of independence which the officers contract on their arrival in India. What is the value of Sir James Hogg's advice, when exposed to such counteracting influences?

The schedules published by the Agra Bank give us as the total number of officers personally indebted to it, 1,274. The other four banks have a capital of a crore of rupees, or a million sterling, distributed also in loans, and we may therefore consider ourselves within the mark in assuming the number in bondage to them as exceeding, rather than falling short of, 3,000. The armies at the three presidencies, Queen's and Company's, comprise about 8,000 officers; and we have thus nearly one-half the number involved in debt, which bears interest, varying, insurance included, from twelve to fourteen per cent. But if we take into our calculation the sums advanced to regiments, of whom not fewer than five-and-thirty applied for and obtained loans from the Agra Bank in a single twelvemonth, to the extent of four lacs of rupees, it must be evident that more than one-half the members of the military service in India are under direct pecuniary obligation to these banks. The sum due by officers to the Agra Bank amounts to 30 lacs of rupees; and we may add 10 lacs more for regimental debts, making a sum of 40 lacs to one of these institutions. Of the crore of rupees distributed in loans by the other banks, we may reasonably assign 60 lacs to the army; which will give us one million sterling of debt under which the officers of the army of India are now groaning.

It is difficult to calculate the extent of misery which this system of pecuniary embarrassment entails on those who are unfortunately within its vortex. Those honourable feelings of independence which it is so desirable to encourage in all ranks, but more especially in the army, are at once, and too often for ever, extinguished in these melancholy circumstances. It is most distressing to witness the various shifts to which men of the most delicate sensibilities are reduced after they have signed the bond and parted with their freedom. Those who have been accustomed to assist at the Military Courts of Requests can alone fully comprehend the wretchedness to which the officer is subject after he has thus made an irrevocable assignment of pay to the banks when he is summoned before the court by the tradesmen, and called on for a monthly retrenchment of his allowances, and is constrained to confess that he is already under stoppages to such an extent as to have scarcely enough left him to maintain the appearance of a gentleman. Unfortunately, when an officer has once come under these obligations, he is rarely free from them during the rest of his life. Some few possess sufficient decision of character to make, and to keep, the resolution never to incur a second debt after the first has been cleared off, and the restricted expenditure which they were constrained to adopt from necessity, is subsequently continued from choice; and they are for the rest of their lives independent and happy. But in the great majority of cases one debt is no sooner cleared off than another is contracted. Debt unfortunately becomes a habit, which it is found impossible to shake off, and the chains are riveted for the whole period of the officer's Indian career. Let the directors of the Agra Bank confirm or contradict this assertion by giving us a statement of the relative number of officers who have been to its coffers for relief, and who, after having punctually discharged their obligation, have not returned for fresh loans.

It has been repeatedly asserted that the officers of the Bengal army have always been in debt since the battle of Plassey; that before the banks existed they had recourse to the great houses of business in Calcutta, who have long since gone into the Insolvent Court, or to the native money-lender, and that the position of the army generally has been easier since the Agra

Bank and kindred institutions were set up, than at any former period. To these assertions we are unable to give our assent. It is highly probable that many officers were more deeply indebted to the firms in Calcutta than they are allowed to be to the banks in the North-West, and in this respect those institutions have done great good by imposing a limit to extravagance; but we fear it will be found that at no period were there so few, comparatively speaking, in an independent position, and at no period was there so little shrinking from the inconveniences of debt. What clearer proof can be desired of the absence of this high feeling of independence than the fact, that one-eighth of the whole body of officers in the Indian army applied for loans, to the extent of thirty lacs of rupees to one bank alone, in the brief period of a twelvemonth—as though debt was the natural condition of the army? From those who have had the best opportunities of watching the progress of feelings and the course of events, for the last quarter of a century, we receive the assurance that there is generally perceptible a more expensive scale of living, and less restraint on indulgence than was formerly manifested, and this change is clearly to be traced to the facilities which have been created for obtaining loans. We cheerfully accord to the directors of the Agra Bank all the credit which is due to them, for the wisdom and prudence they have exercised in rejecting the application of the three hundred and forty-seven spendthrifts who applied to them last year for loans; and for keeping the officers, both civil and military, out of the hands of native sharpers, who reduced them to a state of absolute slavery, and fleeced them without remorse. In this respect the banks have done much individual good, and rendered no small service to the state. Since their establishment, we have ceased almost entirely to hear of the native officers of a district appointed by the native creditor of the judge, and the district itself delivered over to pillage.—Still it is impossible to consider the state of the army, while under such large obligations to the banks, as in any degree satisfactory. While the Chairman of the Court of Directors is reading the youngsters at Addiscombe a lecture on economy, nearly one-half the officers of the army are subject to the endless inconveniences of debt; indeed, including those who are responsible for the debts of regiments, we may say that fully half the army is directly in debt. Nor must it be forgotten that by the exaction of two sureties for every debtor, those who are not involved in debt on their own account, are under obligations for others, and we question whether it will be found that there is more than one man in ten who is not bound to these banks, either for himself or his friends. While, therefore, the banks have in some respects benefited the services, we cannot say that the public interests of society would suffer if they were to cease. Some twelve or fifteen hundred individuals would be obliged to content themselves with five, instead of ten, per cent. for their money, but double that number would be restrained from debt. There are no longer any great houses of business in Calcutta, ready to accommodate the officers with loans; and the native money-lender has become too circumspect, or too suspicious, to make them advances.—*Friend of India.*

STATE OF OUDE.

Since the cession, in 1801, of half the territories of the Nawab of Oude to the British Government, in commutation of a subsidy of seventy-six lacs annually, for the external defence of that province, the portion under the Company's rule has greatly increased in value and importance, while the reserved dominions of the Nawab have deteriorated in proportion. As the comparative fertility and other natural advantages of the two divisions are rather in favour of, than against, the reserved dominions, to what are we to attribute this difference? That it does not arise from the inability of so small a territory to meet the expenses of the native government with its king and small court, appears evident from the fact, that, with the exception of Ghazee-ood-deen Haider, the first king, and his immediate successor, every ruler of Oude, since the treaty above mentioned, has been able to accumulate an annual surplus in his treasury.

In what manner, then, does it happen that, with such circumstances in its favour, and such ample means at the disposal of its local government for the internal improvement of the country, we see it gradually getting worse, whole districts laid waste, jungles growing up where there were fertile fields, villages everywhere in ruins, and murders and robberies committed with impunity in open day? How is it that the channels of intercourse, both by land and river, are infested with plunderers, official or otherwise, levying their exactions with or without authority, so that trade and traffic are everywhere paralyzed, and the government powerless (unless by force) to insure protection?

To explain this extraordinary state of the Oude dominions, as contrasted with the wealth of its rulers, it must be remembered that, by the treaty of 1801, the British Government undertook to provide for the external defence of the territory reserved by the Nawab, and consequently relieved him from the necessity of keeping up a greater number of troops than was required for the internal police of the country. By a very liberal but erroneous interpretation of this treaty in favour of the Nawab, he also obtained the assistance of the Company's troops in coercing his refractory zemindars, and in enforcing payment of his revenues, and as by his arrangement with our government providing for the external defence of Oude, he had nothing to fear from the ill-will of these zemindars, and doubtless often exacted in money an equivalent for military services which he no longer required, it becomes very easy to understand how Saadut Ali should have been able to accumulate so large a surplus treasure as eighteen crores, after providing for all the expenses of his government.

The more expensive government of his successor Ghasee-ood-deen Haider, after he was raised to the dignity of a king, and the diminishing resources of the country from bad government, prevented, during his reign, any surplus revenue, and even caused a drain on the treasure which had been left to him by Saadut Ali; but as he had in this abundant means at his command for all the expenses of his government, the diminution of his yearly revenues attracted less attention than might have been the case under other circumstances, and it was only during the reign of his son, Nusseer-ood-deen Haider, and after he had, by a course of the most reckless extravagance, expended all the treasure which had been amassed by his grandfather Saadut Ali, that the deficiency in the direct revenues of Oude became so apparent.

As our Government had, during the latter years of the reign of Ghasee-ood-deen Haider, carefully abstained from interference in the internal management of the country, by affording the assistance of our troops, it became necessary for the Oude Government to increase the number of troops in their pay, for the purpose of enabling them to collect the revenue, and in consequence their expenses proportionately increased, as the influence which they had derived from the support of the British Government was withdrawn. Finding that they had no longer the troops of the British Government to contend with, the zemindars became more bold, and determined on resisting the exactions of the king; they also employed large numbers of men for their own defence, when occasion required, repaired their old forts, and supplied them with artillery.

During the reign of Nusseer-ood-deen Haider, and in consequence of the state of misrule which then existed, this opposition on the part of the zemindars became established and systematic; upwards of 100,000 men were thus employed by them in Oude, and either a resort to actual force, or at least a display of it, in collecting the public revenues, came to be the rule rather than the exception.

During the reign of Mahomed Ali Shah, some improvement was effected in revenue arrangements, and that monarch was enabled, by judicious reductions, again to make the current resources of his government to exceed its ordinary wants. This has also been the case, though in a less degree, under his late majesty Amjud Ali Shah, notwithstanding the manifest decline in the revenues of the country which has existed during his reign, and the necessity which a bad system of government has occasioned of keeping up an army of nearly 50,000 men for the internal duties of his kingdom. At the present time it is believed that the number of private retainers in the pay of the zemindars is not less than it was in the time of Nusseer-ood-deen Haider (100,000 men), and if we may judge from the cannonading which may be heard in Oude every day, and the frequency with which the officers of that state are called on service, they manage to afford the royal troops pretty constant employment! Under such a state of things, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the kingdom of Oude should present the lamentable picture it now does of lawlessness and misrule; on the contrary, the wonder is that, under such a system, the government should not only continue free from debt, but in the comparative prosperous state which has been above described.

To explain this apparent anomaly, it is necessary to point out that the same system of misrule which acts so unfavourably on the prosperity of the country itself, is admirably adapted for raising up, among a naturally warlike people, a body of men in every respect well suited for our regular military service, and that the consequence has been that the province of Oude has, for many years, furnished the best recruits for our Native army and been considered the nursery of our Indian sepoys.

When the habits of this class of people, when at a distance from their homes, are considered, their general carelessness and

frugality, and their anxiety to save as much of their pay as possible to remit to their families, it will readily be believed that the sums of money thus yearly brought into Oude must form no inconsiderable amount; by far the greater number of these men are of the agricultural classes (to whom in Oude, the sword and the ploughshare come equally handy), and they are more or less interested, through their respective families, in the cultivation of the soil; if therefore happens, in very many cases, that a great portion of these savings is expended in the payment of revenue to the native government to enable them to retain in their possession the fields which their forefathers had held, although they may be unable to cultivate them.

In addition, however, to this source of revenue, derived from the families of men who are absent on service, must be included the whole class of our military pensioners in Oude, and the advantages which arise from the yearly influx of money into the country in the payment of interest on promissory notes of the Indian Government held by many subjects of the king, allowances to the Company's troops employed there, pensions to "waseelahdars," &c. Then we must also take into account the large sums of money which must be remitted, through private channels, by natives of Oude employed in different parts of India, and which, from necessary restrictions on the issue of drafts on the resident, must be considerable; the expenditure from the residency treasury alone falls very little short of fifty lacs of rupees per annum, all of which is, with a very trifling exception, spent in Oude, and adds directly to its resources.

Taking, therefore, all these circumstances into consideration, and, at the same time, remembering that to counterbalance this yearly influx into the Oude territories, there is no corresponding drain on its government in the shape of subsidy or otherwise, causing external expenditure, and that from the exactions upon merchandise, and the want of proper roads or other means of communication, comparatively little traffic exists, or demand for foreign produce, it becomes no very difficult matter to understand how, with a country rapidly falling to decay, and presenting such a picture of misrule, more than sufficient revenue may still be obtained, for many years to come, to meet the expenses of its government. Of the 110 lacs, or whatever the exact amount may be, which forms the yearly revenue of Oude at present, we firmly believe that not more than eighty are obtained from a legitimate source in a country which, at the period of the treaty in 1801, yielded nearly twice that sum.—*Deli Gaz.*

THE UNION BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank took place on Saturday evening.

The Chairman (Mr. T. C. Morton), as president of the Executive Committee, said that the Committee had drawn up no report, as in reality there was nothing to report upon, except the result of the private meeting held subsequently to the last regular monthly meeting. The result of this private meeting was, that it had been resolved, that a combined effort should be made to raise, by contributions amongst shareholders, a sufficient fund to enable the Executive Committee to declare a considerable dividend in October next, payable only to such creditors as shall concur in the proposed scheme of liquidation. Several shareholders had declared their readiness to contribute the amount of their assessment in full, attaching no other condition to this promise than that unless a fund equal to twenty per cent. of the aggregate liabilities of the Bank should be collected by the 1st of October, no dividend would be declared, and that the money contributed would, in that case, be returned to the respective contributors. If, on the other hand, the required amount should be contributed by the specified date, a dividend would be declared as soon as the Special Committee should be satisfied that the scheme had been sanctioned by such a number of creditors as would give a reasonable assurance to parties paying up their assessments, that they would be guaranteed from future molestation. Three gentlemen had been appointed a Special Committee, of whom two were not shareholders, and all were of known and undoubted integrity; and he was in hopes that, if undisturbed, they would be able successfully to carry on the work of liquidation under the above resolution. He regretted to mention that one large creditor of the Bank had determined to put his claim in suit against certain shareholders, without reference to their being consentient or dissentient to the scheme of liquidation, as the readiest mode of realizing his demands. It must be mentioned, that no petition of appeal had been filed against the claim of this particular creditor, as had been done in some other cases; and the reason was, that it was believed that the creditor would so far co-operate with the Executive Committee, that he would not, in the first instance, attack consenting parties. It now appeared to be his intention, however, to proceed against consentients as well as dissentients, and indeed

the former made up the larger number of the parties selected. He did not intend to charge any breach of faith against the creditor who contemplated this step, but it could not be denied that this was as great a disappointment to the Executive Committee, as it must be a heavy blow to the efforts made towards a liquidation. But if this should be the only creditor who should have recourse to this mode of proceeding, the effect, he conceived, would not be calculated to neutralise altogether the endeavours that were being made to make up the affairs of this Bank without ruin or serious loss to shareholders. For his part, he still had hopes of success, and would still persist in his endeavours to attain it. Notwithstanding the exception that had been made in favour of the claim to which he had referred, the Bank was still at liberty to file a petition of appeal regarding it, and put forth its most vigorous efforts to resist any legal proceedings, so far as the interests of the constituents were concerned. If, on the other hand, a dividend of twenty per cent. should be declared in October next, and this creditor should become more reasonable then, and support the scheme, or, at all events, limit his legal proceedings to dissentients at first, the Executive Committee would adopt other tactics with him, and withdraw the petition of appeal. All that could be done to-day, however, was to adopt a resolution publicly giving effect to the principle involved in what had been approved and sanctioned by a considerable number of shareholders at the private meeting, and, also, to resolve that the regular monthly meetings should be superseded by special meetings, to be called whenever occasion might require.

The following resolution was accordingly put, and carried unanimously:—

“That the resolution passed at the private meeting of the shareholders be adopted by this meeting, and that all the shareholders of the Bank be earnestly exhorted to aid in carrying out the plan.”

The Chairman now mentioned to the meeting, that the secretary had received a letter from Mr. James Sutherland suggesting the publication of a schedule of creditors and the representatives of creditors, with the amounts due to them respectively. The suggestion was made by Mr. Sutherland with reference to a rumour that certain bill-holders were proceeding indiscriminately against the shareholders of the Bank. There appeared to be some difficulty, the Chairman said, in the way of publishing such a schedule, as the claims against the Bank were principally of a negotiable character, and the holders of the securities were varying from day to day; but it being said by Mr. Judge in reply, that it did not matter who were the actual holders of certain bills, but that it was of some importance that the amount of the bills outstanding should be made known, the Chairman consented to prepare the schedule as requested.

By the Union Bank scheme of liquidation the creditors are offered 25 per cent. down on condition of binding themselves not to take legal proceedings against any shareholder who shall have paid up the sum which he may have been assessed by the Creditors' Committee. The acceptance of these terms does not bind the parties to spare the negligent or recalcitrant shareholders, who are to be left to the tender mercies of the law. It is impossible to say whether the proposal is fair towards the shareholders till we see at what sums they are estimated; but admitting that the assessments are just and equitable, the proposition is without objection, and will, we think, be very generally assented to. The creditor may possibly think that he can do better for himself by adhering to the letter of the Union Bank Act, and selecting a fat shareholder for legal proceedings. But as the Bank Committee have publicly threatened to avail themselves of the law's delay to the utmost, and as there is no particular satisfaction in spending money in the Supreme Court, it is probable that the great majority of creditors will take the 25 per cent. offered, and trust to Providence for the rest of their money. It is for the creditors to examine whether the assessments now made include all the solvent shareholders or not, and if they do, whether the total amount will suffice to pay the claims in full or not. It is obvious if a smaller sum is raised by this scheme, and the sale of the Bank's assets, than will pay 16 annas in the rupee of all the claims on the Bank, that the creditors will be compromising their claims for less than is due to them; and we have heard that many were willing to do so, provided they are to be paid quickly.—*Englishman*, Sept. 19.

We understand that, with the exception of the Messrs. De Sousa, not a single creditor of the Bank has intimated any objection to the scheme of liquidation or the schedule of assessment; and the Executive Committee expect fully forty-five lacs out of the entire fifty lacs of claims to be sent in during the very first week. This is a cheering prospect for shareholders, and (we think) for creditors too; for the greater the unanimity amongst them, the better for all parties concerned.—*Hurkaru*, Sept. 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to August 7, arrived in Calcutta September 14.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—The head clerk of the office of the Master in Equity has embezzled from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 and bolted. Can this be wondered at?

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS has declined the prayer of the Anti-Hypothecation memorial sent from Calcutta.

PRINTED MEMORIALS.—A despatch extracted in the *Gazette*, embodies a prohibition from the Court of Directors of the practice of sending in printed memorials from the Company's military officers.

THE DALHOUSIE is to take ten lakhs of treasure to England from the Government.

MR. J. J. WARD, the *Hurkaru* hears, is appointed to officiate as joint magistrate at Malda, in the room of Mr. Kemp.

FROM FERROZPOOR we learn that more ordnance stores were under despatch by the river to Bahawalpoor. We regret much to hear that the loss of the right wing of H. M.'s 14th light dragoons, on their march from Ferrozpoor to Lahore, is stated to have been sixteen men and nineteen horses.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 30.

A LAHORE LETTER, of August 30, states that Runjoor Singh, the vanquished hero of Aliwal, and afterwards, we believe, a judge at Lahore, was arrested a few days previously on a charge of disloyalty.

A LOODIANAH LETTER states that it was expected the 56th and 70th N.I. would proceed to Jullundur, and be replaced by corps from Umballah and Meerut.

A DARJEELING LETTER of Sept. 4 mentions that the previous Sunday, just as the blessing was given, the iron roof of a double verandah of the church fell down with an awful crash, and the wall on the entrance side was seen tottering, when the whole of the congregation rushed out, fortunately without any casualty; the fall was in consequence of the very heavy rain; one of the officers of the Depot was obliged to abandon the “Eagle's Nest,” it having been condemned by a committee of engineer officers; other houses were expected to fall down if the rains did not cease soon.

IN BEHAR sickness was very prevalent, as also in Tirhoot.

A LUCKNOW LETTER of Sept. 2nd mentions that the previous day was the festival of Eed; the little Prince Wahud Ali, attended by his younger brother, the general of the Oude forces, a child of seven or eight years of age, went to pray in the Mosque of Hosseinabad, at the tomb of Asuf-ood-Dowlah, his grandfather; he went in procession, accompanied by the vizier and all the nabobs the kingdom can boast of; the cholera was raging fearfully; at Cawnpore, fifty miles distant, the same epidemic is said to have carried off nearly a hundred men from the Bengal Fusiliers alone; fever was also very prevalent; there had been very little rain for the last fortnight, and the weather generally very warm.

THE BARK ‘JOHN WOOD,’ Capt. J. Rose, which left the Sandheads on the night of Sept. 7, got on shore on the north end of False Point, at half past nine o'clock on the following evening. She was bound to the Mauritius, and is not making much water.

THE HONOURABLE SAMUEL GARLING, Resident Counsellor at Penang, is on his way to Calcutta, with a view of obtaining his furlough to Europe. Mr. W. T. Lewis acts for him.

THE DUTCH ATTACK ON SELUR has been unfortunate.

A NUSSEERABAD LETTER, of Aug. 29, says, that the fate of Doongur Sing is now known; instead of hanging him up as an example to deter others from committing the like crimes, he has been handed over to the Rajah of Jodhpore, who will look after him, and be responsible to the government that he commits no more depredations.

AT BIRMINGHAM the season had been very unhealthy, owing to the scarcity of water in the tanks. The 14th regiment had on Sept. 9 upwards of forty-nine men in hospital, and a short time previously had nearly 100; the officers suffered as well as the men, no fever cases proved fatal.

WRACKS.—The *Belleisle*, of Glasgow, ran upon the Reef Head on the 12th Sept., and was totally lost: the crew, with the exception of the carpenter, were saved. The *Singapore Free Press* mentions the loss of the schooner *Triumph*, of London, on a coral reef near Macassar, and of the Greencock barque, *Mary Louise*, on Discovery's Western Bank, Corimara Passage. “Lot's Wife,” a well-known mass of rock, near Singapore, had suddenly disappeared. It is not said whether it is the identical “pillar of salt” that has thus found a “briny pillow.”

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—We are happy to hear that Lieut. Simpson, of the 66th N. I., has been appointed to the commissariat department in the room of Capt. Mainwaring, lately deceased.—*Mofussukite*, Sept. 12.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—The government have given notice that, under instructions received from the Court of Directors, bills of exchange for repayment of advances made in India upon goods hypothecated to the East-India Company are from the 1st Nov. inst. to be drawn in triplicate at 6 months' sight, instead of 10 months' date.

TREASURE has been shipped, on private account, very freely of late.

THE HURKARU contains the following amusing story:—One of the Mysore princes, named Meahdee, sent for a pleader of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to consult with him upon some legal business. A variety of papers were produced, but after reading and commenting upon them, the pleader refused to give his opinion till he had received his fee. The prince immediately walked out of the room and held a consultation with another of the fraternity, but the pleader, resolved on obtaining his reward, walked off with the papers as a security. The retainers of the prince followed him and snatched them from his hands, and, it is said, struck him. An action for assault was brought on this ground against the prince, but the warrant was delayed from pressure of business.

FIRE ON BOARD THE "HADDINGTON."—On Tuesday, Sept. 19, the steam-ship *Haddington* narrowly escaped serious injury by fire. According to the standing orders of the commander, the spirit-room of the vessel is to be opened only once a day, and under the supervision of an officer who has charge of the key, and whose duty it is to see that no lights are introduced. But on the night in question the wine-room steward, wanting some brandy, opened the door of the spirit-room by means of the key of the room of which he had charge, and was drawing off a bottle of brandy when the spirit caught fire as it flowed from the cask, which exploded and enveloped the room in flames. The fire was, by dint of considerable exertion, got under before any great harm was done, but the unfortunate man who was the cause of it was so much scorched that he died in hospital a few hours after the accident.

COLONEL SLEEMAN.—We are glad to learn that Col. Sleeman, who intimated in the beginning of last year his desire to retire from his present appointment, has, in compliance with the strongly expressed wishes of government, consented to remain at Gwalior for the present. The appointment, it was understood, would, in the event of a vacancy, be conferred on a civilian. There is no truth whatever in the report of the gallant officer having been put in nomination for the Rajpootoonah States. We should be sorry indeed to hear of the occurrence of any circumstance likely at an early date to deprive us of the services of so valuable a man as the resident at Gwalior.—*Bombay Times*.

A LETTER from Meerut informs us that H. M.'s 9th lancers, and the 68th N. I., would probably be ordered up towards the frontier; and another from Agra, dated the 11th, intimates that the commissariat officer had "just received instructions to have carriage and supplies ready for all the troops, in the event of their services being required."—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 13.

STEAM-NAVIGATION TO MIRZAPORE.—The native subscribers to the Benares and Mirzapore Steam Company are much disappointed and disconcerted at the result of the first experiment. The *Kashijee*, a steamer built at Calcutta, made ten voyages to and from Benares and Mirzapore, and the produce was Rs. 443, whereas the outlay had been upwards of Rs. 60,000. After the first four or five voyages her gear of pumps got out of order, and the stroke of the engine was too short for working them, and in consequence of stoppages it was found necessary to have the vessel repaired, to the great discontent of the subscribers. The number of passengers who embarked in the vessel for the whole ten voyages were, from Benares, 136; Mirzapore, 220; and Chunar, 306. This is a singular result, for it is exactly in an inverse ratio as to the population of the three cities. Had the number of passengers in the two first been in the same proportion as the last three, the vessel would not have supplied the wants of the passengers. The *Benares Recorder* observes: "It is surprising to us that the natives are incapable of a sustained effort in public undertakings. The eagerness with which they came forward when the scheme of having a steam carrier of their own was proposed and adopted is now changed to apathy and discontent when they are in possession of the thing they wanted. The solution may be found in their prejudices. In reality, we have been told that some kind of *dharma shubha* among the orthodox of the city exerts an evil influence against the interest of the steamer. They say that it is an insidious agent to overturn the Brahminical faith and introduce Christianity. A more absurd objection could hardly have been invented, and we are unwilling to believe the story as anything else than a bitter squib let off by some inveterate joker; and yet we believe little was done by the shareholders as a body to procure passengers and

freight, when it was obviously their interest to do so. Let us hope that their exertions will be stimulated when the vessel returns." The *Friend of India*, however, says: "We must confess that we have great confidence in the genuineness of the report. We have heard from more than one source that the strongest objections have been manifested by the inhabitants of the two cities to the innovation. It was an inroad on the conservatism of the Hindoo system. We believe that, except among a few enlightened natives of Calcutta, the same kind of prejudice would be manifested by the orthodox natives in and about that city. In all the improvements which modern science introduces into India, we shall have the same strength of native prejudices to contend with for a considerable time. A similar objection will, we fear, be manifested at first to the use of the rail, when it is established, and the returns from passengers will exhibit the lamentable strength of national and religious prejudices; but they will be found gradually to subside, and in a few years even the pious and exemplary brahmins will overcome their sacerdotal scruples, and ride on pilgrimage to the Holy City."

THE AGRA BANK has recently declared a dividend of 10 per cent., yet its shares are only at a premium of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70, or from 10 to about 13 per cent.; while those of the Bank of Bengal, the last dividend of which was 8 per cent., are still, though they have much declined, at a premium of very nearly 50 per cent. What is the reason of this extraordinary difference in the value of the shares of these two Banks in the market? Is it because there is any fear of the actual solidity of the Agra Bank? Not at all; but simply because the other has a charter, and the amount of every man's risk being defined and limited, whatever mismanagement may occur he cannot be made liable for a pice beyond the loss of his shares; whereas, however flourishing any joint-stock association without that advantage may be, the fearful example of the Union Bank has shaken confidence in the continuance of such prosperity, and rendered it impossible for the shares in any such institution to rise to the rate they would bear with reference to the known condition of their affairs and the dividends declared, as in the case of the Agra Bank.—*Hurkaru*.

THE NATIVE ACTOR.—The *Poornochoondroday* is happy to learn that the first appearance of a native on the English stage has not been a complete failure. Doubts were, it is said, entertained in different quarters that Baboo Auddy would only make himself ridiculous by the attempt; but the fact has proved otherwise. The repeated indications of satisfaction and applause from hundreds of Europeans showed that the performance was not altogether unsuccessful. The *Poornochoondroday*, therefore, hopes that other natives will follow the example of the Baboo, and occasionally grace the boards of the theatre.

BABA APTEEAH.—A correspondent of the *Mofussil* at Gwalior writes that the notorious Sooba of Malwa, styled Baba Apteah, has been detected in some state intrigue by the Regent Mama Sahib, for which crime he has been ordered to be banished the Maharajah's territories as a felon.

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.—The encouragement now held out may be considered as a guarantee that Government will use the local experience which is obtained in the construction of this short line, both with regard to the engineering difficulties peculiar to India and the expense of the enterprise, for the purpose of continuing the line, either by the agency of the East-Indian Railway Company, or through its own officers. We cannot believe that it is the intention of Government to limit its assistance to the construction of sixty or seventy miles of rail, when the rail, to be of the slightest commercial utility, must extend to five hundred miles. We are confident that, if once commenced, it will not be allowed to stop short of Delhi. How invaluable would a line of rail to that city have proved during the last three months, during this inauspicious affair of Mooltan. How easily could the Governor-General have proceeded to the north-west and met the Commander-in-Chief, and discussed the relative propriety of crushing the rebellion as soon as it reared its head, or of allowing it to become mature, with the design of assembling a magnificent army in winter, at an enormous cost, to march under the personal command of the Commander-in-Chief, with all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of war!—*Friend of India*, Aug. 24.

COMBINATION.—The *Englishman* states that the steam-ferry, lately established by Mr. Calder, has been stopped by a combination of boatmen, who, jealous of the monopoly they have enjoyed from time immemorial, planted their boats at the ghats and prevented the landing of the passengers.

INDIAN ARISTOCRACY.—A native correspondent of the *Englishman* makes the following rather bold assertion: "The young native aristocracy of Calcutta will be generally found to preserve the most strict regard for the institutions of their forefathers."

CHANGES IN THE COMPLEMENT OF THE NATIVE ARMY.—We mentioned recently that orders had been issued to all native infantry corps to recruit up to 800 privates, or, if still above that number, to maintain their complement. We have since had the curiosity to ascertain the various changes which have been made in the complement of this arm of the service, and it appears that, within the last twenty-two years, the complement of the native regiments of the Bengal army has been altered no less than thirteen different times, and that eleven of these alterations have occurred within the last ten years. We presume that no civilized army in the world ever underwent such an extraordinary number of mutations. We shall be curious to learn whether the present call for recruits is responded to by the population of those districts which have hitherto supplied the army with soldiers; for we have heard that a very reasonable mistrust as to the permanent nature of the present increase has been found to prevail, and that the example of many hundreds of starving soldiers, who took their discharge with gratuities on the occasion of the last reduction, seems likely to deter a very numerous class from joining a service so apparently precarious.—*Englishman*.

EXEMPTION OF PENSIONS FROM SEIZURE.—A Draft Act has been read before the Legislative Council, extending the operation of the law which exempts military pensions and other superannuation allowances from seizure under process of law. In the operation of the Act are included all officers,—soldiers, sailors, or artists,—of the army or navy, or other parties, who may now receive retired allowances from Government,—the pensions or allowances, or by whatever name they may be called, being incapable of mortgage, and exempt from seizure.

FREE CHURCH.—The ceremony of opening the Free Church of Scotland took place at Calcutta on the morning of the 13th August, when the Rev. Mr. M. Kall delivered the opening address. The *Hurkaru* says of the new building, "The appearance of the church is very beautiful in the interior, and the effect is increased by bronzed lustres and treble branched wall-lights. It surpasses the bishop's church in grandeur and beauty."

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Sept. 4, 1848.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, the following movements will take place on the dates, and according to the routes, which will be communicated by the Quartermaster-General of the army:—

5th troop, 1st brigade of horse artillery, from Meerut to Muttra.
4th troop, 2nd brigade of horse artillery, from Muttra to Ferozepore.
3rd company, 7th battalion of artillery, and No. 5 light field battery, from Delhi to Ferozepore.
Governor-General's body guard, from Deyrah to Umballah.
1st regiment of light cavalry, from Umballah to Ferozepore.
5th regiment of light cavalry, from Meerut to Ferozepore.
4th regiment of native infantry, from Delhi to Ferozepore.
13th regiment of native infantry, from Cawnpore to Lahore.
22nd regiment of native infantry, from Futtchugurb to Lahore, when relieved by left wing of the 2nd Oude local infantry.
56th regiment of native infantry, from Loodianah to Lahore.
69th regiment of native infantry, from Meerut to Lahore.
70th regiment of native infantry, from Loodianah to Lahore.
Left wing of the 2nd Oude local infantry, from Seetapore to Futtchugurb.

The regiments at Lahore, which the corps proceeding to that garrison are intended to relieve, will receive their routes from, and have their destinations communicated to them hereafter by the Quartermaster-General of the army.

COURT MARTIAL.

ENSIGN EDWARD JOHN MATHIAS, H.M.'S 80TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Simla, September 9, 1848.—At a general court martial assembled at Dinapore, on Wednesday, August 2, 1848, Ens. E. J. Mathias, H.M.'s 80th foot, was tried on the following charges, viz.:—

1st. For having, at Dinapore, on or about June 28th, 1848, repeatedly struck, and otherwise ill treated, a native in his employ, named "Kadir Buki sh."

2nd. For having, at Dinapore, on the evening of June 28, 1848, appeared in public in a state of intoxication; such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in direct violation of his written promise to Lieut.-col. T. Bunbury, C.B., 80th reg., his commanding officer, bearing date April 25, 1848.

Additional Charge.—For highly unbecoming conduct, in having, at Dinapore, on or about July 21, 1848, obstructed and opposed a party of the police of Patna and Dinapore, sent to execute a writ from the civil court at Patna upon the property of Lieut. Kingsley,

H.M.'s 80th reg., and for having, then and there, threatened and offered violence to, and abused Saiyud Koorsheed Ullee, nazir of the civil court of Patna, and maltreated Shabbaz Khan, chokedar of the sudder bazaar of Dinapore, and some of the chopprassies, when in the performance of that duty.

Finding.—The first charge, "guilty."

On the second charge, "guilty."

On the additional charge, "guilty."

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Revised Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct, and in addition, to loss of regimental rank, by being placed at the bottom of the list of ensigns in H. M.'s 80th regt., to which he belongs.

Confirmed,

(Signed) GOUGH, General Commander-in-Chief,
East Indies.

Head-Quarters, Simla, September 6, 1848.

Recommendation of the Court (on Original Sentence).—The Court having performed the painful duty of awarding punishment in strict conformity to an article of war, beg leave unanimously to recommend the case of Ensign Mathias to the merciful consideration of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, on the ground of his youth.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.—The Court having passed their original sentence under an erroneous impression that they had no alternative, a revision was directed that the Court might pass such sentence as they might consider adequate. The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed, though he cannot approve, the revised sentence. The officer commanding the Dinapore division will severely reprimand Ensign Mathias, and admonish him against a repetition of the serious misconduct of which he has been convicted. Ensign Mathias will then be released from arrest, and return to his duty as junior ensign in H. M.'s 80th foot.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, R. offic. coll. of Muttra, invested with special powers in that dist.
ALLEN, W. J. to be supt. of rev. surveys of the 24 pergunnahs, v. Bidwell, Sept. 6; vested with full pow. of a coll. in the dist. of the Hooghly, Midnapore, East Burdwan, 24 Pergunnahs, Nuddeah, and Jessore, Sept. 13.
ANNAND, A. S. coll. of Sylhet, made over ch. of his off. to Mr. Mackillop, on Sept. 1.
BALFOUR, G. G. mag. of Behar, ass. ch. of his off. fr. Mr. Hammond on Sept. 5.
BAYLEY, E. C. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, dur. abs. of Plowden, on leave.
BELL, W. to offic. as coll. of Behar, res. ch. of office, Aug. 22.
BEST, J. R. to ex. the powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in Mirzapoor, and Benares, fr. Oct. 1 to April 30 next.
BOWRING, S. mag. coll. and salt agent at Cuttack, res. ch. of off. fr. Mactier, Sept. 7.
BREERETON, H. to ex. the powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in Mynpoory, and Furruckabad, fr. Oct. 1 to April 30 next.
CATHCART, J. F. civ. and sess. judge of Tirhoot, made over ch. of his off. to Mr. French, on Sept. 12; to be civ. and sess. judge of Behar.
CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajeshye, made over ch. of off. to prin. sudder ameen, Sept. 2.
DAVIDSON, C. T. to off. as civ. and sess. judge of Behar, dur. abs. of Mr. Cathcart, or until further orders.
DONNITHORNE, W. S. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Goorgaon, to ch. of off. of mag. and coll. dur. abs. of Routh, on leave.
FARQUHARSON, R. N. coll. of Shahabad, ass. ch. of his off. fr. Mr. Radcliffe, on Sept. 2.
FORBES, Hon. R. to be civ. and sess. judge of Tirhoot.
GILMORE, M. S. civ. and sess. judge of Cuttack, rec. ch. of off. Aug. 30; rec. ch. of the off. of special commiss. of Cuttack, fr. the prin. sudder ameen, on Aug. 31.
HAMMOND, A. made over ch. of the off. of coll. of Behar, to Mr. Balfour, on Sept. 5.
HENDERSON, H. B. to ex. the powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in Futtchepoor and Allahabad, fr. Oct. 1 to April 30 next.
LEWIS, W. T. to off. as res. councillor at Penang, dur. abs. of S. Garling, on leave, Sept. 11.
LOCH, G. to off. as coll. of Bhaugulpore, dur. abs. of Mr. Reid, or until further orders.
MACTIER, T. B. to off. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, dur. abs. of Mr. Loch, or until further orders.
MACKILLOP, C. W. rec. ch. of the off. of coll. of Sylhet, fr. Mr. Annand, on Sept. 1.
METCALFE, T. I. arrived at Kedgree, on Sept. 4, per ship *Haddington*.
MONEY, A. rec. ch. of the off. of coll. of Monghyr, fr. Mr. Travers, on Sept. 4.
MORRIS, J. W. to be an asst. to resident of Lahore, Sept. 7.

NELSON, H. to off. as asst. res. councillor at Penang, dur. abs. of Garling, on leave, Sept. 11.
 OGILVIE, A. to be coll. of Beerbohm, rec. ch. of office, Sept. 9.
 PATTERSON, W. S. to ex. the powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in Boolundshahur and Allyghur, fr. Oct. 1 to April 30 next.
 RADCLIFFE, E. made over ch. of the off. of coll. of Shahabad to Mr. Farquharson on Sept. 2.
 RAIKES, R. C. mag. of Mymensing, res. ch. of office, Aug. 25.
 REID, J. to be coll. of Bhaugulpore, and to off. as coll. of Tirhoot dur. abs. of Mr. Davidson, or until further orders.
 SENIOR, S. W. to be postmaster of Kussowlie, Sept. 13.
 TRAYERS, W. coll. of Monghyr, made over ch. of his off. to Mr. Money, on Sept. 4.
 WARD, J. J. to off. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Malda dur. abs. of Mr. Kemp, or until further orders.
 WILKINS, G. D. to off. as coll. of Mymensing dur. abs. of Mr. Beresford, or until further orders.
 WYATT, T. judge of Rungpore, rec. ch. of his off. fr. the prin. sudder ameen on Sept. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATHERTON, H. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Neakolly, 1 mo. on private affairs.
 BALFOUR, G. G. mag. of Behar, leave cane. fr. Sept. 5.
 BARNES, J. R. 1 mo.
 BEGBIE, A. W. civ. and sess. judge of Meerut, 1 mo.
 BELL, W. leave cane.
 CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajesbye, 1 mo. on m. a.
 GARLING, Hon. S. res. councillor at Penang, 6 mo. on m. a.
 GUBBINS, C. mag. and coll. of Meerut, 1 mo.
 FLOWDEN, A. U. C. mag. and coll. of Boolundshahur, 1 mo.
 QUINTIN, W. St. Q. 2 mo. to pres. on m. a.
 RAIKES, R. C. leave cane.
 ROUTH, W. D. 1 mo.
 RUSSELL, F. W. civ. and sess. judge of Hooghly, 1 mo. on private affairs.
 SUTHERLAND, J. M. dep. coll. of Backergunge, 1 mo. on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ELLIS, Rev. Fitz Heary W. M.A. asst. chap. at Meerut, to be surrogate for granting episcopal licences of marriage.
 WALKER, Rev. R. O. to be 2nd chaplain of Agra, Sept. 7.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADDINGTON, Ens. the Hon. R. to rank fr. June 10, 1848.
 BARTON, Ens. N. to rank fr. June 10, 1848.
 BAMFIELD, Ens. A. H. to rank fr. March 20, 1848.
 BASIVI, Ens. G. H. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
 BATCHELOR, Cornet C. 4th L.C. passed exam. in the lang. of the men.
 BISHOP, 2nd Lieut. H. P. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Sept. 1, in suc. to Smith, ret.
 BOLTON, Ens. A. W. to rank fr. June 20, 1848.
 BROWNLOW, Unposted Ens. C. H. doing duty with 65th N.I. passed exam. in the lang. of the men.
 BURROUGHS, Lieut. col. W. to be col. fr. July 29, 1848, in suc. to Moore, dec.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. A. 58th N.I. to be offic. ex. officer in the 14th or Saugor div. v. Atkinson, Sept. 9.
 CARNEGIE, Lieut. J. W. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 15, 1848, in suc. to Hunter, ret.
 CAUNTER, Ens. J. E. to rank fr. March 20, 1848.
 CHISHOLM, Ens. L. H. to rank fr. March 20, 1848.
 CLARKE, Ens. C. D. 1st fusil. removed to 58th N.I. at Mhow, as the jun. of his rank.
 CLOGSTOUN, Ens. E. L. to rank fr. June 10, 1848.
 COMYN, unposted Ens. A. De Courey, doing duty with the 65th, posted to 21st N.I. at Bandah.
 CORRAR, Capt. C. 64th N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. of regt. of Ferozepore dur. emp. of Renny, in dept. of judge adv. gen.
 COXE, Ens. H. W. H. 70th N.I. to be an assist. to the Resident at Lahore, Sept. 2.
 DELAMAIN, Brev. capt. W. H. art. to be capt. fr. Sept. 1, in succ. to Smith, ret.
 DIROM, 2nd Lieut. T. A. art. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
 DUNDAS, Ens. E. T. to rank fr. March 20, 1848.
 FRASER, Ens. S. C. to rank fr. June 10, 1848.
 GLASSE, Ens. R. W. to rank fr. May 20, 1848.
 GLEIG, Ens. H. L. 30th N.I. removed to 69th, at Lahore, as the junior of his rank.
 GLUBB, Ens. O. M. doing duty with 9th N.I. passed vernac. exam.
 GOUGH, Cornet C. J. S. to rank fr. March 20, 1848.
 GRIFFITH, 1st Lieut. J. C. art. to ch. of Phillour mag. dur. abs. of Phillips, on leave.
 GUNDRY, Lieut. C. B. 12th N.I. passed exam. in the lang. of the men.
 HAMILTON, Ens. J. C. 47th N.I. removed to 1st fusil. at Cawnpore, as the junior of his rank.
 HAWES, Ens. H. J. 1st N.I. to be lat. and qr. mr.

HERBERT, Brev. capt. R. 46th N.I. to act as 2nd in com. to the 1st regt. Sikh local inf. dur. abs. of Lieut. Peel.
 HOME, 2nd Lieut. D. C. eng. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1846.
 HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. 70th N.I. to be prin. asst. to the commis. of Arracan at Akyab.
 HUTCHINSON, 2nd Lieut. B. M. eng. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1846.
 HUXHAM, Ens. G. C. 48th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Aug. 15.
 INNES, Capt. W. 15th N.I. to be mag. fr. Sept. 15, 1848, in suc. to Hunter, retired.
 JENKINS, Cornet H. G. to rank fr. June 26, 1848.
 JOHNSTONE, 2nd Lieut. A. S. eng. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1846.
 LAMBERT, Ens. F. W. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
 LEICESTER, unposted Ens. W. F. doing duty with 48th, posted to 30th N.I. at Delhi.
 LOCKHART, Ens. D. B. to rank fr. June 10, 1848.
 LUKIN, Lieut. J. H. H. 14th N.I. to be adjt. Aug. 28.
 MAXWELL, Ens. H. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
 MILLETT, unposted Ens. A. H. doing duty with the 61st, posted to 69th N.I. ordered to Lahore.
 MORTON, Ens. B. W. D. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
 MUNRO, Capt. R. 104th N.I. ret. to duty Sept. 6.
 NARES, 2nd Lieut. J. S. art. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
 NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. M. R. 2nd Eur. regt. to do duty with the Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. Aug. 26.
 NORGATE, Ens. J. T. 69th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 29, 1848, in suc. to Moore, dec.
 OAKES, unposted Ens. R. E. doing duty with the 48th, posted to 52nd N.I. proceeded on service to Mooltan.
 ORBAND, Lieut. and Adjt. H. S. 61st N.I. qual. to discharge the duties of regimental lat. and exempted fr. further exam. in active lang.
 PEILE, 2nd Lieut. F. W. eng. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1846.
 PENNY, Brev. lieut. col. N. to be lieut. col. fr. July 29, 1848, in suc. to Moore, dec.
 POLLARD, 2nd Lieut. C. eng. passed vernac. exam. Aug. 15.
 PROCTER, Ens. A. 39th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Aug. 15.
 RANNIE, Ens. W. O. 48th N.I. removed to 2nd Eur. regt. at Sabathoo, as junior of his rank.
 RENNY, Lieut. R. 47th N.I. to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. Punjab div. dur. abs. of Capt. Younger, and to proc. to Lahore without delay, Aug. 28.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. C. S. jun. asst. to comm. of Assam, to rec. ch. of Durrang div. dur. abs. of Gordon, on leave.
 RICHARDSON, Ens. C. L. to rank fr. June 10, 1848.
 RYDER, Ens. S. C. D. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 10, 1848, in suc. to Struthers, dec.
 RYVES, Ens. W. C. L. 12th N.I. passed exam. in the lang. of the men.
 SCOTT, Ens. T. F. O. 41st N.I. passed vernac. exam. Aug. 15.
 SEWELL, Ens. H. T. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
 SHULDHAM, Ens. A. J. to rank fr. Feb. 25, 1848.
 SIBLEY, Ens. T. H. 62nd N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of the mil. board, with a view to his appt. to conduct the Keddah operations in Cachar, Aug. 26.
 SISSMORE, Lieut. E. 60th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 29, 1848, in suc. to Moore, dec.
 SMALLER, Lieut. E. T. 51st N.I. acting interp. to H.M.'s 14th lt. dragons, permitted to rejoin his own corps.
 SMALPAGE, 2nd Lieut. F. E. art. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
 SMITH, Ens. O. L. 21st N.I. removed to 48th, at Benares, as the junior of his rank.
 SMITH, Capt. L. art. perm. to retire fr. the service, fr. Sept. 1, on pension of his rank.
 STAINFORTH, Lieut. F. G. 61st N.I. qual. to discharge the duties of regimental lat. and exempted fr. further exam. in active lang.
 SWETENHAM, Ens. J. R. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
 TRAYERS, unposted Ens. J. O. doing duty with the 48th, posted to 64th N.I. at Agra.
 TULLOCH, Ens. R. H. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
 WALKER, Ens. P. W. to rank fr. April 3, 1848.
 WALSH, Brev. capt. C. G. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 10, 1848, in suc. to Struthers, dec.
 WATERFIELD, Ens. H. A. W. to rank fr. May 10, 1848.
 WATSON, 2nd Lieut. G. E. eng. to rank fr. Dec. 11, 1846.
 WHEELER, unposted Ens. G. doing duty with — (on leave), posted to 47th N.I. at Etawad.
 WHISE, Brev. capt. G. P. 60th N.I. to be post mr. to Moukka field force.
 WHITE, Ens. T. W. 48th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Aug. 15.
 WROUGHTON, Brev. maj. R. 69th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 29, 1848, in suc. to Moore, dec.
 YEOMAN, Ens. C. L. to rank fr. June 9, 1848.
 YOUNG, Lieut. W. 7th L.C. ret. to duty Sept. 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

WATSON, G. E. Sept. 5.

INFANTRY.

BARTON, N. Sept. 6. SWETENHAM, J. R. Sept. 5.
 WATERFIELD, H. A. W. Sept. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLACKBURN, Lieut. H. L. 41st N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. L. G. A. 53rd N.I. fr. Aug. 22 to Nov. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 CAREY, Ens. T. A. 17th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 15, to Nyase Tal, on m. c.
 CHENE, Capt. P. J. 34th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to sub. an appl. for furl. to Europe.
 COOKSON, Lieut. G. R. 4th N.I. furl. to Europe, Sept. 9.
 FORBES, Ens. F. M. H. 57th N.I. fr. Aug. 2 to Nov. 1, to Gyah.
 FORBES, Cornet H. 1st L.C. fr. July 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
 GORDON, Capt. J. T. pris. asst. to com. of Assam, 6 mo. on m. c.
 GOODWYN, Maj. H. eng. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 5, to enable him to close his accounts as garr. eng. and civ. arch. at the pres. and to join his app. of ex. eng. at Cawnpore.
 GOVAN, Lieut. J. 14th N.I. 6mo. fr. Aug. 25, to Darjeeling, on m. c.
 GUISE, Lieut. H. J. 28th N.I. fr. July 5 to Sept. 10, to pres. prep. to proc. to Europe, on m. c.
 HALL, Lieut. J. C. 56th N.I. fr. Sept. 3 to Nov. 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m. c.
 MAXWELL, 1st Lieut. H. M. art. 6 weeks, fr. Sept. 9, to Moultain, on m. c.
 MORTON, Lieut. W. E. eng. to Nov. 21, to Simla.
 MURRAY, 2nd Lieut. R. art. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to Nyase Tal.
 OUSELEY, Ens. R. 46th N.I. fr. Aug. 11 to Nov. 1, to rem. at Allahabad, on m. c. and to enable him to join.
 REID, Capt. C. S. art. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 15, to rem. at Ajmere.
 SHARPE, 1st Lieut. E. art. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 15 to pres.
 WHEELER, Ens. G. doing duty with 3rd N.I. fr. Aug. 22 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
 YOUNGER, Capt. J. R. dep. adv. gen. Punjab div. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Mussorie and Calcutta, to apply for leave to sea, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BACON, Surg. J. F. 16th grens. to aff. med. aid to 27th N.I. on depart. of Allen.
 BASSE, Asst. surg. C. F. M.D. to proc. and do duty with 2nd Ewr. regt. at Subatho.
 BOGLE, Asst. surg. A. L. M.D. doing duty with 43rd L.I. passed exam. in the vernac. lang.
 BOW, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. to rank fr. April 20, 1848; passed exam. in the vernac. lang.
 CHALMERS, C. B. to be civil asst. surg. of Balasore, and register of deeds for that dist.
 DIAPER, Asst. surg. H. to be reg. of deeds for distr. of Bhangul-pore, Sept. 12.
 EBDEN, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. passed vernac. exam. Aug. 15.
 ELTON, Asst. surg. H. N. ass. med. ch. of civ. station of Mymenting, Aug. 26; to be register of deeds for that dist.
 GRAHAM, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. 44th N.I. to be med. storekeeper to Mooltan field force.
 GRANT, Asst. surg. A. of Sarun, ass. med. ch. of that dist. fr. Mr. Walter, on Sept. 2; to be reg. of deeds for dist. of Sarun, Sept. 12.
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. to rank fr. April 7, 1848.
 HORTON, Asst. surg. C. M.D. pl. at disp. of govt. for app. to the med. ch. of the civ. stat. of Tipperah, Sept. 9.
 HOUGH, Surg. H. F. permitted to retire fr. the service on pension fr. July 24, 1848.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. to rank fr. June 21, 1848.
 LECKIE, Asst. surg. T. m. d. resid. surg. at Lucknow, ass. ch. of his duties on August 24.
 LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. M.D. to rank fr. April 20, 1848.
 PEARSON, Asst. surg. F. to rank fr. July 2, 1848.
 PITT, Asst. surg. W. in med. ch. of the civ. stat. of Tipperah, pl. at disp. of C. in C. Aug. 23.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M. 51st N.I. to aff. med. aid to the brig. staff and commissariat estab. at Simla, Aug. 28.
 SYMONS, Asst. surg. I. S. C. 26th L.I. removed to 45th N.I. at Umballah, and to join without delay.
 TATLOCK, Dr. W. ass. med. ch. of Gowarparah, on Aug. 30.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. F. to be surg. fr. July 24, 1848, v. Hough, retired.
 THING, Asst. surg. R. S. O. M.D. 11th ir. cav. to aff. med. aid to the 4th irr. 3rd brig. b. art. Aug. 28.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. 6th L.C. to proc. to Lahore.
 WALTER, J. K. to be civil asst. surg. of Rungpore; made over ch. of the duties of civ. asst. surg. of Sarun to Mr. Grant on Sept. 2.
 WHITE, Asst. surg. W. to rank fr. July 4, 1848.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. St. G. to rank fr. June 20, 1848.
 YOUNG, Asst. surg. att. to 49th N.I. to aff. med. aid to the 3rd co. of sappers and pioneers, Aug. 28.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

GOUGH, Vet. surg. W. R. Sept. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHEEK, Civil Asst. surg. G. N. M.D. [Bancoorah, 2 mo. fr. Nov. 18, or fr. date he may avail himself of permis.

GRANT, Civil Asst. surg. A. of Sarun, ten days on m. c.
 IMLAY, Sub Asst. surg. C. T. 12mo. fr. March 22 last.
 KELLY, Civil Asst. surg. J. P. surg. of Maunbhoom div. 1 mo. to pres.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

LAWRENCE NILSON BULL, late a major in the 16th regt. of N.I. to the Registrar Supreme Court.
 T. BURTON, late an assistant in the sudder board of revenue, N.W.P. Ditto.
 JOHN HAMPTON, late of Boores Ghaut Factory, in the district of Goruckpore, indigo planter. Ditto.
 WILLIAM ALEXANDER TROUP, late a major in the 15th regt. N.I. Ditto.
 CHARLES MCCURDY, late an assistant surgeon of the 50th regt. of N.I. Ditto.
 ROBERT MOSS FRANKLIN, late a lieut. of the 40th regt. of N.I. Ditto.
 COLIN MACKENZIE, late of New Hall, in the county of Ross, in Scotland, Esq. to the Registrar Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
 WALTER PALE WELLAND, formerly of Calcutta, a capt. in the 55th regt. of B.N.I. in the service of the Hon. E.I. Company, afterwards of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, but late of Devonport, in the same county, Esq. to the Registrar Supreme Court. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—3rd Lt. Drag. Lieut. Casement, Aug. 25 to Sept. 30, to Bombay; Cornet Chaplin, to be lieut. v. Casement, who retires, Aug. 28.—14th Lt. Drag. Lieut. col. King, Aug. 28 to Oct. 27, to the river, on m. c.—15th Hussars. Brev. capt. Von Strong, qual. as inter. with moonshee allow.
 INFANTRY.—24th. Brev. maj. Harris, to com. convalescent depot at Landour, v. Young; Lieut. Cuming, Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.—80th. Major Way, Aug. 18 to Oct. 17, to Kussowlie and Simla, on m. c.; Lieut. Hart, to act as interpreter to 3rd lt. drag.; Asst. surg. Macbeth, to ch. of depot hospital at Ferozepore.—32nd. Major Brooke, to rejoin.—60th. Lieuts. Clapcott and Hutchinson, 2 years, to England.—61st. Major Campbell, Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla, on m. c.—80th. Capt. Creagh, 2 years, to England; Lieut. the hon. J. H. M. Browne, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 1 year to England.—86th. Lieut. Orlebar, 2 years, to England.—98th. Lieut. Stroud, 3 mo. to Kussowlie, on m. c.; Asst. surg. Browne, Sept. 3 to Oct. 10, to Kussowlie, on m. c.; Ens. D. A. Baby, to be Lieut. fr. Aug. 21, v. Knox.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON, the lady of R. J. garr. asst. surg. d. at Allahabad, Sept. 14.
 BAKER, the wife of Asst. apoth. J. s. at Cawnpore, Aug. 28.
 BEESON, the wife of Lieut. H. 53rd N.I. s. at Jullunder, Sept. 16.
 BLAKE, the wife of the Rev. R. T. d. at Tallygunge, Sept. 11.
 BLEWITT, the wife of H. s. at Agra, Sept. 18.
 BOCKMAN, the wife of J. H. d. at Seebpore, Sept. 11.
 BRICE, Mrs. d. at Dinapore, Sept. 2.
 BRYDON, the lady of Asst. surg. W. s. at Schore, Sept. 2.
 CAMERON, Mrs. J. T. D. d. at La Martinière, Sept. 14.
 CAMPBELL, the lady of Lieut. J. P. W. 47th N.I. s. at Mynpore, Sept. 8.
 CAREUTHERS, Mrs. J. W. S. s. at Neechindipore, Kishnaghar, Sept. 10.
 CHARTERIS, Mrs. D. M. d. at Entally, Sept. 14.
 CLARKE, the wife of S. H. d. at Landour, Aug. 27.
 DAVIS, the wife Lieut. W. 31st N.I. d. at Ferozepore, Aug. 14.
 FLATMAN, the wife of James, d. at Meerut, Sept. 5.
 FLEMING, the wife of W. L. of the steamer *Enterprise*, d. Sept. 18.
 FOGARTY, the lady of Asst. surg. G. T. C. 70th N.I. d. at Loodianah, Sept. 15.
 FRENCH, the wife of Capt. J. 14th N.I. d. at Berhampore, Sept. 16.
 HOWARD, the wife of Cornet E. W. E. 4th L.C. d. at Cawnpore, Sept. 18.
 KELLOCK, the wife of Capt. d. at Garden Reach, Sept. 8.
 KILLWICK, the lady of F. A. s. at Nauthpore, Purneah, Aug. 31.
 MACWHIRTER, the lady of J. P. C.S. s. at Burrissal, Sept. 14.
 MAYLARK, the wife of H. W. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 20.
 MILLS, the wife of J. P. d. at Deyra Dhoon, Sept. 11.
 MONEY, the lady of W. J. H. C.S. s. at Burrissal, Sept. 14.
 MORAN, the wife of J. d. at Meerut, Sept. 15.
 NAHER, the wife of S. J. s. at Indore, Sept. 17.
 NASH, the lady of Brev. maj. S. 4th L.C. s. (still-born), at Calcutta, Sept. 21.
 PALMER, the wife of Dr. s. at Jessore, Sept. 14.
 FERREIRA, Mrs. E. d. Sept. 14.
 PRICE, Mrs. J. D. d. at Ghazepore, Aug. 28.
 RATTRAY, the lady of R. H. C.S. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 8.
 SALDER, Mrs. d. at Ajmere, Sept. 4.

SALMON, the lady of Capt. G. P. art. d. at Lucknow, Sept. 7.
 SCOTT, Mrs. G. W. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 14.
 SEVETRE, the wife of A. A. s. at Chowringhee, Sept. 12.
 SIDONS, Mrs. J. G. s. Sept. 13.
 SIMEON, the wife of Lieut. R. G. 10th L.C. d. at Kirtarpore, Sept. 12.
 SMITH, the lady of Lieut. R. A. 19th N.I. d. at Nagode, Sept. 2.
 SMITH, the lady of Lieut. W. H. 61st N.I. s. at Barrackpore, Sept. 20.
 THWAYTES, the lady of R. s. at Chinsurah, Sept. 10.
 TURNBULL, the lady of Lieut. M. J. 7th L.C. d. at Jullunder, Sept. 4.
 UNWIN, the lady of Lieut. R. 16th N.I. s. at Hajepore, Sept. 17.
 WILLIAMS, the wife of N. G. H. d. at Moradabad, Aug. 27.
 WILLIAMS, the wife of C. s. at Neemuch, Sept. 16.
 WOODWARD, the wife of H. s. (still-born), at Dum Dum, Sept. 7.

MARRIAGES.

BALFOUR, B. to Hannah Elizabeth, d. of the late C. Jones, at Calcutta.
 FIELD, James, S. to Kate, d. of E. Ford, at Calcutta, Sept. 6.
 KINSEY, Asst. surg. R. B. to Charlotte M. M. d. of J. French, c.s. at Mozufferpore, Sept. 7.
 SPENCER, F. to Cecilia Henrietta Black, at Calcutta, Sept. 18.
 SQUIRE, Asst. surg. J. 29th N.I. to Rosa, d. of the Rev. R. P. Brooke, chaplain of Bareilly, at Bareilly, Sept. 12.
 VALENTINE, W. to Euphemia Harris, at Calcutta, Sept. 16.

DEATHS.

COLVILLE, Wm. of the late firm of Messrs. Colville, Gilmore and Co. at Calcutta, aged 66, Sept. 9.
 COWLEY, Maj. C. W. inv. estab. at Deyrah, aged 59, Sept. 13.
 CUBITT, Lieut. T. 49th N.I. killed in action before Mooltan, Sept. 12.
 FARRELL, Henry, at Mhow, aged 50, Aug. 30.
 FRISHAM, Dennis, at Monghyr, aged 37, Sept. 10.
 GILES, Ens. J. P. 73rd N.I. at Lahore, Sept. 4.
 GRAHAM, Letitia, wife of Maj. J. 59th N.I. at Agra, aged 33, Sept. 9.
 HAYCOCK, F. A. at Calcutta, aged 18, Sept. 7.
 HIND, Condr. James, at Sangor, aged 65, Sept. 6.
 HOLMES, Thomas, at Intally, aged 48, Sept. 14.
 HUTCHINSON, Lieut. W. C. art. at Simla, aged 24, Sept. 3.
 JELlicoe, Geo. E. P. s. of Maj. A. H. 55th N.I. at Nowgong, aged 1, Aug. 17.
 KELLY, Robert, at Calcutta, Sept. 19.
 LLOYD, Ens. C. O. 8th N.I. killed in action before Mooltan, Sept. 12.
 MALCHUS, H. C. J. widow of the late C. J. at Calcutta, aged 46, Sept. 11.
 M'CARTHY, Elizabeth, the wife of sergt. of the arsenal Fort William, Sept. 7.
 MONTIZAMBERT, Maj. Geo. S. H.M.'s 10th foot, killed in action before Mooltan, Sept. 12.
 MORTON, Sergt. Philip, at Dum Dum, aged 29, Sept. 19.
 NORGATE, Rev. J. N. asst. chap. Beng. estab. at Subathoo, aged 23, Sept. 9.
 NUTHALL, Eliza, wife of Maj. T. J. asst. com. gen. at Cawnpore, Sept. 4.
 PATTOON, Lieut. col. R. T. R. H.M.'s 32nd foot, killed in action before Mooltan, Sept. 12.
 PEREIRA, Mrs. L. at Calcutta, aged 49, Sept. 7.
 PURKIS, Ann M. d. of Apoth. J. inv. estab. at Agra, aged 1, Aug. 29.
 SETH, Catchick G. at Calcutta, aged 28, Sept. 7.
 SHARPE, James A. s. of T. at Agra, aged 10 mo. Sept. 13.
 SINCLAIR, J. at Cawnpore, aged 46, Aug. 5.
 SINCLAIR, Mary, widow of the above, at Cawnpore, aged 39, Aug. 30.
 STRUTHERS, Maj. Wm. 14th N.I. at Berhampore, Sept. 10.
 TAYLOR, Qr. mr. Geo. H. M.'s 32nd foot, killed in the action before Mooltan, Sept. 12.
 WALKER, Elizabeth, wife of J. H. at Simla, aged 31, Sept. 3.
 WILLARD, N. A. at Goruckpore, aged 48, Aug. 28.
 WILLIAMS, Charles J. s. of Maj. S. 8th N.I. at Lahore, aged 8 mo. Aug. 26.
 YALE, William, s. of Capt. R. A., H. M.'s 9th Lancers, at Meerat, aged 2, Sept. 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 9. Akbar, Giles, Glasgow; Eliza Penelope, Shelatone, Penang; Arratoon Apear, Durham, Singapore.—10. John Hepburne, Plum, Rangoon.—12. Secret, Miller, Juddah.—13. Royal Alice, Hopper, Madras; Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Hotton, Sydney; Canala, Tillson, London.—15. Saxonville, Richardson, Boston.—17. Pattle Barry, Nacoda, Bombay; Rustumjee Cowasjee, Wright, Mauritius; Dumbal, Sensine, Madras; Semillanta, Perut, Mauritius; Oriental, M'Escur, Mauritius; Mary, Tweedie, Liverpool.—20. Buenos Ayres, Major, Liverpool; Free Trader, Wade, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Akbar.—Mrs. Giles.
 Per Eliza Penelope.—Mr. M. Mackenzie.
 Per Secret.—Moses Pharaoh, merchant.
 Per Royal Alice.—Mr. R. Sloby.
 Per Canala.—Messrs. E. H. Conrad, H. Olt, and F. Ribben-roy, Mr. S. C. Fraser, cadet.
 Per Stately.—Capt. Marsden, 29th N.I.
 Per Centaur.—Mr. Herring and child, and Rev. Arratoon Jacob.
 Per Hannah.—Mrs. Woodward.
 Per Rustumjee Cowasjee.—Mrs. Wright and family, Mrs. Fraser and family, Mr. Lyall.
 Per Oriental.—T. H. Rapalla, Esq. and Mr. Painter.
 Per Dumbal.—Madam Degage, Mr. Pelet, Mrs. Pelet, Mr. Valdares and son, and Mrs. Milany.
 From BOURBON.—Mr. De Cruner.
 Per Futtay Rokoman.—Mr. F. G. Wachsel.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 9.—John Wood, Rose, Mauritius; North Bend, Sprague, Boston; Lord Haddo, Rennie, Cape of Good Hope; Sulmany, Moak, Bombay; George Fife, Murray, London; Hydaspes, Grebow, Liverpool; Samoset, Hollis, Boston; Constance, Barry, Boston; Duke of Wellington, Hargraves, Liverpool; Jesse Miller, Crowder, Liverpool.—10. Zuide, Brand, Bourbon; Rambler, Ballard, Boston.—11. Colbert, Hervey, Bourbon; Elizabeth, Alexander, London; Jolly Robin, Joyson, Mauritius; Caroline Agnes, Morris, London.—13. Madagascar, Hight, London, and Cape of Good Hope; Hydere, Conry, Mauritius; Misera, Coleman, Mauritius; Ann, Gamble, Mauritius; Grace Darling, Young, Hobart Town and Sydney; Hindoo, Rorison, Liverpool; Red Rover, Oliver, China; Enterprise, Cops, Arraca and Moulmein.—16. Victory, Potter, London; Mary Charlotte Weber, Smith, Bombay; Gazelle, Wood, Singapore and China.—17. Nereides, Hoodless, Liverpool; Sophia, Crighton, Muscat.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Madagascar.—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Boudet, Mrs. Hight, 3 Misses Dick, Capt. Smith, Capt. Bellingham, Mr. Colville, Mr. Thompson, Lieut. C. Hight, Dr. Shaw, Mr. Tisbury and Mrs. Tisbury, 6 children, and 4 servants.
 Per Enterprise.—Ens. W. J. Brander, 40th regt. N.I.; Rev. Mr. Eteson and Miss Eteson, Mr. Halliday and Lieut. G. Faithful, 68th N.I. For MOULMEIN.—E. Dowling, esq. Mr. G. A. Avitick, Capt. Broothe, and Lieut. H. Maxwell.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 22, 1848.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	10 8	to 11 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	2 12	.. 3 4
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	2 12	.. 3 4
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	0 8	.. 0 13
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	15 8	.. 16 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	14 4	.. 14 12

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1950	to 2000
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	.. 70
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	par.		

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	.. 8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	..	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	..	.. 6 1/2 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 2	to 104 8	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 8	.. 17 0	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	14 0	.. 15 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 4	.. 220 12	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 8	.. 220 3	
Sovereigns	11 2	.. 11 2 1/2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	.. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 5	.. 21 6	

EXCHANGES.

The operations in exchange have been limited, and there has been little alteration in the rates. Our quotations are, 1-9/16 to 1-9/16 for first-class document bills, 1-9/16 to 1-9/16 for American credits, and Bank bills 1-9/16 to 1-9/16.

FREIGHTS.

Since our last report rates have been gradually improving. Our quotations are, 4l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 17s. 6d.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.—A letter appears in the *Athenæum* of August 17, under the signature of "a Holder of 200 shares," complaining of the directors of the East Indian Railway Company having incurred unnecessary and extravagant liabilities to Mr. Macdonald Stephenson, without the sanction of the Indian shareholders, and disputing the right of the body of English shareholders to bind the shareholders in India. The letter concludes with the ominous assertion: "I say distinctly that I shall submit to no loss at the hand of the London directors and shareholders, from which law can relieve me."

TORTURES have been extensively, and for a long time inflicted by various officers of the Travancore government; and yet it is only at this late day, that an attempt has been made by the controlling authorities to check the practice. The conclusion therefore is unavoidable, either that they knew it without checking it, or that they knew it not. We adopt the latter, and have reason to believe that the British resident has but lately been convinced that tortures are practised, and that he has brought it to the notice of the Madras government, not specially as the enormity deserves, but casually in remarks in his diary. The Madras government took a more serious, and therefore correct view, and wrote to the Travancore government on the subject.—*Athenæum*.

The following list of the modes of torture is given by a correspondent of the paper:—1st. Beating, varied both by the instrument, and by the part of the body to which it is applied,—specially divisible into two kinds, that on the back or limbs to elicit desired statements; and that on the mouth to suppress unwelcome revelations. 2nd. Racking the arms by straining backwards with cords tightened with increasing severity. 3rd. While the arms are thus tied, bearing down the neck by a heavy weight pressing on the nape. 4th. In several ways wrenching various parts of the body, even to the dislocation of bones. 5th. Using an instrument called the kitti, formed by two sticks connected by a loose joint at one end which serves as a fulcrum; the two sticks being levers between which the fingers, &c., are squeezed,—the degree of tightness is not limited; but increased according to the nature of the case, and the will of the torturer. 6th. Whipping with a species of stinging nettle. 7th. Tying two women together by their long hair, and suspending a weight on that hair between them. 8th. Using a long iron rod with rings which slide on it, each one fitted to contain a leg; when these are filled, pulling the rod with violence through a hole in the wall or wooden frame by one end, so that all the legs are jammed up together at the other end. 9th. Suspending by the hands on a pole for a lengthened time. It is not needful to tie the hands together; they can be constituted self suspenders in this manner: while holding the hands in front with the palms inward, towards the chest, and the fingers extended, turn them inward, and then lock them one in the other, so that the ends of the fingers on one hand rest in the palm of the other; then a pole passed across them inside will suspend the body, its pressure preventing the fingers from slipping out. 10th. While suspended in this manner, lighting a fire beneath the victim. 11th. Adding to his sufferings by throwing the strongest red pepper on the fire, so that its severely pungent fumes assails his eyes, nose, and throat. 12th. Shutting up in a close room, and there smoking the sufferer. 13th. Applying hot pincers, and that to parts of the body which cannot be mentioned. 14th. Enclosing a number of pinching beetles in half a cocoa-nut shell, and tying it on the navel, so that the horrid sensation of digging into the bowels is inflicted. 15th. Rubbing the arm from the wrist to the elbow with salt and sand, then applying longitudinally a number of *cekil*, or ribs of the cocoa-nut leaf, and tying them on firmly; then forcibly drawing them out one by one, the finer end first, so that each one by its own increasing thickness, and aided by the salt underneath, cuts burningly into the flesh and leaves its smarting sting.

COUG VENCATAROYALOO.—The documents, which led to the summary dismissal of Vencataroyaloo from the public service, belonged to the revenue department of the government office, with which Vencataroyaloo had no concern, he being employed in the petition department during his connection with that office. He was merely a translator, and consequently he could have no access to the records of any department. There is another remarkable feature connected with this case, and that is, that the documents in question appeared in the columns of the *Crescent* long after he left the government office, and we are therefore at a loss to divine how the offence could be fixed upon him. The affair partakes altogether of mystery, which nothing but time can unfold. Vencataroyaloo does not know the names of his accusers, nor the nature of the evidence given against him. He applied

to Government to furnish him with these necessary papers, but was refused, or rather answered by a notification, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, proscribing his name, and declaring him unworthy of confidence—a proceeding utterly unjustifiable on any pretext.—*Circulator*, Aug. 18.

CASTE QUARRELS.—A correspondent at Pondicherry, writing to the *Athenæum*, says:—"Towards the end of July, some Pariah people, who wore slippers, were quietly passing along the streets, when they were attacked and unmercifully cudgelled by a band of Malabar miscreants, who pretended that slippers were a luxury interdicted to outcasts by Mahmool. The sufferers went to complain to the police authorities, but, instead of the redress they expected, they were imprisoned. Exasperated at what appeared to them a denial of justice, they were no sooner released than they armed themselves with sticks, and, in their turn, drubbed their Malabar assailants; the consequence was that they were imprisoned a second time. Meanwhile, the avengers of Mahmool came to the resolution of chastising the whole Pariah community for the alleged sins of some of its members; therefore, on the 21st July, they set fire to a Pariah village near Pondicherry; a woman was murdered, and two children perished in the flames."—This is probably the *émende* referred to in our last.

SALE OF INDIAN OFFICERS.—It is a melancholy thing to know, that the Hon. Company sells its old officers off at auction, without having the decency even to announce that there are reserved biddings for the lots. In the *Madras Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday, it is announced that Messrs. Waller and Co. will sell at their periodical auction, on Wednesday next, amongst a quantity of miscellaneous articles, "The property of an officer proceeding to sea, 35 English and Bengal sheep; a fine English ram; an English boar and sow, with a litter; Brigadier J. Ketchen, and several other gentlemen." In these dull times we wonder what a second-hand brigadier will fetch, and what will be the average price of the lot of gentlemen. Will they go at their own price? if so, the auctioneer's commission will be worth fingering.—*Athenæum*.

A DETACHMENT OF H. M.'s 25th REGIMENT, under the command of Capt. R. H. Lindsell, of that corps, arrived from Trincomalee on board M. H.'s steamer *Fury*, on Saturday evening last, September 16.

SPECIE.—The *Windsor* and *Carnatic* have each been taken up by the government for the conveyance to England of ten lacs of rupees.

SECUNDERABAD.—The *Spectator* informs us that the Right Rev. Dr. D. Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. McSweeney, with his brother, and Rev. Mr. Doyle, had been ordered by Government to be expelled the Secunderabad cantonment after they had received twenty-four hours' notice to quit. The cause of this somewhat extreme measure is stated to have been the part the reverend gentlemen took in exciting the late outrageous conduct of a number of the Catholic soldiers of H.M.'s 84th foot.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Sept. 19, 1849.—The following movements are ordered:—
21st Regt. N.I. from Straits of Malacca to Madras.
51st ditto from Madras to Straits of Malacca.

CIVIL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHERRY, I. W. head asst. acct. genl. 4 mo. to Neilgherries, under abs. rules.
COTTON, R. R. 2 mo. to Neilgherry hills.
FRASER, J. 15 days in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Ens. I. 29th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang.
BIRDWOOD, Lieut. and Brev. capt. W. I. eng. to act as civ. eng. of the 7th div. dur. abs. of Capt. Cotton.
BLACKBURN, Ens. J. I. 30th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang.
BOWDLER, Lieut. H. I. S. 9th N.I. doing duty with the 2nd L.I. will proceed to rejoin his own corps.
CAMPBELL, Ens. E. G. 51st N.I. exam. in the Hindustani lang. and to receive moonshee allowance.
CARLETON, Ens. C. 44th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang.
CONRAN, Lieut. col. G. art. app. to a seat at military board.
DANCE, 1st Lieut. E. W. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 19.
DUNCAN, Ens. H. T. 46th N.I. will, with the sanction of Govt. proceed to join under ch. of Ens. Lord.
FIFE, Ens. W. to do duty with the 1st fusil. and to join with detach. of that corps, under ch. of Capt. Bahington.
FRASER, Ens. H. 46th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang.

FRANKER, Lieut. A. R. 3rd L.C. passed exam. in Persian, qual. as interp. to receive moonshee allowance, Sept. 21.
GUN, Lieut. C. 31st L.I. to be joint mag. in the dist. of Madura, and to have jurisdiction with the limits of Paumbem.
GIRDLESTONE, Lieut. G. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. to receive moonshee allowance, Sept. 16.
HEYSHAM, Ens. B. F. to do duty with 1st fusil. and to join with detach. of that corps under ch. of Capt. Babington.
HOOPER, Lieut. W. R. 34th L.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang.
HUTCHISON, Lieut. W. G. F. A. F. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Tamil, to receive moonshee allowance, Sept. 21.
JOHNSTON, Capt. W. M. 18th N.I. to do duty with the 41st N.I. as a temp. measure, fr. Aug. 30.
JONES, 1st Lieut. G. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 19.
KING, Lieut. T. P. 50th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. to receive moonshee allowance, Sept. 16; to be qr. mr. and interp. Sept. 19.
KNYVETT, Capt. F. 3, 1st L.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Bangalore, v. Todd Sept. 19.
L'AMY, Lieut. S. 17th N.I. to H. H. the Nizam's inf. dur. the abs. of Capt. Swinton.
LEWIS, Ens. R. G. 31st L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 22.
MACCELLAR, Lieut. J. N. P. D. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Persian, qual. as interp. to receive moonshee allowance, Sept. 21.
MACLAGAN, Ens. W. D. 51st N.I. exam. in the Hindustani lang. qual. as int. and to receive moonshee allowance.
MACLEOD, Brig. D. 2nd L.C. to com. Nagpore sub. force, v. Perry, Sept. 19.
McMAHON, Ens. A. R. 30th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang.
MORRIS, Ens. I. V. 18th N.I. passed exam. in the Hindustani lang.
NEWBERRY, Ens. T. C. 46th N.I. will, with the sanction of the Gov. proceed to join under ch. of Ens. Lord.
NOTTALL, Ens. I. to do duty with 1st fusil. and to join with detach. of that corps, under ch. of Capt. Babington.
O'CONNELL, Lieut. 2nd asst. civ. eng. 8th div. passed exam. in Tamil, Sept. 19.
PARRATT, Ens. W. M. 28th N.I. posted to 12th N.I. as 5th ens.
PASSINGHAM, Ens. A. R. T. 28th N.I. posted to 42nd as 5th ens.
PEARSE, 2nd Lieut. G. G. art. pl. at disp. of govt. of India.
PICKARD, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. having taken the surname of Cambridge in addition, to be hereafter entered in the rolls of the army as Henry Pickard Cambridge.
POLLEN, Ens. C. E. B. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani lang.
READ, Lieut. A. B. 12th N.I. exam. in the Hindustani lang. and to rec. moonshee allowance.
RUNDALL, Lieut. 1st asst. civ. eng. of the 1st div. passed exam. in Telooogo, Sept. 19.
SARGENT, Lieut. col. comdt. H. 30th N.I. to be a brig. of 2nd class fr. Sept. 20, 1848, and to com. Jaulaah, v. Macleod.
SIMPSON, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. to act as adjt. of the 41st N.I. until further orders.
SMITH, Lieut. M. H. O. 1st L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
TODD, Brev. maj. F. W. 14th N.I. permitted to retire on pension of mag. fr. date of emb. for Europe, Sept. 19.
WOODCOCK, 2nd Lieut. J. 1st fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEGGIE, Lieut. E. S. 10th N.I. to Eur. on m. c. embarked at Calcutta on board the ship *Windsor*, which vessel parted with the pilot at sea on Aug. 26.
BERRSFORD, Capt. I. P. commiss. of ordnance, Bangalore, to June 30, 1849, to St. Thome, on m. c.
CLARKE, Cornet W. C. 2nd L. C. fr. date of quitting regt. to March 15, 1849, to the Neigherries, on m. c.
COTTON, Capt. F. C. civ. eng. of the 7th div. 1 mo. to Toomkoor, under abs. rules.
CUMING, Lieut. W. H. 1st N.I. 6 mo. fr. date of quitting his corps, to Calcutta.
DENT, Ens. T. W. 11th N.I. to Aug. 21, in ext.
DONALD, Lieut. T. H. 50th N.I. to Europe on m. c. fr. date of emb. fr. Moulmein.
DREVER, Ens. W. S. 31st L.I. fr. Sept. 15 to Aug. 31, 1849, to Neigherries, on m. c.
GEORGES, Ens. T. C. 30th N.I. fr. Aug. 29 to Oct. 31, to Vizagapatam, on m. c.
JERVIS, Ens. S. W. 36th N.I. fr. Sept. 12 to Nov. 15, to pres. on m. c.
LAWFORD, Cornet E. M. 4th L.C. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to Madras.
LIGHTON, Capt. A. A. 35th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. to emb. fr. western coast.
LORD, Ens. W. J. 46th N.I. 2 mo. in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
LUKIN, Lieut. C. O. 41st N.I. to Europe, on m. c. to embark fr. Gopaulpore.
MAUD, Ens. J. P. 5th N.I. fr. date of quitting regt. head qrs. to pres. prep. to apply for leave to Europe on m. c.
PRILE, Lieut. S. 49th N.I. fr. Aug. 15 to Sept. 30, to Madras.
PERRY, Brig. J. com. the Nagpore sub. force, 6 mo. to Madras, *vid* Bombay.
POWER, Lieut. E. H. 7th L.C. in ext. to Sept. 7.

PULLEY, Lieut. C. 50th N.I. 2 mo. to Calcutta, fr. date of leaving Moulmein.
ROBERTS, Ens. H. C. 41st N.I. to Feb. 28, 1849, to Madras and Cuddalore, on m. c.
SNOW, Capt. P. T. 3rd N.I. Aug. 27 to Feb. 26, to west coast and Neigherries.
WHITE, Maj. W. G. 35th N.I. 1 mo. to Bangalore.
YARDE, Capt. W. G. 3rd N.I. Sept. 3, 1848, to Sept. 30, 1850, to W. coast and Neigherries, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COWPAR, Asst. surg. J. permitted to enter on general duties.
CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. I. M. to do duty with the 4th L.C.
WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. A. app. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. to join Sept. 20, in com. with Ens. Pringle, 27th N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WIGHT, Surg. R. M.D. sup. cotton farms, Coimbatore, 1 mo. to pres. under abs. rules.
WILLIAMS, Sup. surg. B. furl. to Europe, to embark fr. Bombay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRIGGS, the lady of Capt. S. C. 31st N.I. s. at Bolaram, Sept. 17.
FIELD, the wife of U. E. s. (still-born), at Madras, Sept. 19.
GORDON, the lady of Brev. maj. J. 31st L.I. s. at Bangalore, Sept. 18.
HALLIDAY, the lady of Capt. J. C. 12th N.I. d. at Cannment, Sept. 15.
HASWELL, the lady of the Rev. T. d. Sept. 9.
HAYNE, the lady of Brev. maj. J. 36th N.I. d. at Madras, Sept. 18.
HOBART, the wife of Capt. C. R. 16th N.I. d. at Quilon, Aug. 27.
JACQUES, the wife of G. d. at Mercara, Sept. 17.
SANDERSON, the wife of asst. surg. J. s. at Madras, Sept. 17.
SHAW, the wife of Asst. surg. James, prof. of surgery, gen. hosp. s. at Madras, Sept. 19.
SMITH, Mrs. Wm. s. at Madras, Sept. 14.

MARRIAGE.

JOHANNES, Stephen J. to Hosannah J. d. of the late J. Nardis, Sept. 14.

DEATHS.

BAILLIE, Clarissa A. E. d. of C. at Vepery, aged 7 mo. Sept. 14.
BISHOP, Emeline, S. F. d. of C. at Madras, aged 2, Sept. 20.
BOULDERSON, Capt. Henry C. I.N. at Madras, aged 38, Sept. 8.
D'CRUIZE, Mrs. Mary A. at Bangalore, aged 45, Sept. 2.
FREEMAN, Charlotte A. J. d. of Wm. at Narsingapooram, aged 1, Sept. 6.
LEESE, Laura M. d. of T. at New-town, aged 1, Sept. 20.
ORTON, Grace, d. of Wm. at Narsingapooram, aged 10 mo. Sept. 20.
RIPPON, James, at Narsingapooram, aged 51, Sept. 8.
RODGERS, Clarissa, d. of John, at Madras, aged 1, Sept. 13.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 15. *Ruby*, Cooke, Masulipatam; *Rachael*, Scott, Ganjam; *Idare*, Adair, Glasgow; *Ferris*, Scott, Liverpool; *Bright Planet*, Cousins, Pondicherry.—16. *Steamer Fury*, Wilcox, Trincomalee.—17. *Julia*, Row, Mauritius.—18. *Duke of Argyll*, Scott, Point de Galle.—19. *Asiatic*, Barlow, London.—20. *Ann Falcon*, Bowness, Mauritius.—21. *Phattee Allum*, Boyce, Bombay; *Duke of Roxburgh*, Collard, Cuddalore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Fury*.—One company of H.M.'s 25th regt.
 Per *Julia*.—Mr H. G. Keene.
 Per *Phattee Allum*.—Mrs. Goward and son.
 Per *Roxburgh Castle*.—Mr. D. White, Mrs. White, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Ellis, Mr. R. Smith, Mrs. Smith, and 2 children; and Mr. Shunker.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 15. *Lismoyne*, Roals, Mauritius; *Mastiff*, Bathelmy, Colombo; *Windsor*, Grgson, Cape of Good Hope and London.—16. *Actress*, Heywood, Calcutta; *Duchess of Buccleugh*, Collier, Calcutta.—20. *Duke of Argyll*, Scott, Calcutta; *James Hall*, Vanstavern, Northern Ports; steamer *Fury*, Wilcox, Trincomalee; *Ruby*, Cooke, Negapatam.—21. *Julia*, Row, Calcutta; *Ann Falcon*, Bowness, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *James Hall*.—Miss Dods; Lieut. J. Boswell, 51st N.I.; Qr. mr. serjt. Smith; medical apprentices Hitchcock and Donaldson.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to August 24, reached Bombay by the *Atalanta* on the evening of Sept. 27.

THE LIBEL CASE.—The case of Ardaseer Dhunjeesha v. MacKenna came on for trial yesterday morning before the Supreme Court (both judges presiding), when, after a hearing of something less than two hours, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with Rs. 1,000 damages. The plaint alleged two libels, one being the famous letter of "Alexander," in which Mr. Stewart was charged with drunkenness, and Ardaseer with a variety of crimes too numerous to mention; and the other a communication signed "Alexander Redivivus," which appeared in the *Gentleman's Gazette* of the 20th May last, and which likewise contained a series of most slanderous attacks directed chiefly against Ardaseer. The defendant had relinquished all idea of attempting to justify, and had put in a plea of "Not Guilty," his object being simply to appeal to the Court for a reduction of damages. Amongst the witnesses examined were Mr. Gregor Grant, of the civil service, and Mr. John Connon, secretary to the Chamber of Commerce,—the latter a writer in the *Gentleman*. Mr. Howard's speech for the plaintiff was brief, but energetic and to the point: that of Mr. Crawford, for the defence, occupied a considerable time, and was mainly directed to establishing, first, that his client, though he had displayed neither judgment nor discretion, was actuated by an honest motive in publishing the libels,—and secondly, that being in poor pecuniary circumstances, heavy damages would ruin him, and completely swamp a very tottering concern. This earnest appeal to the compassion of their lordships evidently had some weight, and although a pretty strong suspicion existed that there were parties behind the scenes, prepared to pay any expenses Mr. MacKenna might incur, and any penalty that might be imposed on him, the sum of Rs. 1,000 was considered as being sufficient, under the circumstances of the case. The Chief Justice made a point of stating, distinctly and emphatically, that in coming forward as plaintiff in a civil action, and offering Mr. MacKenna the opportunity of proving his charges, if able to do so, Ardaseer had done all that could be expected of him, and that he would go forth without the slightest stain upon his character, while the accusations against him would henceforth be regarded as entirely false. We shall endeavour to supply a full report of the trial to-morrow: in consequence of the departure of the mail we are unable to give it to-day. It should be remarked that both the counsel for the defendant, and the learned Chief Justice, took far too favourable a view of Mr. MacKenna's conduct, in supposing that, in publishing the letter signed "Alexander," he acted under the belief that Mr. Hutt's report was other than the very document which led to Ardaseer's trial, and in despite and disproof of which he was "fully and honourably" acquitted. Mr. MacKenna knew precisely what he was about; the facts of the discussion regarding Surat affairs were patent to all; and had the time and place suited for such an inquiry, it might have been fully proved, from the *Gentleman's* own columns, that he was quite familiar with the leading features of the question. Not a word was said as to the notorious author of the libellous letters; and we almost regretted that the fire of Mr. Howard's eloquence could not be brought to bear on the individual who, after publishing the most scandalous and disgraceful blackguardisms, and giving out that he would prove his charges, if a trial could be brought about, has shrunk, like a coward, from the self-selected ordeal, and left his poor deluded tool to bear the shame and humiliation of a pitiable defeat. The party, however, is known, and he will doubtless take the expressions of indignation and disgust which are to be found in the proceedings, and apply them to himself. The law may have been cheated by his refusal to avow himself; but society has its revenge.—*Telegraph and Courier*, August 31.

SIR R. OLIVER.—Some of the friends of the late Sir Robert Oliver have, we understand, resolved to subscribe for the erection of a monument to his memory.

SCINDE.—Recent letters from Upper Scinde convey to us the gratifying assurance that the border country continues in a state of profound tranquillity, and this state of affairs promises to be permanent. Occasionally, a marauder ventures from his mountain fastness in the hope of laying his hands upon any stray cattle that may incautiously be left within his reach; but as such occurrences are the general rule in almost all our districts bordering upon foreign territory, it cannot be held to argue an unusual insecurity of property.—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug. 26.

The Bombay lawyers are rejoicing in the prospect of a very lively business in the approaching term. One attorney alone has upwards of sixty cases, all in some way connected with the recent opium transactions.

GRIEVANCES.—The *Gentleman's Gazette* has heard of a printed circular which is handed about amongst the engineers of a naval establishment connected with this port, inviting a general meeting of their confraternity, to consider certain grievances of which they complain.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—It will no doubt be gratifying to the shareholders of the Steam Navigation Company to learn that Government has granted the Company a contract for four years for the conveyance of the mails between Bombay and Kurrachee.—*Telegraph*, Sept. 15.

VISCOUNT FALKLAND, it is understood, will not proceed to Mahabuleshwur this season, but return to Bombay in the course of a few weeks.—*Ibid*.

INDIAN NAVY.—A commission as commodore of the first class has been conferred upon Captain Hawkins, the acting superintendent of the Indian Navy, and he has hoisted the "broad pennant" about which so much discussion took place some time ago, and which has recently been authorized by a special warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty.—*Ibid*.

TRANSLATORS TO THE SUPREME COURT.—The *Gentleman's Gazette* understands that some important alterations are about to be effected in the offices of translators to the Supreme Court, in consequence of the anticipated resignation of Mr. R. X. Murphy, who has applied for the pension due to him for a quarter of a century spent in the service of the Company.

DR. WILSON, the author of the "Land of the Bible," and the polemical work against the Parsees, had arrived at Aurungabad, on his way to view the Caves of Ellora, accompanied by an Abyssinian prince and officer of engineers.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY appears to have suffered much during the past year. The imports, during the past five months of 1848, as compared with those of 1847, had decreased Rs. 20,23,731, and the exports, Rs. 61,91,213. It is curious to notice the sources of these deficiencies. They originate in the two great trades in which Bombay is engaged. Thus, more than the entire deficiency on all imports for these five months is seen on those from Great Britain alone, and more than the entire deficiency on all exports occurs in those to China itself.

PERSIAN GULF.—The following is extracted from a letter, dated Bagdad, July 15th last:—"The heat here this year day and night, is the most fearful ever known. The old pasha has shown his teeth lately, and has been behaving very badly to us, so we have cut him; he will, of course, get the worst of it; he tried the same game when pasha of Damascus, and got turned out in consequence. In Persia every thing is going wrong. The grand Turkish army for this place has dwindled by the way down to almost nothing; they are expected daily, and are said not to exceed 3,000 instead of 20,000, which were reported to have left Constantinople.—*Gentleman's Gazette*, Sept. 5.

SCULPTURES.—The sloop-of-war *Clive* has brought to Bombay from the Persian Gulf a large cargo of sculptures collected by Major Rawlinson, and sent down to the mouth of the Euphrates for shipment. There is still a very large collection of relics at the mouth of the Euphrates, some of which, as mentioned by us some eight months since, are much too large for transport. Unfortunately scarcely any of the sculptures are in marble, and the gypsum, from which nearly all are made, though durable enough if kept dry, is partially soluble in water, and wears rapidly away in rain or heavy dew. These relics are designed for the British Museum.

CAPTAIN ROSS has felt compelled, by the state of his health, to resign the office of President of the Bombay Geographical Society, the duties of which he has for ten years so successfully and ably discharged.

ANNEXATION OF SCINDE TO BOMBAY.—We understand that intelligence has been received intimating the intention of the Court of Directors in reference to Scinde, and that the arrangements in contemplation have been adopted at the suggestion of Sir George Clerk, our late governor. It is to be annexed without delay to the Bombay Presidency, and hereafter to become a divisional command, with three brigade commands, one at Kurrachee, one at Hyderabad, and a third at Sukkur; one of these is to be a first, and the other two second class brigades. Along with the military arrangements, the offices of judges, collectors, &c., will, we believe, be transferred from the military to the civil service.—*Bombay Times*, Sept. 9.

BYCULLAH SCHOOLS.—The *Bombay Times* announces a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Bycullah schools from the same person who recently presented a like sum to the Laurence Asylum. No names have been mentioned, but Lieut.-Col. Outram is fixed upon as the donor.

THE LATE COLONEL SUTHERLAND.—It has, we learn, been determined to have a monument erected by public subscription to the memory of the late Colonel Sutherland.

THE NAWAUBSHIP OF SURAT.—An act, relative to the long pending questions connected with the administration of the estate of the late Nawaub of Surat, has been passed by the legislative council. It enacts that, No writ or process shall be sued or prosecuted against the person, goods, or property of the widows and family of the late Nawaub, unless with the consent of the Governor of Bombay in council first obtained, and the Governor of Bombay in council is empowered to act in the administration of the property left by the late Nawaub of Surat, in regard to the settlement and payment of the debts and claims standing against his estate at the time of his death, and to make distribution of the remaining property among his family.

MAHRATTA TRANSLATION SOCIETY.—This society, formed for the translation into Mahratta of standard works for native use, to be supported by donations and subscriptions, proposes advertising for translations; and they hope that, by the sale of these, and by the contributions they may receive from the friends of the scheme, they will be able to go on regularly issuing annually a very considerable number of books from the press such as the native reader may take pleasure in studying. Poona is to be the head-quarters of the society, and from the talent and energy of its originators, and the importance of the objects it has in view, we see no reason to doubt of its success.—*Bombay Times*, Sept. 6.

Mr. Flynn, the interpreter to the Supreme Court, observes:—“Since the higher classes of the native community, then, are so deficient in what Europeans conceive to be the needful knowledge of rational beings, it is not wonderful that one should daily meet Hindoos of the middle ranks displaying the keenest intellect in matters of business and commercial speculation, yet professing the most anti-copernican principles in astronomy, and implicitly believing that the world still rests on one of the heads of that fabulous monster the Hindoo hydra *Shéshu*. Nor is it less striking to find others again, who betray the crudest notions of geography, who, although perhaps actively engaged for half their lives in shipping consignments of cotton to the emporium of Liverpool, would be quite incapable of answering the simple question as to whether England is an island or a continent; and who know nothing whatever of the commonest and most prominent facts of European history.”

THE RELIEFS.—In addition to the items regarding the reliefs given in our last, we learn that the 24th N. I. are to be stationed at Kurrachee, the 26th at Shikarpore, and the 29th at Sukkur. The regiments whose places they are to take are the 4th rifles, and the 3rd and 11th N. I.—*Times*, Sept. 16.

DR. BURNES we observe leaves Poona this morning with the view of proceeding to Bombay and taking his place at the Medical Board in room of Dr. McLennan. He takes up his residence for the present we believe with Major Holland, Mazagon. He will not fail to receive a hearty welcome from his old friends and brethren, medical and masonic.—*Ibid*.

THE LATE COMMANDER H. C. BOULDERSON, I.N.—It is with regret we learn of the death of Commander H. C. Boulderson, I.N., which occurred at Madras on the 8th instant. Commander Boulderson was at one time deputy or assistant to the superintendent of the Indian navy before the appointment was raised to the position it now enjoys; and in 1844, during Captain Montrou's absence on survey, he acted as draftsman. He was an officer of considerable talent and good attainments, but had for many years suffered from a tumour in his throat, which could not be operated on, and had long threatened to prove fatal to him. In the monsoon of 1846 he commanded the *Auckland* steamer, and shortly afterwards obtained leave to proceed to the Neilgherries on sick certificate. He was one of the officers who was said to have been fortunate enough generally to retain the favour of the late superintendent. This is the third casualty which has occurred within these few months amongst the seniors of the service, if we include Lieutenant Bird, who would, it is said, have been restored had he survived.—*Times*, Sept. 20.

ORIENTAL BANK.—A report of the proceedings of the shareholders of the Oriental Bank, held on the 22nd of September, has been published, which presents their affairs under a new light, which must be eminently gratifying. The losses of the bank, about which so much has occasionally been so loudly talked, have amounted during the year to no more than 35,000/., a sum almost miraculously small, considering the amount and complication of their transactions, and the frightful commercial crisis that has just passed over us. During the two preceding years, the net profits of the bank have reached ten per cent., and the proprietors have resolved to draw on the reserve fund to make up the dividend of the present year—the fund to be once more raised to its former amount by the withdrawal of one per cent. or so annually from the sum which would otherwise become divisible. The two most important matters are the determina-

tion of the bank to permit India to be converted into English stock, at two shillings to the rupee, when shareholders propose returning to Europe; and the resolution to publish hereafter a more detailed account than heretofore of their transactions.

THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR, LORD FALKLAND, was expected to have quitted the Deccan yesterday, and to have been here to-morrow, but the arrangements seem for the present to have been broken through: he may be expected at the Presidency in the course of the week. Capt. Harrison, H.M.'s 10th hussars, has resigned his appointment as A.D.C., and will, it is said, be succeeded by Capt. Murray, of the same corps: Lieut. Henry, late A.D.C. to the Governor, goes as extra A.D.C. to General Ahmuty; he will be succeeded by Capt. Fyfe, of the 22nd N.I. Capt. McMahon, who after proceeding to join his corps (14th dragoons, now at Lahore), was permitted to return to his appointment as A.D.C., is now with H.M.'s 32nd before Mooltan.—*Times*, Oct. 2.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

OFFICE RENT.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 12, 1848.—No. 473 of 1848. In continuation of the Government General Order No. 447, dated 23rd August last, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that from and after the 1st proximo, the office-rent drawn by the officers holding the following appointments, shall be reduced to 30 rupees per month, viz.:—

Commissary of ordnance	...	P. D. A. Poona.
Do	...	S. D. A. Belgaum.
Do	...	...
Deputy do	...	...
Do	...	N. D. A. Ahmedabad.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FLYNN, J. to be Mahratta translator and interp. Sept. 20.
LUARD, R. D. coll. of continental customs and excise, ass. ch. of his duties on Sept. 1.
OLIPHANT, I. E. to proceed to the pres. for the purpose of being examined in the Hindustani lang.
RYAN, R. H. made over ch. of off. Sept. 2.
WEBB, I. coll. of Kalra, to proceed into his dist. on deput. fr. Sept. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLANE, G. J. act account. gen. 1 mo.
LE GRYT, P. W. judicial commiss. for the Southern Mahratta country, to Oct. 1, under abs. rules.
MANSON, C. J. 15 days fr. Sept. 27.
RYAN, R. H. 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Surat, 1 mo. to pres. on m. c. under abs. rules.
SIMS, F. 1st asst. to the coll. of Tanna, 1 mo. in ex. fr. Aug. 23.
TYTLER, C. E. F. 15 days to Poona.
YOUNG, H. coll. of customs at the pres. 1 mo. to the Mahabuleswar hills, under abs. rules.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASH, Capt. J. art. ret. to duty Sept. 13; fr. 3rd to 2nd batt. to join head qrs. at pres. Sept. 15.
BARNES, Ens. J. to do duty with 29th N.I. and to join, Sept. 29.
BROWN, Lieut. G. G. 1st tr. h. art. passed exam. in the vernac. lang. of the men.
CHAPMAN, Ens. T. P. attach. to do duty with 14th N.I. to join.
CLOSE, 2nd Lieut. J. B. G. posted to the engs. to rank fr. July 9, 1847.
CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. col. D. 3rd L. C. to be a brig. and to com. the 2nd class brig. at Aden, in suc. to Brig. Spiller.
DOBREE, Ens. I. R. P. 10th N.I. to continue attached and do duty with the 18th N.I. until the 1st Dec. next.
FIFE, Lieut. G. eng. to be acting adjt. to the sappers and miners, during abs. of Lieut. Kendall.
FULLER, 2nd Lieut. J. A. posted to engs. to rank fr. July 9, 1847.
GAYE, Lieut. D. 1st tr. h. art. passed exam. in the vernacular lang. of the men.
GLASSE, Capt. J. M. art. to offic. as agent for gunpowder dur. abs. of Maj. Willoughby.
GRAHAM, Lieut. A. S. 6th N.I. to be adjt. of the Guzerat cooly police corps, v. Grant, Sept. 27.
HUNTER, Lieut. W. F. 2nd L.C. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of McGregor, Sept. 12.
JONES, Capt. H. E. D. 28th N.I. returned to duty without prejudice to his rank.
MANSON, Lieut. A. R. 4th N.I. to be adjt. fr. July 20, v. Lieut. Gordon, resigned.
NEALE, Lieut. W. A. 3rd N.I. perm. to res. his appt. as officer in ch. of the treasure chest in Upper Scinde, Sept. 26.
PALGRAVE, Ens. W. G. 8th N.I. reported fit for duty, and directed to join his corps.
PETTON, Lieut. J. 28th N.I. to be adjt. fr. Aug. 31, v. Whitehill.

PHILLIPS, unposted Cadet A. is attach. to do duty with the 29th N.I. and ordered to join.
 RAMSAY, Capt. I. to resume staff app. as asst. commis. genl. northern div.
 Renny, Capt. J. W. 19th N.I. to ch. of details proc. to Kurra-
 chee in steamer *Victoria*, Sept. 29.
 SHAW, Capt. R. J. dep. asst. com. gen. to offic. as paym. S. div.
 of the army, dur. abs. of Major Hunter.
 SPOTTISWOODE, Lieut. 1st L.C. to receive ch. of the vet. dep. of
 that regt. on the depart of Lieut. Hardy.
 STUDDERT, Capt. his app. to be exec. eng. at Poona is cancl.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES
 SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

CHAPMAN, I. F. Sept. 13. DE VITRE, J. Sept. 15.
 PHILLIPS, Alfred, Sept. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDREWS, Capt. E. 7th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Mooltan, on
 private affairs.
 BAILEY, Capt. B. art. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 20, to rem. at pres.
 BARTON, Ens. L. C. attached to 4th N.I. fr. Sept. 4, until return
 of first steamer in Nov. to Bombay, for exam. in Hindustani.
 BROWN, Capt. W. capt. of police in Scinde, 1 mo. to pres. prep. to
 appl. for furl. to Europe.
 BURKE, Lieut. I. H. mint engr. fr. 6th to 30th Sept. to Poona,
 on m. c.
 CONYBEARE, Lieut. F. art. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 16, to Bombay, on m. c.
 FORBES, Capt. I. resident at Khyrpoor, 1 mo. fr. Sept. 10, to pres.
 under abs. rules.
 GORDON, Ens. J. 1st gren. N.I. Oct. 5 to 25.
 GRANT, Lieut. C. 3rd N.I. adjt. to the Guzerat police corps, 3
 years on furl. to Europe.
 GRAY, Lieut. W. 1st fusil. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Bombay, to be
 exam. in the Mahratta lang.
 HEYMAN, Ens. F. S. 28th N.I. 3 years, on furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 HUNTER, Maj. E. paymr. S. div. of the army, fr. Oct. 17 to
 Nov. 27, to Bombay.
 LAW, Lieut. S. C. 2nd gren. N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Bombay,
 for the purpose of being exam. in the Hindustani lang.
 LESTER, Ens. W. C. 2nd gren. N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Bom-
 bay, to be exam. in the Hindustani lang.
 LEWIS, Ens. C. H. attach. to the 2nd gren. N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept.
 15, to Bombay, for the purpose of being exam. in the Hindustani
 lang.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. M. Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, in ext. to remain in
 Bombay.
 MACLEAN, Major, paymaster, Scinde, 6 mo. to Hyderabad, in the
 Deccan, on m. c.
 MAJOR, Capt. F. 6th N.I. 2 years to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 MAUDE, Lieut. C. 4th N.I. fr. dep. of 1st steamer in Sept. until
 the return of the last steamer in Oct.
 McDUGALL, Lieut. D. h. art. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 11, to Bombay, on
 m. c.
 OUTRAM, Lieut. col. I. C.B. resident at Baroda, to have effect fr.
 Sept. 12, the date of his del. over ch. of his off. to Lieut. Battye.
 PIERCE, Lieut. G. H. 1st N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 20, to Bombay.
 RAWLINSON, Capt. W. dep. judge adv. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 22, to pres.
 SKYMOUR, Lieut. L. W. 2nd L.C. leave cancl. fr. Sept. 4, the date
 of that officer's arrival at the pres.
 SEUT, Capt. C. acting paymaster Poona div. 2 years, to the Neil-
 gherries, for the benefit of his health.
 SPILLER, Lieut. col. W. brig. at Aden, 3 years on furl. to Europe,
 on m. c. fr. date of his quitting that station.
 ST. CLAIR, Lieut. J. D. 13th N.I. to Jan. 31, to Bombay.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. G. F. 22nd N.I. 3 years, on furl. to Europe, on
 m. c.
 THACKER, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. fr. Oct. 1 to Jan. 15, 1849, to Bom-
 bay, for the purpose of being exam. in the Mahratta lang.
 THACKER, Lieut. S. 9th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. E. 8th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, in ext. to
 remain at sea coast on m. c.
 WALKER, Lieut. W. 1st gren. N.I. 3 years on furl. to Europe, on
 m. c.
 WILLOUGHBY, Maj. M. F. C.B. agent for gunpowder, 1 mo. fr.
 Oct. 8, to Mahabuleshwur hills.

MEDICAL.
 APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BABINGTON, Asst. surg. rec. ch. of post-office on the Mahabuleshwur
 hills fr. Walker, Sept. 7.
 BARRINGTON, Surg. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rec. ch. of med. stores, staff,
 and details at Aden, fr. Surg. Goodall.
 BURNES, Supt. Surg. J. M.D. to be Inspector gen. of hospitals fr.
 Sept. 15, 1848.
 CAMERON, Asst. surg. W. L. art. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 19.
 DEANE, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of supt. of Indian navy, Sept. 12.
 DEARLOVE, Asst. surg. to proc. to Ahmedabad to do duty under
 supt. surg. N. div. Sept. 15.
 GILBERT, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of supt. of the Indian navy.
 JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. H. to proceed to Baroda, for the pur-
 pose of doing duty under the supt. surg. Northern div.

LAWES, Asst. surg. V. to be next for duty in the Indian navy, and
 to repair to the Pres. forthwith, Sept. 23.
 LEGGETT, Surg. to rec. ch. of 15th N.I. and detach. of Golundauze
 at Surat, dur. abs. of Glasse, Sept. 26.
 MONTEFIORE, Surg. A. to be supt. surg. fr. Sept. 15, 1848, posted
 to Poona div. Sept. 15.
 PATCH, Inspector gen. of hospitals J. to be surg. gen. fr. Sept.
 15, 1848.
 REMINGTON, J. S. admitted as an asst. surg. in conform. with his
 appoint. arrived at Bombay Sept. 4, to do duty under order of
 supt. surg. pres. div. Sept. 19.
 VAUGHAN, Asst. surg. to off. as asst. pol. agent at Aden dur. abs.
 of Cruttenden on leave, Sept. 20.
 WALLER, Surg. T. to be staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper at
 Belgaum, fr. Oct. 1, in suc. to Doig.
 WICHE, Dr. C. G. civ. surg. at Broach, pl. in ch. of coll. treas. at
 that stat. Sept. 27.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. app. next for duty in Indian navy, Sept. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GLASSE, Asst. surg. H. D. 15th N.I. fr. Sept. 18 to Oct. 31, to
 the Deccan on m. c.
 MONTIFIORE, Surg. A. J. 1st L.C. leave cancelled.
 PELLY, Asst. surg. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 7, to Bombay.
 RYAN, Surg. J. W. 29th N.I. 2 years to Egypt and eventually to
 Eur. for the benefit of his health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BALLANTINE, Asst. surg. ret. fr. duty.
 COLE, C. passed exam. in Arabic.
 CRUTTENDEN, Lieut. C. J. 2 mo. to sea.
 ETHERSY, Commander, to act as asst. to supt. of the Indian
 Navy, Aug. 30.
 HAWKINS, Capt. J. C. to be a commodore of the 1st class while
 senior officer in com. of the Indian Navy; assum. comm. of the
 Indian Navy on Aug. 31.
 HOLT, Lieut. G. F. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 HOPKINS, Lieut. F. W. returned to duty, Sept. 13.
 JENKINS, Commander, to act as supt. of Pattamars fr. Aug. 13.
 LEEDS, Lieut. G. W. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 MCKENZIE, Asst. surg. to ch. of Indus Flotilla, Aug. 23.
 MITCHESON, Lieut. to March 31, 1849, in ext. to rem. at the
 Neilgherries, on m. c.
 PENGELLY, Lieut. perm. to ret. to duty fr. Aug. 17; perm. to re-
 side on shore fr. Aug. 18.
 SEDLEY, Lieut. J. returned to duty, Sept. 13.
 WARD, Mids. C. Y. to rank as mate fr. Feb. 2, 1847, and Lieut.
 fr. Sept. 13, 1847.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BACON, the wife of Lieut. E. A. H. 25th N.I. d. at Malligaum,
 Sept. 14.
 CARGILL, the wife of W. W. d. at Bombay, Sept. 27.
 CLARE, Mrs. W. d. at Parell, Sept. 17.
 COLEMAN, the wife of J. S. s. at Deesa, Sept. 21.
 COWLEY, the wife of P. d. at Sakkur, Sept. 8.
 FOSTER, Mrs. H. d. at Ahmedabad, Sept. 23.
 FRANCIS, the wife of Lieut. J. T. 5th L.I. s. at Dharwar, Sept. 12.
 FREERE, the wife of H. B. E. C.S. d. at Sattara, Sept. 25.
 HOPKINS, the lady of Lieut. F. W. L.N. s. at Colaba, Sept. 16.
 KING, the wife of John, d. at Kalbadavee, Sept. 20.
 LE GEYT, the lady of P. W. C.S. s. at Poona, Sept. 18.
 MAHER, the wife of Henry, s. at Kurrachee, Sept. 26.
 M'AULEY, Mrs. d. at Byculia, Sept. 12.
 PONSONBY, the lady of Capt. C. 17th N.I. d. at Dharwar, Sept. 14.
 SIMPSON, the lady of Capt. E. H. 2nd L.C. s. at Rajcote, Sept. 12.

MARRIAGE.

CHAMBERLAIN, W. E. to Mary Ann, widow of the late Lieut.
 Leary, at Kurrachee, Sept. 12.

DEATHS.

ASHBURNER, Mary E. d. of Lieut. W. 3rd L. C. at Colaba,
 aged 1, Sept. 23.
 DE SOUZA, Joseph, at Mahim, aged 34, Sept. 17.
 PHAYRE, Arnold, s. of Lieut. R. 25th N.I. at Kurrachee, Sept. 14.
 SHARP, Wm. at Chowpatty, aged 29, Sept. 21.
 WADREMAN, Margaret I. A. d. of W. H. at Poona, aged 1,
 Sept. 7.
 WATSON, Anne, wife of James, at Bombay, aged 50, Sept. 16.
 WEST, Sarah, wife of George, at Bombay, aged 22, Sept. 27.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 15. Steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, 'Surat.—16. *Dowthorp*,
 Marwood, Liverpool; *Hannibal*, Cordina, Liverpool.—18. *Monarch*,
 Duncanson, Downs; *Isabella*, Noble, Glasgow; *Prince Charlie*,
 McMillan, Aden.—22. *Harry Lorrequer*, Jeffers, Liverpool.—23.
Gilmore, Maw, Downs.—27. *Comer*, Berrier, Mauritius; steamers
Alalanta, Berthon, Aden.—28. *Ruby*, Elleby, Liverpool; *Leois*,
 Jackson, Zanzibar.—30. *Francis Whitney*, Fisk, Boston.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Phlox*.—Mrs. Glasse; Asst. surg. H. D. Glasse, 15th N.I.; Capt. C. Threshie, 10th N.I. acting asst. commis. gen. N.D.A.; Mrs. Haliburton and child, with a servant; Mrs. Parker and child; Mrs. K. de Rosin; three children of the late Rev. Mr. Sandys; Mrs. de Souza and child; Capt. J. F. Haliburton and J. R. Lamert, 78th Highlanders; Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, 1st fusil.; Lieut. K. de Rosin; Messrs. Nicola and R. de Souza.

Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Outram, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Arthur and child, Mrs. Goodfellow and 2 children, Miss Goodfellow; Lieut. col. J. Outram, C.B.; Capt. M. M. Macdonald, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. E. P. Arthur, 1st lancers; William Thompson, esq.; and T. Johnstone, esq.; Mrs. Col. Capon, and Superintending Surg. Montefiores.

Per *Victoria*.—Capt. Andrews, Capt. Leith, Surg. gen. J. Patch, and Lieut. McDougall.

Per *Lewis*.—Mr. W. V. Markes.

Per *Dwaraka*.—Mrs. Gibson, Capt. Simpson, Lieut. Malcolm, and Rev. Mr. Gibson.

Per steamer *Attalanta*.—Mrs. Rawlinson, with two servants, Mrs. Renny, Mrs. Boycott and child, with six servants, Miss Lucas, Capt. Renny, 19th Bo. N.I.; Lieut. Havelock, H. M.'s 86th regt. and one servant; Lieut. C. Lucas, Bombay art.; Mr. W. D'Oyly and Mr. Armstrong, Bombay C.S.; Mr. Anderton, Mr. Noding, cadet; Mr. Robertson, Mr. Barnes, cadet; a child of the late Mrs. Coffey, Mr. Davis.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 16. *Bucephalus*, Skinner, China.—17. *Fittle Mumbarruck*, —, Calcutta.—19. Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Tronson, Colombo.—20. *Sir Herbert Compton*, Browne, Singapore and China; *Janet Kidston*, M'Kay, Liverpool.—21. *Hercules*, Fulton, Maulmela; *Blackfriars*, Williams, Whampoa; *Rajasthan*, Paterson, China.—22. *Atlet Rohoman*, Burn, Calcutta; *Carrington*, Abbott, China; *Elf*, Lyell, China.—26. *Scotland*, Ritchie, China; *Sesotris*, Dand, Liverpool.—27. *Minerva*, Morrison, Liverpool.—28. *Mangosteen*, Pentreath, China.—29. *Albion*, Gardner, China.—30. *Bella Marina*, Wood, Whampoa.—Oct. 3. Steamer *Feroze*, —, Suex.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Capt. W. S. Jacob, Bo. army; Messrs. W. Baker, Elder, and F. Schranzhofner.

Per *Janet Kidston*.—Messrs. John Pearson and Henry Lent, H.M.'s 10th hussars; and Mr. Edward Wilson.

Per *Artemise*.—Messrs. H. F. Padget and H. Atkins.

Per *Atlet Rohoman*.—Mrs. and Captain Morrison.

Per *Dwaraka*.—2nd Lieut. G. H. Burnes, 1st fusiliers, and J. McLeod, Esq.

Per *Elf*.—Mrs. Lyell.

Per *Sesotris*.—Capt. P. Simpson.

Per *Ajdaha*.—Left wing H.M.'s 8th foot, and one company 26th N.I. with camp followers.

Per *Victoria*.—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Renny, Mrs. Anderton, and family; Captain Renny, 19th N.I.; Lieut. Anderton, Mr. Davis, 2nd class; Mr. Jones, ditto; and one hundred troops, &c.

Per steamer *Feroze*.—Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Inglis and three children, Mrs. Parker and a child, Lieut. S. Thacker, 9th regt. N.I.; Asst. surg. S. M. Pelly, Surg. J. W. Ryan, Bomb. army. To ADUN.—Muncheerjee Cowasjee, Eaduljee Manockjee, Allabuckus, Goverdhan Veerjee, and Maaukall Vizboocun.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Oct. 3, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	..	Rs. 117 per 100 Sa.
5 Do.	do.	1825-26	.. Rs. 105 do.
5 Do.	do.	1829-30	.. Rs. 105 do.
4 Do.	do.	1832-33	.. Rs. 88 do.
4 Do.	do.	1836-36	.. Rs. 84½ do. [Co.
5 Do.	do.	1841-42	.. Rs. 99-15 do.
4 Do.	do.	1842-43	.. Rs. 84½ do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	.....	Rs. 33½ per cent. pm.
Oriental Co. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	13	do. disc.
Commercial do.	16	do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	15	do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	5	do. pm.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	..	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9¼d. p. rup.
3 months'	..	1s. 8½d.
1 month	..	..
On China at 60 days'	..	Rs. 210 per 100 Sp. dol.
On Madras at 30 days'	..	.. 99½
On Calcutta at 60 days'	..	.. 99½ per Rs. 100
Do. 30 days'	..	.. per.
Do. at sight	..	8 as. prem.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	.....	Rs. 11 4
Do.	..... (dragons)	.. 11 4
Bank of England Notes, per £.	.....	.. 11 8
Spanish Dollars, per 100	.....	.. 222
German Crowns, ..	.....	.. 216
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	.....	.. 194½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	.....	.. 16½ to 17 3

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are,—to London and Liverpool, 3l. per ton. The few vessels on the berth find considerable difficulty in procuring cargo even at this low rate.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, FIVE O'CLOCK, OCT. 3, 1848.—The early part of the past fortnight was marked by the same activity in our Import market that had prevailed for some time previous, and large sales of manufactured goods were effected at full prices. Subsequently a lull occurred, dealers seeking to reduce their stocks somewhat previous to making fresh purchases, so that our market remained quiet for a few days, and the amount of business transacted during this interval was trifling. After this, when it was expected dealers would again come forward to supply their wants, advices from Marwar mentioned the supply of rain that had fallen there as being deficient, and a scarcity of grain was consequently apprehended. This news has had the effect of keeping the Marwaris dealers out of the market; and should later advices confirm the intelligence of a deficient fall of rain for the season, the prospects of a considerable business with an important district will be materially lessened. As the monsoon, however, was not yet over, there is still some hope that a further fall of rain would take place, and thus relieve the apprehensions entertained with regard to a failure in the crops. In our Money market we have still to report a continuance of the healthy state that has now prevailed for some time past.

COTTON PRICE GOODS.—40 inch Grey Shirtings are in the same state as at the date of our last report.—45 inch Shirtings. These fabrics have not been in so much request as was anticipated would be the case, and the sales have been to a limited extent.—Grey Madapolams continued in good inquiry till the general lull; since then some large parcels have been placed by importers at a slight reduction on former rates for the higher kinds. The lower qualities maintain their value, and stocks are light. In Grey Jacquets we have no change to notice with respect to the value, but the inquiry during the past few days has been confined to the higher qualities.—Grey Domestic were in fair demand for a few days after the date of our last report, but of late there has been less inquiry.—Grey Long Cloths have been in better demand, and stocks of the heavier kinds being small, some advance on the prices ruling at the date of our last has been obtained.

BLEACHED GOODS.—Shirtings continue scarce, and in request, but stocks being light, few sales are reported.—Blanched Jacquets and Cambrics continue in good inquiry.—Light Scotch fabrics generally have been in less demand, the inquiry that has existed being chiefly confined to Mull Mulls.—Turkey Red Goods have been in good inquiry.

COTTON YARN.—There has been little inquiry during the past fortnight, and one or two large sales that have been reported show a slight decline upon some Nos. The sales amount to 450 bales Mule Twist, 200 lbs. each, and 50 bales, 400 lbs. to 500 lbs. each. Of Water Twist, the sales are 111 bales, 400 lbs. each.

DYED YARN.—Turkey Red has been scarcely inquired for during the past fortnight, and the only sale reported is thirteen bales, Nos. 40 to 50, at Rs. 1½ per lb. Orange continues in fair inquiry, and a parcel of 25 bales, 300 lbs. each, lately arrived, has been sold at as. 12½ per lb. for Nos. 30 to 50, of middling quality.

COTTON THREAD.—Five cases Ball Thread, 200 lbs. each, Nos. 20 to 100, 140 balls to each, are reported as sold at Rs. 1-2½ as. per lb.; and ten cases, Nos. 16 to 100, at Rs. 1-2½ as. per lb., 160 balls to each lb.

COCHINEAL.—Immediately after the date of our last sale of 3,200 lbs. was effected at Rs. 3 per lb., and a further quantity of 3,000 lbs. at Rs. 2-15 as. per lb. Since then no transactions are reported, the bulk of the late supplies consisting of small lots for native importers, who have been retailing what they received to the dealers in the bazaar.

METALS.—Copper, which was looking down after the date of our last, has again improved somewhat during the past week.—Iron. Swedish Bar continues scarce, and our quotations are slightly advanced. British Bar, on the contrary, remains very dull, and the sales effected show a further decline in price. Other kinds remain unchanged.

SPIRITS.—There is a fair inquiry for Brandy, and some advance has taken place in the price. Gin continues scarce and in demand.

BEER.—Our market has been quiet during the past fortnight. Of Allsopp's we have only a sale of 50 hhds., at Rs. 70, to report, the deliveries being chiefly confined to the lots sold to arrive. Of Bass' sales to the extent of 76 hhds., at Rs. 70 per hhd., have been effected.

EXPORTS.

COTTON WOOL.—There has been little doing in this staple during the past fortnight, but holders are firm and prices have advanced

further on some kinds. The purchases reported only amount to 3,300 bales for China.

OPIMUM.—Our market has continued dull, and a further decline in the value of the drug has taken place. We quote the price of the day at Rs. 1,300 to 1,400 per chest. Some parcels of the new Drug, deliverable in December, have, we understand, been freely offered at Rs. 1,275 per chest.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

TEMPLE, the lady of the Hon. C. d. at Colombo, Sept. 4.
WALL, the lady of George, d. at Kandy, Aug. 27.

CHINA.

A RAMBLE IN CANTON.

Perhaps the best way to give a sketch of Canton is to copy a page or two of my journal, recording some of our rambles, and the reader probably will not be displeased to accompany me to the lacker manufactory of the renowned Hip-qu.

At 10 o'clock in the morning my friend and I quitted the French Hong, turned the corner of the old Spanish Factory, and soon arrived at No. 15, Tung-wan Street. Hip-chwang, one of the partners of Wang-tae (better known by the name of Hip-qu), put on his shaong-aham, took his inseparable fan, and we followed him at a quick pace.

The first street we passed through was the Shap-sam-hong-lane, or "Thirteen Factories Street." The Canton shops differ singularly from ours. Each has a little niche on the left-hand side of the threshold, where, morning, noon, and night, matches burn in honour of the god of wealth. Under this niche is a red tablet bearing an inscription, in elegant characters, inviting all who enter to "chin-chin the Joss," or salute the god; and opposite to the entry is a little altar profusely decorated with flowers and tinsel, with the figure of some powerful genius of the Taou creed. The shop is almost entirely open; it has neither door, window, nor glass front. The counter is fixed on the left, and forms a right angle. On both sides of the entrance are suspended long vertical wooden tablets, which, in red, blue, or black characters, specify the name of the shopkeeper, and tender his services to the public.

We passed warehouses containing cloths of cotton, silk, and ma (a kind of grass); basket-work in bamboo, ratan, reed, and palm-leaf; slippers prettily embroidered; bamboo-paper, &c. At every step was a little workshop, in one of which a man was carding cotton; in another, lanterns were being made and painted; carpenters, coffin-makers, hatters, ambulatory restaurateurs, and fruiterers, crowded the street. Turning into White Rice Street, and entering Ing-shan-fong, we no longer hear noise and tumult, or jostle a dense and active crowd; a few poor hawkers cry flowers, fruits, and sweets; now and then a tattered mendicant will pass by, a barber, or a restaurateur, balancing on their shoulders, the one his implements, the other his furnaces and his pantry. The streets are in this part wide and deserted; the houses look like prisons, no window breaking the continuity of grey wall, and even over the entry falls a jealous curtain of bamboo, which excludes the intrusive glance of the curious from the interior. This part of the city was the most interesting to us, because it is unvisited by strangers, who are not attracted thither by business or curiosity, so that it is a really a Chinese city. Females abounded there, with their tiny feet and pale complexions, slightly painted with a rosy tint, and in extremely simple though elegant costume. Law and tradition have fixed the fashions of dress, which vary according to age, position, and rank. A Fan-kwei (European) is a curiosity to Chinese ladies; the patriotic hatred of their husbands paint these foreigners in the frightful colours of a Blue-beard, so that their wives and daughters are at once eager and afraid to look at them. They crowded the doors, bashful and terrified at us. Some of the young women were beautiful.—*Journ. Asiatique.*

LABUAN.

THE H. C.'s steamer *Auckland*, Captain Young, arrived here last from Labuan. The accounts which have been received by her of the progress of the young colony are promising, representing the preparations for the settlement as actively progressing, the natives from the mainland flocking over, and the most perfect health prevailing amongst the present settlers, including the Government officers and others who went there about two months ago. A site for a cantonment has been pitched upon about a mile and a half from the flagstaff, on the summit of a hill which is about 100 feet above the level of the sea. It is covered

with light timber, which will allow of its being easily cleared, and as it is well drained by streams at the base, it is likely to prove healthy. The physical conformation of the island would appear to be very similar to that of Singapore, consisting of small hills with rivulets running through the hollows, so that it presents a very pleasing appearance, and will afford many admirable sites for houses for the European settlers, such as those which within these few years past have begun to stud the hill tops in the neighbourhood of Singapore, enlivening and improving the aspect of the country, and standing out in grateful contrast to the dark masses of the jungle. A road is in process of formation from Fort Point to the cantonments, and the erection of the necessary buildings for the reception of the troops will by this time have been begun. The temporary houses for the accommodation of the government officers were also in progress, and will be ready by the beginning of August. Kadjang and attaps, which have as yet to be procured from Brunia, are in consequence of the water carriage, comparatively expensive, but there can be little doubt that these will probably be manufactured on the spot a short time hence, as soon as the Malays have settled themselves and had time to look about them for materials. With respect to the salubrity of the colony, regarding which serious apprehensions have been entertained, and to which the deaths that have taken place at various times would seem to lend some countenance, it is highly satisfactory to learn that the actual experience of these first regular settlers has not confirmed these fears. The causes of the sickness which has heretofore been experienced at Labuan, must therefore be sought for in the over-fatigue and reckless exposure to damp and night air, to which we have heard it attributed by some, and which is rendered more probable from the proverbial thoughtlessness regarding such matters of the class who have been chief sufferers, —sailors. At all events, we find that as far as can be perceived, there are no irremovable physical causes by which the settlement can be rendered permanently unhealthy. The only things which might be productive of fever, fresh-water swamps, have been formed by the beds of the streams having been choked up by the accumulation of vegetable matter to about the level of the surrounding surface. Nothing more is therefore required for their removal than to clear out the beds of the streams, which will no doubt be at once done in the quarter where it is proposed to erect the nucleus of the future town of Labuan. The climate is described as even and moderate, the rain, though abundant, falling at night. There is nearly always a refreshing sea-breeze, and the temperature does not seem to rise much above 82° or 83° in the middle of the day. That important desideratum to a settlement, especially in the East, water, is abundant in supply, and of the best quality. It may be obtained without much labour by digging, being contained in strata of decomposed porous coral lying a few feet below the surface. Stones for building purposes have not yet been found on the island, the only rocks observed being of a soft friable formation, unfitting them even for road materials. Clay suitable for making bricks is abundant, and will provide the materials for the more permanent edifices which will, in due time, take the place of the temporary buildings which are run up at the first foundation of a colony. The advance of Labuan will no doubt be much accelerated after it is thrown open to traders and settlers, and the government is organized, and in full operation. We trust it will be our pleasing duty to make many more reports upon its progress as satisfactory as the present.—*Singapore Free Press.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The following are the official details of the operations against the rebel Boers in the country beyond the Orange River:—

On the 22nd August, nearly all the troops required for military operations having then reached Colesburg, Sir H. Smith commenced the passage of that river, and had, on the 23rd, conveyed the greater portion across to the right bank. His Excellency's passage of the river was followed by the happiest effects. The loyal portion of the population beyond the Orange River were inspired with confidence, and expressed their readiness to join the Queen's troops, and act against the rebels. On the other hand, his proceedings filled the rebels with consternation and dismay. They fell back to Winburg, leaving the passage of the river uncontested. They commenced their backward movement the moment the infantry advanced, their outposts flying from the banks of the river, leaving the meat half-cooked upon the fires.

On the 26th of August the Governor commenced his march towards the position where the rebel Boers were supposed to have taken their ground, but he did not find the actual spot where they were posted until the morning of the 29th; he then ascertained from the shepherd that they were posted at Bloem Plaats. He

approached the place, himself leading the reconnoitering party, when the Boers commenced their fire. The troops were put in position, and for three hours a very brisk engagement was kept up on both sides, at the end of which the rebels were driven from their fastnesses, and retreated, leaving 49 killed, and 150 were supposed to be wounded; on our side 10 killed and 39 wounded of the men, and 1 officer killed and 7 wounded. The rebels fought most bravely, and shewed much skill and courage. Sir Harry pursued them that day until nightfall, when he encamped for the night, and the next morning moved over two miles to Bethany, a missionary station, which was abandoned, and had been robbed by the rebels. He ascertained that the Boers had fled in all parts of the country, and were quite dispersed. Sir Harry had caught two rebels, whom he intended to take to Bloem Fontein, to try by court-martial. On his way to Bethany he found many horses of the Boers, clothes, waggons, &c. He was supported in the engagement by 250 Griquas, under Waterboer and Kok, who proved most useful and loyal. The troops behaved very gallantly, and the courage of the officers is highly spoken of and commended by Sir Harry, who was struck on the leg—only a graze—and his horse hit on the nose.

Boem Plaats, where this action took place, is on a branch of the Riet River. Bethany is about 12 hours (72 miles) from the Orange River, and 6 hours (36 miles) from Bloem Fontein.

It will be observed that the number of officers wounded is far beyond the usual proportion, which makes it probable that they were aimed at by the rebels from behind their sheltered positions, and Sir Harry among the rest.

A Government Notice, dated Cape Town, 9th September, gives the following particulars of the action:—

"His Excellency moved the troops with the greatest rapidity in the direction of Bloem Fontein, in pursuit of the rebels, whom, on the 29th, he found posted in a very strong position at Bloem Plaats, on the Krom Elleboog River. There is here a succession of ridges of low hills, backed by a higher range, through a pass in which the road runs. On a reconnoitering party, accompanied by his Excellency, approaching the first ridge, the rebels suddenly sprang up, and opened a heavy fire upon them, the left of their position was, however, quickly carried by the Rifle Brigade, 45th, and 91st regiment, the artillery (6-pounders) opening at the same time a very effective fire. The rebels' right, having been considerably thrown forward, was gallantly attacked by the Cape Mounted Rifles, under the orders of Lieut. Col. Buller, and driven back towards the pass, in the direction of which the enemy were now at every point hurrying, pursued from ridge to ridge of the low hills by H.M.'s troops, and suffering great loss as they retired from the guns which opened upon them wherever they could be brought to bear. It was afterwards found that 12 men had been killed by one well-directed round shot. On reaching the summit of the pass, the enemy made a bold, though fruitless, effort to maintain their position; but, by a combined attack of the Cape Mounted Rifles, with a body of the Griqua auxiliaries, they were at length driven from this, their last position; on abandoning which they fled in the utmost disorder, and in all directions, over the plain beyond, leaving behind them many horses and various articles of dress, &c. His Excellency continued the pursuit for several miles, and until dark; but, it being evident that the rebels were completely broken, halted for the night at Calver Fontein. In the hope of overtaking and capturing the train of waggons, he marched next morning for Bethany, which he reached early in the day; and there ascertained that the enemy's camp no longer existed, they having fled with their waggons in all directions."

Our loss is 7 officers wounded; 8 men killed, and 30 wounded. The officers wounded are, Lieut. Colonel Buller, Rifle Brigade, severely; Capt. Murray, ditto, mortally (since dead); Capt. Armstrong, Cape Mounted Rifles, severely; Lieut. De Salis, ditto, dangerously; Lieut. Mill, ditto, severely; Ens. Steele, ditto, dangerously; Ens. Crampton, 91st regt., dangerously.

The following paper, headed "Warning to the Rebel Boers," was issued by Sir H. Smith, from Colesburg, on the 17th August:—

"Know all ye assembled in arms under one Pretorius, whom I have proscribed, that ye are British subjects, and that the act of your thus assembling in this reckless manner is illegal, and in opposition to her Majesty's sovereign will. You are guilty of rebellion. Remember, before you force me to fire upon you, that I have already given you fair warning in my manifesto on the 29th of March last. I now again warn you to pause ere you compel me to use the force now assembled at my disposal, and close at hand. What is it that you seek? To be slaves to the black men, and to hold your lands from them, and not from her Majesty? I went among you last January, with a heart full of affectionate

feeling towards the Boer. I have done for you all that you asked me to do. Each Boer now holds his land in perpetuity, not on an expiring lease of forty years, and you have the privilege of almost entirely governing yourselves. I have rendered the districts of Bloem Fontein and Caledon happy—most happy and grateful to me. Ask every man of any property in either of them if this is not the case. Now, all possess their land in security. I have legalized all marriages. I have two ministers coming from Holland, and schoolmasters on the road. Your rebellious conduct has driven many from their homes, with their wives and their children; plunging them into misery in this inclement weather, and destroying their flocks and herds. Is this the good that you seek for your countrymen? Choose war or peace. The one I will vigorously prosecute; the other I will secure for the benefit of good men and God's church; and I will establish such military posts as shall not be subject to insult in future. Pretorius is an outlaw, a proscribed man, and I will never communicate with him; the proclamation, offering 2,000*l.* for his apprehension, remains in full force. Some of you rebels, I know, have large sums of money in the colony; beware, if you fire a shot, lest I seize them to assist in defraying the expenses of this outbreak, which you have so treacherously and traitorously brought about, and in reimbursing, where possible, the good men for the losses they have suffered by your invasion, your threats, and your robberies. The native chiefs are under the sovereignty of her Majesty, and can make no treaty that is binding till ratified by her Majesty's representative. Any treaties, therefore, that they may have been forced into by the rebels are null and void. As I advance, whatever armed party awaits me I shall regard as having fired the first shot, and the blood be on their heads. Thus murder and rebellion become united. So soon as I reach Winburg I will hear what Mynheer Potgeiter, and all peaceable men and loyal subjects, have to represent to me for the general benefit."

The editor of the *Grensblad* had received from Pretorius, the leader of the rebellious farmers, a letter which he had addressed to his Excellency, repudiating British interference, which is stated to be signed by 1,050 persons. This document is important, as it contains what the emigrant farmers consider to be their "case." In it the farmers, or Boers, say—

"Your Excellency has distinctly said, if the majority were not disposed for British supremacy, that you would leave us at peace and without further interference. Now, we say to your Excellency, and we tell it to the world, and say it as men of pure hearts and of much experience, that we, white African farmers, cannot live with any feeling of security in a country with so many black tribes, under her Majesty's Government,—the more so as they are allowed to be under their own laws, and we are bound under other laws. We repeat it, as well to your Excellency as to the world, that had we also been blacks, it might, perhaps, have been different, but now it is impossible, because we are white African farmers. We speak not boastfully,—we speak not because we bear hatred to any one, and because we were oppressed under British rule (which oppressions we will not even name, for these no newspaper could contain, they would certainly fill a large volume), but we will simply, in support of our complaints, briefly adduce two examples—how many years have not the inhabitants of the old colony, where there were blacks, lived in insecurity? and how many irremediable losses and hardships have they not endured under British rule? We were all youngsters and children, and there was Caffre war and devastation, and now we are gray-haired men, and there is still Caffre war; and we ask, whether the inhabitants there have been compensated for their losses, occasioned by war under British rule, as well in 1835 as in 1846-47? The answer we leave to your Excellency and the world." In conclusion the address says:—"Oh, we could unfold a large volume of grievances to your Excellency, which we could support by many witnesses of the truth,—but we will pass all this, and entreat of your Excellency to leave us at peace and without further interference upon lands which we have honestly procured from the lawful proprietors; and thus we proclaim to the world and to our Creator, who we know looks down upon us from the high heavens,—and to Him alone do we owe gratitude and homage that we have not yet been entirely annihilated."

The prejudice of blood, which is carried to so baleful an extent in the American settlements of every European nation, does not prevail in India. The principal cause is the high civilization of the Indian in comparison with the African, and the intelligence and self-respect of the higher classes, and more especially of those engaged in mercantile occupations.—*Crawford on the "Black Act."*

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Wm. Jones, in his *Poëses Asiaticæ Commentarium*, ascribes to Arabian poetry "beauty, elegance, refinement, and dignity," and says of the *Moallakat*, "I can scarcely imagine anything more delicate, more graceful, more exquisite than these poems." Baron Silvestre de Sacy found in that poetry "noble conceptions, which elevate the soul; vivid impressions, which strongly move the imagination, and just expressions, which awaken the sensibility;" and he affirms that the poetry of the Arabs has no less claim upon scholars than that of the Greeks and Romans. Reiske pronounces an unfavourable sentence upon Arabian poetry, but he prefers it to the Greek, and even the *Iliad*, which, he says, contains tedious, frigid, stupid, execrable passages. The truth may lie between these estimates.

Arabic poetry is not deficient in striking and noble sentiments; but it abounds in *jeux de mots*, conceits, and prettinesses, which seem to be the "Dalliahs" of the bards of Arabia.

Ibn Khalikan (who wrote in the thirteenth century), in his *Wafayat*, or Biographical Dictionary,* has given specimens of every variety of Arabian poetry.

Abd al-Hukm composed the following verses on a man condemned to death for murder, and who was shot dead by the person authorised to take "blood-revenge," the arrow striking him in the heart:—

"From the heart (middle) of the bow you expelled its son (the arrow), and the bow sighed; for a mother will sigh when separated from her child: but the bow was not aware that the arrow you shot would merely pass from one heart to another."

One of the ideas expressed in these verses is employed by another poet, who thus illustrates the pain of separation:

"The very bow, though formed of wood, utters a sigh when forced to part with its arrow."

The following verses are also by Abd al-Hukm:—

"When my beloved perceived my eyes pour forth their tears, she pressed me to 'restore the pearls which had adorned her neck'; astonished at her mistake, she smiled, and I said to my friend, 'that which she thought she had lost is her mouth.'"

The same poet says:—

"Falsehood is rendered pleasing by gilded phraseology, and truth may sometimes assume a repulsive form: in praising honey, you may say, 'This is the dew of the lips of the bee;' in blaming, it may be called the excrement of the wasp."

Abu Tammam has the following thought, equally just and beautiful:—

"When God wishes to reveal to the world excellence which remains modestly concealed, he allows an envious tongue to attack it. Did fire not inflame whatever it approaches, the sweet odour of aloes-wood had been unknown."

Of a martial chief, it is said, by Al-Ashjai:—

"The vultures know that his warriors are lions, when they meet with a warrior's prey: pinched with hunger, they hover over his head, but the points of his lances send them to their nests glutted with food."

The poet An-Nami envied his rival al-Mutannabbi two ideas, contained in the following verses, as being, in his opinion, perfectly original:—

"Misfortune shot at me with the arrows of calamity until my heart was covered with them, so that the darts which struck it broke against those which were fixed in it already."

"He marched at the head of an army, raising a cloud of dust, which obscured the sight; and it seemed as if the soldiers saw with their ears."

The surname of al-Mutannabbi, 'the Pretended Prophet,' was given to this poet, because he had arrogated to himself the title of a prophet, and was followed in that character by a great multitude. His partisans were, however, dispersed and he was taken prisoner. After remaining a long time in confinement, he renounced his errors, reverted to the Moslem faith, and was liberated. A prince of Cordova, having recited with admiration the following verse from al-Mutannabbi:—

"Our camels, broken with fatigue, receive fresh strength when their eyes obtain a sight of thee:"

—a poet in his company improvised the following verse:—

"Proud of his poetic talent, al-Mutannabbi declared himself a prophet; had he known that you would recite his poems, he would have thought himself a god."

Al-Mutannabbi owed his death to one of his own verses. He was in an action, and the day having turned against his party, he was flying, like a certain Roman poet, "*relictâ non bene parvulâ*," when his slave reminded him of one of his verses, in which he had boasted of his valour. Stung with self-reproach, he returned to the fight, and was slain!

* This work has been admirably translated by Baron Mac Gukin de Slane.

Capt. Kittoe has discovered a slab, bearing a "curious and valuable" inscription, in Sanscrit, written in an early character of Mithila Nagri, near the village of Gusserawa, in Behar. It was found in a mound, from whence the people had been digging bricks, and which has been the site of a large Baudhdha temple, of the Tantra period, as the numerous idols show. The inscription, which has been translated by Dr. Ballantine, principal of the Benares College, records the erection of the temple of Vajrasana, by Viradeva, son of Indragupta, of Nagarahâra, a "twice-born man," and a friend of the king. Of this Viradeva it is said in the inscription that "he abandoned his comfortable home, in order ascetically to follow the instructions of Buddha;" that "having perused all the Vedas, and pondered the Sastras," he went to the holy convent called Kanishka, famous for the quietism of its frequenters, where he devoted himself to asceticism; that he visited the greatest of the Buddhas, Vajrasana, whence he proceeded to the city of Behar, the city of King Yasovarmâ, "to visit the holy mendicants and their disciples," where he staid long, and "received the respectful attentions of the lord of the land, Sri Devapâla." The inscription concludes: "So long as the tortoise shall support the earth, ocean-garlanded; so long as the bright-beamed sun shall shine, dispelling darkness; so long as night shall seem pleasant, with the cool moon-beam; so long may the fame of Viradeva shine lustrous on the earth." The inscription, unfortunately, has no date, which is to be regretted since it bears on several points of historical interest respecting Buddhism in India, showing that a Hindu-Buddhic syncretism was taught at public institutions. From internal evidence it is supposed to have been written in the ninth or tenth century. Viradeva, though a "twice-born" man, and who studied the Vedas and Sastras, was a Buddhist, and the inscription, whilst exalting the glories of the Buddhist temple and the creed of Buddha, recognizes the deities and the mythology of the Brahmins. "Be the date the ninth or the tenth century, we have clear proof," observes Capt. Kittoe, "that the Buddhist faith flourished in India at that period; that it did so much later, is proved by the numerous short inscriptions on the images and Chaityas abounding in the district, and even at Sarnath, near Benares." This inscription is further valuable for the additional confirmation it affords of the accuracy of the Itineraries of the Chinese travellers. "Nagarahâra," known for the first time, is the Na ko-lo-ho of Heuen-tsang, and the Nang-go-lo-ho of Kwang-yuen, another Chinese traveller quoted by Ma-twan-lin. The convent or monastery of Kanishka is described by Fâ-h'hen and Heuen-tsang as the most magnificent in all Jambudwipa. The hill, designated "Indrasaila" in the inscription, is (as noticed by Mr. Laidlay) contiguous to the village of Giriye, near Behar, in the Chinese transcription of which, Yin-to-she-lo-gu-ho, the original name, "Indrasailagaha," or Rock Cave of Indra, may be easily recognized. It was the most easterly of the range of hills in which Rajagriha was situated, and was famous amongst Buddhists as the spot where Sakya is fabled to have propounded the greater part of the *Prajñâ Paramitâ*.

The original inscription, and a fac-simile of the character, were presented to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and are printed in its *Journal* for June last.

M. von Hammer Purgstall, in some additions to a Memoir of M. Quatremère, "*Sur le goût des Livres chez les Orientaux*," published in the *Journal Asiatique* for February, 1848, makes the following observations upon the vexed question respecting the burning of the Alexandrian Library by the khalif Omar:—

"Certain modern historians and Orientalists, walking in the steps of Gibbon, giving no credit to the burning of the remains of the Library of Alexandria, ordered by Omar, have constituted themselves his defenders. To espouse their opinion, we must believe one of two things; either that this burning, affirmed by one of the most authentic historians (Abulfaraj) has been contradicted by others; or that it was altogether repugnant to the principles of Islam and the general character of Omar. But not only is the fact uncontradicted by any known Arabian historian, but it is, on the contrary, confirmed by Ibn Khaldun, the greatest historical critic in Arabian literature, who mentions expressly the destruction of the books by fire and by water. He says that Omar, being consulted by Sad-Abuwakas, one of his captains, whether he should preserve the books of the infidels and cause them to be translated, commanded him to cast them into the fire or water. Abulkhair-Fashekuprisad, whose reputation, as an encyclopædist, is not less general in Asia than that of D'Alembert in Europe, says the same thing, and Hajj Khalifa, the greatest of bibliographers, and himself an historian, repeats the same fact upon the credit of those two high authorities. What reason could these three personages, good Muslims as well as learned authors, have for mentioning this burn-

ing as an incontestable fact if it never existed? Would they not rather have endeavoured to justify Omar from an act of barbarity wrongfully imputed to him if they had had the slightest reason to doubt it? The testimony of history is, however, confirmed by the personal character of Omar. A rigid observer of the *Koran* and the commands of the Prophet, the second khalif was a declared enemy of poets and authors; he prohibited in the conquered provinces the speaking of any other language than Arabic. There might still be some chance of questioning the fact if similar burnings of books had never been repeated in the history of Islam; an attempt might then be made, with some probability of success, to discredit the destruction of the Alexandrian Library as a solitary act totally opposed to the spirit of Islam; whereas the history of the first six centuries of the Hegira attests as many burnings of books by the Moslems. So many libraries burned and destroyed by fanatical or angry Musulmans, not in the first years of Islam, when its principles were yet crude, are alone sufficient to accredit the fact."

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, November 2, 1848.

No accusation, amongst the many degrading charges brought against the Hindus as a nation, has been more generally and more successfully urged than that of falsehood, and especially perjury. "The vice of falsehood," observes Mr. Mill, in treating of the manners of the Hindus, "they carry to a height almost unexampled amongst other races of men; judicial mendacity is more than common; it is almost universal." Others have asserted the same thing; but those who have known the Hindu people more intimately than Mr. Mill and his authorities, and even than Lord Teignmouth, have greatly softened the dark and repulsive features which the historian has attributed to their character. Sir John Malcolm bears witness to the veracity of the people of the Upper Provinces in particular, and of the Hindus generally. The Hon. Mr. Shore, who lived amongst the natives of India, clears their social intercourse from the stain which the sweeping charge, that they are universally regardless of truth, would fix upon it; whilst Mr. Wilson has neutralized the testimony of Sir Wm. Jones,—who said that affidavits might be obtained in the markets of Calcutta like any other article of traffic,—by a fact of which Sir William was ignorant, namely, that the perjury of natives in our courts of justice is in some degree our own work; that the taking of an oath is so repugnant to the feelings of respectable Hindus, that they avoid as much as possible appearing as witnesses, an office which is thus thrown into the hands of the lowest and most unprincipled. The declaration of Kasinath Tarkapanchanana (cited by Mr. Wilson), that "the dread of an oath prevents men of credit from giving testimony at all, even to the loss of a just cause," affords anything but a presumption that the Hindus are more prone than other races of men to judicial mendacity.

A strict adherence to truth, in all transactions, is a moral and religious obligation inculcated and binding upon Christians; but amongst other nations it is recognised less as a law of religion or a rule of morality, than as one of the many human contrivances for accomplishing the ends of government, for guarding life, protecting property, and maintaining public and private rights. Even in Europe, it may be doubted whether the infamy that attaches to the utterance of a wilful falsehood is not to be traced rather to

the chivalric institutions of a dark and ignorant age, than to the Bible or our municipal code. The laws of the Hindus, and indeed of most Eastern nations, are reproached with relaxing their obligations in this matter in favour of some beneficial object or present advantage—a most dangerous principle; but is it peculiar to pagans? The great Eusebius, a Christian bishop, of the third century, enunciates and defends the proposition, "that it is sometimes expedient to use falsehood as a medicine for the benefit of persons who require that kind of treatment."*

No one can pretend that it would not be preposterously unfair to institute a comparison between Christians and a nation like the Hindus, whose sacred writings are somewhat latitudinarian upon this point. But will not the Hindus, nevertheless, sustain a comparison, in respect to judicial veracity, with Christians in one part of this United Kingdom? Is it possible to have read the proceedings in the late trials for high treason in Ireland without being convinced that perjury, gross and premeditated, was repeatedly committed? It is not, of course, our design to distort the guilt of individuals into a national crime, and assume that a whole people are devoid of veracity because some of them can hold the Gospels in their hands, and solemnly obtesting the contents, utter a deliberate falsehood. But the same justice to which the Irish nation is entitled ought to be meted out to the Hindus,—whose moral code has not been purified by the spirit of Christianity, and who are swayed to the practice of deceit in all its forms by stronger impulses than we are,—namely, not to be judged in gross by the acts of a few; not to have their national character blackened and depraved because some of their countrymen are guilty of vices from which some of ours are as little exempt.

To those who watch with anxious solicitude the progress, slow indeed, but sure, of Christianity, in conjunction with education and intellectual culture, amongst the natives of India, an incident which has occurred in the Hindu College at Calcutta,—namely, the removal of a native teacher in that institution who has embraced the Christian doctrine, —will not be without interest.

The Vidyalaya, or Hindu College, was established in 1816, under the auspices of the late Sir E. H. East, by respectable members of the native community of Calcutta, chiefly for the instruction of Hindu youths in the English language and European learning, partly gratuitously, and partly by the payment of a moderate charge. Under merely native aid and management, it declined; and in 1823, pecuniary assistance was granted by the Government, upon conditions which established a connection between the College and the General Committee of Public Instruction, and the institution has since flourished under the judicious arrangements and harmonious co-operation of European and native managers. The fundamental principle of this establishment is that it affords instruction in all branches of western science and literature altogether apart from religion; and to this principle may be ascribed the popularity of this College, and the great effects it has already wrought upon the native character. To say that the good accomplished by it is not unmingled with evil, is no more than may be predicated of almost all human institutions. The tendency of it is to destroy Hinduism; but without substituting any other creed in its

place; consequently, the Hindu youths, who receive instruction at this College, are discharged from it with minds imbued, indeed, with sound knowledge, but without those principles which can alone exert a predominant influence upon conduct, at an age when the judgment is weak and the passions are strong. This is considered by some to be a great radical error in the institution; but the occurrence to which we are about to advert shows what would be the consequence if the Indian Government were to deviate from the strict course of neutrality in all matters of religion to which it is pledged in relation to this college. Whilst the jealousy of the Hindu community is roused at the slightest appearance of any measure savouring of proselytism, they seem to regard with indifference the extreme degree of laxity, on the part of their children, of belief in their own creed. In 1840, four Afghan youths, sent by the Government to the Hindu College, were rejected by the managers in consequence of their difference of faith, none but orthodox Hindus being admissible. On the other hand, we are told by the best authority,* that the education given to the youths at the Hindu College has "un-Hinduised half the young native aristocracy of Calcutta;" that "the students seldom pronounce the name of the gods without derision; and that the restrictions and institutions of Hinduism are so constantly violated, that it would be the duty of a religious censor, if one was appointed, to expel the great majority of the educated native youths from the ranks of the caste. But," the writer adds, "amidst this universal laxity of belief and practice, though, according to the rules of the Shastras, the alumni of the College cannot be said to have even a shred of caste left, yet they continue in the bosom of the Hindu community; not, however, without what a Christian would consider a great sacrifice of principle and consistency. Indeed, we question whether the difference between the principles of the religion they profess and their own practice be not so great as to justify a charge of hypocrisy; but hypocrisy is a less heinous crime than 'apostasy,' and so long as they do not cross the Rubicon, anything and everything is tolerated."

In this state of things, the alternative choice is between persevering in the present course of stringent non-interference, or abandoning altogether this successful expedient slowly to extinguish Hinduism.

A young Hindu teacher of the College, named Koylas Chunder Bose, avowed his conversion to Christianity, and received the rite of baptism. As soon as this fact was known, a memorial, bearing the signatures of the parents and guardians of the boys in his class, was presented to the managing committee, which expressed the fears of the memorialists, lest the teacher should endeavour to convert their children, and prayed that he might be removed from the college. This memorial placed the committee in a dilemma. There was nothing in the rules of the college which warranted them to take any cognizance of a charge against a teacher of changing his religion; whilst, if they were to impose a penalty in the form of dismissal upon one who had embraced Christianity, they would as palpably violate the pledge of neutrality given by the Government, on one side, as if they had held out temptations for embracing it on the other. The Hindu members of the committee, it appears, had not the same clear perception of the true principles of religious liberty as their European and official colleagues; they dis-

sented from the proposition of non-interference, and, in deference to their scruples, it was resolved to submit the case, through the Council of Education, for the decision of the Government. The want of caution, rather than the zeal, of the new convert, however, brought matters to a prompt issue.

The Principal of the College reported that certain charges of interference with the religion of the boys of his class had been brought against Koylas Chunder, in violation of the rule by which the teachers are prohibited from interfering with the religion of their pupils directly or indirectly; that he had investigated them, and that the truth of them was generally admitted by Koylas himself. These charges were four in number, and the evidence in support of them consisted of the statements made by the boys, who are from ten to twelve years old, and who appear to have been prompted to interrogate their teacher. The charges were the following:—

1. That on being asked to define "Christian charity," he did so by describing it as being superior to every other kind of charity.
2. That on being asked if he intended to bathe ceremonially during the Dusserah holidays, he replied that he did not, as bathing could cleanse only the body, and not the soul.
3. That on being asked to illustrate what he meant by true and false prophets, he mentioned Jesus Christ as one of the former, and Mahomed as one of the latter.
4. That on being asked some question concerning the nature of pride, he spoke of the ostentatious worship of idols by rich Hindas at festival times, as being often an exemplification of that feeling.

These charges (if they may be so termed) were taken into consideration by the Managing Committee on the 18th of August, when Koylas, in a written statement, denied that they involved a breach of the rule. Of seven members of the committee present, four were of opinion that all the charges were proved, and that they amounted to an infraction of the rule which prohibits interference with the religion of the pupils under pain of summary dismissal; the remaining three thought that only three of the charges were proved, and that they did not amount to an infraction of the rule; all agreed, however, that it would be for the benefit of the Hindu College that Koylas Chunder should leave it. In the end, a middle course was adopted; it was resolved that the teacher should be allowed three months' leave of absence, in order to dissolve his connection with the College; and it is expected that he will be employed in the Hooghly, Dacca, or Kishnagur Colleges, which are not exclusive, like the Vidyalaya.

This is one of the instances in which a middle course is the wisest. Without any improper concession to Hindu bigotry, and without inflicting a penalty upon the convert, the Government has shown its desire to carry out, in the most impartial spirit, the fundamental principle of the College, and will thereby disarm all invidious criticism. This course of policy is not only the most prudent, but it is that which is inculcated by legislative authority. The Resolutions of the House of Commons, in 1813, which declared "that it is the duty of this country to promote the interest and happiness of the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India;" added, "and that the principles of the British Government, on which the natives of India have hitherto relied for the free exercise of their religion, be inviolably maintained."

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles James Napier is an extremely ill-used man. A brave officer, a skilful and victorious commander, an able and energetic ruler,—all these great qualities have not protected him from shameful treatment. Posterity will scarcely believe that he has been accused of having received a large amount of prize-money, whereas, although it was allotted to him, he had not actually touched the money, and, for aught we know, does not mean to touch it; and that the sum was scandalously asserted to be 70,000*l.*, whereas it does not exceed 69,000*l.* and a fraction. With the magnanimity which belongs to noble minds, Sir Charles, having traced this terrible calumny to Sir James Weir Hogg, does not, as a malicious adversary would do, take advantage of the aggravating circumstance that Sir James is a baronet, but most mercifully treats him as “a man,” although Sir James has acted towards him like the “wicked uncle” in the story, Sir Charles being one of the “babes in the wood.” Further than this, Mr. Baillie, a member of Parliament, by telling the House of Commons, upon the authority of Sir James Hogg, that Sir Charles *had* received the money which was only to be received, “injured him in many ways,” and yet Sir Charles is so charitable and forbearing as not to disclose one of them, enduring, out of regard for the feelings of Mr. Baillie, the complicated injury in silence. All this is abominable. Silly people may fancy that it would have been a wiser as well as a more dignified course, if the Lieutenant-General, having such very stanch friends as “the Duke of Wellington, Lords Ellenborough and Hardinge, and the Lords of the Treasury,” who would see him righted, had not suffered himself to be discomposed at even so audacious a wrong: but “the least spot is visible upon ermine,” and we advise Sir Charles Napier, whenever he feels himself aggrieved in this way, never to lose time by consulting a cool-headed, apathetic friend, but always to lay his griefs at once before the public in his own simple style, and he may depend upon justice being done to him.

THE PYRAMIDS OF GIZEH.—It was something to know, on quitting this scene of hoar antiquity, that our feet had trodden the spot, and our eyes had gazed on objects which have rivetted the attention of the mightiest and the noblest men of all ages. The humblest pilgrim, pacing the Lybian sands around him, while he is conscious that he walks in the footsteps of so many renowned men, imagines himself to be for an instant admitted into their illustrious conclave. Persian satraps, Macedonian heroes, Grecian bards, sages, and historians, Roman warriors, all,—of every age, and nation, and religion,—have participated his feelings and trodden the same ground. Every spot he beholds, every stone he rests upon, has witnessed the coming of the fathers of law, literature, and the arts,—Orpheus, Musæus, Homer, Lycurgus, Solon, Pythagoras, Plato, Plutarch.—*Fish's Travels.*

“The Ranees of Daoudnagur, to whom I had sent a copy of the Gospels by the pundit, returned her compliments, and desired to know what must be done to obtain benefit from the book,—whether prayer, or making a *salam* to it?”—*Martyn's Journal.*

Captain Margary, of Poona, has discovered that an excellent water-cement may be made of the red and black soils of the Deccan.

THE SIKHS are strictly Unitarians, or Monotheists. Nanuk, their founder,—deducing his religious notions from the Kabir Pantis of India, who admit of but one God, the creator of the world,—taught that devotion was due to one God alone; that forms were immaterial, and that Hindu and Mahomedan modes of worship (where not idolatrous) were the same in the sight of the Deity.—*Thornton's History of the Punjab.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER has addressed a letter to the *Times*, with reference to the Scinde prize-money, which must be given in full, in order that the nature of the wrong he has suffered, and of which he complains, may be understood:—“Sir,—Mr. Baillie's letter of the 21st instant is so weak, that a few remarks are enough. 1. The facts in my letter are accurately stated, and have been admitted by Sir James Hogg and Mr. Baillie themselves; although, 2. Mr. Baillie says—‘I never stated to Sir Charles Napier, as he says in his letter, that Sir James Hogg had directed me to make the statement to the house.’ Begging Mr. Baillie's pardon, this is a mere evasion. In the first place, my memory I believe to be as good as Mr. Baillie's memory, and I maintain that he said to me what I stated. However, I will concede to Mr. Baillie that his memory is the best of the two. What then? Whether Sir James Hogg said to Mr. Baillie, while the latter was speaking, ‘tell them he has received 70,000*l.*’ or said to Mr. Baillie, ‘Sir C. Napier has received 70,000*l.*’ makes not an iota of difference. The words uttered were for Mr. Baillie's use, and to injure me. Mr. Baillie did use them, and did injure me in many ways. I do not mean as to rewards for services, for I have always been perfectly satisfied with the approbation of those under whom I served, and of the country—I have received both. 3. Mr. Baillie goes on to say that my letter would lead the public to infer that I was an ‘ill-used man, whom the Court of Directors (who had nothing to do with the matter) had attempted to defraud of his just rights.’ Exactly so, Mr. Baillie, except your parenthesis. Only let me set your parenthesis right, by recommending an English dictionary to you, and there you will find that ‘trustees’ for the distribution of other men's property have something ‘to do with the matter.’—Having thus, I hope, added to Mr. Baillie's stock of knowledge, I will conclude with the observation made by a very clever person, when hearing that the interested Court of Directors were made trustees for the Scinde prize-money—‘It is like making the wicked uncle the trustee for the babes in the wood.’ Just so! But I preferred an appeal to the Lords of the Treasury to eating blackberries! and so I take my leave, for the present, of Sir James Weir Hogg and Mr. Baillie. I remain, C. J. Napier, Lieutenant-General. Cheltenham, Oct. 24.”

Sir Charles has also written to the *Standard*, reiterating his charges against Sir James Hogg, and citing, in proof that the Court of Directors had not acted fairly towards him, the following resolution of the Court:

“At a Court of Directors, 10th February, 1847, the Court, advertent to the report of the Political and Military Committee, dated and read in court on the 3rd inst., and ordered to lie for consideration, submitting the committee's opinions on the following points connected with the Scinde booty, which the government of India, in their letter of Oct. 23, 1846, No. III., have referred for the Court's decision, namely—1st. The portion or share of the booty to be assigned to Major General, now Lieutenant General, Sir C. Napier, G.C.B.; and 2d. The amount of interest to be allowed on the said booty; and the committee's report being again read, it was resolved that Sir C. Napier, not being a commander-in-chief, will, according to the usage of the army in India, share in the Scinde booty as a major-general commanding the troops in Scinde, and that as such, according to the prevalent usage, he should receive one-sixteenth of the booty. That this decision, adopted by the Court, as trustees appointed by the Crown, be notified to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, according to the terms of the royal warrant, which forced the Court to such notification.” If this be a correct copy of the Court's resolution, it is certainly an odd one, for it resolves that the Court was under compulsion,—forced to ratify what it resolved should be ratified.

ENGAGEMENT OF SHIPS.—The *Punjab*, for the conveyance of stores to Calcutta, and the *John Brewer*, for the like purpose to Bombay.

THE WALLACHIAN WOMEN wear a great quantity of hair braided and twisted round their heads. The hair is often of different colours, for it is of several generations,—the mother's, grandmother's, great grandmother's, &c., which each woman inherits and wears mingled with her own.

COUNTRY HORSES IN INDIA.—The pugnacious propensity to which all country horses are more or less addicted is one of the great drawbacks to equestrian exercise in India; it often happens that one is aroused from a pleasant conversation with a companion by a lion-roar from his or your horse; a kick and fight follow, and if you escape a broken leg, you often get a bad fall.—*Fane's Five Years in India.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 27. *Majestic*, Dick, Bengal; Ennerdale, Ballison, Bata-via.—28. *John Mitchell*, Douglas, Madras; *Admiral Moorson*, MacGill, Ceylon.—30. *Gutterus*, Cockburn, Bombay.—31. *Chase-ley*, Aldrich, New South Wales; *Devonshire*, Browne, Mauritius; *Augusta*, Allen, Bombay; *Victory*, Allen, Cape of Good Hope.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—OCT. 22. *Doris*, MacDonald, Algoa Bay.—31. *Justina*, Leshaw, Cape and Singapore; *Potentate*, Phillips, Lannecston; *Tropic*, Russell, St. Helena.
From PLYMOUTH.—OCT. 25. *Slag*, MacKerlie, Port Phillip; *Walter Morice*, Morice, New South Wales.
From LIVERPOOL.—OCT. 24. *John Wood*, Sheddings, Bombay.—30. *Mary Spencer*, Fisher, Calcutta.
From BORDEAUX.—OCT. *Solway*, Spence, Mauritius.
From JERSEY.—OCT. 24. *Twenty-ninth of May*, Godel, Mauri-tius.
From HARTLEPOOL.—OCT. 25. *Caledonia*, Warden, Aden; *Balmoral*, Pryde, Ceylon.
From INVERKEITHING.—OCT. 25. *Sir Robert Peel*, Dickson, Mauritius.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BURNAUD, Mrs. Lewis, s. at Rutland Gate, Oct. 30.
DAVIES, the lady of Capt. A. T. late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s ser-vice, twins, s. and d., at Ty Glyn, Cardiganshire, Oct. 27.
HUDLESTON, the lady of R. B. d. at Cheltenham, Oct. 21.
MARRIOTT, the lady of T. W. s. at Sunbury, Middlesex, Oct. 31.
MILLS, the lady of F. J. d. at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 21.
OCHTERLONY, Bart. the lady of Sir C. M. s. at Glencorse, near Edinburgh, Oct. 27.
OGILVIE, the lady of G. M. d. at Ryde, I. of Wight, Oct. 29.
REES, Mrs. N. P. d. at Singapore, July 27.

DEATHS.

GARNER, Major-General T. at 35, North-bank, Regent's Park, Oct. 27.
SETON, Sir Henry W. late one of her Majesty's judges of the Su-preme Court of the presidency of Bengal, on board the ship *Earl of Dalhousie*, on his return from Calcutta to England, July 26.
WINBOLT, Lieut. col. comdt. John H. of the Madras army, at Morton Tower, Brompton, aged 53, Oct. 28.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Nov. 1st, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Mr. Robert Fortune, from Hong-Kong.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. W. Wells.
Bombay Estab.—Ens. Arthur G. St. John Mildmay, 25th N.I.
Surg. gen. John McLennan.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO HIS DUTY.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Edward C. Zouch, Indian Navy.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Brev. capt. T. H. Campbell, artillery, 6 months.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. D'Oyly T. Compton, 28th N.I., 6 months, unless his services shall be required with his regiment, in which event he will be prepared to proceed at once to India.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Frederick T. L. G. Russell, 2nd lt. cav.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Joseph Timpson, appointed captain's clerk for the Indian Navy.
Bengal Estab.—Mr. George Shilling, appointed a volunteer for the pilot service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 27th Oct. 1848.

Bengal, 14th *Light Dragoons*.—Cornet Augustus John Cureton to be lieut. by purch., v. Bennett, who retires. Dated 27th Oct. 1848.
Thomas Edward Gordon, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Cureton. Dated 27th Oct. 1848.
80th *Foot*.—Maj. gen. Sir Edmund Keynton Williams, K.C.B., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell, dec. Dated 24th Oct. 1848.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, M.P., on the subject of Indian Railways. By an East-India Merchant. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE author of this pamphlet, after some prefatory remarks upon the benefits conferred by railways generally and the great advantage which this mode of intercommunication would bestow upon India,—the interior of which "remains, with small excep-tion, a jungle almost unexplored, and comparatively uncultivated; while produce, which might yield food and employment for mil-lions who pine in misery, rots on the ground for want of the means of conveyance,"—proceeds to "trace the origin and pro-gress of the negotiations on Indian railways, with a view to point out the errors that have been committed, and to avert, if pos-sible, the apparently impending failure of the design." He then gives, in detail, the whole of the correspondence which passed between the Court of Directors of the East-India Company and the East Indian Railway Company, for the purpose of shewing that the misunderstanding respecting the guarantee by the former of £5 per cent. interest upon the capital of the rail-way company paid to the East-India Company was, in fact, no misunderstanding, but that "both parties were negotiating on a mutual understanding that a guaranteed return on the capital was a necessary means to the end," and that the Court of Di-rectors did really guarantee an assurance of profit to that extent. Having established this point to his own satisfaction, the writer next inquires the causes which led the Court of Directors to change their views, and in fact resile from their engagements,—conduct which, if one could be convinced of it, would deserve the epithets of "unnatural and extraordinary," by which the writer has designated it. He discovers these causes in "the great difference of opinion which, it is known, has existed, through-out the whole of the discussions on the railway question amongst the members of the Court of Directors, on the policy connected with it;" and the discordant views of the officers of the Com-pany; "the Court and its officers appearing, with few exceptions, to have been unanimous only on one point, that of throwing ob-stacles in the way of the companies." The motive for this dis-ingenuous proceeding on the part of the Court of Directors is not clearly indicated, but it is supposed by the writer to be a sudden determination "to take the administration of railways into thei own control."

From the source whence this publication evidently originates, it is not to be expected that the question could be discussed without a bias. We have shewn on former occasions that the course pursued by the Court of Directors has been intelligible and consistent from the beginning; this is clear from the very correspondence quoted by the writer; and we believe that the Court continues of the same opinion as when the subject was first broached, that "railroads in India should be constructed and managed as they are in this country, by means of private enter-prize and capital."

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 25th Oct. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 30th Dec. next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th Oct. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 5th December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Tuesday, the 10th January, 1849.

That the Warrants for the Dividends of the said Stock, payable on Satur-day, the 8th January, 1849, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 65, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 1st Nov. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Tenders for the supply of PORT WINE, for which an Advertise-ment was published on the 25th ultimo, will not be required.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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AND

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FOR

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	673
BENGAL:—	
Operations before Mooltan ..	676
Resources for the second Conquest of the Panjab	679
Bengal Indigo Company	679
The Hypothecation of Goods in India to provide Remittances to England	680
The Investiture of Sir John Littler and Sir Dudley Hill ..	680
Miscellaneous Intelligence	681
Government General Orders ..	681
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments ..	682
H.M. Forces in the East	683
Domestic Intelligence	683
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	684
MADRAS:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	683
Government General Orders ..	685
Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military Establishments	685
Domestic Intelligence	687
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	687
BOMBAY:—	
The late Major Sir C. Harris ..	688
Miscellaneous Intelligence	689
Government General Orders ..	689
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments ..	690
Marine Department	691
Domestic Intelligence	691
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	692
Ceylon	693
Singapore	693
China	693
La Réunion	694
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE	695
ORIGINAL ARTICLE:—	
Annexation of the Panjab	696
HOME:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence	697
Shipping Intelligence	698
Domestic Intelligence	698
Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House	699
Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India ..	699
NOTICES OF BOOKS	700

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Haddington*, with the mails, left Calcutta Oct. 8, Sangor 9, Madras 14, Point de Galle 18, Aden 30, and reached Suez Nov. 6. The *Achilles*, with a mail, left Hong-Kong Sept. 20, Singapore Oct. 9, Penang 10. The *Ajdaha*, with a mail, left Bombay Oct. 17, and reached Aden Oct. 26. The mails thus brought arrived at Alexandria on the 8th inst. from whence they were forwarded by the *Ripon*, and reached Malta on the 12th. The Marseilles portion of the mails was sent forward on the same day, and arrived at its destination on the 15th. The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 25th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A Mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *via* Marseilles, will be despatched from London on the evening of Friday, Nov. 24. A mail for Bombay, *via* Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 7.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Nov. 20.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta	Oct. 8	Ceylon	Oct. 18
Madras	Oct. 14	China	Sept. 29
Bombay	Oct. 17	Singapore	Oct. 6

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

THE posture of affairs at Mooltan and throughout the Panjab, at the date of the latest advices brought by this mail, was somewhat more favourable than might have been expected, under the circumstances detailed in our last sum-

mary. Time was of infinite value to the British army awaiting reinforcements, and opportunity was equally precious to our enemies; if the latter have been unable to avail themselves of a fortnight's intermission of hostilities to strike a blow, they have played our game; they have not only proclaimed their own weakness, but lost a vast amount of moral force, whilst our army is daily approximating to overwhelming strength. More authentic accounts from the scene of operations, moreover, enable us to contradict a report noticed (in terms of doubt) in our last issue, that the British forces before Mooltan had been obliged to make a further retreat to a distance of 18 miles. This report originated probably in a resolution expressed by the general to send the heavy guns to Soojabad, 25 miles distant. It now appears that the British forces remained, up to the 1st October, without having experienced any serious molestation, in their camp, four or five miles south-south-west of the town, and about the same distance east of the Chenab.

We take up the narrative of occurrences before Mooltan from the date of the raising of the siege, on the 15th September. During that day, the large guns were withdrawn, under a heavy fire from the trenches; the horse artillery then followed, and towards dusk the whole of the infantry retired; the entire operation being effected without a single casualty. Early on the following morning, the troops commenced their march for the position assigned them, crossing the large canal to Soorajkhoond (through Major Edwards's camp), seven miles to the south-west of the town. As we before stated, owing to the impossibility of procuring carriage, a large quantity of stores and about twenty-five camel-loads of ammunition were left behind. Major Edwards's horse and a few of Colonel Cortlandt's guns protected the flanks of the retiring army, for the enemy appears to have made several attempts, or rather demonstrations, to attack our troops, and upon one occasion they hovered round the second (Ferozepore) division at a distance of 900 yards, and when Cortlandt's guns played upon them, they returned the fire. Our camp was, however, gained without the loss of a man. This first position was two miles south of Mooltan. The 17th and 18th were employed in clearing the front and rear of jungle; on the 19th a large body of the enemy moved down towards the camp, in the direction of the river, but retrograded when our guns opened upon them. In the course of the day, the troops of the traitor Shere Singh, and a few Mooltanis, advanced to within a short distance of our camp, apparently with the intention of giving battle; but, after a partial fire, they retired. The position of the camp being now found to be

objectionable, a new and more secure encampment was marked out about a mile in the rear.

Meanwhile, a spirit of defection seemed to be prevailing amongst the auxiliaries on both sides. A considerable body of Mussulman troops, in the pay of Moolraj, offered their services to Major Edwardes, but they were declined; on the other hand, the Sikh commander, Mallee Singh, who, with 1,000 men, had been left to guard the bunds (or dykes) of the river ten miles higher up, to prevent inundations and to straiten the besieged, and another sirdar, Bhoor Singh, had joined Moolraj, with most of their followers. The bunds were destroyed by Mallee Singh, and the ditch around the city was replenished with water, to the great relief of the Mooltanis. These indications of general treachery induced General Whish to dismiss from his camp all the Durbar chiefs and all the troops whose fidelity was at all doubtful. Shere Singh is represented as having written letters to the Sikh commanders in our camp, inviting them to imitate his example, and amongst them Colonel Cortlandt, whom he reminded that he had "eaten the salt" of Maharaja Runjeet Singh, and that, for the honour of the Khalsa, he was bound to join Moolraj.

On the 23rd, General Whish sent out a strong reconnoitring party, composed of European and native troops, with eight horse-artillery guns, to make a demonstration. According to one statement, this operation was conducted in a very ostentatious manner, in sight of the fort and city; and when our troops turned towards their camp, a strong body of the enemy, under Shere Singh, with artillery, followed and attacked the rear column before they reached their lines. Another account states that Major Edwardes, with a large body of his cavalry and some guns, turned out against the enemy, who, after exchanging some long balls, retired. During this day, Moolraj himself brought some guns within range of our camp, and fired for two hours, with little effect. The following day, the camp was again moved a couple of miles further off; and this movement was the signal for a fresh attempt of the enemy, which, though commenced in a more imposing manner, proved as abortive as the preceding. Columns of dust in front and on the left of the British camp indicated the approach of the enemy, who halted at the distance of about a mile and a half, to reconnoitre. The gallant Edwardes, who, always foremost in the fray, seems to make a sure impression upon the Mooltanis, dashed out with cavalry and artillery, and, after a smart cannonade, which lasted "an hour or two," the enemy returned to the town. The new position finally taken up by our army was that before described, equidistant from Mooltan and the Chenab. The 11th regular cavalry were on the extreme left; the 22nd N. I. on the right the 51st N.I. facing to the rear; Cortlandt's and Edwardes's camp being half a mile to the right. Two batteries of large guns on mounds, on the left and right centre, commanded all sides of the camp; and cavalry pickets, in advance of those of the infantry, secured it against surprise. The communication with Bhawalpore was kept open by the Bhawalporeans.

Since the occupation of this camp, which the troops were daily employed in strengthening, the enemy had offered little molestation, and no apprehension was felt as to the ability of the British commander to maintain his position until joined by the Bengal force, about the second week in December. On the 1st October, an escort had been sent

down to the river to guard a large supply of treasure and ammunition just arrived from Ferozepore.

Some slight accidental advantages on our part had, in the mean time, tended to distress the enemy. Two lakhs of rupees, on their way from Lahore, for Shere Singh, had fallen into the hands of General Whish, at a moment when he was so pressed for money for the troops that he had requested the loan of that identical sum from our ally, the Khan of Bhawalpore. Four hundred camels laden with grain, of which the camp was greatly in need, were captured by the enterprising Edwardes, and a large quantity of ammunition, on its way to Mooltan, was seized on the river by our steamers.

All the accounts agree in stating that great jealousy and discord exist between Moolraj and his new ally, Shere Singh, who, it is said, has threatened to leave the Dewan and join his father, Chuttoor Singh, in the Hazareh country. The following incident is mentioned, as having fomented their mutual suspicions. A letter was written by Major Edwardes, in the name of General Whish, and addressed to Shere Singh, thanking him for his successful scheme, and congratulating him on its approaching fruition; the writer taking care that the letter should fall into the hands of Moolraj, who, already distrustful of the sirdar, openly taxed him with treachery. None of Shere Singh's men are allowed by the Dewan to enter the fort, and it is said that some hundreds of them, disgusted at their treatment, deserted, and joined Major Edwardes's levies. On the other hand, two regiments and four guns had been sent to Mooltan by Chuttoor Singh, which made the force of Moolraj full 20,000 men. Daily reinforcements, it is likewise said, were arriving, chiefly of Manja Sikhs; and the great day of the Dusserah (October the 7th) had been fixed for a grand attack upon our camp,—an event to which our troops, who were in the highest spirits, were looking forward with impatience, lamenting only that the caution of the general restrained them from avenging the death of their brave companions. There was very little sickness in the camp; the wounded, notwithstanding the heat, were doing well: the officers were fast recovering, except Lieutenant Christopher, I.N., and Lieutenant Hollinsworth, 10th foot.

Very unfavourable criticisms upon the proceedings of General Whish are published in the Indian papers; but this is the fate of every unfortunate commander.

"All the letters which we have seen," says the *Englishman*, "agree that the greatest despondency prevails in the enemy's camp, and that their sufferings from the bombardment had been such that they could not have held out many days longer. A less cautious man than General Whish would have weighed the moral effect of taking Mooltan against that of a retreat, and would have held on to the last, confident that at all events he would be reinforced in a short time." On the other hand, we (at home) have the testimony of Lord Hardinge in justification of the general.

The capital of the Lahore territories continued tranquil, thanks, perhaps, to the prompt measures adopted by the British authorities. As we stated in our last Summary, the fort of Govindghur had been promptly occupied by British troops. Instead of its being in a dismantled state, as represented by the Durbar, no less than fifty guns, and plentiful stores of ammunition and provisions, were found concealed there. A letter from an officer belonging to the detachment states that the garrison had been taken quite by surprise;

that, on being turned out of the fort, the Sikh soldiers were "sullen and sulky," and that the people, both there and at Umritsur, were in an excited state. Lieutenant-Colonel McSherry had assumed the command of this "sacred" fortress, garrisoned for the first time by British troops. The Dusserah, always a critical period at Lahore, was looked for with some anxiety. A letter from the city avers that "no less than 4,000 armed Sikhs, in Lahore, were only waiting their time to rise in the night, and murder every English officer;" and that "every Sikh in the Punjab is prepared to rise, at the Dusserah festival." Letters from Shere Singh had been received by some of the sirdars, and by the prime minister, Raja Tej Singh, who carried his card of invitation to treachery to the Resident.

The only fresh outbreak, since the last advices, has been amongst the Durbar's troops in the district of Bunnoo, in Eastern Afghanistan, consisting of four regiments of infantry, 500 horse, with 12 guns, who mutinied as soon as Shere Singh's defection was known, and besieged the governor, Futteh Khan, Tawana, in the fort of Dhuleepgur, lately built by the British authorities for the establishment of the Maharaja's power over the Affghans in that valley! Late accounts from Lahore state that this rebellion had been subdued.

In the Hazareh country, Chuttoor Singh was at Hareepore, watched by Captain Abbott at Nara, Lieutenant Nicolson at Futteh Jung, and Lieutenant Herbert at Attok. After the skirmish at the Margulla Pass, he had been prevented from joining the Gundia brigade for some time; but the treachery or cowardice of the men under Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Nicolson enabled him to effect a junction at Mansera. It appears that Chuttoor Singh, by a forced march, reached Hureepore from the Margulla Pass, closely followed by Lieutenant Nicolson, who threw himself between the Sirdar and the Gundia brigade, with the view of relieving the blockade maintained by Lieutenant Robinson. Captain Abbott took up a position commanding the only other road, and there waited for two days, during which Chuttoor Singh appeared to hesitate. On the third, however, he advanced, and Nicholson's Moolkeas, of whom his force chiefly consisted, either through cowardice or treachery, fled, and the junction was effected. Nicolson retreated on Futteh Jung, and Chuttoor Singh halted at Mansera, it is supposed with the intention of marching towards Lahore. The British officers were too weak to attack the rebel sirdar, who had six regular regiments of infantry, besides cavalry and irregular levies, and 14 guns; indeed, Captain Abbott expected to be attacked by him. Chuttoor Singh is said to have written to the Baraksye sirdars, promising them Peshawur if they would aid his designs. He is also reported to have levied contributions in the Salt Range across the Jelum, whilst his son, Oedah Singh, had taken possession of Rotas, frightening away Raja Deena Nath, who had been despatched upon a peaceful mission into the disturbed districts. The troops ordered from Jullundur against Chuttoor Singh had reached Tanda on the 28th September.

The rebel, Ram Singh, who had raised a disturbance at Noorpore, and whose total defeat is confirmed, narrowly escaped capture in the jungle near Hareepore, whither he had been traced by Ferris's Hill Rangers: he was wounded, but escaped, leaving his papers in the hands of his pur-

suers. Upwards of 200 men, connected with his affair, have been taken prisoners.

At Peshawur, up to the 26th September, everything continued quiet; but the apprehensions of Major Lawrence are sufficiently indicated by the sudden departure of Mrs. Lawrence and his family for Lahore, on the night of the 22nd, escorted by 500 Affghans. Hopes are, however, entertained that the Sikh troops will remain staunch; but the British resident's position there is a hazardous one whilst the Hazareh country remains in a state of disorder.

Golab Singh is still suspected of being deeply concerned in the Punjab plot, and there are rumours of extensive warlike preparations in Cashmere. The Maharaja is accused of being still in correspondence with Chuttoor Singh, his old instrument of political intrigue. He is represented to have written both to the British resident at Lahore and to Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, disavowing all complicity with the defections going on in his army, which he professed his inability to check.

Assuming the existence of a general conspiracy throughout the Punjab, it would be doing injustice to such a man as Golab Singh to suppose that he was alone,

— "amongst innumerable false,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified."

But we are told by the *Bombay Times*, that an opinion is becoming pretty general,—and the stationary character of the disaffection seems to strengthen it,—that "the present position of our affairs is not so much the result of any deep-rooted or wide-spread conspiracy, as of the system of hesitation and mismanagement which has brought traitors successively into the field, by showing that, for a time at least, treason might escape unpunished, and leading them to expect that it might in the end be successful."

If the authorities be open to this reproach for their past conduct, they are endeavouring to repair the error by present activity. An army of reserve, of about 20,000 men, is assembling at Ferozepore, under the immediate superintendence of the Commander-in-Chief, who was expected at that station on the 2nd November; whilst a force of 7,000 men had been ordered to assemble at Roree, in Upper Scinde, on the 1st November, under Major-General Auchmuty. Troops are said to be assembling from all quarters; regiments even from Mhow, Nussereabad, and Cawnpore having been called up. Officers on detached duty have been everywhere ordered to join their regiments, and the Bengal forces are to be reinforced from Madras and Bombay. That the Government is determined to put down the extensive disaffection in the Punjab with a strong hand, is apparent from these vast preparations, and also from an expression which the Calcutta papers ascribe to the Governor-General, who, at a festive assembly at Barrackpore, shortly before he left Calcutta for the north-west, declared that, notwithstanding all his hopes and expectations of peace, the Sikhs would have war, "and war they should have with a vengeance." The policy of annexing the whole of the Punjab is still seriously discussed, and the *Bombay Telegraph* infers that we shall not stop short of that measure, from the fact of an order being issued for raising the infantry regiments of the Bengal army to 1,000 men each, and completing the regiments of irregular cavalry to 500 men each, being an augmentation of 18,000 men.

These speculations are crude and hasty; the conquest of the entire country, if it were just and prudent, is not quite so practicable as some of these writers conceive. "It would

be idle to conceal from ourselves or from others," observes the *Friend of India*—

"That our position in the Punjab, surrounded by open foes and treacherous friends, is at the present time most critical. It is said by the Meerut paper that General Ventura is in the Punjab, directing these movements; but even without the aid of his military experience and judgment, the universal feeling of insubordination which animates all the Sikhs, gentle and simple, the existence in the field of armies amounting to more than 25,000 men against us, and the doubtful fidelity of Gholab Singh, render it necessary for us to put forth all our strength to maintain our footing in that country, and to prevent the rolling down of another tide of barbarian fury on our own provinces. If we should meet with any reverses, an army of 60,000 men would immediately appear in the field against us, as fully equipped, and as formidable, as that which it cost us four victories to drive across the Sutlege."

The intelligence from Afghanistan and Central Asia is meagre, owing (according to the *Delhi Gazette*) to an interruption in the communication between Lahore and the Western frontier of the Punjab. An insurrection against the authority of the Ameer of Cabul had broken out in the Western Hazereh country, so that Dost Mahomed Khan, who, it is surmised, desires to dabble a little in Punjabi politics, has work provided for him at home.

Throughout British India the most perfect tranquillity prevailed. The Governor-General was on his way to the north-west. His departure was preceded by numerous festivities; the investiture of Sir John Littler and Sir Dudley Hill with the Order of the Bath, on the 29th September, at Government-House, by Lord Dalhousie, attracted all the *élite* of the presidency; this was followed by a grand ball by the Governor-General and the Countess on the 2nd October, and a farewell entertainment given to the Earl and Countess by the military at Barrackpore. These festivities relieved the periodical gloom which impends over the City of Palaces during the Doorga Poojah holidays. "It is supposed," the *Englishman* says, "that the Government will require a loan for the present warlike operations. If higher terms should be offered (and some persons expect it will be a 6 per cent. loan), our money market will be seriously affected. Our joint-stock banks have been long taking deposits on interest, and they must either outbid the Government, or submit to the withdrawal of all that are not held for long terms." With respect to the assessment scheme of the Union Bank, the *Hurkaru* states it has been much criticised. "During the first week of the new liquidation scheme, creditors representing forty-one of the fifty lakhs of debts gave their assent to it, and it is believed that nearly all the rest will come in." The *Englishman* understands "that a very large number of the creditors have assented, but the payment of the assessments, estimated at fifty-two lakhs, gets on very slowly, and it is thought that not more than half will be eventually realized."

At Madras there is little to notice. The Governor contemplated a tour through the presidency. Assistant-surgeon Daubeny had been tried before the Supreme Court on the charge of having murdered the infant of Mrs. Freer, and acquitted. The reconciliation between the Nizam and Suraj-ool-Moolk has proved only skin-deep; his Highness entertaining as strong a repugnance as ever to co-operate with his minister.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay had returned to the presidency; beyond this incident, the papers supply no local news of the slightest interest.

The Ceylon rebellion is entirely quelled. The principal rebels have been tried, and executed or transported en masse. The pretender to the Kandian throne, King Mootoozawmy, has also been captured; but his fate is not yet decided on.

BENGAL.

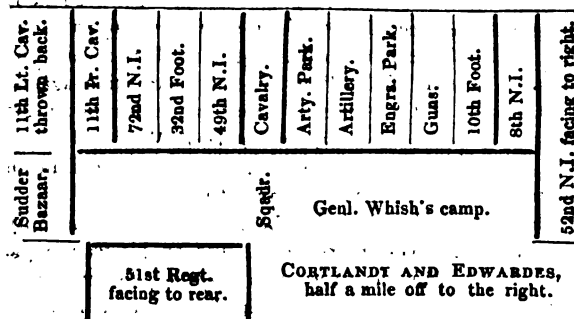
OPERATIONS BEFORE MOOLTAN.

During the 15th September the large guns were withdrawn, under a heavy but ineffectual fire, from the trenches, which was accomplished, under the directions of Major Wheeler, by one in the afternoon. The horse artillery guns followed about sunset; and when it became dusk the whole of the infantry retired, leaving a small detachment of infantry as a piquet in the Ram Teerat. So ably had the operations throughout the day been conducted, that not a single casualty occurred on our side. During the night the tents were struck and the baggage packed ready for a start. Early on the morning of the 16th the army was put in motion, and commenced its march. It crossed the large canal to Soorujkhoond, seven miles to the south-west of the city,—1,500 of Edwardes's horse and a few of Cortlandt's guns protecting our flanks. The 2nd or Ferozepore brigade of infantry, and the 11th cavalry, with the heavy ordnance and the greater portion of the baggage, under command of Brigadier Saker, started at an early hour; the 1st or Lahore brigade, with the 11th irregular cavalry, under Brigadier Hervey, remaining on the ground till everything had left. It was unfortunately found impossible to procure carriage for all the ammunition and stores; so that a large quantity of the latter, and about twenty-five camel-loads of shot and shell, had to be left behind,—notwithstanding the exertions made for their removal, the sowars of the irregular cavalry each taking away one on his saddle-bow. Brigadier Hervey's appointment to a command seems from the first to have been looked upon as matter of evil omen, and on the first occasion on which he found himself in difficulty he nearly subjected us to disaster. He, with H. M.'s 10th foot, the 8th Native Infantry, and four of McKenzie's guns, followed the 2nd brigade, leaving a guard under Major Wheeler, consisting of the 52nd N.I., two squadrons from the 7th and 11th irregular cavalry, and the remaining two of McKenzie's guns, to bring on the shot and shell for the carriage of which cattle could not at first be obtained. Through the exertions of Captain Christie, however, a number of camels were shortly afterwards procured, and they were loaded with the greater portion of the ammunition under the fire of the enemy's artillery, which had seized the village in which our headquarters had been encamped, and advanced on to the plain within point-blank range of our guard; now strengthened by some police horse, and a couple of guns under Lieut. Pollock. As above stated, each irregular horseman took a shot or a shell before him on his saddle-bow, and the remainder were abandoned. The cavalry were now extended in line in front of the infantry, and the whole searched camp in safety. Just as they were about leaving the ground, the corps which had been so injudiciously ordered away by Brigadier Hervey, returned, this retrograde having been made at the urgent request of Col. Franks of the 10th foot, so soon as the firing was heard from the guns in the rear. The only bad consequence arising from the weakening of the guards fortunately was the unnecessary march of one portion of the brigade and the detention of the whole under arms nearly ten hours, as they did not reach camp till two o'clock. The force of Moolraj was in the field; luckily for the party left behind by Brigadier Hervey, he did not bring it to bear on them, or they most likely would have been hard set. Cortlandt's guns played on the enemy hovering around the Ferozepore division at a distance of nine hundred yards, which was returned by them, but without effect. Our camp was gained without the loss of a man. During the 17th and 18th the bikaners were employed cutting down the jungle from the front and rear of our position. On the 19th a large body of the enemy were observed moving in the direction of the river, when one of our guns opened on them, which quickly made them turn on their path, two being killed and four made prisoners. News was this day received in camp that some of Sher-e-Singh's men, who were still kept without the walls of Mooltan, had gone towards Lahore to intercept £20,000 on its way to their chief as pay for his troops. A few shots were fired from the fort, with the view, apparently, of intimidating our cavalry patrols from advancing too near the walls. A royal salute was also fired from the city—cause unknown. A considerable body of Moolraj's Mussulman troops this day applied to Lieutenant Edwardes for employment, but their services were declined. The troops of Sher-e-Singh, with a few from the Dewan's army, during the day advanced to within a short distance of our camp, with the intention of giving battle. Preparations were made for their reception: a partial fire was opened, when the enemy returned to the city. Preparations were now making to retire a mile further back to a more secure encampment; and Major Napier with a couple of other engineer officers, had been despatched to the banks of the Chenab to pitch on a spot where the siege was

might be intrenched and left to take care of themselves in case of the force being compelled to move out against the enemy, now daily threatening to give them battle. Several Sikh chiefs who had come into our camp from Mooltan, were directed to proceed to Lahore, and others were about to be dismissed—all those in fact connected with the Durbar,—so as to get quit of all the troops whose loyalty was doubtful. On the 20th, the Sikh chief Mallee Singh, who with one thousand men had been left to guard the bunds in the river ten miles higher up, proceeded with a portion of his men to join the Dewan. Sirdar Bhoor Singh, with a considerable body of followers, also went over to the enemy. A letter was received from the governor of Bunnoo by Lieutenant Edwardes, intimating that as the Sikhs under him were inclined to turn against us, he had engaged a number of the Mulkees (Musulman) population, who engaged to put the Sikhs out of the way of molesting us, provided the plunder which should fall into their hands should be allowed them for their trouble. He was written to in reply that the Mulkees were to be allowed to do as they wished, the only condition being that the Sikhs should be prevented from crossing the Indus and advancing on Mooltan. Four native chiefs were at the same time despatched by Edwardes to Dhera Ismael Khan to watch the passes into Bunnoo and other places, and prevent the disaffected in those districts from joining the malcontents of the former province. A further detachment was despatched to occupy Rungpoor, north of Mooltan, with a view to prevent any further bodies of rebels from joining the Moolraj from Lahore. Shere Singh would appear to have been attempting to draw off several of the chiefs in our camp from their allegiance, and, amongst the rest, sent a letter to General Cortlandt, reminding him that he had "eaten the salt" of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and that for the honour of the Khanda he ought to join the Moolraj. "On the morning of the 23rd," says a correspondent, "all the right wings of regts. were ordered to parade, European regts. made up to 400 strong and N.I. regts. to 320, with eight horse artillery guns, and the cavalry brigade, to make a demonstration (of what)? and accordingly at 6 o'clock A.M. away we went, the 1st N.I. brigade drawn up on the right front, and the 2nd N.I. brigade and cavalry on the left front—four horse artillery guns, with each brigade—and marched away in open columns of companies, along the front of our camps, and so that we could be seen from the foot and city. After we had walked for about two hours, or nearly that, we turned about to go home; but no sooner had we done so than we heard the drums in the city beat to arms, and before long out came Moolraj's men (said to have been under command of Shere Singh himself) and a lot of guns, and they commenced peppering away at our rear columns, and away we went to our lines. As soon as we had got there, Moolraj, too, made a demonstration, but of a very different kind, for he showed us he could annoy us, whereas we could not annoy him, and consequently brought up his guns within range of our camp, and fired away like mad (though fortunately one sepoy and one horse only were killed) so that we were all ordered to remain under arms, ready to turn out at a minute's notice. After bullying us for about two hours and a half, or perhaps more, he retired—to eat his dinner I fancy, for he has left us alone from that time to the present." Another correspondent writes:—"We remained tolerably quiet in our new camp until the 23rd, when it having been previously arranged that we should change ground again, a demonstration was made by General Whish in the form of a reconnoitring party. At daybreak of the above date, the right wings of regiments moved out with some horse artillery and squadrons of cavalry, and advanced a few hundred yards in front of the picquets unmolested. They had hardly returned to camp when the enemy appeared in great force, with apparently the whole of his troops drawn out in array. Edwardes soon proceeded with a large body of cavalry, and some guns, to check their movements. Some long balls were fired by the parties, without more harm on our side than a sepoy (of the 51st) and a camp-follower killed. Some of the shots tumbled into the European picquets and cavalry videttes, without doing any mischief, however. After keeping the sepoys and other troops under arms for some hours (whereby the former lost their dinners), we slowly dispersed to enjoy the shade of our tents. All due precautions were taken in case of a nocturnal visit, but we were permitted to enjoy unbroken rest on that night." On the 24th the park and heavy guns were moved back a couple of miles into a better position, and on the morning of the 25th the force followed. The European corps moved off the ground first—the 9th and 52nd N.I., with two guns and a squadron of Skinner's horse, being left as rearguard to see everything into camp, which they reached about ten o'clock. They had been but a short while in their tents when they were again called to arms by the arrival of General Cort-

landt with the intelligence that the enemy were advancing in force. Their approach was indicated by columns of dust in front and on the left. When within a mile and a half of our camp, they halted in a date-grove to reconnoitre. Edwardes, who on all occasions seem to have been foremost in the fray, sent out some artillery and cavalry, and a cannonade was kept up for an hour or two, when the enemy again sheered off and returned to the fort. They were on coming out determined to annihilate the Feringhees, but most probably distrusted one another, and so contented themselves with showing their teeth. The position now taken up by our force is described in the following manner by the *Delhi Gazette*; it is between four and five miles S.S.W. of the town, and the same distance east of the Chernaub,—the bushes having been cut down, wells sunk, and two batteries erected which commanded all sides of the camp.

FRONT N.N.E.



The 26th and 27th were passed in quietness, the troops being employed clearing away the brushwood around camp, and planting guns and howitzers in the batteries erected on the right and in front of the left column. A party of the enemy endeavoured on the first-named day to carry off a number of camels, but were punished for their temerity by a troop of the 7th Irregular horse. On the latter-mentioned date Lieutenant G. R. Taylor joined from Dhera Ismael Khan, from whence he had been recalled shortly before; and Colonel Drummond, quartermaster-general, left on a reconnoitring expedition: it was supposed his destination was the fort of Soojashad, twenty-five miles off, whither a party of officers had proceeded on the 24th to report on its eligibility as a depot for the siege guns, engineers' park, stores, &c. They returned to camp the same day. The 20,000, from Lahore, to intercept which a portion of Shere Singh's force had quitted Mooltan, fell into the hands of General Whish, who was at the time so much in want of cash for the troops, that he had requested a loan of like amount from our ally of Bahawalpore. Meanwhile the jealousy and mistrust betwixt the Moolraj and Rajah Shere Singh were daily becoming stronger: could they but have put faith in each other, our troops would have been harassed much more than they were in their movements. On the 27th, the men of the latter demanded a month's pay from the former, but he very coolly told them that as they had not yet fought with the Feringhees, they were not entitled to any wages from him. A letter is said to have been written, as if from General Whish, by Edwardes to Shere Singh, congratulating him on the approaching completion of the plot, and thanking him for his "successful schemes." Of course good care was taken that this should fall into the hands of Moolraj, who forthwith summoned a durbar and taxed the Sikh chief with treachery. Shere Singh was of course amazed beyond measure, and to prove his innocence of the charge brought against him, resolved to annihilate every one of our force he fell in with! The Dewan appeared satisfied with this; but the spirit of mistrust, before strong, was doubtless increased tenfold, which may in a great measure account for their backwardness in attacking us after three times coming almost within shot of us for that purpose. On the 28th, a party of officers, with a few cavalry, rode to within a few hundred yards of the walls of the city, but were neither molested nor did they see any of the enemy. This was probably a lure to entice them further on, when they would no doubt have seen rather too many of them. Four hundred camels laden with grain fell into the hands of Edwardes, which proved a god-send to us. A large quantity of ammunition on its way to the insurgents was seized on the river by the steamers. Two regiments and four guns joined the Moolraj this day from Chutter Singh's force. Our force was all the 29th and 30th engaged as on the two days previous, clearing away jungle; many of the sepoys are, however, said to have refused to do so. This is improbable, as they have all along shown themselves willing to work in any way they were directed. The 30th passed away nearly as quietly

as the three preceding days. A party of the enemy's horse having got scent of a sum of about 4,000*l.* being on its way from Bahawalpore to Edwardes's camp, went out on the night of the 29th to intercept it. The convoy, however, eluded them. Determined not to return empty-handed, they pounced on a drove of about 200 of our camels, which were guarded by about seventy Lumsden's guide corps. The alarm was given in camp, when Capt. Plowden with the squadron of Skinner's horse was sent out to the rescue. The enemy had, however, gained a considerable distance before their pursuers were on their track, and escaped with their booty. A few of them were fell in with and cut down, our cavalry suffering an equal loss. On the night of the 29th the commander of the steamer *Conqueror* received intimation that his vessel was to be attacked. The steamer was immediately pushed into the middle of the stream, and every preparation made to receive her intended captors, who, however, did not make their appearance. The grain depot at Sirdarpoor had been pillaged by Mallee Singh's troops, and those of Bhoor Singh had maltreated the steamer's men and prevented the friendly natives from supplying her with fuel or supplies. The steamer *Meanee* reached Shere-Shah-ke-puttan from Ferozepore on the 30th with 50,000*l.* and a large supply of ammunition. A detachment of a wing of the 51st N.I. and a squadron of the cavalry was sent on the 1st October to escort the precious cargo into camp; and the steamer was ordered up to Sirdarpoor to the assistance of the *Conqueror*. The story of the two European soldiers taken prisoners on the 9th September by Moolraj having been first tortured and then hung, turns out to be false: one died of his wounds—the other, together with a rifleman of the 72nd, both wounded, were hospitably treated. Our troops fully expected a grand attack would be made on them by Moolraj on the day of the great festival of the Dusserah (7th Oct.). He was being daily reinforced from the Manjah, and would by that time probably have about 24,000 men collected, with about fifty guns. He was said to be determined at all events to see what could be done before reinforcements reached our camp. Shere Singh was still looked upon with distrust by Moolraj, and the force of the former were said to be greatly discontented at not having received their pay. Should the enemy give General Whish a fair fight in the open field, their defeat will be certain, as his force with the troops of Edwardes and the Bhawal Khan must be at least 20,000 men with about forty pieces of field artillery. Our troops continued in the highest health and spirits, longing for an opportunity to avenge the death of their comrades who had fallen during the siege. The wounded were generally doing well, notwithstanding the great heat of the weather. Preparations have been made at Bombay for their reception a fortnight since, but on the 1st Oct. they were still in camp. Lieutenant Richardson, 49th N. I., who had received ten desperate sabre-wounds, was doing well. Lieut. Herbert, 10th foot, had been pronounced out of danger. Lieut. Irwin, 49th, was still in a precarious condition. It was feared that lockjaw would supervene in Lieut. Hollingsworth, 10th foot, whose knee had been smashed. Lieut. Christopher, I. N., was delirious; his leg had been amputated below the knee, but from some cause it had been found necessary to repeat the operation higher up. All the remainder of the wounded officers were doing well.

The regiments forming the army ordered to assemble at Ferozepore are hurrying to their destination with all possible speed. The force will consist of about 25,000 men of all arms, and is, it is said, to be headed by the Commander-in-Chief in person. Lord Gough is expected at Ferozepore on the 2nd November. Col. Cureton is to command the cavalry division. Sir John Littler and Sir D. St. Leger Hill have tendered their services to Government for employment in the coming campaign. All officers on staff employ belonging to regiments ordered to the frontier have been directed to proceed to Ferozepore at the public expense. The order for the formation of the army is now daily looked for. Col. Eckford's brigade, which had been ordered to leave Ferozepore for Mooltan on the 2nd October, has been directed to stand fast till further orders.—*Bombay Times*, Oct. 16.

The following strange tale appears in the *Mofussilite*:—

At the present time, when the public are so anxious to be informed of all particulars relating to the Punjab, we may as well lay before our readers a few facts which have been placed within our reach, for the accuracy of which we are fully prepared to stand surety.

On hearing of the murder of Messrs. Agnew and Anderson, it seems that the resident at once ordered one brigade to proceed to Mooltan and capture Moolraj. Colonel Campbell, who was to have commanded the brigade, a very clear-headed man and a good soldier, asked what he was to do after driving the rebel

into his fortress, which had been represented to him (Colonel Campbell) as one of stupendous strength. The absurdity of this order was so strongly pointed out, that it was "cancelled," not, however, without some reluctance.

As everybody knows, a plot was then discovered. But everybody does not know, that it appeared from evidence, both oral and documentary, that had the brigade, ordered by Sir F. Currie, proceeded to Mooltan, the very game of the conspirators would have been played with success for them, by us. It further came out that emeutes and disturbances were to be got up in different places on purpose to get our army detached, in small bodies, all over the Punjab.

This was duly known at head quarters, and it was there arranged that an army should be formed in October, sufficiently strong to send a force, with a siege-train, to Mooltan, and with the remainder to awe the country while the siege operations were going on there. This was the "proposition" of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Sir Frederick Currie "agreed," and the Supreme Government "approved." It was "understood" distinctly that Moolraj was to be let alone, left to his own devices, and allowed to spend his money in paying his levies, who it was expected would quarrel amongst themselves before October. Arrangements were made for watching and keeping a check upon him, in order to prevent his annoying us on this side of Mooltan.

In the mean time Lieutenant Edwardes, without any order from the resident, left Bunnoo. He had been ordered expressly not to cross the Indus, or meddle with Moolraj. Orders were then despatched by him to our ally, the Bhawalpore Nawab, to lose no time in marching his troops for the purpose of co-operating with him, Lieutenant Edwardes! Moolraj moved out a few of his worst forces, distant firing was heard from both sides. Moolraj retreats to his fort, a despatch comes from Edwardes to Sir F. Currie of a splendid victory. The resident is tickled with the news, a royal salute is fired (by the Durbar!) in commemoration of the event. Struck with this partial success, on the part of Edwardes, Sir F. Currie sanctions his proceedings, patronizes his views, and "thinks with him" that "a few heavy guns and some European artillerymen will settle the business, about which such a fuss had been made."

The Commander-in-Chief, whose experience of fortified places, and guns in position, is rather more practical than either Mr. Edwardes's or Sir F. Currie's, was struck with the absurdity of the proposal, and therefore opposed any movement of the kind. Still he officially reported the matter to Government, and gave, we believe, his reasons; and the Government perfectly coinciding with Lord Gough, it was "determined that no move should be yet made." But unfortunately, before the reply could arrive from Government, the resident, in the exercise of the power expressly vested in him by Lord Hardinge, and relying more on the representations of Mr. Edwardes than the reasoning and common-sense views of the Commander-in-Chief, ordered off the siege-train, with one brigade of infantry! Here the general whom Sir F. Currie appointed to lead the force remonstrated against going without the force, which the Commander-in-Chief thought should be the very minimum,—namely, two strong brigades of infantry and cavalry, &c., with the siege-train."

The troops now with General Whish were marched in the face of Lord Gough's objections. When they arrived at Mooltan they found Mr. Edwardes more besieged than besieging; that is to say, he was shut up in his camp, and Moolraj was in unopposed possession of all the country around; 10,000 men were strongly intrenched outside the Delhi gate of the city, and the fort occupied by 2,000 picked (Khalsa) soldiers—every outpost strongly occupied; in short, Moolraj was in a position to resist double the force sent, even had Shere Sing not been suspected, as he was, of only biding his time to fraternize with the enemy.

How Lieut. Edwardes could have been so deceived, if not inflated, when he wrote such accounts as he did, has puzzled every one who is acquainted with the facts. He represented Moolraj on the point of surrendering; he stated that his army at muster was barely 5,000 men; that desertion was of daily occurrence, and so forth. The result of all this is, that General Whish has been forced to raise the siege of Mooltan, after the formal election of prize agents, and fall back and take care of himself until he is reinforced.

The more we contemplate the military operations of the Politicals, the more are we struck with the soundness of Sir Charles Napier's observation. "What absolute folly is it to intrust military power to a civilian superior to that possessed by the commander-in-chief of the army!"

How Sir Frederick Currie came to act in direct opposition to the views and opinions of the Commander-in-Chief—supported as they were by reason and common sense; and how he could have taken upon himself the direction of such extensive military operations

rations, of which he cannot know anything, creates wonder and surprise in the minds of most people.

The policy of Lord Gough, from first to last, deserves our warmest admiration. It has been clear, sensible, and consistent. Knowing, as he and every one else did, how disaffected was the state of the whole country, he opposed any operations until we were in a position speedily to insure permanent success. He inveighed against any force going to Mooltan till we were in a condition to support and protect that force. He firmly resisted the wish of the resident, who was bent on sending British troops across the Jhelum in aid of Lieutenant Nicolson, who should have been called in long ago; and throughout has he urged and pressed upon the Government to assemble an army without delay. But economy, or imbecility, has caused the councils to oppose the old man's wishes; and we are, at the very moment when we ought to be best prepared, driven to all sorts of hasty expedients—hurrying to and fro—despatches flying about in all quarters—sudden movements of regiments and brigades—to the discomfort and expense of officers and men, and the serious inconvenience of those belonging to them.

A Blue Book is, of course, in the womb of time. What will be disclosed will startle sufficiently; but not one-half will be made patent to the world.

RESOURCES FOR THE SECOND CONQUEST OF THE PUNJAB.

The very extensive military operations now in progress, which will embrace the employment of between fifty and sixty thousand troops, have naturally turned the minds of men to a consideration of the sinews of war; and some have already begun to contemplate the necessity under which the Government will probably be laid of resorting to the public for assistance. It is well known to every one at the presidency that the annual expenditure of the state is in excess of its income, and that there are no surplus funds in the treasury to meet the heavy demands on it which the assemblage of so large an army in the field will necessarily entail. The five per cent. loan has now been open for two years, and though the subscriptions to it in the first twelve months were said to be equal to four or five crores of rupees, little money has found its way to the treasury during the last year. This was to be expected as the natural result of the numerous mercantile failures during this period, and the general state of commercial embarrassment, as well as the disastrous termination of the Union Bank. The five per cent. have also been depreciated to the extent, at one period, of more than two per cent., and capitalists have found it more advantageous to purchase this description of paper at a discount in the bazar, than to obtain it at par, by sending their money to the treasury. There is, therefore, little, if any, hope of obtaining the necessary supplies of money through the medium of a five per cent. loan. Better terms must be offered to allure money to the exchequer. In these circumstances, the oft-mentioned resource of a six per cent. loan has been again talked of, and it has been surmised that Government would be under the necessity of opening one, at no distant period. Assuming that the exhausted state of the treasury has not been overrated, and that Government will eventually be obliged to call upon the public for assistance to carry on the military operations of the coming winter, we venture again to press on public attention the impolicy of advertising for subscriptions to a loan, at a higher rate than five per cent., and the great inconvenience which it would inflict on all who are interested in the existing securities of Government. The immediate consequence of such a measure would be to drive the martyred four per cents. down to thirty-three per cent. discount, and to depreciate the five per cents. to the extent of twelve or fifteen per cent. Taking the sum invested in these two loans at fifty crores, the depreciation would be equal to fully one-eighth their value, or about six crores of rupees, and every one who was constrained to sell out would be subject to a ruinous loss—and that at a time when all mercantile and monetary interests are in a state of unexampled depression. But there is no necessity whatever to resort to a measure which would so deeply affect the interests of the community. The Government treasury may be replenished to any extent by other means, which would confer a great benefit on the public, and be welcomed with feelings of gratitude. We allude to the obvious measure of receiving a certain proportion of the subscriptions to the present five per cent. loan, in four per cent. paper at par. What proportion may be necessary to induce capitalists to enter into the plan, it is not easy, at first, to ascertain, but a beginning might be made with a proposal to receive one-third in such notes. At the same time, it is certain that if the proportion was established at one-half, the most complete suc-

cess would attend the experiment, and Government might command any amount of funds from the public. Such a notification would relieve the four per cents. from their present depreciation, and induce the holders of that paper to make great sacrifices to get their securities at four per cent., which are now selling at sixteen per cent. discount, exchanged for five per cent. notes at par. The Bengal Bank would not, in that case, have reason much longer to complain of its overflowing vaults. The great recommendation of this plan is, that it would be equally beneficial to Government and the public.—*Friend of India, Oct. 5.*

BENGAL INDIGO COMPANY.

The gigantic frauds of the Union Bank have so occupied public attention here for many months past, that smaller joint-stock companies, though proportionately as ruinous to their shareholders, have passed without notice. There is one, however, which ought not to be allowed to sink into oblivion, without having its most remarkable history publicly recorded. It concerns few compared with the Union Bank, but the suffering to the shareholders and creditors will, it may be feared, be at least equally great in proportion; and it is very remarkable that the same individuals whose mismanagement has ruined the shareholders of the Union Bank, have been also the directors of the Bengal Indigo Company. The shareholders of this most unfortunate concern, being pressed by their creditors, have circulated a printed statement, to which we are indebted for most of the following facts. The capital of the Company, which was formed only three years ago, was twenty-eight lacs of rupees, divided into 560 shares of Co.'s Rs. 5,000 each, of which all, except four, were actually taken up and paid for. No less than twenty-six lacs and a half were paid for the blocks of this concern, which never at the period of highest prices could have realized more than half the money in the open market, and if forced off now would hardly fetch six lacs. The mode of valuing these concerns seems to have been precisely the same as that adopted by the Directors of the Union Bank, namely, that of adapting all the losses to the original cost, and then taking the amount in the Agent's Books as the price at which they were to be handed over to the new company. One indeed we can name as a remarkable instance. The Dumdumma Factory, which cost originally Co.'s Rs. 32,000, and after a series of losing seasons was handed over to this company at two lakhs! The managing directors here were Messrs. W. P. Grant and J. Beckwith, and in London three trustees were appointed, all connections of the house here, namely, Messrs. J. S. Brownrigg, John Cockerell, and Sir George Larpent. The capital of the Company being, as we have seen, almost entirely paid up, ordinary minds would not conceive that any more money could be required than what was necessary to carry on the operations of each season, which, if not raised in Calcutta, could easily have been obtained from London houses on the security of such a large body of shareholders. The outlay for the present year, we are told, may somewhat exceed Co.'s Rs. 6,50,000, and it may have previously been, in the management to which it was entrusted, much more costly, so that we may suppose ten lakhs were required for the preceding seasons. This, however, it might be supposed would be all that could have been drawn last year, and against it would be the produce of the former season. Instead of which we find that besides 117,000*l.* of bills accepted by Sir George Larpent for himself and his co-trustees; there are Co.'s Rs. 3,30,000 of unaccepted bills, a couple of mortgages, and 100,000*l.* of what the directors call debentures, which were deposited for safety with Messrs. Cockerell, Larpent, and Co.; 30,000*l.* of these were pledged by the above-mentioned trustees to the London and Westminster Bank as security for a loan, and 65,000*l.* were pledged to Messrs. Glynn, though it does not appear that the Bengal Indigo Company received any money or credit on account of the debentures so pledged. These transactions bring the claims on this unfortunate company to the sum of Co.'s Rs. 18,31,000, leaving, according to their own calculation, a deficiency of Co.'s Rs. 11,33,000. Taking their own valuation of the factories at Co.'s Rs. 10,00,000, the shareholders will have lost the whole of their invested capital, and more, in the short period of three years. Like the Union Bank shareholders, about two-thirds are either totally or nearly insolvent, but of the remainder there are some wealthy, such as the Hon. John Elliott, Mr. Robertson, formerly governor of the N.W. provinces, Hodgson the brewer, Colonel Caulfield, the East-India Director, and Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts. The shareholders dispute their liability on the bills accepted by Sir George Larpent, because the names of the other trustees were not added to the acceptance. The lawyers, as usual, differ on this point, for nobody, not even the judge, knows

what the law of England is till he tries the case. The debentures are also repudiated by the shareholders, and we should think on better grounds. They say, however, that they ought to do their best to help the bill-holders, who ought also to consider the cruel hardship of their case, and they therefore offer fifty per cent. on the bills; leaving the debentures and bills held by those with whom the debentures are pledged for future adjustment. They would pay this amount by the 1st of next February, provided they can sell the factories at the valuation they may put on them, otherwise twenty-five per cent., giving a mortgage of the concerns to the creditors, and asking till February, 1861, for the remaining twenty-five per cent. Another proposal is, to transfer a part of the factories to a trustee for the bill-holders, which is not very likely to be accepted. It must be acknowledged that the case of these shareholders is one of very great hardship. They put too implicit a confidence in the representations of interested parties, but they could hardly anticipate such management even in Calcutta. We hear, however, that the creditors are not willing to accept the terms offered, so that the disputed points are very likely to be decided in the courts of law.—*Englishman*, Oct. 5.

THE HYPOTHECATION OF GOODS IN INDIA TO PROVIDE REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND.

The letter published below communicates the decision of the Court of Directors on the memorial of the merchants against the hypothecation of goods. It is expressed in the *amicable*, *suave* style often adopted in the correspondence of Leadenhall-street. The Court simply state that they adhere to the opinion which they have expressed on previous occasions, that it is not expedient to relinquish the practice of effecting a portion of their remittances by means of advances in India on the hypothecation of goods. Both on this and on every former occasion they have carefully, and perhaps discreetly, avoided the risk of assigning any reasons for the determination to which they adhere, and these, therefore, no opportunity of examining their validity or value. But the Manchester gentlemen are not to be deterred. We learn that the subject has been taken up in right earnest by some of the most eminent of the mercantile community in that town, in conjunction with several industrial members of Parliament, who have resolved to bring the subject into the House of Commons, with the view of obtaining a committee of inquiry. When the question has thus been submitted to Parliament, the Court will be put on their defence before the public, and will no longer be able to dispose of the matter in a single sentence, by a simple declaration of their will. If we could get a few other Indian questions occasionally brought into the house, and discussed, the public interests of India would soon feel the benefit of the agitation; and, when we find that the house allowed the question of the Rajah of Sattara to occupy nine months of parliamentary time, why should we despair of getting an hour or two occasionally, during the session, for some of the questions which are so important to our interests? What we want is, not a *match* Blue Books, as a few heated and animated discussions, in which men of character and influence shall take a part.

The Court of Directors might, it is true, in the present instance, point to the returns of the sums paid into their Treasury for bills on India, during seven months of the present year, and which did not exceed \$70,000. The merchants, looking to the ease with which money was obtained in England in past years, appear to have come to the conclusion that it would be always equally available; but the experience of the present year shows how deeply the depression of commerce has affected the remittances. If the same sluggish progress of money to the exchequer in Leadenhall-street prevails throughout the present year, the whole sum received by the Court of Directors from this source, which was considered as sure and certain, will not exceed eight hundred thousand pounds, or about one-fourth of the sum they require. On the other hand, the merchants might point to the empty warehouses in Calcutta, into which scarcely a bag or bale finds its way, from month to month. They might say, that if the Court had obtained but little from the offer of bills on their Indian treasures, they have obtained still less from their effort to effect remittances on the hypothecation of goods. The general opinion is, that no goods whatever have been offered them for several months past. Indeed, there appears to be something like a commercial sympathy between the two systems, and they both seem to flourish, or wither, from the same causes.

May we venture to suggest the propriety of Government's directing a periodical statement of the value of the goods which are received on hypothecation to be published periodically in the official *Gazette*. The Court of Directors have set the example of allowing a return of the sums which are obtained for the bills

to be published twice a month in *London*, and they most assuredly cannot object to a corresponding notification in this country of the result of the plan which they have resolved to adhere to in this country.

To Messrs. Potter and Co.

Sir: Dep. GENTLEMEN,—With adavance to my letter to your address, No. 577, dated the 31st March last, I am directed to inform you that the Honourable the Court of Directors, having taken into consideration the subject of the memorial therein mentioned, have determined to this Government in reply, that with every disposition to give due attention to the representations of the mercantile community, they adhere to the opinion which they have expressed on previous occasions, that it is not expedient to relinquish the practice of effecting a portion of their remittances by means of advances in India on the hypothecation of goods.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

(Signed) J. DIXON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Council Chamber, Sept. 9, 1848.

—*Friend of India*

THE INVESTITURE OF SIR JOHN LITTLE AND SIR DUDLEY HILL.

The investiture of Sir John Little with the Grand Cross, and Sir Dudley Hill with the Order of Knight Commander of the Bath, was performed at Government House last Thursday evening, and most faithfully were her Majesty's commands obeyed; that nothing should be omitted which could impart dignity and splendour to the ceremonial. Seldom, if ever, has so imposing a scene been exhibited in the City of Palaces; indeed, we question whether anything grander or more exciting could have been got up at St. James's. The great marble hall was decorated for the occasion in the most chaste and appropriate manner, under the directions of Capt. Ramsay, A.D.C., Capt. Fraser, of the Engineers, and Mr. Cooper, the house decorator. A very scientific and glowing description of the various emblems and devices, and of the arrangements of the hall on the occasion, has been sent to our contemporaries, and we have transferred it with much pleasure to our own columns. At nine o'clock Lord Dalhousie, attended by some of the principal officers of Government, and the members of his own staff, entered the room at the northern door, and walked up to the chair of state, or throne, which had been arranged with great taste and splendour on the elevated dais, behind which the royal initials and arms were richly emblazoned in crimson velvet. His lordship looked remarkably well in his full court dress; and if there was any venerable sexagenarian present in the room, the singular resemblance of Lord Dalhousie's expression of countenance, his figure, stature, and youthful appearance to that of Lord Wellesley, must have carried him back to the time when he saw that illustrious statesman walk up the same path, to the same station, on similar occasions, when the triumph of British valour in the East was to be commemorated. The ceremony throughout was conducted with the utmost regularity and order; every body, and every thing, and every proceeding was in place. After Lord Dalhousie had opened the commission with which he had been honoured by his sovereign, the Companions of the Bath, who were present, were requested to conduct Sir John and Sir Dudley to the assembly, which was done with all due ceremony. The Governor-General then rose and addressed the two officers, enumerating the gallant services for which this distinguished honour had been conferred upon them by their sovereign. His lordship then adverted to the proud position which England now occupied amidst the nations of the earth, at a time when thrones and dynasties and ancient institutions were crumbling around her, and made an eloquent appeal to the loyalty and patriotism of the assembly, which kindled every British sympathy in their souls, and drew forth the most enthusiastic responses. Without the slightest dread of being suspected of flattery, we will venture to affirm that nothing finer or nobler than his lordship's speech has ever been heard in Calcutta. It was the speech, not only of an experienced and accomplished Parliamentary orator, but of one whose mind was elevated by the purest feelings of patriotism, and who was resolved that nothing should be wanting on his part to sustain the dignity and honour of his native land which had been committed to his responsibility in this Eastern empire. The speech was evidently not composed in the closet, and recited from memory, like some other of the grand addresses which we have sometimes listened to in India.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, (express from Bombay), with letters from London to August 24, arrived in Calcutta on the morning of October 6th. The *Procurator* arrived on the following day.

CIVIL SERVICE MOVEMENTS.—We borrow a paragraph from the *Englishman*, in which, advertising to some of the recent civil service movements, our contemporary mentions that Mr. Bushby, who is appointed resident at Gwalior, will be succeeded, as secretary to the government of India in the home department by Mr. Halliday, whose situation will be given to Mr. Colvin, who has intimated his readiness to come up here when a vacancy for him occurred, or to Mr. J. P. Grant. We understand that Mr. Colvin is not at all likely to accept the appointment, which is not better paid and is much more harassing than his own; so that Mr. J. P. Grant is likely to be the fortunate man. We hear that Mr. Crawford, of the anti-department, is to officiate as commissioner of Arrakan, *vice* Major Bogle, ordered to join his corps; and Mr. Wauchope, the magistrate of Hooghly, as first or second assistant commissioner. We have not heard how the other appointments that will be vacated in Arrakan are to be filled up. — *Hurkaru*, Oct. 6.

A LUCKNOW LETTER of Sept. 14 mentions that the cholera is still raging most fearfully in the native quarters of the town; the heat was intense, and scarcely a drop of rain had fallen during the preceding fortnight.

GOLD BARS were imported from China, in September, to the value of fifteen lakhs of rupees, at Rs. 16. 8. per sicca weight.

FURLOUGH MEMORIAL.—We take the following remarks on the subject of the furlough memorial agreed to at Saugor from the *Calcutta Englishman*:—

We have reason to believe that this memorial contains the sentiments of nearly all the officers of the Company's service. If so, they ought to recollect that the Home Authorities do not suppose them to be unanimous, or nearly unanimous, on the subject; and that unless they come forward, and show that they are in earnest, they can hardly expect that the Court of Directors will come to any decision, however desirous they may be of complying with any reasonable request of the whole body of their Indian officers. This memorial has been got up at the only large station in India, where officers of both the Bengal and Madras presidencies are located. It was therefore a very well chosen spot for a beginning, but unless backed by the general expression of assent from all other stations, the memorial will have comparatively little weight.

COLONEL SLEEMAN, the papers state, is to be appointed resident at the court of Lucknow.

A PEROSEPORE correspondent of the *Deli Gazette* intimates that Lieut. Crommelin, of the Engineers, has been instructed to hasten from Simlah to construct a bridge of country boats across the Sutlej at the Phonda Ghat.

LUCKNOW.—A letter of Sept. 27th mentions that the minister had succeeded in getting very little money into the treasury; there was a rumour current that Ameen-ood-Dowla will succeed the present minister, Ally Nucky Khan; there was also a report that the resident would leave Lucknow for England in October; the thermometer in a cool house stood at 98 degrees at 2 p.m.

A LETTER FROM CAMP states that an officer of the 49th regiment has no less than eleven wounds, all tulwar cuts. On the evening of the night attack he broke in a small doorway of a strong building in which the enemy were; he was followed only by a few sepoy of his own corps; he ran the first man through the body, but was unable to withdraw his sword and fell forward, when he was attacked by a number of the enemy, who did not leave him till they thought he was dead, but he had the presence of mind to make a shield of his late antagonist, and defended himself from mortal wounds. — *Englishman*.

A BALL AND SUPPER was given by the station of Barrackpore, on Thursday evening, in honour of Lord and Lady Dalhousie, prior to their departure to the north-west; her ladyship, from indisposition, was unable to attend.

AVA.—The *Moulmein Free Press* announces the death of the prince of Mekara Mien, father-in-law of the king of Ava. "He was the most enlightened Burman of his age," and his death will probably create a serious change in the policy of the golden-footed monarch, as his moderate counsels exercised great influence over the king's mind, and he was by habit predisposed in favour of the English. Great complaints are also made by the British inhabitants of Rangoon, of the want of some efficient authority who could check the haughtiness of the Court of Ava, and prevent the oppressions too frequently practised towards them.

TARA BAI.—Some time since we announced the arrival of two natives from Gwalior, as agents (though not duly accredited) from Tara Bai, the widow of the late Maharajah Jhunko Rao Scindiah, to represent to the Governor-General certain grievances, of which she complained, under the regency of Mama

Show Saib. We now learn that a memorial having been presented to his lordship, instructions were forwarded to the resident at Gwalior, to institute an inquiry into the subject of her complaint, and report its result to Government as soon as practicable. Letters have since been received in town, which state that in pursuance of these orders, the resident is permitted to have an interview with the actual monee, and not the creature who has hitherto been made to personate her before him; and that Majorow, one of the members of the Gwalior council of regency, has been suspended from his situation. — *Hindu Intelligencer*.

THE TENASSERIM PROVINCES are not paying. The deficiency in the accounts for last year was Rs. 1,95,834. The cost of the military establishment down there is Rs. 1,66,660.

A LETTER FROM CAMP, MOUKAN, mentions that our shells had done such fearful execution in the town of Moukan, that the place might have been taken had the heavy guns been brought up in time to defend the posts carried. The enemy's loss is described as dreadful.

THE GAZETTE OF OCTOBER 4 contains an order for placing the Bengal army on the war-establishment by raising the number of each infantry regiment to a thousand men, and the cavalry to five hundred suwars. A large number of officers on leave, and bidding staff appointments, are also ordered to join the army of the Sutledge at once.

COLONEL BENSON has been appointed military secretary to the Governor-General in room of Colonel Mountain, who has been permitted to join his corps on active service.

BENGALIA TERNANT, it is said, is to command the artillery with the army now assembled at Perozepore.

THE OPPIUM AGENTS have received instructions to limit the poppy cultivation of this year to the standard of the last.

A MONTHLY COMMUNICATION is to be opened by the Government of the Mauritius between that island and Ceylon.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—The practice of paying secretaries of joint stock companies, for attending the meeting, is becoming common in Calcutta.

DR. MAXON has been removed from his appointment of police-surgeon for giving a false medical certificate to Rajah Madahant Deb, in order to afford the latter an excuse for not attending the court of the magistrate of Serampore.

FEVER HOSPITAL.—The corner stone of the Fever Hospital was laid on Saturday evening (Sept. 30), with masonic honours, before an unusually large assembly. Lord Dalhousie, who was present, made an eloquent and appropriate speech, and another at the masonic dinner, which took place at the Town-hall.

THE CHINA OPPIUM MARKET has experienced another sudden fall, which will tell on the next Calcutta sale to the serious detriment of the public purse.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER, an officer wounded under the walls of Moukan, has had his leg amputated while in a state of coma from the use of chloroform. The operation was perfectly successful.

MAHARAJAH DULEER SINGH.—A story is told of this youth, which, if true, shows him to be infected with the insolent spirit of those about him. Sir F. Currie is said to have observed that it was a long time since the Maharajah had paid him a visit. He replied, "What! is it necessary that I should visit my own servant?" — *Englishman*.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 29.—The following corps will move from their present stations on dates, and according to routes, which will be communicated by the quarter-master-general of the army, leaving all heavy baggage and sick and weakly men in dépôt.

Horse Artillery.—First troop, second brigade, from Meerut.

Foot Artillery.—No. 6 light field battery, from Meerut; No. 7 light field battery, from Cawnpore.

European Cavalry.—Her Majesty's 9th lancers, from Meerut.

Irregular Cavalry.—3rd regiment, from Nussurabad; 5th regiment (one wing), from Meerut; 9th regiment, from Bareilly; 2nd regiment, from Loodianah; 13th regiment (one wing) from Makhdo.

Pioneers.—Four companies from Dugghai.

European Infantry.—Her Majesty's 24th foot, from Agra; first European Bengal fusiliers (one wing), from Cawnpore.

Native Infantry.—12th regiment (one wing), from Allahgarh; 15th regiment, from Moradabad; 20th regiment, from Allahabad; 25th regiment, from Agra; 30th regiment, from Delhi; 34th regiment, from Agra; 41st regiment, from Nussurabad; 45th regiment, from Umballah; 60th regiment, from Mirzapore; 63rd regiment, from Nismuch; regiment of Loodianah, from

Meerut; Shekhawattee battalion (one wing) from Juanpore; Sir-moor battalion, from Deyrah.

AUGMENTATION OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

Fort William, 2nd Oct., 1848.—No. 370 of 1848.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in council has been pleased to resolve, that the establishment of each regular regiment of Bengal N.I. and of the Kelat-i-Ghilzie regiment shall be forthwith increased by 10 havildars, 10 naicks, and 200 sepoy. Each company of those regiments will then consist of

1 subadar, 1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 6 naicks, 100 sepoy.

His lordship in council has also resolved, that the several regiments of Bengal irregular cavalry shall be immediately recruited to 100 sowars. Each ressaliah of irregular cavalry will then consist of

1 ressalidar or ressaidar, 1 naib ressidar, 1 jemadar, 1 kote duffadar, 8 duffadars, 1 nishanburdar, 1 trumpeter or negarchie, 83 sowars.

His Excellency the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to give early effect to the foregoing resolutions of Government.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, W. J. off. col. of Mymensingh, made ov. ch. of off. to Cooper, Sept. 20.
BLUNT, W. asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuttack, to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Cuttack, Sept. 20.
BROWN, G. W. to be sub-dep. opium agent at Tehta in Behar.
COCKBURN, G. F. to be a mem. of the loc. com. of public instruat. at Patna, Sept. 29.
COOPER, B. H. rec. ch. of off. coll. of Mymensingh fr. Allen.
GRANT, J. civ. and sess. judge at Dinagopore, res. ch. of duties of office fr. prin. sudder ameen, Sept. 23.
LUSHINGTON, H. jun. to off. as assist. commiss. at Umballa dur. abs. of Ford, Sept. 23.
MALET, O. W. made over ch. of treasury of Tipperah collectorate to the dep. coll. Sept. 22.
MORRIS, J. H. qual. for public service, attached to N. W. provinces.
OUSLEY, G. to be an asst. in Delhi div.
PENN, J. H. to be dep. coll. and dep. mag. with powers of a coventanted asst. in sillah Goruckpore.
RICKETTS, M. asst. to mag. of Banda, vested with specific powers, Sept. 14.
SHAKESPEAR, A. to offic. as civ. auditor N.W. provinces dur. abs. of Robertson.
TRAVERS, W. rec. ch. of offices of abkaree comm. for Dacca div. fr. C. Tottenham, Sept. 25.
WARD, J. rec. ch. of offices of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, fr. T. B. Drummond, Sept. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DENISON, C. B. off. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, 1 mo. fr. date of quitting station, Sept. 23.
FORSTY, T. D. a fortnight on m. c. Sept. 22.
FRASER, S. civ. and sess. jud. of Bareilly, 1 mo. fr. date of quitting station, Sept. 23.
HAMMOND, A. 2 mo. to pres.
HAY, Lord W. M. asst. to mag. and coll. of Agra, fr. Oct. 8 to 31st, in ext.
LEDDIE, J. P. to com. of the dusserah vacation, Sept. 21.
MACKAY, C. fr. Sept. 24 to Dec. 12.
MARRIOTT, R. 1 mo.
MOORE, W. J. dur. the Dusserah vacation, Sept. 25.
PUGHE, J. G. supt. of abkarry, at Dinagopore, 1 mo. in ext.
ROBERTSON, D. 1 mo.
RUSSELL, H. P. 15 days in ext.
SHAW, M. A. G. mag. of Backergunge, 2 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

EVEREST, Rev. R. permitted to retire fr. the service on pension of rank, fr. date of emb. for Europe, Sept. 23.
GARRETT, Rev. C. chaplain of Umballa, 1 mo.
HAMMOND, Rev. A. chaplain of Meerut, 3 mo. to pres. prep. to returning to Europe.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, Lieut. W. civil employ, Assam, to join his regt. 29th N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
ANDERSON, Capt. J. executive eng. Umballa, to proc. to Ferozepore, by daw, Oct. 4.
ANNESLEY, Lieut. R. M. S. 65th N.I. to do duty with 2nd Assam L. I. batt. v. Beresford, Oct. 3.
BARTON, Ens. N. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares, Sept. 22.
BENSON, Lieut. col. R. C. B. 41st N.I. to offic. as mil. sec. to the Gov. Gen. fr. Oct. 5, dur. abs. of Col. A. S. H. Mountain.

BERESFORD, Lieut. R. 62nd N.I. to do duty with Ramghur It. inf. batt. v. Thellusson, placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
BIRCH, Brev. capt. T. C. fort adj. Allahabad, to join his regt. 31st N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
BOGLE, Maj. A. civ. employ, Arracan, to join his regt. 2nd N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
BROWNLOW, Ens. C. H. posted to 58th N.I. at Mhow, Sept. 18.
CAULFIELD, Lieut. J. P. doing duty with Bhaugulpore hill rangers, to join his regt. 3rd N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
CHRAPE, Col. J. C. B. chief eng. to proc. to Ferozepore by daw.
CHRISTIE, Lieut. P. comm. of ordnance with Mooltan field force, ass. ch. of siege train.
CLARKE, Ens. C. D. S. rem. fr. 58th to 73rd N.I. at Lahore, as jun. of his rank, Sept. 18.
COMMELINE, Brev. maj. C. stud. dept. to join his regt. 13th N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
COVENTRY, Brev. maj. F. stud. dept. to join his regt. 6th L.C. by daw, Oct. 4.
DEMPSTER, 1st Lieut. C. Ganges canal, to proc. to Ferozepore by daw, Oct. 4.
DUMBLETON, Lieut. C. Ganges canal, to join his regt. L.C. by daw, Oct. 4.
EDWARDS, Lieut. H. J. officiating stud. dept. to join his regt. 15th N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. A. P. C. officiating Thuggee dept. to join his regt. 5th L.C. by daw, Oct. 4.
FINCH, Lieut. H. 31st N.I. to ch. of sudder bazaar and abkaree dept. at Ferozepore, v. Robertson, attached to Mooltan field force.
FELTON, 1st Lieut. G. W. W. executive eng. 6th div. Grand Trunk road, to proc. to Ferozepore by daw, Oct. 4.
FITZGERALD, Lieut. A. civ. employ, Arracan, to join his regt. 70th N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
GAITSKELL, Capt. J. J. 26th L.I. to act as paymr. and supt. of native pensioners, Barrackpore, dur. abs. of Capt. Jervis, and on his responsibility.
GLASFORD, Capt. J. executive eng. Bareilly, to proc. to Ferozepore by daw, Oct. 4.
GOLDIE, Capt. B. W. on survey duty, to proc. to Ferozepore by daw, Oct. 4.
GOODWYN, 1st Lieut. A. G. executive eng. Ganges canal, to proc. to Ferozepore by daw, Oct. 4.
GRINDALL, Lieut. R. F. executive officer, grand trunk road, to join his regt. 8th N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
HALL, Capt. A. stud. dept. to join his regt. 6th L.C. by daw.
HARDCASTLE, Lieut. E. J. asst. gov. gen.'s agent, Rajpootannah, to join his regt. 53rd N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
HARRIS, Lieut. R. R. 67th N.I. to offic. as cantonment mag. and to rec. ch. of abkaree depart. and sudder bazar, on dep. of Lieut. FitzGerald, to Meerut.
HARRIS, Lieut. A. 1st L.C. to be brev. capt. fr. Sept. 19, to join his regt. by daw, Oct. 4.
HERBERT, Brev. capt. R. A. 46th N.I. to act as 2nd in com. 1st Sikh loc. inf. dur. abs. of Peel, Sept. 23.
HICKEY, Lieut. C. F. adjt. Calcutta native militia, to join his regt. 1st N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
HICKS, Capt. G. W. S. supt. of police, Calcutta, to join his regt. 8th N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
HOGGAN, Major W. 63rd N.I. trans. to inv. est. fr. Oct. 1.
HOOD, Lieut. J. 49th N.I. to offic. as adj. v. Richardson wounded in action, Sept. 23.
HOPKINSON, Lieut. H. civ. employ, Arracan, to join his regt. 70th N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
HORSBURGH, Brev. capt. T. S. 32nd N.I. to act as ex. officer western Sirkind div. v. 1st Lieut. Taylor, proc. to Mooltan.
HUTCHINSON, 2nd Lieut. G. eng. to proc. and join the corps of sappers and pioneers, Sept. 3.
IRWIN, 1st Lieut. T. S. executive eng. Ramghur div. to proc. to Ferozepore, by daw, Oct. 4.
JAMES, Lieut. H. C. asst. rev. surv. 24 pergunnahs, to join his regt. 32nd N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
JERVIS, Ens. J. P. posted to 73rd N.I. at Lahore, Sept. 18.
LANG, Capt. J. offic. supt. Nuddah Rivers, to join his regt. 26th N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
LOCKHART, Ens. D. B. to join and do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.
MATHESON, Ens. J. G. S. posted to 2nd Eur. regt. at Subathoo.
MERRICK, Ens. T. C. Ganges canal, to join his regt. 3rd N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
MILLIGAN, 1st Lieut. G. art. fr. 7th batt. to 5th troop, 1st brig. under orders to proc. to Muttra, Sept. 21.
MORRISON, Capt. R. asst. gov. gen.'s agent, Rajpootannah, to join his regt. 52nd N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
NATION, Brev. capt. H. M. Thuggee dept. to join his regt. 23rd N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
NICOLSON, Lieut. C. A. stat. staff, Darjeeling, to join his regt. 25th N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
OAKES, Lieut. G. N. offic. asst. gov. gen.'s agent, S. W. frontier, to join his regt. 46th N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
OAKES, Lieut. W. H. asst. gov. gen.'s agent, S. W. frontier, to join his regt. 45th N.I. by daw, Oct. 4.
OLDFIELD, 1st Lieut. J. art. fr. 5th co. 7th batt. to 3rd troop 1st brig. at Jullundur, Sept. 21.

OLDFIELD, Capt. J. R. executive eng. Agra, to proc. to Ferozepore by dawk, Oct. 4.
 OUSELEY, Capt. R. asst. gov. gen.'s agent, S.W. frontier, to join his regt. 50th N.I. by dawk, Oct. 4.
 PATTON, Lieut. R. 17th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr. to 1st Eur. fus. v. Pogson.
 PEPPER, Brev. maj. H. N. art. to com. detach. of art. and inf. recruits, under orders to proc. to upper provinces, Sept. 21.
 PERKINS, 2nd Lieut. H. G. art. to do duty with detach. of recruits com. by Brev. maj. Pepper, under orders to proc. to upper provinces, Sept. 21.
 PHAYRE, Capt. A. P. civ. employ. Tenasserim prov. to join his regt. 7th N.I. by dawk, Oct. 4.
 POGSON, Lieut. W. Q. 43rd N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Murray, on leave, Sept. 15.
 REAY, Ens. C. 32nd N.I. to act as ex. officer Karnaul and Ferozepore road, v. 2nd Lieut. Paton, proc. to Mooltan.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. C. S. civ. employ, Assam, to join his regt. 49th N.I. by dawk, Oct. 4.
 RIDDELL, Brev. maj. W. Thuggee department, to join his regt. 60th N.I. by dawk, Oct. 4.
 RIDDELL, Capt. T. joint msg. Cawnpore cantonment, to join his regt. 60th N.I. by dawk, Oct. 4.
 ROBERTSON, 1st Lieut. A. dep. com. of ord. to proc. to Ferozepore, by dawk, Oct. 4.
 RUTHERFORD, Major W. exec. officer, Circular and Eastern canals and collector of canal tolls, to join his regt. 28th N.I. by dawk, Oct. 4.
 SALT, 2nd Lieut. T. H. art. fr. 2nd comp. 6th to 3rd comp. 7th batt. at Ferozepore to join, Sept. 22.
 SELON, 2nd Lieut. P. art. to do duty with detach. of recruits com. by Brev. maj. Pepper under orders to proc. to upper prov.
 SMITH, 2nd Lieut. H. M. art. fr. 3rd comp. 8th batt. to 1st troop 1st brig. at Loodianah, Sept. 21.
 SMITH, 1st Lieut. R. B. exec. eng. Doab canal, to proc. to Ferozepore by dawk, Oct. 4.
 SPURGEON, Ens. S. to do duty with regt. of Ferozepore, at Umballah, to join.
 STEEL, Maj. J. police N. W. prov. to join his regt. 2nd Eur. regt. by dawk, Oct. 4.
 SWERTENHAM, Ens. J. R. to do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.
 TIMBRELL, 1st Lieut. C. W. 5th troop 1st brig. art. to be adj. and qr. mr. to 1st batt. v. Delamain, prom. Sept. 21.
 WALKER, Ens. P. W. to join and do duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.
 WATERFIELD, Ens. H. A. W. to duty with 65th N.I. at Benares.
 WATSON, 2nd Lieut. G. E. engs. to proc. and join head-qs. of sappers and pioneers on field service, Sept. 22.
 WATT, Maj. A. 27th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of the mil. board for employment in the commissariat dept. Oct. 3.
 WESTERN, Capt. J. R. officiating executive eng. Barrackpore, to proc. to Ferozepore by dawk, Oct. 4.
 WHEELER, Ens. G. rem. fr. 73rd to 1st N.I. at Lahore, as jun. of his rank, Sept. 18.
 WILLIAMS, Maj. D. civ. employ, Arracan, to join his regt. 45th N.I. by dawk, Oct. 4.
 YOUNG, 1st Lieut. C. M. 4th comp. 1st batt. art. to be interp. and qr. mr. to 7th batt. v. Milligan resigned app. Sept. 21.
 YOUNG, 1st Lieut. C. B. off. 2nd asst. sec. mil. board, to proc. to Ferozepore by dawk, Oct. 4.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

FRASER, S. C. Sept. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Lieut. C. D'O. 40th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c.
 AUSTEN, 1st Lieut. A. G. art. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 1, to Simla.
 BAILEY, Ens. F. P. 7th N.I. fr. Aug. 25 to Nov. 1, to Meerut.
 BOISRAGON, Ens. T. W. R. Aug. 15 to Nov. 1, to rem. at Lahore, and to enable him to join.
 BOULDERSON, Ens. S. S. 37th N.I. 14 mo. fr. Sept. 11, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 CAMPBELL, Brev. maj. A. L. 1st L.C. fr. Sept. 13 to Nov. 15, to remain at Umballa, on m. c.
 CREIGHTON, Ens. R. 55th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Aug. 25 to Calcutta, to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 FITZ-SIMONS, Capt. H. 20th N.I. Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, 1849, to pres. on m. c. prep. to appl. for leave to sea and the Cape.
 GILLOX, Lieut. W. 72nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. July 22, to remain at Ferozepore, on m. c.
 GORDON, Capt. J. T. 15th N.I. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 GRIFFITHS, Lieut. col. c. 36th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 30, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 HILL, Cornet D. H. 5th L.C. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Calcutta, on m. c.
 JERVIS, Capt. T. S. inv. estab. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Shahjehanpore and Nynee.
 JERVIS, Capt. W. 42nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 10, to Moulmein, on m. c.

MACLEOD, Lieut. H. J. B. art. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 12, to Calcutta, to apply for leave to sea, on m. c.
 MARSDEN, Capt. F. C. 29th N.I. leave cane. fr. Sept. 17.
 MARSHALL, Maj. G. T. 3 mo. in ext. on m. c. Sept. 27.
 McNEILL, 1st Lieut. D. art. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
 MILLS, Lieut. C. W. 23rd N.I. 4 mo. fr. Sept. 11, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 NEWHOUSE, Ens. L. R. 19th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Cawnpore.
 NEWMAN, Lieut. A. L. 3rd N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m. c.
 NORTON, Lieut. col. H. 69th N.I. 1 year fr. Sept. 16, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 NOTT, Lieut. R. M. 64th N.I. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Calcutta, to apply for leave to sea, on m. c.
 PACKS, Ens. C. F. 4th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to remain at Delhi, on m. c.
 PRICE, Brev. capt. R. 67th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to pres. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 SELLON, Ens. R. E. G. 21st N.I. to Europe, on furl. on m. c.
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. Sir R. assist. gov. gen.'s agent for Scindiah's domin. to Nov. 20, 1849, in ext.
 SHARPE, 1st Lieut. E. art. leave cane. Sept. 21.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. J. 40th N.I. 6 mo. to sea, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. J. civ. asst. surg. register of deeds, and offic. postmaster at Purneah, rec. ch. of offices, Sept. 18.
 CANNON, Asst. surg. H. M. to do duty with H. M.'s 98th foot, retaining med. ch. of 45th N.I.
 CANTOR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. asst. garr. surg. Fort William, to proc. to Ferozepore, by dawk, Oct. 4.
 CUMBERLAND, Surg. R. S. 62nd N.I. to ass. ch. of office of supt. surg. of the Dacca circle.
 DIAPER, Asst. surg. H. in med. ch. of Bhaugulpore, to be postmaster also, Sept. 26.
 EDLIN, Asst. surg. E. M.D. off. dep. apoth. to the E. I. Company, to proc. to Ferozepore by dawk, Oct. 4.
 ELTON, Asst. surg. H. N. to be civ. asst. surg. of Mymensingh.
 GOUGH, Vet. surg. W. R. to do duty with 4th L.C. at Cawnpore.
 HARRISON, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. art. to aff. med. aid to 4th regt. Sikh local inf. at Loodianah, on dept. of Asst. surg. Wood, 56th N.I. to Ferozepore.
 HAY, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gov. N. W. prov. Sept. 23.
 KIRK, Asst. surg. K. W. M.D. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Bareilly, Sept. 26.
 LOGIN, Surg. T. S. M.D. to proc. to Ferozepore by dawk, Oct. 4.
 LYLELL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. attached to 61st N.I. to accompany a detachment of art. and inf. recruits proc. to the Upper Provinces, in med. ch. Sept. 18.
 McLELLAND, Surg. J. examiner of emigrants, to proc. to Ferozepore by dawk, Oct. 4.
 SPRENGER, Asst. surg. A. M.D. on special duty, Lucknow, to proc. to Ferozepore by dawk, Oct. 4.
 STROVER, Asst. surg. T. R. on special duty, Nimar, to proc. to Ferozepore by dawk, Oct. 4.
 THORNTON, Surg. H. J. 35th lt. inf. to aff. med. aid to 61st N.I. on dept. of Surg. Lyell to upper provinces, Sept. 22.
 TURNER, Asst. surg. G. 2nd asst. pres. gen. hospital, to proc. to Ferozepore by dawk, Oct. 4.
 WALTER, J. K. civ. asst. surg. at Rungpore to be postmaster also.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

KELLY, Asst. surg. J. P. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 MACLEAN, Surg. H. Nov. 15 to Jan. 1, 1849, in ext. to pres. prep. to appl. for leave to retire.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.—14th light drag. Capt. Scudamore, and lieuts. Ling and Lloyd, to Oct. 10, in ext. at Simla.
 INFANTRY.—10th. Capt. W. Fenwick, to be maj. fr. Sept. 13, v. Montzambert, killed in action; Lieut. H. M. M. Sall, to be capt. fr. Sept. 13, v. Fenwick, prom.; Ens. P. B. Lucas, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 13, v. Sall, prom.—22nd. Lieut. Brennan, two years to England; Lieut. Goddard, to act as adj. dur. abs. of Brennan.—32nd. Maj. H. V. Brooke, to be lieut. col. fr. Sept. 13, v. Pattoun, killed in action; Capt. W. Case, to be maj. fr. Sept. 13, v. Brooke, prom.; Lieut. A. G. Brine, to be capt. fr. Sept. 13, v. Case, prom.; Ens. J. Swinburn, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 13, v. Brine, prom.—53rd. Capt. Ffrench, to be interp. v. Tytler, on special duty; Capt. Chester, eight months to Calcutta, and two years to England.—61st. Capt. Otter to be an extra a.-d.-c. to C.-in-C.; Lieut. Burnside to Simla, Aug. 31 to Oct. 15, on m.c.; Lieut. Hudson, to act as adjt. dur. abs. of Burnside; Lieut. Croasdale, Nov. 5 to March 4, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.—86th. Lieut. Cowper, 2 yrs. to England.—98th. Major Edie, 1 mo. in ext. at Simla; Capt. Lovett, 6 mo. fr. Oct. 2, to rem. at Simla; Lieut. col. Gregory and Capt. Ormsby, 1 mo. to Meerut; Lieut. Hughes, 4 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, Mrs. d. at Ishapore powder works, Sept. 22.
 AUSTIN, the lady of Capt. E. G. art. d. at Lahore, Sept. 20.
 BAKER, the wife of Mr. d. at Lahore, Oct. 1.
 BARTLETT, Mrs. J. H. d. at Chowringhee, Sept. 25.
 BIALE, Mrs. N. C. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 5.
 BOOTHBY, the lady of W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 1.
 BROWN, Mrs. J. W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 2.
 CALDWELL, the wife of the Rev. J. s. at Sabarunpore, Sept. 7.
 CAMERON, the wife of J. W. d. at Kurnaul, Oct. 1.
 CAUTLEY, the lady of Maj. R. 10th L.C. d. at Landour, Sept. 27.
 CLIFF, Mrs. J. W. s. at Cossipore, Sept. 29.
 CRAWFORD, the lady of J. H. civil service, s. Sept. 27.
 ENGLISH, the lady of Ens. A. F. 22nd N.I. d. at Futtighur.
 ESAY, Mrs. A. G. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 20.
 GLIDDON, Mrs. G. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 22.
 JOHNSON, the lady of Capt. H. dep. asst. com. gen. d. at Mui-soorie, Sept. 26.
 KEYS, the wife of M. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 21.
 KNOX, the lady of Capt. J. S. 42nd L.I. d. at Mussoorie, Oct. 2.
 LACKERSTEIN, Mrs. W. R. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 1.
 LLOYD, the lady of Maj. E. S. 49th N.I. s. at Simla, Sept. 24.
 MACKENZIE, the lady of Capt. M. art. d. at Ferozepore, Sept. 23.
 MALLOCK, the lady of Capt. Z. M. art. d. at Mhow, Sept. 17.
 MARSHALL, the wife of H. P. d. at Garden Reach, Sept. 21.
 MERVIN, the wife of J. d. at Cawnpore, Sept. 24.
 MOORHOUSE, the wife of Capt. T. M. E. 35th L.I. s. at Allahabad, Sept. 26.
 MURRAY, the wife of Dr. T. s. at Soory, Beerbhoom, Sept. 19.
 NOTT, the lady of Lieut. R. M. 64th N.I. d. at Allahabad, Sept. 29.
 PALMER, Mrs. S. d. (still-born) at Calcutta, Sept. 27.
 PARSICK, Mrs. J. d. at Agra, Sept. 23.
 RAIKES, the wife of C. s. at Futtighur, Oct. 1.
 ROBERTS, Mrs. A. s. at Howrah, Sept. 25.
 ROSEBOOM, the wife of G. H. d. at Tirhoot, Sept. 23.
 SHERIDAN, the lady of A. J. s. at Serampore, Sept. 28.
 THOMSON, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 1.
 TURNER, Mrs. W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 1.
 WADDEL, the wife of Capt. J. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 3.
 WALLACE, the lady of A. d. at Ballygunge, Sept. 20.
 WARDE, the lady of Lieut. W. dep. commissary, 3rd class, s. at Jubbulpore, Sept. 30.
 WITTINGBAKER, Mrs. M. d. at Italy, Sept. 28.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY, Ens. F. P. 7th N.I. to Isabella S. d. of the late Capt. Ford, at Meerut, Sept. 24.
 FORBES, Lieut. W. 27th N.I. to Sophia A. d. of the late T. R. Fell, at Calcutta, Oct. 3.
 HOLT, Lieut. E. V. H. 42nd L.I. to Rath, d. of the Rev. J. T. Thompson, at Delhi.
 JACOBS, Charles B. M. to Mrs. Sophia Poul, at Calcutta, Oct. 4.

DEATHS.

BEANLAND, Miss Grace, at Calcutta, Sept. 26.
 BRANDON, Emlyn, d. of J. R. at Lucknow, aged 3, Sept. 23.
 CAMPBELL, Maria E. wife of Capt. A. 58th N.I. at Saugor, Sept. 9.
 DALLAS, Robert, infant s. of J. P. G. at Calcutta, Sept. 20.
 DANIELL, Jane, wife of D. at Muttra, aged 52, Sept. 21.
 HENCHMAN, Capt. Henry, 57th N.I. at Nagpore, Sept. 26.
 MORGAN, John, at Calcutta, aged 36, Sept. 25.
 PATRICK, Wm. at Calcutta, aged 57, Sept. 24.
 RUSSELL, Henry P. at Calcutta, aged 48, Sept. 25.
 THOMPSON, Richard Wm. s. of Lieut. A. N. 36th N.I. at Lahore, aged 1.
 TRESHAM, D. at Monghyr, aged 37, Sept. 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 22. *Fattay Rohman*, Martin, Prince of Wales Island; *Almahomady*, Hodges, Juddah; *Fazel Rohomany*, Middleton, Mauritius; *William*, Solomon, Muscat; *Phoenicia*, Sprent, Madras.—25. *Ayrshire*, Miller, Rangoon.—26. *Coquette*, Prescott, Singapore.—27. *Lord Elphinstone*, Andre, Maulmain.—30. *Lanrick*, White, China and Singapore; *Water Witch*, Forgan, China; *Duchess of Buccleugh*, Collier, Madras; *Helen*, Biale, Mauritius.—OCT. 3. *Thomas Lee*, James, Liverpool; *Sir Henry Pottiger*, McWean, Liverpool; *Victoria*, Cruickshank, Muscat; *John Adam*, Dixon, Rangoon; *Berada*, Cunningham, Bombay; *Duke of Argyll*, Scott, Newcastle; *Cecelia*, Crisp, Moulmein.—4. *Isabella Blyth*, Baylis, London; *Loodiana*, McDonnell, Liverpool; *Julia*, Row, Mauritius and Madras.—5. *Cowajee Family*, Dinham, China and Penang.—6. *Steamer Hugh Lindsay*, Newman, Madras; *Catherine Apear*, Fowler, Penang.—7. *Steamer Prebster*, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Almahomady*.—Mrs. Hodges.
 Per *Phoenicia*.—Rev. E. Cope, Mrs. Cope, and Miss A. Cope.
 Per *Coquette*.—D. McBean, esq.

Per *Helen*.—Mrs. Biale and child, and 250 returned emigrants.
 Per *Water Witch*.—Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson and Mr. B. Pickance.
 Per *Enterprise*.—Lieut. Maxwell, Capt. A. P. Phayre, Rev. — Blumhardt, Mrs., Miss, and Master Blunt, Mr. Blunt, Mrs. Broome. From AKYAS.—Capt. H. Barry and Mr. Hunt. From KYOUK PHYO.—Miss Etison and F. W. Canaan.
 Per *Thomas Lee*.—P. Brodie and John Jones.
 Per *John Adams*.—Mrs. K. Monack, Mrs. G. George, and Mr. G. Muckatoo.
 Per *Isabella*.—Enes Fraser, esq. Miss Eliza Middleton, Masters W. Middleton and Thomas.
 Per steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Lieut. Atkinson, 15th N.I. From PENANG.—Lieut. Yelverton and Mr. Power.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 20.—*Globe*, Ward, Liverpool; *Nile*, McFarlane, Dacca; *Palatine*, Stubbs, Liverpool; *Pilgrims*, Francis, London.—22. *Teazer*, Bird, Madras and Colombo; *Lahore*, Bart, Liverpool; *Lahore*, Errington, London.—24. *Bloranga*, Banks, Liverpool; *Sabah*, Stainbank, Penang and Singapore.—25. *Arratoon*, Apear, Darhwa and China.—26. *Matilda*, McDowal, Liverpool; *Scindia*, Hewitt, Liverpool; *Lady Vallant*, Lane, Mauritius.—27. *Scindia*, Campbell, London and Cape; *Cassibalanus*, Armstrong, London.—28. *Doorga*, Hervey, Bourbon; *Araes*, Saunders, Mauritius; *Akbar*, Giles, Mauritius.—29. *Arabia*, Davis, Bombay; *Flora McDonald*, Mareb, Akrah; *Cristina*, Hervey, Bourbon.—30. *Jane Pirie*, Booth, London; *Madura*, Smith, Mauritius; *Zemindar*, King, Mauritius.—OCT. 1. *Eagle*, Jacma, Mauritius; *Jessie Corina*, Bandle, Mauritius.—2. *Pernia*, Erving, London and Cape; *Alcanta*, Bartlett, Boston.—3. *Princess Royal*, Younghusband, Bombay; *Flora Mure*, Stabo, Liverpool.—6. *Robert Pulford*, King, Liverpool; *John Hepburn*, Plum, Maulmain and Rangoon; *Eucles*, Chiras, Liverpool.—8. *Steamer Haddington*, Harris, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Haddington*, to MADRAS.—Mr. Trotter, to Galle; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, infant, and 2 servants; Dr. Miller. To SUEZ.—Messrs. Oxnard, Bullard, Power, and Mr. Yelverton. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Captain and Mrs. Atkinson; Mr. Wells; Capt. and Mrs. Owen; Mr. Teil; Mr. Enthoven; Lieut. Luken; Messrs. Kelly, Hughesdon, Field; Captain Cookson; Miss Griffiths; and Mr. Muller.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 7, 1848.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	10 8	to 11 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	3 0	3 8
Old Stock 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	3 0	3 8
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	6 10	6 14
Third Stock 4 do.	do.	16 0	16 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	15 0	15 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1950	to 2000
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	70
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	par.		

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	4 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	6 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Speer Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 6	to 104 16	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	106 8	17 0	
Gold Dust	124 0	38 3	per sa. wt.
Spanish Dollars	220 4	220 12	
Mexican ditto	219 8	220 8	per 100.
Sovereigns	11 1	11 3	
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3	16 4	each.
Old Gold Mohurs	21 4	21 5	

EXCHANGES.

The operations in exchange have been limited, and there has been little alteration in the rates. Our quotations are, 1-9½ to 1-9¾ for first-class document bills, 1-9½ to 1-9¾ for American credits, and Bank bills 1-9½ to 1-9¾.

FREIGHTS.

Since our last report rates have been gradually improving. Our quotations are, 4l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 17s. 6d. for 100 lbs. of goods from London to Calcutta, and 4l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 17s. 6d. for 100 lbs. of goods from Calcutta to London.

MADRAS. MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. MACLEAN.—On the examination of Mr. Maclean before the Insolvent Court, his petition to be discharged was refused by the presiding judge, Sir W. Burton, and the insolvent instead remanded to gaol for six months, for an attempt to defraud his creditors by omitting the name of the nabob of the Carnatic in his schedule. Sir W. Burton held that the money for which Mr. Maclean stood security to Mr. Arathoon, the opposing creditor, was borrowed purposely and solely to be lent to the nabob, and that by concealing this fact the insolvent was depriving his creditors of the means of recovering their property. It has been remarked as singular that the judge who, on the ground that the money had been borrowed for and lent to the nabob, inflicted the punishment of six months imprisonment, should have been the same before whom Mr. Maclean was acquitted by a special jury of the charge of having any pecuniary transactions whatever with the "sovereign prince" of the Carnatic. One public advantage will, it is hoped, be deduced from the proceedings in this case,—the interference of Government to compel this princeling to pay his debts, and his deprivation of the means any longer of plundering her Majesty's lieges with impunity, which he now enjoys by virtue of an Act passed some five years ago, granting him and certain members of his family exemption from civil process.—*Athenaeum*.

CANNAMORE, SEPT. 22.—The C. company sappers and miners, under the command of Lieut. J. Elphinstone of the 20th regiment N. I. arrived here on the afternoon of the 10th instant from Fraserpet, for the purpose of embarking for Aden. The H. C. steamer *Enterprise*, with troops from Madras, arrived off Tellicherry on the 12th, and after taking in a supply of coals came into this port on the 14th instant. The sappers embarked on board the same evening, and the vessel steered out immediately afterwards bound for the Arabian coast. In accordance with long established usage, the fort flag staff was hoisted up on the 15th instant, thereby denoting the safety of the harbour for vessels and other minor crafts, to ride in. Assistant-surgeon Menzies of H. M. 94th regiment having been appointed to the medical charge of H. M.'s 15th hussars, left this on the 13th instant *en route* to Bangalore. A medical committee assembled here to report on the state of health of Capt. Leighton of the 35th regiment N. I., and the board have recommended his immediate return to Europe for its restoration.

• **MR. DAUBENY'S** trial did not terminate until late last evening; having occupied the court three days. We are therefore not able to get up a report of it in time for transmission by this month's steamer; it shall however have a place in our number for next month. Mr. Daubeny was acquitted.—*Athenaeum Summary*.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—We have to announce that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta is expected to reach Madras, to hold the visitation of this diocese, on his return from Bombay and Ceylon, about the middle of January. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras has resumed his visitation of the up-country stations, and is proceeding to the western coast, intending ultimately to journey to the southern districts of this presidency. It must be a source of no small gratification to our respected resident head of the church, to find that his call for assistance has been so heartily responded to, in the success which has attended the society recently founded by himself and his colleagues. We trust that their growing prosperity will keep pace with their intrinsic merits.—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 14.

COLONEL LOW, C.B., 8th N. I., has been appointed agent to the Governor-General in the Rajpootana States, in succession to the late Colonel Sutherland.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Madras Polytechnic Society took place on the evening of Monday, October 2.

SURGEON MACBREGGON, H. M. 25th Reg., has been appointed to act temporarily, as Inspector of H. M. hospitals.

THE SCHOONER "TRIUMPH."—Accounts from Singapore announce the loss of the schooner *Triumph*, of London, upon a sanken coral rock, about six miles to the westward of Madagascar. The captain and crew were saved, but no hopes existed of getting the vessel off.

MILITARY FUND.—The *Spectator* understands that a proposition is being circulated among the subscribers of the military fund to submit an application to the Court of Directors to permit all payments tendered by subscribers at home, on account of the fund, to be received into their treasury; and in the event of this proposition being agreed to, to have a retired officer as agent on a salary of 400l. per annum.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS TO CALCUTTA.—The *Athenaeum* informs us that the H. E. I. C. steam-ship *Queen* arrived in the roads last evening (Oct. 11) from Calcutta, bringing despatches from the Supreme Government for the instant departure of troops

from this presidency to replace those who have been ordered to Mooltan. It is added, that it is not unlikely that a wing of H. M.'s 25th regt. may be sent to Calcutta.

BANGALORE.—It is rumoured that General Cubbon intends to get the equestrian company to exhibit their performance in the fort at his own expense, with a view of affording all the subordinates of the various Cutcherry establishments under his orders an opportunity of witnessing the astonishing performances of this body of artists. It is supposed that this kind indulgence on the part of the general will cost him not less than from two to three thousand rupees.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

UNAUTHORISED APPOINTMENTS AND ARTICLES OF DRESS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 28, 1848.—Several instances having occurred of officers commanding regiments writing to England for unauthorised appointments and articles of uniform, and afterwards applying to the Commander-in-Chief to grant permission for their being worn, his Excellency strictly prohibits this practice, and officers are clearly to understand that any repetition of it will subject them to the loss of whatever money may be expended contrary to this order and the regulations of the service.

His Excellency also particularly forbids native officers being thus involved in expense beyond what their incomes are intended to defray.

AVAILABLE FURLONGHS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 30, 1848.—The following statement of the number of furloughs available on the 1st November next, provided none be intermediately granted, is published for general information:—

Furloughs declared available on the 1st November, 1847..	5
Furloughs taken within the year up to this day	3
	2
Lapses since the 1st November, 1847	12
Available on the 1st November, 1848	14

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 13, 1848.—The following movements are ordered:—

22nd regiment N. I.	from Cuttack to Midnapore.
28th ditto	from Madras to Khyouk Phyou.
30th ditto	from Vizianagram to Cuttack.
34th ditto	L. I. from Vellore to Dacca.
49th ditto	N. I. from Vellore to Madras.
52nd ditto	from Palavaram to Vellore.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYLEY, W. H. to act as sub-treas. and to act as mem. of the mint com. dur. abs. of Cherry, Oct. 3; rec. ch. of off. Oct. 4.
CHERRY, A. J. ov. ch. of gen. treas. to Bayley, Oct. 4.
CROZIER, F. H. to act as dep. sec. to govt. in departments und. chief sec. dur. abs. of Clarke, Oct. 3.
DOUGLAS, W. C. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Tinnevely, del. ov. ch. Sept. 23.
GOLDIE, J. H. returned to pres. Sept. 29.
IRVINE, F. subor. jud. of the zillah of Rajahmundry, resum. ch. of court fr. Knox, Sept. 19.
LOVELL, E. C. act. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Chittoor, resum. ch. of court fr. Bell, Sept. 23.
DUNNINGTON, J. L. to act as head asst. to acct. gen. dur. abs. of Cherry on leave, Sept. 22.
PELLY, C. to be a lay trustee of the chapl. of Bellary, v. Mellor.
ROBERTS, C. A. to act as 2nd asst. to acct. gen. dur. empl. of Lushington on other duty, Sept. 22.
WHITE, D. act. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Cuddalore, del. ov. ch. of court, Sept. 19.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

WEDDERBURN, J. A. Sept. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHERRY, A. J. to sea, instead of Neilgherries, Oct. 10.
CLARK, R. G. dep. sec. to govt. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 9, to Neilgherries.
DAVIDSON, T. H. 1 mo.
ELLIS, R. S. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
FRASER, J. 15 days, in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MORANT, Rev. J. jt. chap. at Bangalore, 1 mo. fr. date of quitting station.
RICHAUD, Rev. J. admitted to the service, arr. Oct. 3; to act. in duties of offic. chaplain of Black Town district, Oct. 13.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDREWS, Major gen. A. C.B. fr. 1st to 8th N.I. Oct. 2.
 BAILLIE, Ens. J. E. posted to 8th N.I. to join, Oct. 3; to rank fr. March 20.
 BARROW, Ens. De S. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 28, 1848, v. Todd, retired; to act as interp. to H.M.'s 15th Hussars, Sept. 30.
 BEGBIE, Capt. A. J. art. fr. 3rd to 5th batt. Oct. 7.
 BEESFORD, Ens. G. De la P. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join on its arrival at Madras, Oct. 11.
 BOULDERSON, Capt. W. L. 29th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 3.
 BOURNE, Ens. M. K. 47th N.I. to cont. to do duty with 28th N.I. until Dec. 15, Sept. 30.
 BOWEN, Ens. A. E. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 23.
 CADELL, Lieut. R. art. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt. Oct. 7.
 COOK, Ens. A. H. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Oct. 8.
 COTTON, Brev. capt. W. E. P. 41st N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 27, 1848, v. Grant, retired.
 CREWE, Capt. R. 45th N.I. to be dept. asst. adj. gen. Mysore div.
 CROSSMAN, Ens. C. P. to do duty with 14th N.I. to join under ch. of Lieut. Shaw, Oct. 5.
 CRUMP, 1st Lieut. C. W. art. to rank fr. Oct. 2, 1847, v. Hall, ret. Oct. 10.
 CUMBERLEGE, Ens. A. B. doing duty with 52nd, posted to 41st N.I. as 5th ens. and to join, Sept. 29; to rank fr. Feb. 26, 1848.
 CUMING, Lieut. W. H. 1st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshiee allow. Oct. 5.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G. 29th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 28.
 DEEY, Lieut. W. A. 41st N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 29, v. Trist, rec.
 DRURY, Lieut. A. 43rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. to rec. moonshiee allow. Oct. 5.
 GALBRAITH, Ens. S. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join on its arrival at Madras, Oct. 11.
 GIB, Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. to rec. moonshiee allow. Oct. 5.
 GIBSON, Ens. J. I. doing duty with 51st, posted to 14th N.I. as 5th ens. and to join, Sept. 29.
 GIBSON, Lieut. J. J. 26th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 1, 1848, v. Maynor, ret.
 GRANT, Capt. F. 41st N.I. permitted to retire on pension of rank, fr. Sept. 27, 1848.
 HALL, Ens. F. G. doing duty with 12th, posted to 25th N.I. as 5th ens. and to join, Sept. 29, to rank fr. Feb. 26, 1848.
 HAY, Brev. maj. T. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. to act as jt. mag. in Coimbatore and Malabar, and as com. of the Neilgherries, dur. abs. of Hall, Sept. 26.
 HICKS, Brev. maj. S. R. 35th N.I. perm. to res. app. of dep. asst. adj. gen. Mysore div. Oct. 10.
 HIGHMOOR, 2nd Lieut. R. C. B. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. Oct. 7.
 HUDDLESTON, Ens. J. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join on its arrival at Madras, Oct. 11, to do duty with 52nd N.I. and to join on Nov. 1, Sept. 30.
 HUGHES, Maj. J. V. 39th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 3.
 HUTCHINSON, Lieut. col. G. fr. 30th to 45th N.I. Oct. 2.
 HUTTON, Lieut. col. G. 52nd N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 3; fr. 52nd to 13th N.I. Oct. 4.
 HUTTON, Ens. W. C. 13th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 28.
 JACKSON, Brev. capt. J. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 18, 1848, v. Todd, retired.
 JEFFRIES, 2nd Lieut. J. art. to be 1st Lieut. fr. Oct. 14, 1847, in succ. to Ashford, ret. Oct. 10.
 JEPSON, Ens. H. J. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 27, 1848, v. Grant, ret.; to rank fr. April 21, v. Money, dec. Oct. 10.
 KELSO, Capt. A. J. 3rd L.C. ret. to duty, Sept. 28.
 KERR, Ens. J. H. L. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 1, 1848, v. Maynor, retired.
 KNOX, Lieut. H. T. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Oct. 10.
 LAYARD, Lieut. A. V. 23rd L.I. to be adjt. Sept. 26.
 LITTLE, Brev. capt. R. R. art. to act as commiss. of ordn. at Bangalore dur. abs. of Beesford, Sept. 26.
 LOMAX, Ens. H. A. to do duty with 15th N.I. and join under ch. of Lieut. A. Shaw, 2nd N.I. Sept. 30.
 LAW, Col. J. C.B. 8th N.I. to be gov. gen.'s agent for the states of Rajpootana, in succ. to Sutherland, dec. fr. 8th to 1st N.I.
 MACLURE, Ens. W. D. doing duty with 52nd posted to 26th N.I. as 5th ens. and to join, Oct. 2, to rank fr. Feb. 25, 1848, passed exam in Hindustani, Oct. 5.
 MAGNIAC, Lieut. F. L. 5th L.C. returned to duty, Sept. 13.
 MACPHERSON, 1st Lieut. L. art. placed at disp. of gov. of India, to Nizam's artillery, v. Olperts, fr. 2nd to 1st batt. Oct. 7.
 MASON, Lieut. C. C. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshiee allowance, Oct. 10.
 MAYNOR, Brev. major T. 26th N.I. perm. to retire on pens. of major, fr. Oct. 1.
 M'DONELL, Capt. G. G. 27th N.I. returned to duty, Sept. 26.
 MOORE, Capt. J. art. fr. 5th to 3rd batt. Oct. 7.
 MOORE, Lieut. C. W. 6th N.I. to be adjt. Oct. 3.
 NELSON, Lieut. F. 2nd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 OSBORNE, Ens. W. to do duty with 49th N.I. to join on its arrival at Madras, Oct. 11.
 PALMER, Ens. W. H. G. to do duty with 14th N.I. to join under ch. of Lieut. Shaw, Oct. 5; to do duty with 51st N.I. Oct. 11.
 PARRATT, Ens. W. M. fr. 29th to 12th N.I. Oct. 11.

PASSINGHAM, Ens. A. R. T. fr. 13th to 29th N.I. Oct. 11.
 PEYTON, Lieut. T. 14th N.I. to be adjt. Oct. 13.
 PHILIPPS, Ens. J. G. H. posted to 41st N.I. to join Oct. 7, to rank fr. March 20.
 RAWNSLEY, Ens. E. J. 34th L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Oct. 5.
 ROBERTS, Cornet G. B. 7th L. C. qual. as interp. with moonshiee allow. Sept. 29.
 SHAW, Lieut. A. A. 2nd N.I. returned to duty, Sept. 26.
 SKOTTOWE, Ens. C. F. J. 2nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 SMITH, Ens. J. J. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 27, v. Strahan, dec.
 THORPE, Lieut. col. R. fr. 13th to 52nd N.I. Oct. 4.
 WALKER, Ens. G. A. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshiee allowance, Oct. 10.
 WILLIS, Ens. R. to do duty with 28th N.I. Sept. 30; to do duty with 49th N.I. to join on its arrival at Madras, Oct. 11.
 WILSON, Ens. C. H. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 27, v. Grant, ret. Oct. 10.
 WINFIELD, Capt. C. H. 18th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 3.
 WORSOP, Ens. M. A. 21st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WORSLEY, Capt. W. K. art. to rank fr. Oct. 2, 1847, v. Hall, ret.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

YEOMAN, C. L. Oct. 3.

INFANTRY.

CROSSMAN, C. P. Oct. 3.	PALMER, W. H. G. Oct. 3.
HUDDLESTON, J. Sept. 28.	TURTON, T. T. Sept. 28.
LOMAX, H. A. Sept. 28.	WILLIS, R. Sept. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, Maj. D. 17th N.I. 2 days in ext. to enable him to join.
 BAYLEY, Capt. W. 37th grens. to Europe on m. c. to embark at Cuddalore.
 BOWEN, Ens. G. B. 48th N.I. 2 years to sea, and Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
 BRICE, Capt. E., H.A. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 10, to Bangalore.
 BURTON, Capt. C. 42nd N.I. leave came. Oct. 10.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. E. 3rd N.I. Sept. 26 to Oct. 27, in ext. to rem. at Rutnagerry, on m. c.
 CANTIS, Capt. W. 15th N.I. Sept. 27, 1848, to Sept. 1, 1849, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 CLEMENTSON, Ens. C. D. 14th N.I. in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea, on m. c.
 CROSS, Capt. W. 38th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. to embark fr. Calcutta.
 DOBS, Capt. R. S. 9th N.I. Dec. 1 to 31, to Madras.
 DAY, Lieut. J. C. 17th N.I. to Neilgherries dur. rem. of leave.
 FRENCH, Lieut. M. T. 34th L.I. to Pondicherry dur. rem. of leave, Sept. 26.
 FRASER, Lieut. A. R. 3rd L. C. 15 days, in ext. fr. Nov. 1, to enable him to join.
 GRAVE, Ens. H. L. 45th N.I. to Oct. 31, 1848, in ext. to Madras.
 HARRIS, Lieut. A. J. de H. 1st fus. 1 yr. on furl. to Europe.
 HIGHT, Lieut. C. 18th N.I. to June 30, 1849, in ext.
 HUGHES, Lieut. H. 18th N.I. to Nov. 25, in ext.
 JACOB, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. to June 30, 1849, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 JONES, Lieut. R. 3rd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 25, in ext. to rem. at Poona.
 LAWFORD, Cornet E. M. 4th L. C. to Europe, on m. c. Oct. 10.
 MARSHALL, Brev. maj. H. 33rd N.I. fr. June 15 to Sept. 26, to pres.
 MAUD, Ens. J. P. 5th N.I. to Europe, on m. c. Oct. 10.
 OTTLEY, Brev. maj. C. G. fort adjt. Vellore, 26 days, fr. date of quitting station.
 PARSON, Asst. surg. S. K. to Europe, on m. c. to embark from Bombay, Oct. 10.
 PELLE, Lieut. S. W. 49th N.I. to Oct. 31, 1848, in ext. to Madras.
 PLAYFAIR, Ens. G. W. 34th L.I. to Europe, on m. c. Sept. 25.
 PRESGRAVE, Lieut. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 20, to Neilgherries, on m. c.
 RAYNSFORD, Ens. F. M. 52nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 15, to Madras.
 ROBERTS, Ens. H. C. 41st N.I. to Europe, on m. c. Oct. 10.
 SNOW, Capt. P. T. 3rd N.I. fr. Aug. 27 to Feb. 26, 1849, to western coast and Neilgherries.
 STEVENS, Brev. capt. W. B. art. fr. Sept. 15 to Nov. 1, in ext. to Madras.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. H. D. 1st fus. to Europe, on m. c.
 TURTON, Ens. T. T. to Jan. 15, 1849, to Calcutta.
 WILSON, Capt. J. 26th N.I. to Europe on furl. Sept. 26.
 WILSON, Lieut. J. A. W. F. 13th N.I. to Europe on m. c. to embark fr. Madras, Oct. 10.
 YARDE, Capt. W. G. 3rd L.I. fr. Sept. 3, 1848, to Sept. 30, 1850, to western coast and Neilgherries, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COWPAR, Asst. surg. J. to be a mem. of board of med. off. at pres. v. Van Someren, Oct. 2.
DUFF, Asst. surg. C. M. M.D. fr. doing duty under supt. surg. ceded districts to 23rd L. I. Oct. 11.
JOWETT, Asst. surg. A. to do duty with detach. of 52nd N.I. ordered to pres. Oct. 11.
MAITLAND, Asst. surg. J. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani.
PALMER, Asst. surg. J. E. to do duty with 28th N.I. to join.
PARSON, Asst. surg. S. K. fr. 23rd N.I. to do duty under Supt. surg. Nagpore, subsidiary force, Oct. 11.
STANBROUGH, Asst. surg. H. returned to duty, Sept. 23, 1848.
STEWART, Asst. L. W. to do duty at general hospital, Oct. 10.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

STEWART, Asst. surg. L. W. Oct. 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JALLAND, Asst. surg. W. G. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 4, to the Nalgaherries, on m. c.
MAITLAND, Asst. surg. J. M.D. doing duty with 2nd batt. art. leave canc. fr. date of leaving Nellore.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT, Mrs. W. U. d. (since dead), at Madras, Sept. 27.
BANTLEMAN, the wife of J. L. d. at Chintadrepettah, Sept. 27.
BEST, the wife of the Rev. J. K. d. at Palamcottah, Oct. 6.
CHESTER, the wife of Capt. R. 7th N.I. s. at Haseegabad, Sept. 15.
CONYNGHAM, Mrs. C. J. d. at Ootacamund, Sept. 24.
DALE, the wife of C. s. at Madras, Sept. 24.
FULTON, the lady of Lieut. G. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. s. at Trichinopoly, Sept. 23.
GIBSON, the lady of Lieut. T. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. s. at Kotagahur, Sept. 14.
GRAY, the wife of D. H. twin sons at Fraserpet, Sept. 23.
HANDS, the lady of Major F. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. d. at Trichinopoly, Sept. 19.
HERVEY, the lady of Capt. A. H. A. 40th N.I. s. at Secunderabad, Sept. 19.
HOGG, the wife of Thomas, d. at Madras, Sept. 18.
MAHON, the wife of the Rev. G. W. A.M. garr. chaplain, s. at Fort St. George, Oct. 2.
MAGNELL, the wife of J. s. at Black Town, Sept. 30.
MOORELEY, the wife of Lieut. F. J. eng. d. at Ootacamund, Sept. 24.
POTTER, the wife of T. s. at Pambam, Oct. 6.
RICH, the wife of Lieut. H. G. W. 47th N.I. s. at Ellore, Sept. 30.
SMITH, the wife of C. S. d. at Madras.
STEVENS, the lady of Capt. W. B. art. s. at St. Thomas's Mount, Sept. 28.
STEWART, the wife of Capt. John, asst. mil. and gen. d. Sept. 28.
WAKEMAN, the lady of Capt. H. 42nd N.I. d. at Seonce, Sept. 16.
WILLIAMSON, the wife of G. s. at St. Thomas's Mount, Oct. 1.

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN, Lieut. J. S. 47th N.I. to Georgiana Catherine, d. of the late Lieut. col. G. Dods, at Masulipatam, Sept. 28.
BREEDON, Fred. W. H.M.'s 25th, to Eliza, d. of Capt. Morphet, at Fort St. George, Oct. 7.
DAVIDSON, T. H. o.s. to Emily Sarah, d. of the late Capt. A. M'Kenzie, at Madras, Oct. 3.
JOHNSTONE, T. to Louisa, d. of J. Smith, at Bellary, Sept. 19.
LANE, Geo. E. H.M.'s 25th, to Vida, d. of Capt. Morphet, at Fort St. George, Oct. 7.
MATHEWS, Manuel, to Frances Cox, at Vepery, Oct. 11.
RADCLIFFE, Lieut. Geo. F. 7th L.C. to Mary, d. of Maj. B. W. Camberlege, comd. that regt. at Nowgong, Sept. 21.
SALMON, Edward, to Ermina Georgina, d. of the late Capt. G. H. Isaack, at St. Thomas's Mount, Sept. 30.

DEATHS.

BENNETT, Lieut. W. 15th hussars, at Madras, Sept. 29.
BRICE, Maria, relict of the late Lieut. col. Robert, at Secunderabad, aged 62, Sept. 25.
BRIGGS, Caroline, wife of Capt. S. C. 31st N.I. at Bolaram, Sept. 28.
CRAGGS, Apoth. T. at Secunderabad, Sept. 24.
D'CRUZE, Susan, wife of A. at Bangalore, aged 18, Sept. 28.
GRAY, Henry, C. s. of Mr. at Madras, Sept. 25.
GRAY, Thomas, W. s. of Mr. at Madras, Sept. 25.
GROUBE, Emma M. d. of Capt. George B. B. 5th L. C. at Jaulnah, aged 1, Oct. 5.
HARRIS, Charlotte C. wife of Lieut. A. J. de H. 1st Fus. at St. Thomé, aged 21, Oct. 1.
MORGAN, Ens. David, 25th N.I. at Jaulnah, Sept. 19.
SEARLE, Margaret, d. of W. at St. Thomas's Mount, aged 17, Sept. 29.
STRAHAN, Lieut. W. A. O. 8th N.I. at Secunderabad, Sept. 27.

THOROUGHGOOD, Mrs. C. at Madras, aged 43, Sept. 28.
VANSFALL, Peter, at Quilon, aged 55, Sept. 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 23. *Alcorton*, Buckland, Cape of Good Hope; *East Anglian*, Stevens, Mauritius; *Ellenborough*, Toyner, London.—25. *Flora*, Challis, Callingapattam; *Edmundsbury*, Redpath, London; *Madagascar*, Hight, London; *Wellesley*, Arrow, London.—28. *Lady Sale*, Castor, Coringa; *Barham*, Gimblet, London.—30. *Steamer Seaforth*, Wads, Colombo; *Grace Darling*, Young, Calcutta; *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Smith, Calcutta.—OCT. 2. *Hyderabad*, Cootill, Sydney; *La Felice*, Shepherd, Calcutta.—3. *Steamer Precursor*, Powell, Suez.—5. *Teazer*, Bird, Calcutta.—6. *Earl of Howwood*, Atkin, Liverpool.—7. *Claudine*, Black, London.—10. *Alibi*, Rhodes, Coringa; *steamer Fire Queen*, Ross, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *East Anglian*.—Ens. C. C. Dick, and Mr. J. B. Charpin.
Per *Ellenborough*.—Mrs. King, Mrs. Stanborough and three children, Dr. Stanborough, Lieut. Hastings, 78th highlanders, in charge of troops; Lieut. Bennett, 15th hussars; Lieut. Garner, 84th foot; Lieut. Mein, 84th foot; Asst. surg. Thomas Crawford, M.D. 51st foot, in medical charge; Cornets Goldtrap, Vivian, Howell, Donovan, and Kendall, 15th hussars; Ens. Newenham, 25th foot; and Ens. Nott, 51st foot; Agnes Peddle, Mrs. Hamilton and two children, Eliza Finnegan. For CALCUTTA.—Mesdames Scott, Bolton, Sharp, and Charles; Miss Mytnao, and Mr. Bolton, cadet; Mrs. Cogan, Maria Ryan, and Francis Gomez.
Per *Madagascar*.—Mesdames Shaw, Bondet, Barlow, and Hight; Misses Dick, L. Dick, and J. Dick; Capt. Smith, B. A.; Capt. Bellingham, H.M.'s 4th foot; Mr. Thompson; Lieut. Hight, 18th M.N.I.; Dr. Shaw, B.S.; Mr. and Mrs. Libury and 6 children; Serjt. maj. W. Roberts, Mr. Francis, Mrs. Symonds, Thomas Cow. For *Wellesley*.—Mesdames Macdonnell and child, Wedderburn, Shaw, Thomas, and Mead; Miss Walkenden, Capt. Macdonnell, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Wellis. Servants, Mrs. Wilder, Simpson, Woodman, Whiting, and Barlow. For CALCUTTA.—Mesdames Godfrey, Smith, Bowing, and Comyn; Miss Heyman, 2 Misses Brettridge, Rev. Mr. Godfrey, Rev. Mr. Smith, Messrs. Bowing and Comyn, Hon. H. R. Addington, Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Petrie, Mr. Proctor and son, servants; Miss Vansartsdalah and Mrs. Colish.
Per *Lady Sale*.—Mrs. Day, Miss Leamouth, and Cotton; Mr. Blackenburn and servant; Lieut. Day, 17th M.N.I.; Capt. Oakley, Mrs. Beeby and 3 children, Mr. Beeby, Serjt. Burgess, Marian Bolton.
Per *Barham*.—Mr. and Mrs. Goldie, Capt. and Mrs. Kelso, Mrs. Fraser, child, and servant; Mrs. M'Kenzie and child; Mrs. Clarke, 2 children, and servant; Miss Clarke, Miss Gillin, Miss Davis; Lieut. A. P. Davidson, 29th N.I.; Messrs. Hudleston, Jutton, and Lomax, cadets. For BENGAL.—Mrs. Col. Home, Miss Home, Miss F. Home, Mrs. Kerklots, Mrs. Laign, Miss Currie, Mr. and Mrs. M'Kenzie, Mrs. Gimblet and two children; Mesdames Barkintosh, Ridcut, Roes, Jenkins, Mercer, Jarton, and A. Jarton; Mr. Mackintosh; Messrs. Home and Jenkins, cadets; Mr. J. Turtin, Mr. Macmullen, and Mr. Farbest.
Per H. M. C. steamer *Seaforth*.—Sir Herbert Maddock, K.C.B.; Hon. Capt. Byng, 62nd B.N.I.; Capt. Manners, H.M.'s 37th regt. and 3 servants.
Per *Grace Darling*.—Capt. F. Loughman, Lieut. Faithfull, Rev. P. Powell, Mr. Kight, J. M'Donald, G. Lewis, J. Bedford, and G. Finch.
Per *Mary Charlotte Weber*.—Capt. J. Birch and servant, Mr. G. Cader and two servants.
Per *Hyderabad*.—A. P. Onslow, Esq., Mrs. Onslow, 2 Misses Onslow, 2 Masters Onslow, and 2 servants; Mr. Fairholme; Lieut. Aikman, 8th regt.; Mr. S. Collins, and Mr. E. Thornton.
Per steamer *Precursor*.—Colonels Milner and Haxton; Major Hughes; Captains Boulderson and Winfield; Mr. H. R. Dawson; Miss Husband; Rev. Mr. Richards, and servant; Rev. S. Sandbery; Mrs. Sandbery; Mrs. Brotherton; Mr. W. Palmer, yeoman; and Mr. Crossman; Cadets, Mr. R. W. Meller; 2nd Class, Mr. M. Daniel, and servant; Mr. G. R. Eckardt; James M'Connell. For CALCUTTA.—Sir A. Buller, puisne judge; Lady Buller, 2 children, and servant; Mr. J. C. Palmer; Mrs. Palmer; Captain and Mrs. Capel and infant; Dr. MacDonald; Mrs. MacDonald; Rev. James Long; Mrs. Legg; Colonel Bradford, Mrs. Bradford, Bengal Cavalry; Mr. Reddie; Mr. Hoare; Mr. Craigie; Mr. McKae; Mr. Saunders; Mr. Gaerdertz; Mr. J. Smith; Mr. Geo. Austin; Mr. Anderson; Mr. G. Mandy; Mr. J. Mandy; Captain J. Walter, H.M.'s 53rd regt.; Doctors A. Wilson and Inglis; Mr. Maxwell; Mr. Lambert; Mr. G. H. Basevi; Mr. Nares; Mr. Tulloh; Mr. Campbell, cadets; Captain Bagot, and servant; Mrs. Capel's servant; Lieut. Brown; Mahodun Bawn; William Hazell; Geo. Hazell; Mr. and Mrs. Melville and child, and servant; Mr. G. S. Forbes; Mr. J. Schanzofer and servant. For POINT-DE-GALLE.—Mrs. Ritchie and infant, 2 children, and servant; Mr. S. W. Baker; Mr. Blackwell; Mr. Sinclair; Mr. A. Reid; Mr. C. Minchin; Mr. Schmidt; Mr. Worms, Captain Piercy; Mr. Osborne and servant. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Jos. Cameron; Mr. Hargreaves. For ADEN.—Mr. Noding; Mr. J. F. Armstrong; Mrs. Rawlinson and servant; Mr. D'Oyley; Mr. Lucas; Miss Lucas;

Lieut. Havelock; Captain and Mrs. Renay; Mr. Anderson; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Barnes; Mrs. Coffey and infant; and Mr. Davis.
 Per *Claudine*.—Capt. J. W. Hay, S.F.G.; L. W. Stewart, Esq.; H. H. Eford, Esq. and Master Simmonds; Mrs. Smith; Mr. Agar Nalwith, and Mr. A. Philippathal.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 23. Steamer *Abba*, Willis, Demerara; *Bright Planet*, Ouseha, Southern Ports; *Fatty Allen*, Boyce, Calcutta.—25. *Edwinstown*, Redpath, Calcutta; *Flora*, Challa, Table Bay; *Prince*, Thomas, Cape of Good Hope and Demerara.—27. *Peris*, Scott, Calcutta.—28. *Carnatic*, Hyne, London and Cape.—29. *Alfred*, Tanager, Calcutta.—OCT. 1. *Asiatic*, Barlow, Calcutta; *Grace Darling*, Young, Hobart Town.—3. *East Anglia*, Stevens, Ceylon and Mauritius; *Speculator*, Oakley, Demerara and Jamaica; *Steamer Precursor*, Powell, Calcutta; *Mary Charlotte Weber*, Smith, Bombay.—4. *Lady Sale*, Castor, Calcutta; *Steamer Seaforth*, Wade, Colombo.—5. *Sharp*, Spratt, London; *Barham*, Gimblett, Calcutta.—7. *Wellisley*, Arrow, Calcutta.—9. *Duke of Edinburgh*, Colard, London; *Wish*, Talley, Cape and Liverpool.—9. *African*, Beckland, Calcutta.—12. *Madagascar*, Night, London.—14. *Steamer Haddington*, Harris, Suva.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Carnatic*.—Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Hyne and child; Maj. Todd, Capt. Grant, Lieut. Longstaff, and Lieut. Fitzhugh.
 Per *Asiatic*.—Joseph Dymars.
 Per *Speculator*.—Capt. Oakley.
 Per *Steamer Precursor*.—Sir H. Meddock and servant; Mrs. Elliott, child, and servant; R. W. Evans, esq.; K. Finlay, esq., and servant.
 Per *Barham*.—F. M. Biggs, esq.
 Per *Lady Sale*.—Mrs. J. Fraser and E. J. Thomas; Miss Walker; Mrs. Biederbeck and five children; J. Fraser, esq.; Capt. McVicar, 26th N.I.; Capt. Winfield, 16th N.I.; Esq. McClure and Cambridge; M. Brown, esq. and N. Smith, esq.
 Per *Madagascar*.—Messrs. Hight, Shaw, Boudier, and Barlow, Esq. Shaw, two Misses Dick, Capt. Bellingham, Mr. Thompson, Capt. Smith, Serjt. Maj. Roberts, Mr. Francis, Mrs. Symonds, and 4 servants. From *Mannaas*.—A. J. Cherry, esq. Capt. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Roberts, Dr. Aldred and Lieut. Hight.
 Per *Steamer Haddington*.—J. Eaton, esq. M.D. Mrs. W. D. Davis, Miss F. McLeod, Mrs. H. Boulderson, R. L. W. Armstrong, esq.; H. Corbett, esq.; Capt. J. Wilson, 26th N.I.; Lieut. H. D. Taylor, M. Fust; Lieut. E. M. Lawford, 4th L.C.; Esq. J. P. Mand, 5th N.I.; Lieut. J. A. W. F. Wilson, 15th M.N.I.; R. S. Ellis, esq.; W. Shaw, esq. and Dr. G. J. Shaw, esq. and lady. For *MALTA*.—Lieut. A. J. de H. Harris, 1st M. Fusil. Infant, and servant. For *CANARON*.—Esq. C. W. St. John, H.M.'s 24th regt. For *VINGORIA*.—Lieut. Hastings, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders and servant. For *Calicut*.—G. Norton, esq. and servant. For *BOMBAY*.—Capt. F. J. Newbold.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Oct. 14, 1846.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2 to 2½ per cent. dis.
1829-30	1 to 2 do.
1841	do. do.
4 per cent. 1832-33	15 to 17 do.
1835-36	15 to 16 do.
10 per cent. transferable book debt	8 to 9 per cent. prem. and no trans.
Tamoor Bonds	17 do. do.
Bank of Madras Shares	24 to 3 do. prem.
Agua and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras	27 percent. prem.
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 11-4 to 11-5
Bank of England Notes	none.
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	5 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 "
On do. of Indigo	8 "
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woolens, Cotton and other Goods	9 "
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	6 "
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	3 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	6 "
Ditto above 30 days	7½ "

Exchanges.

Bills on England. 1-84 a 1-94 according to sight.

H.M. Treasury Bills, 1-8 to 1-24.

Bank of England Post Bills, none.

Court of Directors' Bills on the Government of Bengal, 60 days sight, do.

Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.	
Sell, do. do.	
Bombay.—Buy, do. do.	
Sell, do. do.	

MONEY MARKET.

We have no change to report in our Money Market. In Government Securities there have been little or no fluctuations for some time. Government have announced that, from the 1st November, the bills of exchange for repayments of advances made in India upon goods hypothecated to the East-India Company are to be drawn at 4 months' sight, instead of at 10 months' date.

FREIGHTS.

Freights have risen, and our present quotations appear from London, 21. 15s. to 24. per ton of 20 cwt. To Liverpool, 21. 10s. to 21. 15s.

BOMBAY.

THE LATE MAJOR SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS HARRIS, OF THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS.

We regret to have to announce the demise of this officer, which took place at Serwil, on the Neera river, a short distance from Poonah, on the way to the Mahabulshwar Hills, on the evening of the 9th Oct. Sir W. C. Harris came into a cadet in 1823, and throughout his service distinguished himself as an active and zealous member of the services to which he belonged. He was a man of much enterprise and energy; a devoted sportsman, a first-rate draughtsman, an excellent linguist, and generally well-informed man. In 1833, he presented on sick certificate to the Cape, and his health having speedily become restored by a residence in a moderate climate since that time from which he had suffered, he resolved to make a journey into the interior. The greater part of the two following years accordingly were devoted to this. On his return to India the following year, he published an account of the expedition, accompanied by a valuable zoological appendix. The first edition of this was printed at Bombay, and a second edition was soon after published in London, with a splendid collection of drawings and illustrations in lithography tinted. The work was reviewed in the *Quarterly* for October, 1839, and pronounced one which would be read with great pleasure and profit, in which the zoologist would find many valuable accounts of the habits of animals of the greatest rarity, and the sportsman and of scenes of the most stirring description. Immediately on his return to India, he was ordered to join the *Bombay* mission (November, 1839) about to proceed to Sindh on its march to Afghanistan. Shortly after this, he endeavored to make his way by Soudanese through Loo to Kohn. He was disappointed as a horse-dealer, but found himself detained, and was compelled to return. An account of this was published in the *Geographical Transactions* of 1840. In April 1841, he was despatched as ambassador to the court of Shere in Upper Abyssinia, at the head of a mission, consisting of Capt. Douglas Graham, Dr. Kirk, Captain Houston, 14th Dragoons; Lieut. Barker, 1. N.; and Dr. Impey; the three last named were recalled before the journey had been much more than begun. Here he remained till 1843, when he returned to Bombay, accompanied by some of the natives, and in possession of a large collection of curiosities from that country. After a short sojourn in Bombay, he proceeded on sick leave to England, and whilst at home received the honour of knighthood. An account of the proceedings of the mission was shortly afterwards published in a work in three volumes, entitled "The Highlands of Ethiopia." He returned to Bombay in February, 1846, having travelled over the continent, and spent some time in Egypt on his way out. He has since the departure of Col. Grant for the Nulgherry on sick certificate,—November, 1847, acted as superintending engineer in the Deccan. In 1845 Sir W. Harris was married to Miss Sligo, of Seeliff, East Lothian. He had throughout the rainy season suffered considerably from attacks of fever, and three weeks since was on the point of proceeding to the Mahabulshwar Hills, when the malady increased, until, on the 8th, it proved fatal. Sir W. Harris was a man of great kindness of heart, uprightness of disposition, and sweetness of temper; he was possessed of a large range of varied information and of tastes elevated and refined. He was much beloved by all who knew him, and his loss is a subject of deep grief to a large circle of affectionate friends.—*Bombay Times*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Sept. 7, reached Bombay by the *Victoria*, Oct. 9.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR returned to Bombay Oct. 3.

SIR ERSKINE PERRY, chief justice, has left for Khandalla, where he intends residing until the end of October. The rumour of the chief justice being about proceeding for a short time to Egypt, a short while since current, seems to have been without foundation.

COLONEL OUTRAM leaves for Egypt by the steamer of November 1, and proposes, we believe, travelling across the country from Cairo to Tunis, thence returning to Alexandria.

PHYLLIS GENERAL J. GYNN, it is reported, purposes retiring from the service in January.

DR. DOIG has been ordered to the Presidency from Belgium forthwith.

FROM THE DECCAN we learn that heavy rains fell all along the Ghats, on the 6th and 7th Oct. The climate of Poona had before this been burning hot, and most unpleasant; that of the hills, after the fall, was bracing and delightful.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—Dr. J. Peet, of the Jambjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, has been elected secretary of the Medical and Physical Society, in room of Dr. Carter, who has resigned, in consequence of not having sufficient time at his disposal to pay proper attention to the affairs of the society; and Dr. J. Gilbert, G. Desai, J. S. Rowington, H. Johnstone, H. Gind, and B. A. Bremner have been elected members.

MINUTE.—The wing of H. M. 22nd regiment, which marched from Poona in three divisions for garrison duty in Bombay, arrived at Panwell in the midst of the *Elephanta* storm. The first division embarked on Saturday night, October 7, and had, as might have been expected, a long, boisterous, and trying passage across, and we fear the troops will have suffered from sea-sickness. It is to be regretted that the officer in command did not wait until the weather cleared, as his orders could scarcely have been so promptly obeyed to have left in clear weather, which was to obtain under such circumstances. We hear that the two sailing frigates have been of the greatest service to the troops. It is to be regretted they are not somewhat larger, because as it is they have proved of the greatest use, and we should like to see the system extended on all our main lines of route. The right wing, 8th foot, reached Bombay from Poona on the 7th instant, and has since left for Kurrachee. The 7th N.I. has reached the presidency from Belgium. The H. M. steamer *Victoria* took her departure for Kurrachee at a late hour last Friday, October 13. The remaining detachment of H. M. 8th foot, consisting of five commissioned officers and about a hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers and men, and six, embarked on her from the *Atterbury* about 5 P.M. A detachment of two officers and one hundred and forty men of the 20th N. I., the volunteers from the 2nd E. I. to the 1st Fusiliers, under Captain Stiles, and four other officers; and the company of sappers and miners, under Lieutenant Kennedy, also proceeded by her. Several officers on their way to join the corps in Scinde, a list of whose names will be found elsewhere, likewise took their departure by the same vessel. The 1st and 2nd divisions of the 1st Grenadier N. I., under Captain W. F. Leeson, reached the presidency on the 13th inst. from Panwell. The detachment musters about 300 natives commissioned, non-commissioned, and rank and file. They are accompanied by Lieutenant G. Skipton and Ensign R. Wallace. The head-quarters, and 350 men of all ranks of the 20th N. I., embark for Kurrachee this day. The remainder of the corps proceed, as soon as tonnage can be procured, for their transport. The 24th N. I., now at Bombay, also proceed to Scinde. Letters of the 26th inst. from Ahmednuggur announce the departure, that-morning, of the 1st company 1st battalion (European) and 2nd company 4th battalion (Golandaise) artillery, for Panwell, en route to Scinde. The following officers accompany them:—Captain J. B. Woodman, of the former, commanding the whole; Lieutenant J. Hamilton, in charge of the Golandaise; Lieutenants Crawford, Reid, Anderson, Mathome, and Grisham; and Assistant-surgeon Clay in medical charge.

MAJORS LANGRISH.—The undermentioned officers were to appear before the examination committee, to be assembled in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 16th Oct., at eleven o'clock a.m., for examination in native languages, as follows, viz.—In Hindustani:—Lieut. J. Fuckle, 3rd Madras N.I.; Lieut. J. W. S. Barnes, 10th N.I.; Lieut. C. Law, 2nd grdr. N.I.; Lieut. J. Ashburner, 18th N.I.; Lieut. W. Gray, 1st Eur. regt. Fusiliers;

Ensign F. T. Ross, 16th N.I.; 2nd Lieut. H. F. Dabrowa, 1st Eur. regt. Fusiliers; Ens. W. C. Lester, 2nd grdr. N.I.; Ens. W. G. Palgrave, 8th N.I.; Ens. C. M. Lewis; Ens. L. C. Barton; Assist. surg. G. G. W. Mailand, in *Mahratta*.—Brevet capt. A. Macdonald, 18th N.I.; Lieut. E. Maude, 4th regt. N.I. (rifle corps); Lieut. A. G. Thompson, 15th regt. N.I., in *Guzerat*.—Assist. surg. D. Costelloe.

CONVERSION.—The *Telegraph and Courier* has published some documents, relative to a "conversion" case which has recently occurred at Nagpore, and in which the important question has been raised of the right of a native state to call for the surrender of a subject who has of his own free will, sought refuge in British territory, without having committed any crime. The affair took its rise out of the conversion, by the missionaries at Setabuldee, of a Hindoo youth, who had been in the habit of attending their school, and of whose person the licensed parents used violent means to retain possession. The boy fled to the missionaries, who kept him; the Nagpore rajah asked the acting resident to interfere, a requisition was made on the Rev. Mr. Hislop for the boy, who was then given up; and finally, the proceedings were handed up to the Supreme Government, who approved of the course taken by the resident.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FIELD FORCE TO BE ASSEMBLED AT KOREE.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 11, 1848.—Under instructions from the Government of India, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a field force be assembled at Kooré for service beyond the frontier.

The formation of the force is to be considered complete from the 1st November next, and all appointments connected with it are to take effect on the same date.

Major-General Auchmuty, C.B., is appointed to command. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue all such orders for the organization of the force as he may deem proper.

Colonel the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B., having signified his wish to accompany the force under the orders of Major-General Auchmuty, C.B., the following appointment is made:—

Brigadier Capon to command the forces in Scinde from the 1st November next, v. Colonel the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B., proceeding on duty beyond the frontier.

(Signed) P. M. MARVILLE, Lieut.-Col., Sec. to Govt.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Under authority from the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments of officers for the staff duties of the field force under orders to assemble at Kooré under the command of Major-General S. Auchmuty, C.B., for service beyond the frontier.

Commands.—To be Brigadiers of the 2nd Class.

Colonel the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B., H. M.'s 60th (the King's) Royal Rifle Corps.

Lieut.-Col. F. Stalker, C.B. (19th N. I.)

Staff.

Assist. Adjt.-Genl.—Brevet Major E. Green, C.B. (21st N. I.)
Deputy-Assist. Adjt.-General.—Capt. T. Tapp (1st Fusiliers).
Assist. Quartermaster-General.—Captain J. Ramsay (28th N. I.)
Deputy-Assist. Qr.-Mr.-Gen.—Lieut. J. J. Pollexfen (15th N. I.)
Deputy Judge-Advocate-Genl.—Capt. P. M. Skinner (9th N. I.)
Paymaster.—Major R. St. John (1st Fusiliers).
Assist. Commissary-General.—Captain C. Threlkeld (10th N. I.)
Deputy-Assist. Com.-Genl.—Captain R. J. Shaw (1st Fusiliers).
Sub-Assist. Com.-Genl.—Lieut. J. H. Danterville (19th N. I.)
Ditto ditto.—Captain H. T. Vincent (7th N. I.)
Ditto ditto.—Lieut. W. F. Gordon (1st Fusiliers).
Commissary of Ordnance.—Captain T. W. Hicks (Artillery).
Commanding Engineer.—Major W. Scott (Engineers).
Field Engineers.—Lieuts. J. Hill and W. Kendall (Engineers).
Assistant Field Engineers.—Lieut. H. P. B. Berthon (Artillery), and 2nd Lieuts. J. T. Walker, J. W. Playfair, and J. A. Fisher (Engineers).
Superintending-surgeon.—Surgeon C. D. Starker (Medical Storekeeper, Presidency).
Field Surgeon.—Surgeon J. Doig (2nd batt. artillery).
Deputy Medical Storekeeper and Staff Surgeon.—Assist.-Surgeon C. J. F. Imbach, M.D.
Chaplain.—The Rev. W. H. Schwabe, B.A.

2. Major-General Auchmuty will be good enough to nominate one of the sub-assistant commissaries to the charge of Bazaar, and make such arrangements as he may deem requisite with respect to appointing baggage and post-masters, provost-marshal, &c., &c., submitting nominations to army headquarters in the usual manner for the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief and Government.

3. The troops are to be formed into four brigades, and staff officers attached, as set forth in the following detail.

Artillery Brigade.

Commanding—Major J. S. Leeson (3rd troop H. A.)
Major of Brigade.—
3rd Troop Horse Brigade.
3rd Co. 1st Battalion European Foot Artillery.
4th Co. 2nd Battalion European Foot Artillery.
1st and 2nd Companies 4th Battalion Golumdause.
Nos. 5 and 7 Light Field Batteries.

Cavalry Brigade.

Commanding—Major S. Poole (1st Lancers).
Major of Brigade.—
1st Regiment Light Cavalry (Lancers).
Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

1st Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier—Lieut.-colonel the Hon. H. Dundas, c.B. (H. M. 60th Rifles).

Major of Brigade.—
H. M.'s 60th (the King's) Royal Rifle Corps.
3rd Regiment Native Infantry.
9th Regiment Native Infantry.

2nd Brigade of Infantry.

Brigadier—Lieut.-Col. Foster Stalker, c.B. (19th N.I.)
Major of Brigade.—
1st European Regiment Fusiliers.
4th Regiment Native Infantry (Rifle Corps).
19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Engineer Department.

Commanding—Major H. Scott.
1st and 4th Companies of Corps of Sappers and Miners.
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut.-Col., Adjt.-General of the Army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLANE, G. J. act. acct. gen. del. ov. ch. of off. Oct. 6.
COURTNEY, W. act. sec. in rev. dep. ret. to duty, Oct. 7.
FAWCETT, E. G. coll. of Ahmedabad, to proc. into his dist. on deputation, Oct. 4.
HAVELOCK, W. H. competent to enter on the transaction of public business, Oct. 4.
STEWART, P. coll. of Strath, to proc. into dist. on deputation, fr. Oct. 2.
SWART, E. M. sub. coll. of Nasseik, to proc. into his dist. on deputation, Oct. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROWN, H. 1 mo.
FREER, W. E. 1 mo.
PELLEY, W. A. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 22.
RYAN, E. H. 1 mo. in ext. to rem. at pres. on m. c.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOYS, Rev. M. J. to off. as chap. of Rajcote dur. abs. of Schwabe.
SCHWABE, Rev. W. H. to be chap. to Eur. field force, ord. to Kurrachee, Oct. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

STEVENSON, Rev. Dr. J. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 19, to the Deccan.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARCHISON, Capt. A. N. 19th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 7.
ANDERTON, Lieut. J. A. 19th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 27; pl. at disp. of C. in C. for reg. duty, Oct. 5, to join Oct. 7.
ASHBURNER, Lieut. W. 3rd L. C. to proc. and join his corps.
AUCHMUTY, Maj. gen. S. C.B. com. Poona div. of the army, to proc. to Roree, in Upper Scinde, on duty, Oct. 3; fr. Poona to northern div. Oct. 3.
BAINBRIDGE, Ens. H. C. to do duty with 19th N.I. and to join.
BAYLY, 2nd Lieut. A. A. art. rem. fr. Malligaum to Scinde, at the disp. of the officer comg. the troops in Scinde, Oct. 20.
BELL, Capt. G. K. art. ret. to duty, Oct. 7.
BELL, Ens. A. to do duty with 9th N.I. and to join, Oct. 7.
BIRCH, Ens. H. to do duty with 3rd N.I. and to join, Oct. 7.
BIRDWOOD, Capt. C. 3rd N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. temp. for reg. duty, when relieved, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of regt. immediately on being relieved from staff app. Oct. 5; dep. asst. com. gen. to continue in his present post, Oct. 9.
BRETT, Capt. H. W. art. ret. to duty, Oct. 7.
BRETT, Brev. maj. W. to com. art. in Scinde fr. Nov. 1, dur. abs. of Leeson on field service.
BROWNE, Lieut. col. J. D. perm. to retire, fr. June 15, 1848.
BRUCE, Lieut. F. F. to assume ch. of the Scinde camel corps, fr. Aug. 20.
BRUCE, Lieut. H. to act as adjt. and qr. mr. Scinde camel corps, fr. Aug. 20.
CAMERON, Lieut. art. to rec. ch. of No. 1, light field batt. dur. abs. of Woosman.

CLARK, Capt. to conduct duties of pol. sept. at Kolapore dur. abs. of Graham, Oct. 4.
CLIFTON, Ens. E. G. 2nd L.I. to proc. with detail of that corps under orders to join head qrs. at Aden, Oct. 2.
CURRIE, Ens. J. 15th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 13.
DAY, Lieut. H. J. 19th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regimental duty, Oct. 7, to join Oct. 7.
DE VITRE, Ens. J. attached to do duty with 15th N.I. and to join Oct. 10.
DICKINSON, Ens. W. to do duty with 19th N.I. and to join Oct. 7.
DISBROW, Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. reg. to do duty with detach. of recruits of that corps proc. to Scinde, and to join at Panwell on Oct. 11.
DUNSTONVILLE, Lieut. J. B. 19th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, when relieved, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of regt. immediately on being relieved from staff. app. Oct. 5.
ERSKINE, Capt. G. K. 1st L.C. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. temp. for regt. duty, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of regt. forthwith.
EVANS, Capt. H. W. 9th N.I. placed at disp. C.-in-C. perm. for regt. duty, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of regt. immediately on being relieved fr. staff app. Oct. 5.
FANNING, Lieut. F. 9th N.I. serv. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Oct. 7; to join Oct. 7.
FIFE, Ens. J. 23rd N.I. to be and acting A.D.C. on the personal staff of the Right-Hon. the Governor, Sept. 30; to act as adj. to sappers and miners dur. abs. of Lieut. Kendall, Oct. 5.
GARTHWAITE, Ens. J. G. to do duty with 3rd N.I. and to join.
GORDON, Lieut. R. 4th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. temp. for regt. duty, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of regt. forthwith, Oct. 5.
GORDON, Lieut. W. F. 1st Eur. fus. placed at disp. of C. in C. temp. for regt. duty when relieved, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of regt. immediately on being relieved fr. staff app. Oct. 5.
GRAY, 2nd Lieut. W. 1st Eur. regt. to do duty with detachment of recruits of that corps proceeding to Scinde, and to join at Panwell, on Oct. 11.
HANSON, Ens. G. W. to do duty with 25th N.I. on dep. of 26th N.I. fr. Malligaum, Oct. 2.
HARDY, Lieut. E. A. 1st L.C. to proc. and join, Oct. 10.
HOBSON, Brev. maj. J. 1st Eur. fus. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. perm. for regt. duty when relieved, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of head qrs. of regt. immediately on being relieved fr. staff app. Oct. 5.
HODGSON, Ens. P. 22nd N.I. passed colloq. exam. Oct. 13.
JACOB, Capt. H. 19th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. perm. for regt. duty when relieved, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of regt. immediately on being relieved fr. staff app. Oct. 5.
JACOB, Lieut. H. E. to act as qr. mr. 18th N.I. dur. abs. of Macdonald, Oct. 11.
JESSOP, Lieut. C. S. 2nd L.I. to proc. with detail of that corps under orders to join head qrs. at Aden, Oct. 2.
JONES, Capt. H. E. D. 28th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 7.
KEMPT, Lieut. F. S. 1st Eur. fus. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. temp. for regt. duty, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of regt. forthwith.
KINLOCK, 1st Lieut. D. J. art. ret. to duty, Oct. 7.
LAVIE, Capt. H. 13th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 7.
LEITH, Ens. T. to do duty with 1st Eur. regt. and to join, Oct. 7.
LOCH, Lieut. W. 1st L. C. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. temp. for regt. duty, when relieved, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of regt. immediately on being relieved fr. staff. app. Oct. 5.
LUCAS, Maj. C. art. to rec. ch. of the commissariat dept. at Ahmedabad, fr. Capt. Threshie, Aug. 31.
MACDOUGAL, Lieut. D. art. to proc. and join, Oct. 10.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. T. A. to act as adjt. 3rd L.C. dur. abs. of Ashburner, Oct. 11.
MALCOLM, Lieut. G. Scinde irr. horse, to proc. and join, Oct. 10.
MANSON, Brig. gen. A. C.B. fr. northern to Poona div. Oct. 3.
MARK, 1st Lieut. A. R. art. rem. fr. Sholapore to Scinde, at the disp. of the officer comg. the troops in Scinde, Oct. 10.
MARSH, Ens. E. N. to do duty with 19th N.I. and to join, Oct. 7.
MARSTON, Lieut. E. C. 25th N.I. to be capt. of police in Scinde v. Brown, on leave, Oct. 4.
MAUDE, Lieut. E. 4th N.I. to act as qr. mr. fr. Oct. 15 v. Maass.
MELVILL, Lieut. col. mil. sec. ret. to do duty, Oct. 7.
MILLAR, Lieut. 22nd N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Baroda, dur. abs. of Macdonald, Oct. 11.
MOORE, Lieut. col. G. fr. 26th to 3rd N.I. Oct. 5.
MORSE, Capt. T. R. 1st Eur. fus. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. temp. for regt. duty, Oct. 3, to join head qrs. of regt. forthwith, Oct. 5.
PETRIE, Lieut. J. G. art. to be adj. and qr. mr. to the 1st batt. in succ. to Pottinger, Oct. 15.
PITMAN, 2nd Lieut. R. art. rem. fr. Ahmedmuggur to Malligaum, to rec. ch. of the detachment of the 3rd batt. at that stat. Oct. 10.
POLLEXFEN, Lieut. J. J. acting dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to proc. to Kurrachee to ass. ch. of duties of that depart. at that stat. Oct. 4.
POTTINGER, Brev. capt. art. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. and to com. No. 3 light field batt. Oct. 11.
RAMSAY, Capt. J. 1st Eur. regt. to rec. ch. of the bazaar dept. at Ahmedabad fr. Capt. Threshie, Aug. 31; placed at disp. of C.-in-C. temp. for regt. duty, Oct. 3.
RAWLINGSOON, Capt. W. E. 1st Eur. fus. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of regt. forthwith, Oct. 5.
RENNY, Capt. J. W. 19th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 27.
SALMON, Capt. W. B. 19th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. temp. for regt. duty when relieved, Oct. 3, to join head qrs. of regt.

immediately on being relieved fr. staff app. Oct. 5; dep. asst. com. gen. to continue in his present post, Oct. 9.

SANDWITH, Lieut. J. W. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 7.

SHAW, Capt. R. J. 1st Eur. fus. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. temp. for regt. duty when relieved, Oct. 3; join head qrs. of regt. immediately on being relieved fr. staff app. Oct. 5.

SHAW, Lieut. col. M. M. fr. 3rd to 26th N.I. Oct. 5.

SKINNER, Capt. P. K. 9th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Oct. 3; to proc. to Roree, in Upper Scinde, on duty, and there await further orders, Oct. 5.

SMALL, Ens. H. A. 1st N.I. perm. to resign the service fr. Oct. 10.

STALKER, Lieut. col. F. C.B. rem. fr. 23rd to 19th N.I. Oct. 10.

ST. GEORGE, Ens. G. to do duty with 3rd N.I. and to join Oct. 7.

STILES, Capt. H. 1st Eur. fus. to com. detail of recruits trans. to Ear. fus. to be emb. for Scinde; placed at disp. of C.-in-C. temp. for regt. duty, Oct. 3.

ST. JOHN, Maj. R. 1st Eur. fus. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. temp. for regt. duty when relieved, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of regt. immediately on being relieved fr. staff app. Oct. 3.

STUDDERT, Capt. C. eng. to be acting executive eng. at Poona, v. Kendall, Oct. 5.

TAPP, Capt. T. 1st Eur. fus. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. temp. for regt. duty, Oct. 3; to proc. to Roree on duty, and there await further orders, Oct. 5.

TAYLOR, Lieut. W. W. to act as adjt. 5th L. I. dur. abs. of Mackenzie on leave, Oct. 11.

THORNBURY, Capt. N. H. 4th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. temp. for regt. duty, when relieved, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of regt. immediately on being relieved fr. staff app. Oct. 5.

WARDEN, Ens. A. S. to do duty with 9th N.I. and to join, Oct. 7.

WATSON, Ens. J. to do duty with 1st Eur. regt. and to join, Oct. 7.

WELLS, Capt. F. C. 15th N.I. to act as interp. dur. abs. of Lieut. Webster, on m. c.

WHICHELO, Capt. E. 9th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, when relieved, Oct. 3; to join head qrs. of regt. immediately on being relieved fr. staff app. Oct. 5; to continue in his present post, Oct. 9.

WILLIAMS, Ens. R. F. to do duty with 2th N.I. and to join, Oct. 7.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

LUCAS, C. S. de N. Sept. 27.

INFANTRY.

BURNS, J. Sept. 27. NODING, J. Sept. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at presidency.

BEVANS, Ens. T. W. to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.

CONYBEARE, Lieut. F. h. art. to Oct. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.

COWPER, Lieut. C. C. G. 8th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Bombay, on m. c.

FORBES, Capt. J. leave cane.

GRAHAM, Capt. pol. supt. at Kolapore, 1 mo.

GRANT, Lieut. C. F. 3rd N.I. furl. to Europe cane. Sept. 30.

HALLS, Capt. A. 25th N.I. fr. Sept. 25, to Oct. 31, to Mahabuleswar Hills, on m. c.

HALLUM, Maj. E. N. V. batt. fr. Oct. 15, to Nov. 10, to Bombay.

HARDY, Lieut. E. A. 1st L. C. to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.

HUTCHISON, Ens. W. 24th N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c.

LAINO, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.

LANGBOURNE, Ens. G. 21st N.I. Sept. 27, to Oct. 31, to Bombay, on m. c.

LEITH, Capt. R. W. D. 1st Eur. fus. to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.

LUCAS, 2nd lieut. C. S. N. art. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 28, to Ahmedabad.

MACDOUGALL, Lieut. D. h. art. to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. R. W. 5th L.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 17 to Oct. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.

MALCOLM, Lieut. G. 2nd ir. cav. fr. Sept. 27 to Oct. 31.

MANGER, Capt. C. 17th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to the sea coast, on m. c.

OUTRAM, Lieut. col. C.B. to Nov. 1, in ext.

PATHEB, Capt. C. W. 27th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 23, to Bombay.

RAMBAY, Capt. J. 28th N.I. Sept. 20 to Oct. 30, on m. c.

TREBESIE, Capt. C. 10th N.I. leave cane. Oct. 9.

TREEDALE, Capt. 1st L.C. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, on m. c.

WIDDICOMBS, Ens. W. 7th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Oct. 1, to Mahabuleswar, on m. c.

WILLOUGHBY, Capt. H. J. asst. garr. eng. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 4, to Mahabuleswar hills.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BABINGTON, Asst. surg. D. F. to be an asst. to mag. of Tannah with penal pow. of a mag. Oct. 2.

BALLANTYNE, Asst. surg. T. to med. ch. of the 29th N.I. and to join on the arrival of the regt. in Scinde, Oct. 6.

BOYCOTT, Asst. surg. to join head qrs. of regt. forthwith, Oct. 5.

CLAY, Asst. surg. to join head qrs. of regt. forthwith, Oct. 5.

DEARLOVE, Asst. surg. to join head qrs. of regt. forthwith, Oct. 5.

DAIG, Surg. G. to med. ch. of 2nd batt. art. in succ. to Taylor.

ELLIOTT, Surg. H. R. 21st N.I. to med. ch. of 1st L.C. in succ. to Montefiore, to join Oct. 2.

FRASER, Asst. surg. J. G. 2nd L.C. to med. ch. of 1st Scinde irr. horse, in succ. to Pelly, resigned, to join Oct. 3.

GILLANDERS, Asst. surg. M. P. assum. ch. as civ. surg. at Ahmedabad, Sept. 11; pl. in ch. of the Hoozoor treas. Oct. 7.

JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. to join head-qrs. of regt. forthwith, Oct. 5.

LOW, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 21st N.I. in succ. to Elliott, Oct. 6.

MILLAR, Asst. surg. J. R. to rec. med. ch. of depot H.M.'s 8th regt. until arrival of Asst. surg. Dominichette, Oct. 4.

REMINGTON, Asst. surg. to join head-qrs. of regt. forthwith.

RUSSELL, Asst. surg. R. J. to rec. med. ch. of 4th troop horse brig. dur. abs. of Turner on duty to Bombay, Oct. 4.

SKELDING, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 29th N.I. in succ. to Surg. Ryan, Oct. 3, to med. ch. of 16th N.I. and his app. to 21st N.I. is cane. Oct. 6.

THATCHER, Asst. surg. C. 16th N.I. to med. ch. of Guzerat irr. horse, in succ. to Babington.

THOMPSON, asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of staff, &c. at Deesa, on dep. of Surg. Montefiore, Oct. 3.

TURNER, Asst. surg. J. art. to march with detach. of H.M.'s 22nd regt. proc. to Bombay, Oct. 4.

WILMOT, Asst. surg. to join head qrs. of regt. forthwith, Oct. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COSTELLOE, Asst. surg. Oct. 2 to 12, to pres.

DAVIES, Asst. surg. D. 22nd N.I. to Oct. 31 in ext. to remain at pres.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

AYLESBURY, Mate T. permitted to reside on shore.

BOODE, Lieut. to assume ch. of the *Hastings*, fr. Sept. 7.

BOWIE, Asst. surg. del. over ch. of Bassadore hosp. to Nicolson.

BROOMAN, Mate C. E. to be Lieut. fr. Sept. 8, v. Stephens, prom.

FRUSHARD, Com. to st. packet *Feroze*, fr. Sept. 1.

GARDNER, Lieut. to com. the *Euphrates*, fr. Sept. 16.

GROUNDS, Lieut. to com. the *Mahi*, fr. Sept. 16.

JAMES, H. H. to be prov. lieut. of the *Tigrie*, v. H. N. Garrett.

LAWES, Asst. surg. next for duty in I.N. to proc. to pres.

LEEDS, Lieut. perm. to reside on shore.

LEWIS, J. E. to be prov. lieut. of the *Mahi*, v. H. R. Garrett.

LYNCH, Capt. to take ch. of duties of supt. of Patnamary, fr. Sept. 4.

MACDONALD, Mids. A. ret. to duty.

MASON, Mids. perm. to reside on shore, fr. Sept. 6.

MASON, Mids. to Nov. 30, to Mahabuleswar hills, on m. c.

RANKIN, W. C. to be prov. lieut. of the *Pakurur*, v. Lloyd.

ROBINSON, Lieut. G. T. to perform duties of gunnery officer, sleep *Clive*.

SELBY, Lieut. to com. the *Taptie*, fr. Sept. 16.

STEPHENS, Lieut. J. to be com. fr. Sept. 8, v. Boulderson, des.

WARD, Mids. C. Y. fr. the *Hastings* to the *Pataurus*, as asst. surg.

WILSON, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of Supt. of I.N.

WOOD, Mids. perm. to reside on shore, fr. Sept. 5.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AITKEN, the wife of the Rev. J. a. at Girgaum, Oct. 6.

BAILLIE, the wife of J. G. d. at Omearcurry, Sept. 30.

BROWN, the lady of Capt. G. S. 27th N.I. d. at Fort Belgum, Oct. 1.

BYCOTT, Mrs. s. at Aden, Sept. 3.

CAMERON, the lady of Asst. surg. W. L. art. d. at Deesa, Oct. 6.

CARRAPIET, the wife of Apoth. d. Oct. 4.

DAUN, the lady of Lieut. J. 13th N.I. d. at Kolapore, Oct. 6.

LOCH, the lady of Lieut. W. 1st L.C. d. at Ahmedabad, Sept. 26.

LUGGIN, the wife of W. C. d. at Cochin, Sept. 10.

MUSPRATT, the lady of J. W. c.s. d. at Camballa, Sept. 30.

NIXON, Mrs. s. at Mazagon, Sept. 26.

SANDWITH, the lady of Lieut. col. H. 21st N.I. s. at Rajcoote, Sept. 7.

THOMPSON, the wife of John, s. at Kalbadavie, Oct. 4.

VANDERSTRATEN, the wife of E. s. Oct. 12.

MARRIAGES.

BURNS, Lieut. J. W. S. 10th N.I. to Harriet, d. of R. Fulton, R.N. com. H.M.'s ship *Hercules*, at Colaba, Oct. 2.

HEXTON, Charles, to Mrs. Isabella Tudar, at Ahmednugger, Oct. 7.

KEILY, Capt. J. R. 20th N.I. to Mary, d. of W. Anderson, at Erinpoora, Sept. 28.

MAUDE, Lieut. C. O. 7th N.I. to Jane, d. of the late Capt. T. W. Stokoe, at Ahmednugger, Sept. 19.

DEATHS.

COLES, Alice, d. of G. c.s. at Rutnagherry, aged 6 mo. Oct. 8.

CRAIG, Mrs. R. at Ambrolie, aged 26, Sept. 29.

FRASER, John R. at Mazagon, aged 25, Oct. 7.

HUTCHINSON, Mary E. wife of R. W. at Bombay, aged 16, Oct. 2.

JEFFERIES, Thomas, at Bombay, aged 80, Oct. 11.
SMITH, Edgar S. at Bombay, Oct. 3.
STOWARDS, Louisa, wife of Lieut. R. B. H.M.'s 8th, at Bandora, aged 19, Oct. 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 6. Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, Tronson, Point de Galle.—8. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Campbell, Kurrachee; *Devon*, Langley, China; *China*, Ferguson, London.—9. Steamer *Victoria*, Barker, Suez; steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat; *Futlay Rohoman*, —, Calcutta.—10. *Faise Rubahay*, Rigby, Sandheads; *City of Palaces*, M'Naught, London; steamer *Sural*, Banks, Surat.—11. Steamer *Victoria*, Collier, Kurrachee; steamer *Ajdaha*, Campbell, Viororia; steamer *George Russell Clerk*, Amour, Baucott.—12. Steamer *Laurence*, MacFarlan, Liverpool.—15. Steamer *Carnac*, Beyts, Tankaria.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Lady Mary Wood*.—Mrs. Carstairs and child; Major D. Carstairs, 6th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. T. T. Piers, 29th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. P. C. Wright, 29th N.I.; Messrs. Edmond and Hulgera, and James Allen, Esq.

Per *China*.—Messdames Miller, Urie, Sangster, and child; Walker and two children; McArthur and Brown; Messrs. D. Miller, A. Urie, P. Sangster, and A. C. Rob, engineers I.N.; Messrs. B. Brown, J. Grant, and P. McArthur.

Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Morris, three Misses Cunningham, and Mr. L. Emanuel.

Per *City of Palaces*.—Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Stock; Messrs. B. H. Holloway, A. F. Morris, J. Swan, and J. Stock, engineers I.N.

Per *Sural*.—H. Leggett, Esq.

Per *St. Laurence*.—Mrs. Coovy and infant son; Miss Coovy, Miss Sarah Coovy, Master George Coovy, Mrs. Mitchell, and Lieut. George Coovy.

Per *Victoria*.—Lieut. Maguire.

Per *Phlox*.—Lieut. Webster, 15th N.I.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4. Steamer *Sural*, Banks, Surat.—5. *Juliana*, Woodhouse, Calcutta.—6. Steamer *Carnac*, Beyts, Surat.—7. Steamer *Pottinger*, Cooper, Cape and London.—9. *Oriza*, Christian, China.—10. Steamer *Dwarka*, Hazelwood, Kurrachee; steamer *Atalanta*, Hopkins, Kurrachee; *Falcon*, Foreman, Whompoa.—11. *General Sale*, White, Calcutta; steamer *Ajdaha*, Campbell, Viororia.—12. Steamer *Phlox*, Duverger, Surat.—13. Steamer *Bams*, Dickson, Mocha.—17. Steamer *Ajdaha*, Campbell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Shah Allam*.—Mrs. Tonks and child, and Miss Tonks.

Per *Pottinger*.—Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Hazelwood and two children, Miss Leary, Mrs. Lawson and two children, Mrs. Heath and child, Capt. J. R. Lamert, 78th Highlanders; Lieut. W. Walker, 1st grds. N.I.; Ens. W. Hutchinson, 24th N.I.; Lieut. Nicholson, Lieut. G. F. Taylor, 22nd N.I.; Ens. F. J. Hayman, 28th N.I.; Messrs. N. F. Hunt and Ross.—To the CAPE.—Mr. Leaser.

Per *Sural*.—Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Charter, Mrs. Donnelly and child, Mrs. Dunn, Lieut. C. E. Marston, 25th N.I. captain of police in Scinde; Capt. P. K. Skinner, 9th N.I. deputy judge-advocate gen. Mooltan field force; Lieut. D. McDougall, art.; Capt. C. Threshie, 10th N.I. assist. com. gen. M. F. F.; Lieut. G. Malcolm, 2nd in com. 2nd Scinde irr. horse; Lieut. E. A. Hardy, 1st lineers; Capt. T. H. Moore and R. W. D. Lott, 1st Eur. fusiliers; Ensigns A. Bell and E. Marsh, 19th N.I.; Lieut. C. F. Grant, 3rd N.I.

Per steamer *Victoria*.—Capt. Anchanty and Lieut. J. W. Henry, A.D.Cs. to Gen. Anchanty; Capt. E. G. Daniell, Lieut. C. C. Neame, Ens. J. V. W. H. Webb and Grierson, Asst. surg. H. C. Martin, and a detachment, H.M.'s 8th foot; Lieut. J. G. Lightfoot, 3rd troop H. B.; Capt. H. Stiles, Lieuts. W. Gray and H. F. Disbrowe, Ens. Watson and Leith, and a detachment, 1st Eur. fus.; Lieut. A. B. Strettell, Ens. C. P. Barras, and a detachment, 29th N.I.; Lieut. W. Kendall and a company of sappers and miners; Supt. surg. C. D. Straker, Lieut. E. Maude, 4th rifles; Ens. Williams and Warden, 9th N.I.; Ens. H. Bainbridge, 19th N.I.

Per steamer *Ajdaha*.—Mrs. Capon and servant, Mrs. Carstairs, Mrs. Young and infant, with servant; Maj. D. Carstairs, 6th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. R. J. Edgerly, 29th Bom. N.I.; Ens. Milton, 9th N.I.; T. Edmond, Esq.; Messrs. Allan and Patullo.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Oct. 17, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 117 per 100 Sa.
5 Do. do. 1825-26	Rs. 105 do.
5 Do. do. 1829-30	Rs. 103 do.
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 87 do.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 84 do. fCo.
5 Do. do. 1841-42	Rs. 92 to 94 do.
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 84 do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 33½ per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	15½ do. disc.
Commercial do.	15 do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	14 do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	4 do. pm.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9½d. p. rup.
3 months'	
1 month	
On China at 60 days'	Rs. 208 per 100 Sp. dol.
On Madras at 30 days'	94
On Calcutta at 60 days'	92½ per Rs. 100
Do. 30 days'	92
Do. at eight	4 to 6 sa. prem.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 3
Do. (dragons)	11 4
Bank of England Notes, per £	11 10
Spanish Dollars, per 100	219
German Crowns, "	217
Szech Silver, per 100 tolas	104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	16½ to 17

FREIGHTS.

Carriage for England is with difficulty obtained. Present rates are, —to London, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 15s. per ton. To Liverpool, 2l. 10s. per ton.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, FIVE O'CLOCK, 16TH OCTOBER, 1848.

—The extent of business transacted in Imports during the past fortnight shows a material falling off as compared with that of the last fortnight of September. This may in a great measure be attributed to the near approach of the Dowallee holidays (which commence on the 25th inst.), when it is the custom of the natives to close their accounts for the preceding twelve months, and at such a time they are naturally unwilling to come under new engagements. We have since our last Report been visited at the Presidency by a heavy and timely fall of rain, which makes the full during the monsoon now brought to a close, an average one; and should this rain have extended to the northward, especially to the Marwar districts, the fears entertained of a decrease in the trade with that fertile province will be materially dissipated. In our Money Market we have no change to notice. It continues easy.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—40-inch Grey Shirtings of low quality are not so readily saleable as they were, and in most cases prices show a small decline. 45-inch of similar quality have likewise given way one at two annas per piece. Higher qualities of both widths maintain their former value. Grey Madapolams are in a very good inquiry, and quite realize former prices. Grey Jaconets of all qualities, especially very low, attract the notice of dealers. Grey Domestics, coarse and heavy, are in a little inquiry, but the finer descriptions are entirely neglected. Grey Longcloths, 40-inch 36 yards, continue in good demand, and former prices are firmly maintained.

BLEACHED GOODS.—Shirtings of all qualities are scarce and much wanted. On these we have to quote an advance of two at six annas per piece in value. Madapolams and Jaconets are also in good inquiry, and readily find purchasers. In Light Scotch fabrics generally we have not much change to notice: prices continue unsatisfactory. Turkey Red Cloths, plain, are in good request, but twilled are dull. Prints, of favourite styles, are much inquired after.

COTTON YARN, of good quality, has been in excellent request, and for some numbers an advance of ½ at ½ anna has been established. The market for Cotton Twist generally is firm.

DYED YARN.—Prices of Orange are well supported, although we have not heard of any sales. Turkey Red, on the contrary, is quite neglected.

SAPPHRON is in steady demand.

METALS.—British Bar Iron is firm, but without improvement in value. Swedish Bar continues scarce, and in good inquiry. Nail Rod Iron is dull, and prices have given way. In Spelter we have no change to notice. Lead, both pig and sheet, are in demand, and on the former we have to quote an advance of ½ rupee per cwt. Copper is in steady inquiry. We do not alter our quotations, except for sheeting, which is slightly lower. Stocks of all descriptions are very light.

MARINE STORES.—Under this head we have to notice a sale of 60 cwt. white, green, and black paints.

SPIRITS.—Sales of 100 dozen French brandy, and five hhds. English, are reported. Gin is in good request, but no sales have come to our knowledge.

BEER.—Prices do not show any change. Alsopp's and Bass's are firm; and we have heard of a sale of fifty hhds. Whitbread's bottled at Rs. 50 per hhd. and ten casks of same brewer's porter at Rs. 40 per hhd. A sale of 250 dozen of Alsopp's English bottled beer at Rs. 4½, is also reported.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although the news brought from China by the last mail was favourable for the staple, the large supplies lately gone forward to that market deterred shippers from operating as freely as they would otherwise have done. On the other hand, holders having been unwilling to give way in price, purchases have consequently only been made to a small extent. For England we hear of nothing doing. The late heavy rain has tended in some measure to keep back supplies, but we expect, now that the weather is completely settled, that they will come forward freely ere many days are over.

OPPIUM.—Since the discouraging accounts for the drug which came to hand by last steamer, prices have given way, and purchases were made, but only to a very small extent, at Rs. 1,250 per chest for best quality. Since yesterday a still further decline has taken place, and our quotations now are Rs. 1,200 per chest for best quality Mundelivir, and Rs. 1,175 per chest for the produce of Indore. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Pekin*, appointed to sail on the 19th instant, will take above 1,300 chests, chiefly on importer's account.

CEYLON.

The following extraordinary statement appears in the *Bombay Telegraph Courier*, with the prefatory remark, "That the cup of bitterness which the European residents of Ceylon have had to drink, has indeed been filled to overflowing, the annexed extract from a private letter from Colombo, and the extraordinary occurrence which it describes, will, we think, sufficiently attest. We must preface the communication by saying that it was penned with a view to publicity, and that the writer is a party well known to us, and incapable of any intentional mis-statement." Then follows the letter:—

"You would no doubt observe, in the papers of last month, that much dissatisfaction has been expressed in reference to the all-important point of Lord Torrington's capacity as a governor. The admirably written letter of Dr. Elliott to Lord Grey, as well as the memorial of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and others, show clearly how much and how far the people are agreed on that point; and yet many, well qualified from long experience in this island to judge of such matters, are of opinion that, ill qualified as my Lord Torrington is, his near relationship to the prime minister of England is sure to give him peace and security."

"As if it were to supply a climax to all former displays of his temper, and to give full rein to his tongue, he selected a highly respectable gentleman, old enough to be his father—an old Waterloo officer of the Guards, who is now holding a civil appointment under Government, and unfortunately dependent on it. Capt. Barton has been long known on the turf here, and has often been in the practice of riding at the races. This year, it seems, my Lord Torrington has been very unsuccessful, but whether this has arisen from bad training, or how, I know not; only he was much disappointed, and gave vent to his spleen in ways not over creditable to Her Britannic Majesty's representative—such as refusing to present his own cup, because his own horse had not won it, and (it is said) refusing also to drink out of it at the dinner! One day last week, the gentlemen engaged in superintending the weighing of the jockeys met in a tent on the race-ground. There were present Messrs. Ritchie, Thompson, McCarthy, Airey (the A. D. C.), and others. Capt. Barton remarked that it would be unfair if Lord Torrington's horse ran with only a certain weight. Capt. Airey calls Lord Torrington. Barton repeats the opinion; on which his lordship gets enraged; and then—

"Lord T. You are a cheat, and tried to cheat me.

"Capt. B. I am incapable of any such thing.

"Lord T. You are a d—d cheat; you are. [This was repeated again and again.]

"Capt. B. I cannot bear this; I am incapable of cheating any man.

"And on the repetitions being used, accompanied by some of Lord Torrington's characteristic epithets—

"Capt. B. It is false!

"Lord T. I am Governor; you have insulted me, and must apologize, or I'll have you arrested. [Then to McCarthy, superintendent of police:] Take up that man. Do your duty. He has insulted me, and I am Governor!"

"Barton, on persuasion of friends, who were interested—who, in fact, had, I suppose, a stake in the race, which he was to ride, and were therefore anxious to get him out of the hands of McCarthy—apologized to the Governor. That, however, was not accepted, and he then apologized to Lord Torrington—which was deemed admissible, and Lord T. left the tent with the A. D. C., chuckling at the result of the affair. Whether this attack was premeditated, no one can say; only it is said, if Barton had been prevented from riding, the governor's horse might have won,

which it did not. There was a great talk about the affair during the evening, and on the following day; but as his lordship afterwards made a very humble apology to Barton in writing, and requested that it might be shown to all his friends who witnessed the scene at the race-course, the papers have passed it over without notice."

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DE KRETZER, the wife of D. A. d. at Galle, Sept. 16.

SMEDLEY, the lady of E. H. d. at Colpetty, Sept. 19.

SWAN, the lady of R. D. d. at Kandy, Aug. 29.

DEATH.

COSTER, Philip, at Colombo, Sept. 16.

SINGAPORE.

PINE CLOTH.—A new and promising branch of industry is likely to spring up at Singapore. In the preparation of pine-apple fibres for the manufacture of pine cloth. The *Journal of the Indian Archipelago* says: "Some time ago, we observed, in the neighbourhood of Batu Blyer, a number of Chinese labourers employed in cleaning the fibres of pine-apple leaves for exportation to China. The process of extracting and bleaching the fibres is extremely simple. The first step is to remove the fleshy or succulent side of the leaf. A Chinese, astride on a narrow stool, extends on it, in front of him, a pine-apple leaf, one end of which is kept firm; with a kind of two-handled plane, he removes the succulent matter; another man, receiving the leaves as they are planed, with his thumb-nail, loosens and gathers the fibres about the middle of the leaf, which enabled him by one effort to detach the whole of them from the outer-skin. The fibres are next steeped in water for some time; after which they are washed, to free them from the matter that still adheres to them, and binds them together. They are now laid out to dry and bleach on rude frames of split bamboo. The process of steeping, washing, and exposing to the sun is repeated for some days, until the fibres are considered to be properly bleached, when, without further preparation they are exported to China. Nearly all the islets near Singapore are planted with pine apples (covering an extent of about 2,000 acres), and the enormous quantity of leaves that are annually suffered to rot on the ground would supply fibre for a large manufactory of valuable pine cloth."

GUTTA PERCHA.—The same work reports the extraordinary impulse given to industry throughout the Malayan countries by the demand for gutta percha, or, as there (properly) called, gutta taban. To the north, the gutta collectors have reached as far as Perak, on the Peninsular side of the Straits of Malacca (embracing Johore, Malacca, Selatgor, and Perak) and Siam, on the Sumatran side, as far as Pane and Bila. To the south, the whole of the Johore archipelago and the adjoining countries on the east coast of Sumatra, as far as Piembang (including the forests on the Kampar, Indraghiri, Tunkal, Rite, Jambi, and Piembang rivers) now furnish taban. On the east coast of the Peninsula, the knowledge of it has not yet advanced beyond Pahang. To the eastward it has reached some of the rivers of Borneo, such as Bruné and Sarawak on the north, Pontanah on the west, and Koti and Passir on the east coast. It thus appears probable that the range of the taban embraces the whole of Borneo. The tree exists in the jungles of Penang and in Province Wellesley, on the main land. During the 31 years of the trade, the exports of taban from Singapore have been 21,599 piculs (or 2,872,534 lbs.), nearly all to Great Britain. The price at Singapore rose gradually from 8 to 24 dollars per picul, but in July last it began to fall, and was in August 13 dollars. For the supply of the above quantity of the article, it is calculated that 270,000 trees have been destroyed. Not a tree is now left in Singapore, and all Southern Johore cannot at present furnish 10 piculs a month of taban.

CHINA.

THE *Achilles*, with the London mail of July 24, reached Hong-Kong Sept. 14.

HONG-KONG.—By embarking H.M.'s 95th regiment, the disease which committed such havoc during the past four months, has been checked. In August three large vessels were chartered (one for the convalescents), and with the exception of the men in hospital, the regiment has been kept afloat.—*Friend of China*, Sept. 28.

—The captain and crew of the brig *Spec*, charged with piracy, will be tried before a Court of Admiralty, to be held on the 3rd of October. Several of the prisoners were not identified by

leaked out during the examination, that Mr. Consul Alcock did not have the evidence translated to those prisoners who do not understand English, an unpardonable omission, though in perfect conformity with other proceedings in the consular court.—*Ibid.*

— On the evening of the 31st of August, and morning of the 1st inst. this island and its vicinity was visited with a storm of unusual violence, by which there was a considerable loss of life and property. The glass began to fall on the morning of the 31st, giving some intimation of an approaching gale; at nine A.M. it stood at 29° 56', at noon 29° 46', five P.M. 29° 36', and at a quarter past eleven it had fallen to 29° 11'. The thermometer was steady at 81½.

At Cum-Sing-Moon, after midnight, the receiving-ship *Isabella Robertson* was driven under the bows of the *Eagle*, carrying away her bowsprit and foremast. Immediately after the chains of the *Eagle* parted, and she drifted out through the passage to the eastward, and ran upon the beach; but on the way the *Norfolk* and the *Sylph* both got foul of her, carrying away her mainmast and bulwarks. The *Sylph* drifted the same course as the *Eagle*, and also ran ashore. Both the *Eagle* and *Sylph* were totally dismantled, but were got off next morning, and towed into Cum-Sing Moon, where their cargoes were discharged in a very damaged state. At daylight all that could be seen of the *Isabella Robertson* was the top of her mainmast, the vessel having sunk near the reef at the entrance of Cum-Sing-Moon. The cargo consisted of 700 chests of opium; it is expected the whole will be recovered.

The *Norfolk* and *Sydney* were entirely dismantled; and the British brig *Arrow*, recently arrived with 560 chests of Patna, went on shore, cargo uninjured. The vessels that held on were the *Falcon*, *Ruparrell*, *Lady Hayes*, *Sea Horse*, *Linnæ* and *Sir Edward Ryan*.

The obituary will show that many lives were lost.

CANTON.—The Hon. J. H. Davis, envoy from the United States, was to have had an interview with Seu, the Imperial Commissioner, on the 21st, at a point on the Canton river previously fixed upon. From the baffling winds it became doubtful whether the United States ship *Plymouth*, in which Mr. Davis embarked, could get to the place of meeting at the time appointed. The secretary to the American legation intimated this to Seu the day previous to the meeting, requesting that it be postponed. Seu did not attend to the reasonable request; and not finding Mr. Davis at the place agreed upon he returned to Canton and penned him an insolent letter. It is said that Mr. Davis has demanded that the letter be withdrawn and an ample apology made; failing which, he will either blockade the river or proceed north and lay his complaint before the Emperor. We give this as a report; but it appears probable enough. Seu is known to dislike all foreigners; and he would not hesitate to insult the accredited representative of a foreign power. At his interview with Mr. Bonham, on board Her Majesty's steamer *Medea*, he was not particularly cordial; and though a banquet had been prepared, he refused to partake of it. America has two vessels of war in the Canton river, with a line of battle ship and a steamer expected shortly. We cannot anticipate acts of hostility from slight differences imperfectly known, but should action be called for, the United States will have a strong squadron, which no doubt was sent to the eastern seas with a view to protect an extending commerce.—*Ibid.*

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ENDER, Mrs. J. F. d. at Victoria, Sept. 12.
JENKINS, the wife of the Rev. Mr. s. at Victoria, Sept. 10.
MACGOWAN, the wife of D. J. M. d. at Niagpo, Aug. 31.

DEATHS.

HAYES, Capt. of the ship *Isabella Robertson*, drowned at Cumsing-moon, in the taifoon of the 31st August.
LEGGE, Anne M. d. of the Rev. Dr. at Victoria, Sept. 10.
LEISK, Capt. T. at Singapore, Sept. 3.
LOMAX, J. at Shanghai, Sept. 6.
MACMURRAY, James, drowned off the Typa, near Macao, in the taifoon of the 31st Aug.
PARKINS, Capt. of the ship *Clia*, drowned off the Typa, near Macao, in the taifoon of the 31st Aug.
QUIN, Lieut. F. B. of H.M.'s steamer *Medea*, at Whampoa.
REES, Edward, drowned off the Typa, near Macao, in the taifoon of the 31st Aug.
SMITHERS, Thos. and his only son, drowned at Cheang-chow Bay, in the taifoon of the 31st Aug.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 2. *Wigeon*, Capes, Singapore.—4. *Samuel Russell*, Palmer, New York.—6. *Ann*, Walker, New Zealand.—7. *Indiana*, Crosby, South Sea Islands.—8. *Champion*, Barker, Calcutta; *Charles Grant*, Evans, Bombay.—9. *Carthage*, Fox, Singapore.—10. *John Q. Adams*, Nickels, Boston; *John Bunyan*, Thompson, Hartlepool.—12. *Sappho*, Heldrith, London.—14. *Achilles*, Evans, Point de Galle.—16. *A. Robertson*, Munro, Madras.—*Duke of Cornwall*, Whitehead, Bombay.—17. *John Cooper*, Were, Bombay.—18. *Kelpie*, Sims, Calcutta.—21. *Queen of England*, Cawkett, Bombay.—23.—*Mor*, Alston, Calcutta; *Worcester*, Hawkins, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Samuel Russell*.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Messrs. H. Kellog, J. W. Middlefield, and B. E. Carneiro.
Per *Sappho*.—Rt. Rev. Dr. Forcade, Rev. P. Mounicon, and 4 sisters of charity; Messrs. J. C. Baldwin, and L. Sumner.
Per *Achilles*.—Mrs. Grant, Child, and servant, Messrs. R. P. Dana, W. Scott, Rusden, T. Hyland, E. Bovett, and the Spanish govt. agent.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 2. *Ursula*, Ridley, London; *England's Queen*, Alleyne, London.—3. *Chicora*, Clarkson, Boston.—11. *Eudora*, M'Micking, New South Wales; *T. W. Sears*, Graves, Boston; *Bahamian*, Hawkins, Liverpool.—13. *Ann Maclean*, Nevin, Madras.—14. *Falcon*, Poole, Bombay.—18. *Ariel*, Burt, Calcutta.—20. *Sea Witch*, Raynell, London.—22. *Grecian*, Langford, London.—23. *Helena*, Byrne, New York.—29. *Achilles*, Evans, Point de Galle, &c.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Achilles*.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. J. Stewart.
For GIBRALTAR.—Sesor Hoyes.
For SUEZ.—Messrs. Gibbs and Brown.
For SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Platt, Mackertoon, and four Chinese.

COMMERCIAL.

HONG KONG, SEPT. 29, 1862.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on London, there is little doing. A few good bills at six months sight have been disposed of at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. on India, Company's accepted 213 to 214.

FREIGHTS.

To London, ships abundant at 4l.; to Bombay, 30 cents per picul for dead weight.

EXPORTS.

TEAS.—Sixty chops of Congous are reported as settled at rather above the current rates of last month. This may be owing to the continued improvement in the English market, combined with the number of vessels in this port now waiting despatch. The quantity of chops estimated as left is about 100.

The only transactions in green have been in Canton Tea, chiefly gunpowder—say 2,000 packages.

RAW SILK.—The present stocks are—of Tealies, about 200 bales; Taysam, 60 bales. The prices of Canton have advanced in consequence of a partial failure in the crop.

LA REUNION (LATE BOURBON).

The latest news from this island is alarming. There was a general movement on the part of the colonists to resist the emancipation decree of the provisional government of France. A general assembly had been formed, independent of government, chosen by election throughout the island, for the purpose of receiving the commissary general charged to carry out the measure of emancipation, and for maintaining and defending the rights of the inhabitants. The black population were very quiet and orderly. If the emancipation of the slaves of Bourbon is to be, as anticipated, immediate, and without any indemnity to the planter, the position of this colony will be fearful. The population are determined not to concede to the government what will decide their ruin. Bourbon, unlike Mauritius, in 1838, is not provided with any labourers to replace the blacks, who will never be induced to continue the field labour. Nothing but an abundant introduction of Africans from the Mozambique coast can save this colony: it is in that direction the inhabitants must look for safety. Time should have been allowed for this change, for the sake of the tranquillity of the island.—*Mauritius Mail*, Aug. 8.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Report of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Paris, for the year 1847-48, delivered by M. Mohl, at the general meeting of the Society in August last, furnishes a comprehensive view of the state and progress of Oriental literature in Europe.

After noticing the recent political events in France, which had paralyzed, for a time, the action of the Society, the Report notices the various publications in which are recorded the transactions of the Asiatic Societies of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Batavia, London, and Germany, and the new and powerful auxiliary which Oriental literature was likely to find in the Imperial Academy of Vienna, under the presidency of M. de Hammer Purgstall. In Holland, a body of Dutch scholars published a work entitled *Orientalia*, containing papers by M. M. Hamaker, Weijers, and others, relating for the most part to the literary history of the Arabs.

M. Mohl then details the progress made by Oriental literature in Europe, beginning with that of Arabia. The work of the celebrated Reiske, on the ancient history of the Arabs, long supposed to be lost, has been discovered by M. Wustenfeld in the library at Göttingen, and in spite of the light which has been thrown upon the subject by numerous writers since the time of Reiske, it still contains new and valuable matter. A work, however, was required that should combine a mass of mutilated facts, weigh their authenticity, and complete them by the scattered testimonies supplied by the annals of nations that were in contact with the Arabs prior to Mahomet, and this great undertaking has been attempted by M. Caussin de Perceval, in his "Essay on the History of the Arabs before Islamism," now in course of publication. Amongst the productions relating to the posterior periods of the history of this people and their religion, is enumerated the *Geschichte der Khalifen* (History of the Khalifs), of Dr. Weil, extracted from MSS. in the libraries of Paris, Leyden, and Gotha, which were entrusted to him in the most liberal manner, strongly contrasted with the jealousy which in former times concealed such articles, as if they were relics, rather than materials for public use. "In the libraries of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Gotha, the East-India Company, the Asiatic Society of London, &c., there is now sufficient respect for science and trust in scholars to induce the lending of MSS., even in a foreign country, to persons whose name and character inspire confidence." The second volume of Dr. Weil's work carries the history on from the fall of the Ommyades to the death of the twenty-second khalif of the Abassides, which forms the most splendid epoch of the empire of the Arabs, in which their power and intellectual culture attained their culminating point; but in which the seeds of decay were rapidly germinating. Histories of particular dynasties have been published by various writers; M. Defrémery has written a history of the Sajides and of the Seljukides, and a memoir of the Amirs al-Omra, an introduction to a promised history of the Bowide dynasty. M. Dozy, of Leyden, has edited al-Marrekoshi's "History of the Almohades" of Spain, which has been printed at the expense of the Oriental Text Committee. He has also published a collection of Arabian works, including the poem of Ibn Abdoon, composed in the beginning of the thirteenth century, on the occasion of the fall of the Apsaside princes of Badajoz, which owes its interest in the eyes of European scholars to the accompanying commentary of Ibn Badroon, and embodies a vast variety of valuable facts and historical anecdotes. A translation of the history of the conquest of Mesopotamia, by Wakedi, cadi of Bagdad, in the latter portion of the second century of the Hegira, which had been commenced by Niebuhr (the historian of Rome), has been completed by Dr. Mordtmann, and published at Hamburg. Wakedi has enjoyed a great reputation in Europe, but his history, which consists of a series of anecdotes, and has been adulterated by the popular story-tellers, who drew their supplies from that source, has the air of an historical romance.

Arabian geography has received attention. M. Reinaud is publishing his translation of the Geography of Abulveda, with notes and a valuable introduction, in which the history of geography amongst the Arabs is, for the first time, investigated. M. Reinaud traces the origin of geographical science in Arabia; examines the works of the principal geographers, their astronomical and mathematical methods, their system of charts, the discovery of the compass, &c. M. Wustenfeld has completed his edition of the text of the *Moshtarik* of Yakuti, an author who belongs to the important epoch in Arabian literature which immediately preceded the conquests of Genghis Khan, when the knowledge of the Arabs had attained its greatest development, and their libraries abounded with literary works. Yakuti himself is an enlightened and trustworthy author. He was a Greek by birth, and became slave to a Musulman merchant, who gave him

some education, and when Yakuti obtained his freedom, he devoted himself to learning. He speaks with delight of the years he spent in the libraries of Merv, whence he derived most of the materials for his works before he was forced to fly by the Mongols. The *Moshtarik* is an extract of the Great Dictionary of Yakuti, and treats only of the names that are common to several localities. M. Wustenfeld has commenced an edition of the Cosmography of Kaswini, combining two of that writer's works, his celebrated "Treatise on the Wonders of the Creation," and the "Book of the Monuments of Countries." Kaswini is a compiler after the manner of Pliny and the encyclopaedists of the Middle Ages; he collected and methodised the observations and opinions of many writers, which are valuable, as showing the theories and notions of the Arabs in the natural sciences.

M. Mohl then states what has been done to enlarge our knowledge of Arabian poetry, which, he observes, is now studied less for its sentiment and æsthetic qualities, than as a means of tracing the manners of the Arabs and their historical recollections. "The nature of the ancient Arabian poetry was adapted to this end; for many ages, the intellectual products of the Arab mind clothed themselves in verse; every incident gave rise to a scrap of poetry; every man of note chanted his own great feats as well as those of his tribe, and every tribe had its *dissan*, which recorded its claims to martial and literary renown." The best of these pieces were collected into anthologies, one of the most celebrated of which is the *Hamasa*, composed in the early part of the third century of the Hegira, by Abu Temmam, and which contains pieces by 515 poets, either anterior to Mahomet or of the generation immediately succeeding him. Of this precious classic, two translations have recently appeared, one in Latin, by M. Freytag, and another in German, by M. Rückert, who has accomplished the almost impracticable task of rendering the pieces into verse, often in the original metre. Another difficult undertaking, the translation of a part of an anthology called "The Pearl," composed by Abu Mansur Tsalibi, a curious book, throwing much light upon the mode of life of literary men and courtiers in the fourth century of the Hegira,—has been performed by M. Dieterici, of Leipsic.

M. M. Wolf and Soerensen have published two translations from the Arabic on subjects connected with the scholastic theology of the Musulmans: one is a manual by El-Senusi; the other, the *Stations* of Adhadeddin al-Eji. "Musulman theology," observes M. Mohl, "is enriched with certain productions falling within a department of science called by the Arabs *kalam*, which grew out of their contact with the philosophical schools of Greece. These schools having furnished the Musulman schismatic sects with arms against the orthodox theology, the latter was obliged to avail itself in turn of philosophy, in order to vindicate its interpretation of the *Korân*; and from this conflict has originated a philosophy of religion exactly resembling that of the scholastics of the Middle Age. This compound of theology and dialectics is studied with intense ardour, and discussions are carried on, at the present day, in Damascus and Delhi, respecting being and non-being, quiddity and causality, with the same gravity as was done at Paris five centuries ago."

After an enumeration of a great variety of elementary works and dictionaries for facilitating the acquisition of Arabic, the Report passes to the literature of the other Semitic tongues. Two works on the Samaritans have been published by M. Juynebol, at Leyden; one a history of the nation, by himself; the other, the *Chronicle* of Joshua. The study of the Phœnician language has made some progress. M. Judas has published at Paris a collection of Phœnician monuments more complete than that of Gesenius, with explanations, including the inscription discovered in 1846 at Ham-seilles.

The Report notices the enterprising French traveller, M. Abbadié, who has resided for several years in Abyssinia, whence he has brought 200 works, out of 330 which compose the literature of the Abyssinians. Few historical results are expected from this "secondary literature."

M. Mohl mentions with exultation the unexpected discovery of some Syriac MSS. by M. Pacho, who states that the monks of a convent in the Thebaid, having bargained to sell to Mr. Tattam all their MSS., after receiving payment for all, kept back half, which were bought by M. Pacho, and have been added to the rest in the British Museum. M. Mohl hopes that Oriental history will partake with patristic theology the results obtainable from this mass of Syriac works (366 in number), wrested from ignorant Egyptian monks. The Syriac language, he observes, may be expected to aid the interpretation of the cuneiform inscriptions.

The antiquities procured from Nemroud, in Mesopotamia, by Mr. Layard and M. Botta, and the success of Capt. Rawlinson in decyphering the arrow-head characters, are next referred to,

and a *résumé* is given of the progress made in interpreting the various kinds of these characters.

The Report then passes to the modern Persian literature, noticing the publication in England of Mr. Bland's article on Persian biography; the translation of the *Gulistan* by M. Graf, at Leipzig, and that of the *Bakharistan* of Jami, by M. Schlechte, at Vienna. This is the first time the *Bakharistan* has been put into a European dress. M. Schlechte has imitated (in German) the rhythm and the alliteration so frequent in the Persian prose. A translation of *Hafiz* into German has been made by M. Baumer.

M. Rosen (brother of the late Dr. Rosen) has translated from the Turkish the Narrative of the Journey of Sheikh Zeyn al-Abidin in the interior of Africa. This holy personage pretends to have discovered, in Waday, the ruins of a large city, with columns, stone sarcophagi, medals of gold, and plates of copper, covered with inscriptions.

The account of the progress made in the literature of India must be reserved for a future notice.

On the top of the Argepuro, the pinnacle of the Jyang mountains, in Java, Messrs. Bosc and Zollinger have lately discovered, at a height of upwards of 9000 feet, on the site of an extinct crater, the remains of what appears to have been once a religious establishment, consisting of a number of rude terraces, set round with stones, and some enclosures also formed of upheven stones. There is a rocky well, walled up with stones, about six feet deep. The most extraordinary discovery in such an elevated place was that of a number of pots or jars, about two feet high, having a mouth of about a foot wide, and bellying out below. Externally they are covered with a bluish glazing, and have some ornamental work round the rim. No images were discovered. — *Tijdschrift v. Nederlandsch Indië*.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, November 30, 1846.

THE total change of circumstances which recent events have produced in the Punjab; the unexpected disclosure of the important fact, that our relations with the state of Lahore stand upon the most slippery basis; that the ruling authorities in that country, the influential chiefs and the Sikh troops, are worse than enemies, being hollow and deceitful friends,—these considerations, if further experience shall prove the premises to be well founded, must tend to modify our policy towards the Lahore state, and to compel a revision of the treaties of 1846. If the sovereign of that state and his ministers are unable to control the chiefs and soldiers, so as to prevent them from forming or aiding projects at direct variance with the spirit of these treaties; *à fortiori*, if they are art and part with the projectors, betraying an animus repugnant to the "perpetual peace and friendship" stipulated by the treaties; there arises that paramount necessity which, analogous to the law of self-preservation in individuals, justifies the extremest measures, of offence as well as defence, if these be not, in such emergencies, convertible terms.

This necessity, however, has its limits, and they are plain and obvious, where no sinister views or *arrière pensées* cloud the mental perception of statesmen. A man who, in pure self-defence, kills a highwayman or an assassin, has no right to rifle his pockets; and a state, justly provoked into war by a neighbour, must not avail itself of success to exact more than will satisfy the exigencies of the case. We mention this condition because, although it is an obvious one, yet, in the excitement of that mixed sentiment, compounded of resentment and of hope, which springs up in patriotic

minds upon such an occasion, it is often overlooked, and we see enough in the extravagant speculations of "politicians" in India,—who are already reviving the doctrine that the safety of our Indian empire requires that its western boundary should be pushed to the Indus,—to believe that it may be salutary to keep in memory a truth which is concentrated in the popular apophthegm that "might does not constitute right."

That, if it were practicable, it would be politic, to annex to our territories the other four doabs of the Punjab, is a question by no means satisfactorily settled. Experience has shown that extension of dominion has always caused a heavy drain upon our Indian exchequer, and no complaint is more common than of the evils attendant upon the constant augmentation of our colossal empire in Hindostan, to which all our shortcomings are attributed. It absorbs the funds that might be applied to roads, buildings, and local improvements; it diverts the attention of the Government from the multifarious and distracting cares essential to the well-governing of thirty millions of people in the peculiar and abnormal condition of the Hindus; it forces the best-intentioned rulers upon hasty and partial attempts at patchwork amelioration, and prevents them from building up the social fabric in a firm and compact manner, which requires that the cavities should be filled up, not with perishable rubbish, but with fragments of brick and stone.* But the policy is questionable,—at all events has been questioned,—upon grounds more directly connected with our own interest. On political and military considerations alone, very grave doubts are entertained whether our empire would be stronger with the Indus for our immediate frontier than with the Sutlej for our real boundary, and the Beas for a military outwork. Competent foreigners are, upon this point, better judges, or at least surer authorities, than our own countrymen, whose opinions are unavoidably tinged with prejudice or prepossession; but the testimony of foreigners is conflicting. Captain Von Orlich asserts that, unless possessed of the Punjab, there is no security for the British power in India; that "the Indus above Attock, with the mountain chain beyond Peshawar and the Himalaya mountains, form the true and natural frontier of the immense dominions of the British empire in India: when once this has been attained, all her powers can be concentrated in the interior, and civilization take root and flourish."† On the other hand, Baron von Hügel, who discusses the question minutely, and enters into very clear details, comes to an opposite conclusion. He shows that, from its mouth to the junction with the rivers of the Punjab, "the Indus cannot be a line of defence, nor a military frontier;"‡ that, supposing the Indus to be the frontier of India, invaders would have a strong country to retreat upon; whilst a reverse on our part would expose our troops to a succession of disasters in a most difficult and barren country. But the strongest objection to this advance of our frontier consists in the impossibility of stopping there. This fact has not escaped the Baron: "Should events," he adds, "extend the English frontier to the Indus, they must necessarily advance their line of defence further to the west, into the mountains between Kabul and Herat, perhaps as far as Herat itself!"

In discussing the practicability of conquering the Punjab, we must undoubtedly take into consideration the important

* Dryden.

† *Travels in India*, vol. I. p. 179.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 285.

fact, that "the Sikhs" are not the "people;" that they are merely a dominant caste, comparatively few in proportion to the Hindoos and Musulmans, the Jats and the Catts, who inhabit the country of the Five Rivers, and there may be very slender ties of attachment between them.

The result of our occupation of the Punjab, under the most favourable circumstances, may be estimated from the fruits which Scinde has yielded to its conquerors. Upon this head, we have the testimony of an able, honest, and impartial witness—the Indian Correspondent of the *Times*—whose prejudices, if any, may be expected to counteract the opinions he has formed from unusual opportunities of general investigation of the financial history and actual condition of the province.

The number of troops maintained in Scinde from 1843 to 1847 has varied from 10,643 in 1844, to 18,003 in 1846; and the military expenditure, including commissariat and contingent charges, has averaged Rs. 82,50,000 per annum; to which must be added the civil disbursements, averaging Rs. 14,80,000 per annum; making an aggregate of charge amounting to very little short of a million sterling a year. The set-off, in the shape of net receipts of revenue, is 130,000*l*.

That the financial results of the annexation of the Punjab to our dominions, taking into account the mass of discontent and the perturbed spirits which such a measure must call into action, would be more favourable, cannot be anticipated by the most sanguine advocates of the annexation theory. Should disasters befall us—and the memory of the Caudine Forks of Cabul is not yet obsolete—how fearfully would they act upon the people of Hindustan!

In one respect the analogy between the case of the Punjab under British management and that of Scinde, as respects the welfare of the people, would, no doubt, be perfect. The authority we have just referred to says,—

"As regards the present state of Scinde, it is a subject on which I can appropriately offer some remarks from personal observations of the province. Some months back I rode inland along the Indus from Kurrahee to Hyderabad, and descended the stream from that capital to the sea. Everywhere there were traces of the most marked progress—a progress in institutions of government, safety of person, and means of internal communication; the ordinary work of centuries accomplished in a few years. The military arrangements made by the late Governor are on all hands admitted to be of the most complete and effective description. Sir Charles Napier is still the constant theme of warm praise and admiration to almost every soldier who served under him in Scinde. It is understood, however, that Sir George Clerk, who recently investigated in Scinde the operations of its government, discovered many traces of corruption and peculation in the lower departments, but which is not matter of surprise in a lately-subdued territory, formerly pre-eminant for its degree of maladministration, and when our system of rule is yet incomplete."

This state of things undoubtedly furnishes consolatory reflections; and as our Indian coffers overflowed with a perennial stream of funds applicable to the more luxury of doing good to other nations, we might indulge in that enjoyment; but as this is not the fact, we may doubt whether, upon financial grounds alone, we should not act upon the maxim of regulated selfishness, that "charity begins at home."

Mahomedanism supplies a striking illustration of the superior power of Christianity in advancing human civilization; because, with advantages which no pagan nation ever enjoyed, with a power that at one time had nearly exterminated heathenism throughout the East, and which still keeps it in subjection, with resources and energies also which, at a later period, threatened to vanquish Christian Europe itself, Mahomedanism has sunk into subjection to the Christian nations in every part of the world.—*British Quarterly Review*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.—At a Court of Directors held at the East-India House on the 15th November, Capt. Stephen Lushington, R.N., was appointed Superintendent of the Indian Navy, vice Sir Robert Oliver, deceased. It is probable that Capt. Lushington (who was in command of the *Vengeance*, 84, in the Mediterranean Sea, and whose services have long merited the honour) will be knighted before leaving for India.

LORD HARDINGE AND THE INDIAN ARMY.—At the Civic Festival, at Guildhall, on the 9th November, Lord Hardinge, in returning thanks for the toast of "the British Army," said:—"You, my Lord Mayor, have done me the honour to allude to my services in India. I beg leave to say, the country owes much to the bravery of that portion of Her Majesty's army which is in India. They fought well; worthy of the high reputation they obtained in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington (loud cheers). The sepoy army, equally with their European brethren, deserve thanks for their services. I have received letters from India, describing on a recent occasion the pleasure and delight of the British soldiers at the manner in which the sepoys conducted themselves. Under that able and heroic young officer, Edwardes (cheers), the native troops equally distinguished themselves. Upon every occasion they conducted themselves with the greatest gallantry. It was undoubtedly true that the major-general in command had been obliged to suspend operations; and you will allow me to make the observation, that, while military men are engaged on important service at a distance, and derive great encouragement from the feeling that their fellow-countrymen here justly appreciate their exertions, it is not always easy at home to estimate the precise difficulties of their position, or the motives that may have actuated them. I have the pleasure, however, to state that, on the occasion to which I allude, the major-general commanding received the full and unanimous approbation of the British officers who were on the spot; and my opinion is, that he acted a judicious part. (Cheers.) I hope to see the successful issue of the expedition. In point of numbers and equipment, the army is superior to what it was under Lord Gough in 1845, and I have no doubt of the result." (Loud cheers.)

THE LE BAS PRIZE.—*Cambridge, Nov. 11.*—The Vice-Chancellor has laid before the Senate the following statement respecting a new prize offered to the University:—"A large number of members of the Civil Service of India, who were students at the East-India College, at Haileybury, at various intervals, during the thirty years that the Rev. G. W. Le Bas, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, was connected with that institution, desirous of testifying their regard for Mr. Le Bas, and of perpetuating the memory of his services, have raised a fund, amounting to about £1,200, three per cent. Consols, which they offer to the University of Cambridge for founding an annual prize, to be called, in honour of Mr. Le Bas, the Le Bas Prize, for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire. It is proposed, 1. That the Le Bas Prize shall consist of the annual interest of the above-mentioned fund, the essay being published at the expense of the successful candidate. 2. That the candidates for the prize shall be, at the time when the subject is given out, Bachelors of Arts under the standing of M.A., or Students in Civil Law or Medicine, of not less than four, or more than seven, years' standing, not being graduates in either faculty, but having kept the exercises necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Law or Medicine. 3. That the subject for the essay shall be selected and the prize adjudicated by the Vice-Chancellor and two other members of the Senate, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and approved by the Senate at the first congregation after the 10th day of October in each year. 4. That the subject shall be given out in the week preceding the division of the Michaelmas Term in each year, and the essays sent in before the end of the next ensuing Easter Term. 5. That, for the present year, the two examiners to be selected by the Senate shall be appointed, and the subject for the essay given out, before the end of the present term. A grace to accept the above proposal will be offered to the Senate at the congregation on Wednesday, the 22nd inst."

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—The following circular, in favour of the introduction of the railway system into Bombay, has been issued by some of the leading firms of Manchester. It bears the signature of E. Armitage, mayor; T. Bazley, president of the Chamber of Commerce; M. Fielden, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Blackburn; James Kershaw, Robert Gardner, Thomas Ashton Hyde, H. and E. Ashworth, John Whittaker, George Wilson, and John Bright and Brothers:—"Feeling an

earnest desire that the general resources of British India should be quickly and wisely developed, and observing with satisfaction the proposal to construct a railway from Bombay to Callian, as the first portion of a line immediately communicating with important cotton-growing districts, we venture to ask for the support of the trade of Lancashire for the Great India Peninsula Railway Company, whose object will, we believe, if attained, greatly contribute to the benefit of this country, as well as to that of India. We do not presume to recommend this railway for the purpose of merely investing capital; but trade and commerce having paramount interests in an extended intercourse with India, it is deemed desirable upon public grounds only to evince corresponding solicitude for its establishment, and by moderate subscriptions to identify the good wishes and favourable hopes of the cotton trade with a work calculated to promote even national prosperity."—The East-Indian Railway Company have advertised a notice that application is intended to be made to Parliament for a Bill to incorporate that Company, and to enable the Company to obtain all powers and privileges from the Government of India necessary for the objects of the undertaking; and also to confer on the East-India Company, or the Government of India, all powers necessary for authorising, constructing, maintaining, protecting, and regulating railways and railway works in India, and purchasing and holding lands; and to enable the East-Indian Railway Company to enter into contracts with the East-India Company and the Government of India, or any other body corporate or person in Great Britain or India; and also to limit the responsibility of the proprietors in the undertaking to the amount of their shares respectively, &c. The Great India Peninsula Railway Company have also given notice, that application is intended to be made to Parliament for a Bill to incorporate the Company for making, maintaining, and working a railway from Bombay to, or near to, Callian, with branches or extensions to other places, and to provide for the raising by the Company of a capital adequate to the same purposes, and to limit the responsibility of the shareholders to the extent of their shares respectively in the capital not for the time being paid up, and to give to the Company all powers and privileges which, in relation to the circumstances and undertaking of the Company, and to the East-India Company and Government of India, shall be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Railway Company, &c.

THE TRAVELLER'S ROUTE.—The following is copy of a letter from an officer of the Madras establishment, dated "Trieste, 21st October, 1848;—" "We met with no impediment whatever en route from London *via* the Rhine, Switzerland, the St. Gothard, Lago Maggiore, Milan, Cremona, Mantua, Padua, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the whole route, and other travellers have got safely by this road. So long as Englishmen have their passports properly used, every facility is afforded, though many of the places we passed through were in a state of siege."

THE SHIP *John Line* has been engaged for the conveyance of stores to Madras.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 2. *Ferozepore*, Grant, Bombay.—3. *Menzies*, Whetter, Whampoa; *Hannah Salkeld*, Downard, Bengal.—4. *Thomas Sparkes*, Harrison, Bengal; *Halifax*, Wright, Manila.—14. *Lord Dalhousie*, Ord, Bengal.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Nov. 25. Per steamer *Ripon*.—Capt. and Mrs. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Owen, Miss Griffiths, Lieut. Lukin, Mr. J. Tiel, Mr. Wells, Mr. Enthoven, Mr. H. Muller, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hughderon, Mr. Field, Capt. Cookson, J. Eaton, Esq. M.D.; Mrs. W. D. Davis, Miss F. M'Leod, Mrs. H. Boulderson, R. L. W. Armstrong, Esq. H. Corbett, Esq. Capt. J. Wilson, Lieut. H. D. Taylor, 1st Mad. fus.; Lieut. E. M. Lawford, Ens. J. P. Maud, Lieut. J. A. W. F. Wilson, Mr. R. S. Ellis, Mr. W. Shaw, Dr. G. J. Shaw and Lady.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—Nov. 2. *Cecilia*, Byron, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *Buthurst*, Warner, Ascension; *Eleanor*, Davidson, Mauritius; *William Gales*, Venus, Madras; *Sussex*, M'Arthur, Hobart Town; Jane, Gales, Algoa Bay; *Caledonia*, Warden (from Hartlepool), Aden.—4. *George Buckham*, Matches, Bombay; *West*, Bauer, Batavia; *Colombo*, Ritchie, Calcutta.—8. *Lalla Rookh*, Hains, New Zealand; *Ostrich*, Parker, Madras; *Nautilus*, Carter, Mauritius; *Jukana*, Bell, Algoa Bay; *Patriarch*, Miles, Aden; *Mail*, M'Leod, Cape and Mauritius.—9. *Arab*, Stott (from Shields), Cape; *Francis Ridley*, Hudson, Port Phillip; *Persian*, Holmes, Singapore.—10. *Duke of Wellington*, Duncan, Calcutta.—11. *Prince Albert*, Rossiter, Batavia and Sourabaya.—12. *Toronto*, Seaton, Suez; *Pet*, Leigh, Hobart Town.—13. *Cadett*, Pratt, Hobart Town; *Summer*, Wilkinson (from Sunderland), Madras.—14. *Iris*, Trivett, Ceylon.—16. *Palmira*, Campbell, Hong-Kong; *Urania*, Stephenson, Bussorah.

From LIVERPOOL.—OCT. 31. *Naomi*, Cothey, Hong-Kong; steamer *Bombay*, Downes, Cape and Bombay; *William Gillies*, Brown, Bombay; *Eliza Pirie*, Hawkins, Bombay.—Nov. 1. *Countess of Minto*, Allen, Mauritius.—10. *Lady of the Lake*, M'Taggart, Bombay.—8. *Mencius*, Robertson, Shanghai; *Hercules*, Overend, Bombay.—11. *Mary Somerville*, Johnson, Calcutta; *Pakenham*, Bryce, Plymouth and Adelaide.—12. *Dorisana*, Harnell, Calcutta.

From PLYMOUTH.—NOV. 4. *Ischmann*, Pearce, New South Wales.—8. *Glenny*, Bannatyne, and *Athenian*, Taylor, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *Labuan*, Thomas, and *Lord Hungerford*, Paterson, Port Phillip.—9. *Marion*, M'Kerlie, Adelaide; 13. *St. Vincent*, Young, New South Wales.

From YARMOUTH (Isle of Wight).—OCT. 30. *Ameer*, Stevenson, Swan River.

From COWES (Isle of Wight).—NOV. 8. *George*, M'Vicar, Singapore.—9. *Mary*, Grant, New Zealand.

From PORTSMOUTH.—NOV. 4. *London*, Seales, Cape and Madras.—8. *Royal Archer*, Scott, Adelaide; *Ranger*, Wilson, South Seas.—9. *Columbus*, Short, New South Wales; *Mary Niron*, M'Donnell, Madras.—12. *Antelope*, Buckland, Cape.

From BOURBEAUX.—OCT. 22. *Louisa Munro*, Harding, Mauritius.

From KINGSTOWN.—NOV. 1. *Blenheim*, Molison, Hobart Town.

From LEITH.—OCT. 28. *Wuzer*, Sutherland, Port Phillip.

From the CLYDE.—NOV. 1. *Robina Mitchell*, Evitts, Calcutta.—3. *Mary Whitney*, Adams, Singapore; *Peter Sann*, Ritchie, Penang and Maulmain.—11. *Alanker*, Gray, Aden; *Quintin Leitch*, Potter, Port Phillip and Sydney; *Polly*, Blinnie, Bombay.—14. *Tamerlane*, McKenzie, Calcutta.

From GUERNSEY.—NOV. 3. *Water Witch*, Machan, Adelaide.

From BRISTOL.—NOV. 9. *Cape Horn*, Wills, Port Phillip and Sydney.

From SHIELDS.—NOV. 13. *Junor*, Le Coup, Calcutta.

From SWANSEA.—NOV. 14. *Sarepta*, Williams, Adelaide.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Earl of Hardwicke, London to Bombay, Oct. 1, lat. 14 N.; long. 26 W.—*Owen Glendower*, London to Bombay, Sept. 3, lat. 6 N.; long. 20 W.—*Stag*, Plymouth to Port Phillip, Oct. 28, lat. 48 N.; long. 6 W.—*Gloriana*, London to Madras and Bengal, lat. 15 N.; long. 27 W.—*Minerva*, London to Bombay, Sept. 29, lat. 13 N.; long. 24 W.—*Marlborough*, London to Calcutta, Sept. 27, lat. 8 N.; long. 24 W.—*Robina Mitchell*, Clyde to Calcutta, Nov. 6, lat. 48 N.; long. 12 W.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DALBIAC, the wife of Henry, d. at 12, York-street, Portman-square, Nov. 5.

JOHNSTON, the wife of Lieut. R. M. Bombay army, twin sons, at Harrington, Cumberland, Oct. 29.

MACNAUGHTEN, the lady of Francis, s. at 43, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, Nov. 12.

MILBRED, the lady of F. d. Nov. 14.

VANSITTART, the wife of Lieut. col. d. at 1, Halkin-street West, Nov. 11.

MARRIAGES.

FISHER, Maj. G. C.B. late of the 12th Bombay N.I. to Miss Mary Ann Cater, at the parish church of St. Marylebone, Oct. 31.

GARLE, Capt. J. T., H.M.'s 28th regt. to Frances, d. of the late Macartney Moore, Bengal civil service, at Kempsey, Worcestershire, Nov. 15.

HARTLAND, Alfred H. to Sarah Hannah, d. of the late Lieut. col. Meall, East-India Company's Bombay Establishment, at Charlton Kings, Nov. 9.

HOPKINS, R. T. to Susanna, widow of Maj. C. E. Mills, Bengal Horse Artillery, at Trinity-church, Sloane-street, Oct. 28.

KEATING, Rev. W. M.A. to Louisa Caroline, d. of the late Capt. Morgan, I. N. formerly Master Attendant, Bombay, at Wandsworth, Essex, Nov. 9.

KEIGHTLEY, Robert, H. H. to Margaret Ogilvy, d. of Lieut. col. Fairlie, at 8, Moray-place, Edinburgh, Nov. 14.

MILDMAY, Arthur G. to Louisa Latham, d. of the late H. G. Ord, at Gillingham, Kent.

NAPIER, James R. s. of R. Napier, of Lancesfield, Glasgow, to Emma Mary, d. of L. H. Twentyman, at Walthamstow Church, Nov. 15.

TAYLOR, H. C. to Henrietta, widow of the late Capt. W. P. Deas, Madras light cavalry, at Marylebone Church, Nov. 15.

DEATHS.

ALSTON, Capt. J. S. 27th Bengal native infantry, at 39, Green-street, Park-lane, Nov. 3.

ANSON, Major, F. W. 18th Bengal native infantry, at the Lieut. Governor's house, in the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, aged 42, Nov. 12.

HASE, Henry, H. s. of H. Cape of Good Hope, at Wandsworth, aged 4, Nov. 9.

HEATLEY, Lieut. W. R. R. D. 6th Bombay native infantry, at Hale End, Walthamstow, Nov. 10.

KITSON, Emma D. d. of the late R. S. formerly of Bombay, at Hornsey-road, Nov. 4.
 PARISH, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. late chaplain of the Bengal establishment, at Thames Ditton, Surrey, Nov. 3.
 RICHARDSON, Lieut. gen. J. L. Hon. East India Co.'s Bengal establishment, at 95, Sidney-place, Bath, aged 85.
 ROBERTS, Capt. C. A., E. I. Co.'s Madras establishment, at Brighton, aged 43, Nov. 12.
 SIDDONS, George John, late of the East India Company's Bengal civil service, at 10, Harewood-square, aged 63, Nov. 5.
 WILLIAMSON, the widow of the late Lieut. col. W. C.B. late of the Madras army, at Brussels, Oct. 28.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Nov. 8th and 15th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. capt. George H. Fagan, engineers.
 Ens. Charles M. L. Clarke, 37th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Col. James Ketchen, artillery.
 Lieut. col. Edward Haldane.
 Maj. Edward Servante, retired.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. James E. Westropp, 2nd Europ. L.I.
 Ens. Dehany C. E. Twyford, ditto.
 Lieut. Samuel Thacker, 9th N.I.
 Surg. James Ryan.
 Vet. surg. Augustus J. Poett.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Rowley W. Leeds, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Robert B. Morgan, 29th inst., via Bombay.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. Alexander N. Shaw, per steamer, 29th Dec.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. James Thompson, 19th N.I.
 Lieut. John H. G. Taylor, 20th N.I., overland, 20th Dec.
 Maj. Thomas Mackintosh, 24th N.I., overland, 20th inst.
 Lieut. George Henderson, 30th N.I.
 Capt. John R. Revell, invalids.
 Assist. surg. Robert Christie, overland, Dec.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Alexander Wood, 29th N.I., overland.
 Lieut. Frederick J. Goldsmid, 37th N.I., overland, 20th Feb.
 Capt. Augustus Russell, 46th N.I., in Jan., via Calcutta.
 Assist. surg. James Cornfoot, M.D.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Henry B. Rose, 1st Europ. reg.
 Col. William Wyllie, C.B., 2nd N.I., overland, 29th inst.
 Surg. Edgecumbe W. Edwards.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Alexander Fullerton, per steamer, 29th inst.
 Mr. Midshipman Charles Lloyd, overland, 29th inst.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Second-lieut. Henry F. Streatfield, artillery, 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Brev. capt. James G. Johnston, engineers, 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Midshipman George P. Cavendish, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. capt. John H. Smyth, artillery, till departure of steamer of 20th April next.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Daniel A. Rogers, 7th N.I., for the unexpired term of his original leave.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. and Brev. maj. Aeneas J. Mackay, 16th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Charles C. Johnstone, 6th N.I.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. Stephen Lushington, R.N., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, v. Sir Robert Oliver, dec.
 Mr. Arthur De Belin, appointed volunteer for the Indian Navy.
 Mr. Francis Handley, ditto, ditto.

HAILEYBURY.

The destinations of the undermentioned students at the East-India College have been changed as follows, viz.—

Mr. Charles Currie, from the presidency of Madras to that of Bengal.
 Mr. Charles Grant, from ditto to ditto.
 Mr. Francis Charles Forbes, from ditto to ditto.

ENGINEER CADETS.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, who have been studying under Col. Sir Frederick Smith, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, are stationed to the following presidencies, viz.—

To Bengal.

Mr. W. Henderson. | Mr. F. S. Taylor.
 Mr. J. G. Medley. | Mr. E. Davidson.

To Madras.

Mr. S. J. Humfrays.

To Bombay.

Mr. J. S. Trevor. | Mr. H. St. Clair Wilkins.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 10TH NOV. 1848.

Bengal, 24th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Macdonald Burns, from 62nd Foot, to be lieut., v. Daubeny, who exchanges. Dated 10th Nov. 1848.

Bombay, 60th Foot.—Henry Cockburn, gent., to be 2nd lieut. without purch., v. Herbert Henry Vaughan, cashiered by the sentence of a general court-martial. Dated 10th Nov. 1848.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Second-lieut. Charles Stanhope Smelt to be 1st lieut. without purch., v. Kingsmill, dec. Dated 4th Aug. 1848.

John Alexander Campbell, gent., to be 2nd lieut., v. Smelt. Dated 10th Nov. 1848.

Mr. Macaulay, in a minute recorded in 1838, says:—"It is my firm conviction that we may, without laying any additional burthen on the state, provide Calcutta with a most efficient tribunal, competent to dispose of all the less important and intricate civil cases. This, however, is only a small part of the benefit which I anticipate from a revision of the system of the Court of Requests. We may, with great advantage, make trial in this Court of several important reforms before we introduce them in the Mofussil. An apprehension is often expressed by persons whose opinion is entitled to great weight, that principles of jurisprudence, which theoretically are unobjectionable, may, in practice, be found to produce pernicious results. We can never bring this important question to the test with so much ease and little risk as by trying the experiment in a court for the recovery of small debts at the seat of Government. A bad system may go on long in a remoteillah without attracting much attention, but evils which are daily felt by every shop-keeper in Calcutta must very soon be brought to our knowledge."

THE BUGIS, as a race, are much superior to the Malays; their features are regular and open, their face more inclined to an oval, their eyes are large and dark, their nose more elevated. The women have generally oval faces, noses of a Grecian mould; their eyes are large, dark, and lustrous; their expression soft and gentle, and their figures are in many instances even perfect to a critical eye.—*Journ. of Archipelago.*

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

I. *A Practical Treatise on Chemical Analysis.* By H. ROSE. Translated from the French and from the fourth German edition, with Notes and Additions. By A. NORMANDY. London. Tegg.

II. *Practical Introduction to H. Rose's Treatise on Chemical Analysis.* By A. NORMANDY. London. Tegg.

THE student of a science which, like chemistry, has made, within our own days, a rapid progress from infancy towards maturity, cannot but be interested in the appearance of Manuals professing to collect and systematize for his use the results of eager and laborious philosophical research. The translator of a work such as the present, bearing the name of a foreigner of no mean celebrity, must, therefore, expect a strict scrutiny of the manner in which he has performed his task: and the more so in the present instance, as the branch of science which Professor Rose has treated of is one which demands the utmost attention to clearness and system. The theory of equivalents—though dimly shadowed in the works of ancient philosophers,—is due to Professor Richter, of Berlin, who, in 1792, propounded the law of general reciprocity of saturating proportions. This hint was developed by Mr. Dalton, whose indefatigable zeal in following up the laborious investigations of Richter, together with the scientific enunciation of a new law, that of prime equivalents and definite proportions, entitles him to be called the founder of Quantitative Analysis. The path so ably shown was followed by many illustrious chemists; and the researches of Davy, Wollaston, and Gay-Lussac on this interesting subject made way for the final improvement of analytical chemistry by Berzelius, whose careful experiments and calculations have rendered its study at once easy and devoid of tediousness.

Professor Rose's excellent work is a Manual for the analyst, exhibiting, in a systematic and practical form, the course most expedient for him to pursue in his labours, and supplying valuable tables to expedite his calculations. Nor is the value of his book diminished by several able notes by M. Peligot, taken, we presume, from the French edition. The notation adopted throughout is that of Berzelius, whose system of symbols is infinitely less cumbrous than that adopted by some other chemists, although the radix of his numerical scale (oxygen = 100) has been by some considered inferior to that used by the English chemists (hydrogen = 1).

We come now to the manner in which Mr. Normandy has performed his task. And here we cannot say but with regret, that no one can attempt to read through the Preface to his Introduction without being painfully sensible of a want of clearness and system, without which such a work is almost worse than useless. Nor is this feeling diminished on proceeding farther. The whole Introduction shows a carelessness of diction, and want of arrangement, while (as Mr. Normandy will, we are sure, confess on repetition) deteriorate the whole work; one that, from its design, and its author's evident acquaintance with his subject, would otherwise prove of great utility.

As a specimen of the annotations, the following may be given, p. 3, of the Treatise:—

"During ignition, the cover should be kept on for fear of loss from decrepitation, since even the crystals of sulphate of potash which have been kept for a long time at a drying heat are liable to decrepitate when a stronger heat is applied; wherefore the heat should be very gradually increased, and the cover carefully kept on, as we have said."

Mr. Normandy's knowledge of chemical science has enabled him to perform the work of translation in a manner which no one can find fault with. However, should he indulge the world with any more works on chemistry, we should like to see the affected spelling of *oxyde* corrected for *oxide*, the orthography used by (we believe) most of the English chemists.

In India, agates and other valuable stones are roasted in small earthen pots nearly to redness, and are allowed leisurely to cool again, when colours and streaks make their appearance, which the unpractised observer never would have looked for. In most cases, this must arise from the oxidization of the metallic matter contained in the stone, showing that, compact as they are, agates, and jaspers, are permeable to air.

GUANO, when associated in nitric acid, so as to destroy all animal matter, leaves a residue, which, examined under a powerful microscope, presents the most beautiful forms, being the remains of the siliceous skeletons of marine animalcules which adhere to marine plants, and are so swallowed with their food by the larger animals which are the food of the sea-birds that produce the guano.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 25th Oct. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 30th Dec. next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 25th Oct. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 5th December next, at 3 o'clock, and opened again on Tuesday, the 16th January, 1849.

That the Warrants for the Dividends of the said Stock, payable on Saturday, the 6th January, 1849, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Wm. 4, cap. 86, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 8th Nov. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 22nd November, 1848, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 5,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay:—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
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STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,
GLASGOW HARD-SPLINT COAL,
RISCA BLACK VEIN COAL (hand-picked).

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's Office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 22nd day of November aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 13th Nov. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burden of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: via, one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filed in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

187 tons of Dead Weight.
121 " Measurable Goods.
49 " Tons of Spars—33 in number, the longest 6 feet, the largest 17 inches.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 15th Nov. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burden of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus, via, one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filed in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of a Slatting and Planing Machine, in 15 pieces and packages, the total weight of which will be about 24 Tons.

N.B.—As some part of this machine is of irregular form, very large and very heavy, parties tendering are particularly desired to inspect the same at Messrs. Maudslay and Co.'s premises, Cheltenham Place, Lambeth, and to specify a total sum at which they will convey the whole of the machine to Bombay, to include all expenses whatsoever contemplated in the Conditions of Tender.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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18	Rs. 10 8	After 25 years.
19	10 0	" 25 "
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19	137 8	1 1	" 25 "
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25	235 8	2 0	" 18 "
30	347 8	3 8	" 13 "
35	510 0	7 0	" 8 "
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No. II.—Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of £100 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium payable during	
	First Seven Years.	Remainder of Life.
35	£. s. d. 1 10 7	£. s. d. 3 17 7
40	1 14 10	3 9 3
45	2 1 0	4 5 0
50	2 13 6	5 6 2

No. V.—Annual Premiums required during the Joint Lives of A and B for an Annuity of £10, to commence at the death of A, and to be paid during the remainder of the life of B.

Age of A.	Age of B.	Annual Premium.	Age of A.	Age of B.	Annual Premium.
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
40	20	4 2 7	50	20	6 13 8
	30	3 9 0		30	5 13 10
	40	2 13 9		40	4 10 8

Full particulars stated in the prospectuses. The usual commission allowed to solicitors and agents.

By order of the Board of Directors,

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Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum assured.	Original Premiums.	Reduced Ann. Premium for current Year.
30	On or before 10th of May, 1845.	£1,000	£10 6 8	£11 3 4
40		1,000	24 8 4	14 0 9
50		1,000	31 10 0	18 2 3
60	1845.	1,000	42 15 0	24 11 7
		1,000	66 11 8	38 5 8

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Notice is further given, that the Board of Directors in India, by a late despatch, were about to convene a Special General Meeting in Calcutta, for the purpose of submitting a few proposed alterations in the Deed of Settlement, viz.:

Clause 6.—It is proposed that the quorum of the nine Directors be reduced for the business of the Company from five to three.

Clause 18.—It is proposed, in the election of Auditors for the Company, that the words "from among the Shareholders of the said Company" shall be omitted.

Clause 26.—It is proposed to empower the Board of the London Committee to transfer Shares paid up, by inserting in the fourth line of this Clause, after the word "Directors," the words, "or the London Board, if the Shareholders be in Europe."

Clause 30.—Until such time as the Company shall be incorporated (the Directors intending to apply to the Governor-General for an Act of Incorporation), it is proposed that all Contracts made by the Board shall be made and entered in the name of the "Secretary," instead of the "Managing Director." (Vide printed Report of the 17th of July, 1845.)

B. ROBERTS, Hon. Secretary, London Board.

London, Old Jewry Chambers, Oct. 30, 1846.

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The Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's Vessels leave Trieste for Alexandria twice a month, in correspondence with the Bombay and Calcutta line of Steamers. See voyage, five days.

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The price of the "HOME NEWS" is 9d. for each copy, or 18s. per annum, payable in advance, and the postage via Marseilles, 6s. per annum.

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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall Street.

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Monday, November 30, 1846.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

No. 114.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1848.

[PRICE 1s.]

CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF	Shipping and Commercial Intelligence	723
EASTERN NEWS	CEYLON	723
Some of the Chief Personages in the Punjab.....	SINGAPORE	723
BENGAL:—	SCINDE	723
Operations before Mooltan ..	CHINA	724
Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	724
Government General Orders ..	EGYPT:—	
Court-Martial.....	Death of Ibrahim Pasha.....	725
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments ..	PITCAIRN'S ISLAND	725
H.M. Forces in the East.....	LACCADIVE ISLANDS	725
Domestic Intelligence.....	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE	726
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence ..	ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
MADRAS:—	Increase of the Bengal Army..	727
Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	State of Europe ..	727
Government General Orders ..	The Bengal Indigo Company..	728
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments ..	HOME:—	
Domestic Intelligence.....	LAW	728
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence ..	The late Failures ..	729
BOMBAY:—	Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	729
Miscellaneous Intelligence.....	Shipping Intelligence.....	730
Court-Martial.....	Domestic Intelligence.....	730
Civil, Military, and Medical Establishments ..	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House ..	730
Marine Department.....	Changes and Promotions, in H.M. Regiments in India ..	731
Domestic Intelligence.....	NOTICES OF BOOKS	731

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Victoria*, with the mails, left Bombay Nov. 2, made Aden 11th, whence she sailed the same day, and arrived at Suez on the 18th. The mails reached Alexandria on the 21st, and were forwarded from thence by H. M.'s steamer *Triton*, which vessel arrived at Malta on the 26th. The whole of the mails were despatched to Marseilles by H. M.'s steamer *Merlin*, and arrived on the 30th.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

The next mail for Bombay *via* Marseilles will be despatched from London on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 7.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China will leave, *via* Southampton, on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 20. Letters should be posted in London on the previous evening.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Dec. 5.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta Oct. 25 | Madras Oct. 24
Bombay Nov. 2.

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

THE intelligence from the Punjab,—the only part of India which is at present an object of anxiety or a topic for comment,—continues favourable. The British troops before Mooltan had remained unmolested by the enemy up to the date of the latest advices (the 21st October), whilst the reinforcements were hastening their march, like angry

masses of clouds gathering round to discharge their meteoric wrath upon some fated spot. It is difficult to understand the policy of Moolraj, who has not only suffered time and opportunity to escape, but has parted with the corps of Shere Singh, whose separate action cannot operate so much to his advantage as in a combined attack upon the British forces, weakened by the desertion of an ally, and waiting for assistance. The accounts we receive of the views and motives of the insurgent chiefs, transmitted through native channels, are, however, so little to be relied upon, that speculation upon such grounds is unprofitable.

Our last narrative of the operations of the Mooltan force was brought down to the 1st October, when General Whish had withdrawn into an intrenched camp, about four miles south of the city, and equidistant from the Chenab river. The Dusserah (the 7th) was looked for with some impatience, as the day fixed by the Mooltanis for a general attack; and Moolraj is said to have vowed that he would bathe in the holy tank Soorujkoond, situated close to our camp. This vow, if ever uttered, proved to be like certain other vows, at which Jove is supposed to laugh. Nothing occurred worth noticing until the 9th, when Shere Singh, having during the preceding two days sent off detachments of his troops from these parts of the city farthest removed from the observation of our camp (occupied, probably, with preparations against the menaced attack), left Mooltan, and assembled his troops at Sirdarpore, about 30 miles distant, upon the Chenab, prepared to pass the river at the first intelligence that our troops were moving in pursuit of him. It appears that, upon the report of this unexpected evasion, Major-General Whish determined to send a force after the traitor, and arrangements were made with that view; but he was induced (it is said by the urgent advice of Major Edwardes) to abandon the design. This was, probably, the most prudent resolution; with only 900 cavalry, and the certainty that Moolraj would be ready to attack the camp or the rear of the troops sent in pursuit (for the movement of Shere Singh must have been concerted with him), the risk of a night march after an enemy who had got so much the start would have been eminently hazardous.

On the morning of the 14th, a strong detachment of infantry, accompanied by cavalry and artillery, marched out of camp, headed by the general, on a reconnoissance, and to enable the chief engineer to take the bearings of a bastion. The detachment proceeded along the outskirts of the city, in a north-westerly direction, and then to the north of the fort, and within 400 yards of the city walls. Not a shot was fired, nor was the detachment molested in

any way. On their way back, the enemy's cavalry were seen on their flanks, but, upon the horse-artillery and cavalry preparing to charge, the Mooltanis hurried off.

The next incident was an attempt to assassinate General Whish. This is mentioned in a letter from the camp, dated 21st October, published in the *Delhi Gazette Extra*, of October 26th:—

"An attempt was made this morning to shoot Gen. W. as he was taking his morning ride, in front of our picquets, with some of his staff, and the usual small escort of irregular cavalry. Fortunately for him, and our fame, the bullet whizzed harmlessly over, without touching any one. The marauders were five in number, two of whom were captured by the gallantry of the duffadar, who received a severe sword-cut in the thigh; one of the prisoners will probably die of his wounds, which are plentiful. He was carried into our camp on a charpoy, amongst the excretions of the Europeans; his comrade is untouched, and the worst treatment he will probably receive will amount to 2 annas per diem, and a speedy release! Grain is dearer in Mooltan by one seer—a fact that would seem to be proved by the daring attempts at marauding, resulting, no doubt, from the scarcity of subsistence. The head of a camp-follower even would furnish the means of obtaining food for a time, for certain it is that decapitation is very prevalent. I heard this morning that some camels were carried off from our left front."

The troops are in high health and spirits; the weather had undergone an agreeable change, and all apprehensions of a scarcity having subsided, the camp had been restored to full rations. There had been many desertions to Major Edwardes's force, including 80 Rohillas and 500 Sikhs, from Bunnoo, who had remained faithful.

The movement of Shere Singh is the subject of many conjectures in the letters from Mooltan. By some it is still connected with a supposed quarrel with Moolraj; others, with more probability, conclude that it is part of some combined plan, in which Shere Singh's father, Chuttoor Singh, is a prime actor, the design of which is to attack Lahore. The intelligence from that capital lends a very strong confirmation to the latter interpretation, inasmuch as, if correct, it shows that Chuttoor Singh is advancing upon Lahore. According to the *Delhi Gazette* (on the authority of a native correspondent), the advance-guard of Chuttoor Singh's force had arrived close to Wuzzeerabad, about seventy miles from Lahore, and Sir F. Currie had not only recalled Brigadier Eckford, who had marched with a column of troops from Ferozepore on the 19th October, but had despatched an extraordinary express for reinforcements to Ferozepore, which had reached that place on the 21st. There is, however, good reason to distrust this intelligence. Letters from Lahore, dated the 20th, and from Brigadier Eckford's force, dated the 21st, make no mention of the advance of Chuttoor Singh, and Shere Singh, at Sirdarpore, on the Chenab, 200 miles from Wuzzeerabad, moving on the right bank of the river, could do little in the way of co-operation with his father.

Everything appeared perfectly quiet at Lahore. On the 7th October a detachment, consisting of part of Skinner's horse, a party of irregular cavalry, the 46th N.I., and two guns, crossed the Ravee in pursuit of Urjun Singh, a notorious freebooter, whose fort of Goojranwalla they blew up. Brigadier Wheeler had also crossed the Beas, and been employed in taking various small forts garrisoned by rebels or marauders. On the 14th he attacked Rungrungul, belonging to Urjun Singh, a fort of some strength, and which was not taken without difficulty. It was occupied by our troops in the name of the Maharajah. He next

moved against the fort of Moraree, belonging to Lall Singh, who had "fraternized" with Chuttoor Singh, and occupied by a chief named Metab Singh. This fort, which was strong, and garrisoned by 3,000 men, had not fallen at the date of the last accounts.

Beyond the doubtful report recorded in the *Delhi Gazette*, to which we have before adverted, there are no certain accounts of the movements of Chuttoor Singh, or of the operations in the Hazareh country, where affairs were, by the last mail, left in a rather critical condition. This sirdar was said, in the last direct reports from thence, to continue in the field with about 10,000 men, but crippled in his movements by the measures of his antagonists.

From Peshawur, the intelligence is to the 5th October, when Major Lawrence still confided in his troops. Mrs. Lawrence, who was at Lahore, was expected to return to Peshawur.

The insurgents at Bannoo, it appears, killed the governor, Futteh Khan, Tawana, and likewise an English colonel in the Sikh service, named Holmes, and, with the exception of the 500 before mentioned, marched to join Chuttoor Singh.

No additional evidence is yet afforded of the complicity of Golab Singh in the Punjab plot, if there be one; on the contrary, he had sent 5,000 of his troops, under Colonel Steinbach, to co-operate with the British forces against Chuttoor Singh, and proclaimed his determination to do all in his power to put down rebellion. From various parts of the Punjab there is proof, or at least reason to believe, that no extensive conspiracy had been organized; the people appear contented; the Mahomedan troops generally are well disposed; the discontent seems to be confined to certain sirdars and the remains of Runjeet's old army, scattered about the country. At the same time, the leaven of treachery has been diffused so widely amongst the entire population, that Sikh, Hindu, and Mahomedan are almost equally unworthy of trust. A writer from the camp, who treats the reports respecting the differences between Moolraj and Shere Singh as a *ruse* employed by these confederates, states, as a fact, that "a written proclamation had gone the round of all the Punjab chiefs, kardars, and villagers, proclaiming Dhuleep Singh Padshah, Rajah (not Maharajah) Golab Singh wuzeer, Chuttoor Singh Jung Bahadur (commander-in-chief), and Moolraj head dewan."

Meanwhile, the military preparations of the Indian Government are upon a scale which will enable them to grapple with a mightier foe than has yet appeared. An army, to be designated "The army of the Punjab," under the Commander-in-Chief, is to be assembled on the Sutlej, consisting of seven brigades of infantry, and four of cavalry, besides artillery, sappers and miners, &c. The army assembling at Roree, under General Auchmuty, is to number 8,000 men, and would be ready to march by the 15th November. At Ferozepore, some 20,000 troops will assemble, whilst the utmost amount of the forces actually in arms against us does not exceed 33,000 men.

The *Calcutta Englishman*, referring to the "new political arrangements" which may be expected in the Punjab, observes:—

"It seems premature to speculate on them while the whole question has first to be settled by an appeal to arms; but it must be remembered that the enemy is without fortresses, or revenue, or even concert; and that, although a large number of men may

be easily collected by the chiefs in so populous a country, there are very few who can be considered as disciplined soldiers capable of manœuvring in the open field. It is, therefore, not by any means presumptuous to consider the approaching campaign rather as a declaration of the will of the paramount power, than as a dispute to be decided by great battles; nor is it even likely to cause a protracted, though a desultory, resistance."

The local and domestic intelligence from the different Presidencies is barren of incidents. The Governor-General, who left Calcutta on the 11th October, was expected at Allahabad on the 2nd November. It is supposed that he will remain at Umballa. The passage in Lord Dalhousie's speech, at the Barrackpore entertainment, which has been the peg for annexation speculations, is thus reported in the *Hurkara* :—

"I came to this country a friend to peace,—I wished for peace,—I hoped for peace,—I strove for peace,—and the whole of my mind and the efforts of my Government were for peace and its happy results. I have been disappointed,—war has come upon us, and that people and that country, unwarned by precedent and uninfluenced by example, have called for war, and on my word, Sirs, war they shall have, and with a vengeance."

Sir Dudley Hill, in proposing his lordship's health, employed language which, on such an occasion and in such company, is worthy of notice for its pugnacious spirit :—

"I will only add a very few words, which, coming from a soldier and addressed to you, my lord, the son of a soldier, may not be considered illtimed. The great preponderance of power we possess in British India has been gained by the sword, has been maintained by the sword, and must, as long as we possess a foot of ground in the country, be still preserved by the sword."

The Commander-in-Chief was expected at Ferozepore in the beginning of November.

The Legislative Council has passed "an Act to confirm an agreement between certain shareholders and creditors of the Union Bank of Calcutta," which sanctions the arrangement between the parties, and renders it wholly null and void "as to all other persons;" that is, the release granted to the shareholders who have paid up their contributions shall not discharge others.

The trial of Dr. Mouat, of the 15th Hussars, which has excited so much interest at Madras, has terminated. The court-martial found him guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service. The Commander-in-Chief, however, has disapproved of, and refused to confirm, the finding; but has directed Dr. Mouat to be removed from the regiment, and to proceed to England, when the matter will be reviewed at the Horse Guards.

In the Goomsur districts the people are said to continue in a state of uneasiness from Chokra Bissye's proceedings. Some of his followers made an attack upon the village of Jugganath Persaud, the most considerable sirdar of Paiks in Goomsur, and a faithful servant of Government: they killed two of his inmates, and he himself escaped with difficulty. The Khonds of Chokapaud are as disaffected as ever. A great portion of the Boad Khonds remain wholly in the interest and under the orders of Chokra Bissye, who has also gained several other tribes.

The Governor of Bombay and Commander-in-Chief had returned to that presidency, so that there was a full council.

The death of Ibrahim Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, after a reign of two months, is an event not likely to have any political consequences.

SOME OF THE CHIEF PERSONAGES IN THE PUNJAB.

THE RANI CHUNDA.

This lady, the mother of the young Maharaja of Lahore, and now a prisoner at Benares, is really the daughter of a poor Jat of Gujerawalla, named Munnoo Singh, who entered the service of the late Runjeet Singh in the menial capacity of a dog-keeper. His fidelity to his master raised him in the course of time to the more respectable post of doorkeeper; but he was always treated by Runjeet and his courtiers as a kind of low buffoon, and subjected to their coarse wit. This man was in the habit of vaunting the charms of one of his daughters, and the Maharaja sent for the girl (Chunda), who was then (1828) about ten years of age, and being pleased with her appearance, retained her in his zenana; but he never married her. From an early age Chunda was of very loose morals, and before she was fourteen, had more than one paramour, a fact which was notorious even to Runjeet himself. The present Maharaja of Lahore is her son by a Mahomedan named Gulloo, one of Runjeet's favourites, formerly a bheestee (or water-carrier) of the palace. The intimacy of Gulloo with the girl Chunda was known to Runjeet, who nevertheless allowed himself to be reputed the father of the child Dhuleep. Since her son was raised to the throne, in 1843, the Rani Chunda (as she was then called) has been equally notorious for her restless intrigues and her shameless profligacy, carrying on her amours with all the effrontery of a Messalina. She was Regent of the State in 1845, when the Sikh armies, urged by her and her paramour Lall Singh, rushed into desperate collision with the British Government of India. She was also the secret but prime mover of the recent conspiracy, which, but for its timely discovery, might have convulsed the Punjab. The Rani is shrewd, clever, artful, intriguing; insinuating in manners, and plausible in address; but of violent passions, cruel, unprincipled; addicted to ardent liquors, and steeped in the grossest debauchery. She has had several children since the death of Runjeet.

MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH.

That the present Maharaja of Lahore (now nearly twelve years of age) is not the son of Runjeet, detracts nothing from his title, adoption being an easy cure for defects of birth, and Dhuleep was recognized by Runjeet towards the close of his life. His predecessor, Sher Singh, was in the same predicament, as well as Peshora Singh, who, but for the treachery of Jowahir, the Rani's brother, might have attained the throne. Dhuleep was born in February, 1837, and is (as before said) really the son of Gulloo Moskee, one of the infamous favourites of Runjeet Singh, and had thereby free access to his zenana. When the Dogur family were plotting the overthrow of Maharaja Sher Singh and the erection of their paramount authority, Dehan Singh, the minister, brought Dhuleep to Lahore, in August, 1843, and in the revolution of the ensuing month, which involved the sovereign, his ambitious minister, and their assassin, Ajeet Singh, in one common ruin, Dhuleep Singh, by the tide of events and circumstances, was raised to the throne. He was recognized by the British Government, by the treaty of 1846, as sovereign of Lahore.

MAHARAJA GOLAB SINGH.

Political characters are always seen through media which distort their real features, and different portraits are drawn of Raja (now Maharaja) Golab Singh, of Jummo. He is the eldest and survivor of three brothers, all of whom acted conspicuous parts at the Court of Runjeet Singh. Dehan Singh, the next brother, was the prime minister of that sovereign, as well as of his successors, Khuruk Singh and Sher Singh, and was killed by Ajeet Singh, immediately after the assassination of Sher Singh. The youngest brother, Suchet Singh, shared the favour of Runjeet; became wealthy and powerful, but did not attain the emi-

nence of his brothers; he fell in a contest with his nephew, the late Heera Singh, the minister of Dhuleep Singh, in March, 1844. The three brothers descended from Suroop Singh, the youngest son of Drupee Dehu, rajah of Jummo, in the hills, who died A.D. 1742. The succession went in the line of the eldest branch, who reigned there until 1809, when, on the death of Jy Singh, the Sikhs expelled the family, and took possession of the territory.

Golab (or Golaaboo) was born in 1788. He was brought up by his uncle, Meean Mota, at Jummo, his father, Kusoor Singh, residing at Ismailpore, a village about ten miles from Jummo, in the plains, on the road to Lahore, where he cultivated a few acres of land. In 1807, when the Sikhs attacked Jummo, Golab distinguished himself by his courage, and Misr Dewan Chund, Runjeet's celebrated general, gave so flattering an account of the young Rajpoot, that Golab was encouraged to come, with his brother Delan, to Lahore, in hopes of finding high employment. In this he was disappointed, and he took military service amongst some of the hill chiefs, but soon returned, in a destitute condition, to his humble home at Ismailpore, where he remained until 1811. In that year, Golab and his brothers again proceeded to Lahore, and being introduced to the notice of Runjeet by Dewan Chund, their handsome persons and supple manners in the course of a few years established them as favourites at that corrupt and depraved Court. In process of time, by his military services in reducing refractory chiefs in the hills, Golab so much ingratiated himself with Runjeet, that he kept pace in the favour of that chief with his brothers, who had won it by less worthy means, and in 1818, they were all created rajas, namely, Golab of Jummo, Dehan of Bheembur, and Suchet of Sumba, with territories producing large revenues.

Whilst his two brothers remained at Lahore, strengthening their power and influence at the Court, Golab repaired to Jummo, where he exercised all the powers of a sovereign prince, extending his territories on every side, ruling his subjects and dependents with a rod of iron. Capt. Smyth says: "ambitious, avaricious, and cruel by nature, he reduced his cruelty to a system for the promotion of his objects, exercising the most ruthless barbarities, and deliberately committing the most horrible atrocities. With all this, he was courteous and polite, exhibiting a suavity of manner and language that contrasted with his real disposition." M. Jacquemont, who visited Golab in his hill principality, in 1831, described him as "a lion in courage, but with the plainest and simplest habits, and the mildest and most elegant manners." Capt. Smyth terms him "a monster," and declares that, in his experience of twenty-six years in the East, he "never heard of so infamous a miscreant as the Raja of Jummo."

In the distractions which followed the death of Runjeet, Golab acted prominent, but often irreconcilable parts. At the struggle for superiority between Sher Singh and Chund Kowr, the Rani of No Nehal Singh, he sided with the Rani, whilst his brothers embraced the party of Sher Singh; yet on the accession of the latter Golab was made commander-in-chief of the army. He was, however, a participator in the project of his brother Delan to dethrone that prince, which was defeated by the counter-conspiracy of Ajeet Singh. He at first supported his nephew Heera Singh, in the wuzerat, but afterwards acted as if he had hostile designs towards him, enriching himself, meanwhile, from the Lahore treasury. During the feverish reign of the Rani Chunda and her brother, he kept aloof, and was no party to the desperate projects against the British power; and the reward of his prudent or crafty policy was the acquisition of increased territory and the title of Maharaja, under the treaty of 1846, by which the British Government transferred, in independent possession, to him and his heirs, all the hill country to the eastward of the Indus and westward of the Ravi, including Chumba and excluding Lahoul.

Since that period Golab has pursued the same cautious but suspicious policy as before. He has added to his territories, and although there is no direct proof of his complicity, he is believed to have been deeply concerned in the late conspiracy.

One who has known him well describes him as an excellent soldier; an active, bold, and energetic, yet cool, wise, and prudent commander. Though unlettered, his shrewd and vigorous understanding supplies the want of education. He is cheerful, humorous, and affable to the lowest and poorest of his subjects, often assisting them in their manual labours. He eats opium, tells long stories, and sleeps little. He has two sons.

CHUTTOOR SINGH, ATTAREEWALLA.

This sirdar, the father of Sher Singh, the commander whose treachery at Mooltan has retarded the capture of that fortress, is descended in the third degree from Nehal Singh, the head of the Attareewalla family, and appears to have been a partisan of Golab Singh, though one of the generals of Runjeet. When Peahora Singh, in 1845, was causing uneasiness to the Rani's faction at Lahore, Chuttoor Singh was employed by Jowahir Singh and Golab Singh to get rid of the prince. Finding the use of force imprudent, considering the popularity of Peahora amongst the troops, Chuttoor, in concert with Futteh Khan, Tawana (who has been recently killed by the Sikh mutineers), resorted to stratagem. Entering into negotiations with the prince, the latter was prevailed upon to quit the fort of Attock and accompany the two generals to Lahore, upon a solemn pledge of safety; notwithstanding which, he was basely seized, conveyed to a dungeon at Attock, and strangled. This atrocity provoked the resentment of the troops, who killed Jowahir Singh. Chuttoor took refuge in the hill country, under the protection of his friend and patron Golab Singh. He reappeared at Lahore when the British troops entered the Jullinder Doab, and was one of the sirdars who signed the treaty of 1846. He is described as crafty, perfidious, and intriguing, and he has vindicated his title to these qualities by his recent treacherous conduct in the Hazareh country.

SHAIKH EMAM-OD-DEEN.

The family of the Shaikh were Patan adventurers, who settled in the Jullinder Doab, the revenues of which they latterly farmed. About fifty years ago, all the adult members of the family, save one, were killed in a feud at Kirtapore, a small town in the doab, and the children of the survivor were reduced to poverty, subsisting by the sale of shoes, or by other humble occupations. In troubled times they reared their heads again, and after the death of Runjeet Singh, they obtained the farm of the doab, the revenues of which they withheld, though their exactions were oppressive. The cession of the Jullinder Doab to the British Government terminated the greatness of the family, who sunk to the level of private life, though wealthy individuals.

Emam-ood-Deen succeeded his father, the late Shaikh Golan Mohee-ood-Deen, a bold and crafty man, who governed Cashmere for the Sikhs in the reign of Sher Singh; and Emam, in September, 1846, made an effort, in conjunction with a party at Lahore, to possess himself of Cashmere, the inhabitants of which are chiefly Mahomedans, and to hold it against Golab Singh, to whom it had been transferred. The latter, however, being supported by the British Government, was too strong for his antagonist, though countenanced by some of the petty hill chiefs, and Emam surrendered to a British officer,—that officer being his late coadjutor and ally, Major Edwardes. An investigation took place into the cause of the insurrection, and the Shaikh, in the presence of the British authorities at Lahore, charged Lall Singh, the minister, to his face, with prompting the insurrection, and produced letters in proof of his guilt. The result was that Lall Singh was deposed from the wuzerat, and Emam-ood-Deen secured his pardon.

BENGAL.

OPERATIONS BEFORE MOOLTAN.

Our former narrative extended to the 1st of October, at which date Gen. Whish lay encamped four miles from Mooltan, entrenched and well defended by artillery, and in expectation that some attack would be made on them, or threatened at the period of the Dusserah—a week afterwards. Taking up the story of the siege where it broke off, we find that provisions and money were getting scarce at Mooltan, and that the jealousies and mistrust, which had from the beginning existed between Shere Singh and Moolraj, were on the increase. About this time the insurgents contrived to obtain possession of a boat-load of stores to the value of 500*l.* to 700*l.* on its way down the Ravee and Chenab from Lahore, the property of an European merchant, and intended for the various messes in camp. Four companies of sappers and pioneers, under Capt. Siddons, proceeded to Soojabad—one of the posts long held by Lieut. Edwardes—to prepare fascines and gabions for the coming siege, about twenty miles from camp, and at one time intended as a *dépôt* for heavy ordnance stores. The town was at this time reported to be nearly deserted by its inhabitants—shopkeepers, provision-dealers, and money-changers, almost alone remaining. The great festival of the Dusserah—the season of the former Sikh outrages—at length arrived, and Moolraj was said to have vowed he would bathe in the holy tank of Soorujkoond, as had been his wont from his youth. The watering-place was close to our camp, and under the influence of religious feeling, it was hoped the troops would show themselves in the plain, and give us an opportunity of attacking them. Instead of this, the insurgents went out in the opposite direction, and burned no end of powder for the honour of the occasion, scarcely within hearing of our camp. Oomra Singh, one of the Sikhs recognised as having attempted to corrupt our sepoys at Lahore, in April, was at this time caught bathing,—captured, sent into camp, and despatched to Lahore, to be dealt with by the *darbar* according to his deserts. He had originally belonged to the 42nd N. I., and, having taken his discharge, was selected for the service he undertook, at the date just named, from his familiarity with the habits of our sepoys. On the evening of the 8th, Lieut. Christopher, I. N., died of wounds received by him on the 9th of September. Col. Pattoun, who fell on the occasion, desired more men immediately; and Lieut. Christopher, serving as a volunteer, undertook to guide two companies of H. M.'s 10th to the scene of action,—the localities being unknown to them. This duty performed, while he lingered near the scene, a matchlock ball shattered his ankle-bone; amputation was twice performed. He died much regretted by all who knew him. One of our soldiers who had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and was believed to have been cruelly treated, is said on the contrary to have been provided with a house and servant, and to receive every attention from his captors. He is employed as interpreter, and translates the contents of the letters and newspapers intercepted by the insurgents; he is an Irishman, and is said to enjoy the joke immensely. Treasure to the amount of 18,000*l.* sent from Lahore for the pay of the troops of Shere Singh, before his treachery became known, about this time fell into the hands of the insurgents. On the 9th, Rajah Shere Singh slipped away from the city, the two preceding days having been occupied in sending off detachments of his troops from the north and north-east sides of the town—that being the quarter furthest removed from the position of our army. His purpose appears to have been to proceed by forced marches to join his father, then hampered and shut in by Abbott and Nicolson. Gen. Whish was anxious to have overtaken him had he lingered on the way, but his movements were too quick for us; and with no more than 900 cavalry at our disposal, and Moolraj ready to pounce on the rear of the pursuing party, had pursuit been given, it was resolved to leave him alone. His retirement, just as the time approached when his services were most needed, is a poor proof of the confidence of the friends of the Dewan in the strength of his cause, and the best evidence we can have of how greatly we exaggerated the extent and dangerousness of the conspiracy organized against us. His withdrawal seems to have been occasioned entirely by the jealousy and ill-feeling existing betwixt himself and Moolraj. His first march took him twelve miles from the city; at the end of the second he halted at Sirdapore, on the river. In addition to the quarrel with the Dewan, it is probable that this cunning chief might consider his chances of success better in the strong mountain country with his father, where a guerilla warfare might for some time be maintained, and from which there was hope of escape in case of a reverse, than in a walled city, around which an overwhelming army was preparing to as-

semble. The Sikh troops at Bunnoo having at this time murdered their officers, and taken their departure for the Hazareh country, the occasion was seized upon by the desponding as a proof of the perfect organization of the Sikh conspiracy, and the skill at once and boldness of their measures. Moolraj, it was said, would continue to maintain Mooltan with a force of from 10,000 to 12,000, as long as it was possible, with a view of occupying about an equal number of troops in the siege; while Shere Singh, moving on Lahore with 5,000 or 6,000 more, would there be joined by all the Sikhs in the city, and Chuttur Singh; with the Jamoo and Bunnoo deserters—in all about 16,000—pressing on the capital as speedily as possible, while the British garrison was at its weakest. So far are these dismal anticipations from being borne out by facts, that there seems every reason to believe the Sikhs are satisfied of the desperateness of their condition. Golab Singh has proclaimed his determination to do all in his power to put down rebellion; and there has been no disturbance or rising in their favour in any quarter of the country. The people everywhere and the Mahomedan troops are well affected; and all we have to deal with, at the highest computation, is some 30,000 of the old army of Runjeet Singh, scattered about, without concert or purpose, without any common object or common feeling, save hatred of the order of things by which their power has become extinguished. On the 14th, a strong detachment of troops—consisting of Anderson's horse artillery, two guns from M'Kenzie's troop, a wing each of H. M.'s 10th and 32nd Foot, the 8th and 49th N. I., a squadron of the 7th, and the whole of the 11th Irregular Horse, with 40 pioneers, proceeded as escort, to enable the chief engineer to take the bearings of a bastion on the north-west side of the fort, which he had not the means of examining. They left camp at 3 o'clock in the morning, and reached their destination without interruption, having made a *détour* of nearly nine miles. They returned to camp in safety two hours before noon. On their way back, Moolraj's cavalry were seen hovering on their flanks; our horse artillery and cavalry were ordered to charge, but the enemy were too nimble for them, and escaped. On the 18th, the camp was surprised by the restoration of some prisoners formerly taken from us. They stated that the two Europeans in the fort had got leave to quit; but both were wounded, and one was unable, the other unwilling, to move. The troops were now directed to be restored to full rations—these having before been reduced in apprehension of scarcity. The weather had of late undergone a most agreeable change—the nights having become so cool that cloth clothes were in demand. Desertions to Edwardes' camp had become not unfrequent—80 Rohillas one day joined him, and shortly afterwards 500 Sikhs from Bunnoo, who had remained faithful when the rest had gone over to the enemy. While in this state of comparative inactivity, the besiegers became aware of the vast preparations making for their succour. The Supreme Government had asked for 5,000 troops from Bombay, to rendezvous at Roree as speedily as possible, for service beyond the frontier. It was expected they would be able to move from the mustering place early in December. Instead of 5,000, 8,000 are now assembling. The army will be considered complete on the 1st of November, and will be ready to march on the 15th. The pontoon train accompanies them; the heavy guns are to be left behind, as a supply of these can be sent down more readily from Ferozepore. They will move on Bahawalpore, their stores and baggage being conveyed up the river in boats. If required, they will be able to reach Mooltan by the first week of December; but it is likely that long before this the fortress will have fallen. Meanwhile, the Supreme Government ordered a force to be assembled on the frontier immediately under the commander-in-chief. The troops enumerated constitute in all a force of nearly 30,000 men, exclusive of the Bombay column now assembling at Roree. This army includes the troops at Ferozepore and Mooltan, but excludes those at Lahore, amounting to betwixt 8,000 and 10,000 men. The divisional commands have been arranged as follow:—Brigadier-Gen. Tennant commands the artillery; Brigadier Cheape, the engineers, and the greater part of the officers composing this department of the force appear at present be at Mooltan; Brigadier-Gen. Cureton commands the cavalry division; and Major-Gens. Whish, Thackwell, and Gilbert, the three infantry divisions. No direction is given in the general order as to the movements of troops on Mooltan from Ferozepore, and, so far as at present appears, the Bombay column may yet prove the first reinforcement Gen. Whish will receive. A strong reserve will probably occupy the line of the Sutlej, while detachments are employed putting down insurrection in Mooltan and the Hazareh country, and punishing the rebels. Our difficulty after the reduction of Mooltan will be to find a body of insurgents to operate against. At present there are the Mooltanese, 12,000 or so under arms; the troops under Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh

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both together probably about 15,000; and the Bunnoo mutineers, 5,000 or 6,000—say 53,000 in all.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 2.

We have been favoured with letters from the camp at Mooltan to the 10th ult., from which we learn that the suspicions entertained of the difficulties of Moolraj's position are correct. Subsequent to the departure of Shere Singh from Mooltan, Moolraj sent many messengers begging of him to return, but Shere Singh being determined to join his father, turned a deaf ear to these entreaties, and pursued his march. The anticipations of an attack from Moolraj have diminished, for the British troops have been able since the departure of Shere Singh to send troops out to scour the country near Mooltan, and to prevent all supplies from entering that fort. An expectation prevailed of another movement being made on Mooltan within a few days, for the inhabitants are said to be much straitened and anxious for peace. It will not surprise us to hear of Moolraj's having eloped some fine morning, and of his leaving the Mooltanees to make terms with the British authorities. The road which Shere Singh has taken is still open, and Moolraj will, it may be presumed, try his fate in a fight from the fort, across the Chenaub and into the unexplored districts of the Jhelun.—*Bombay Gent. Gaz.*, Nov. 2.

Definite orders to march reached Brigadier Eckford on the 18th, and the brigade, or at least the greater part, proceeded towards Mooltan on the 19th inst., after an unaccountable delay of nearly three weeks. H. M.'s 29th Foot did not march, it being considered that four European regiments, two now there, and two coming from Bombay, ought to be sufficient for the siege. The brigade, therefore, consists only at present of the 31st and 56th N. I., accompanied by detachments of H. M.'s 10th and 32nd Foot, amounting to about 130 men. It is understood that the 29th Foot will be attached to another brigade, and that the native corps to be withdrawn from that will be sent after the brigadier, in charge of the additional ordnance and stores, under Lieut. C. A. Wheelwright, as officiating deputy commissary of ordnance, accompanied, in all probability, by the 79th N. I., now belonging to the 4th brigade of the 2nd division of the army of the Punjab. Capt. Kinleside's battery, instead of being sent with Brigadier Eckford, has been posted, with the remainder of the 69th, on the island in the Sutlej, between the two sections of the brigade: while Captain Dawes's (No. 17) light field battery has marched for Mooltan with three reserve companies already mentioned, viz., the 1st, 2nd, and 4th co.'s of the 4th battalion, with the head-quarters. The following artillery officers are present with this battery and the companies:—Major Horsford, Capt. Dawes, Lieuts. Holland, Dickson, Goodridge; Surgeon Tritton; Lieuts. Ross, Simson, W. F. Cox, Mayne, and Bosworth. Brigadier Eckford also takes with him two companies of Pioneers out of four that reached Ferozepore on the 19th. Brigadier-Gen. Cureton had at first taken up a position at Khoonda Ghat, but subsequently crossed the Sutlej, and encamped in the neighbourhood of H. M.'s 3rd Drag. All our correspondents dwell on the extreme confusion that prevails at Ferozepore in consequence of the previous want of preparation. Carriage, bearers, grass, and food are all become equally scarce. H. M.'s 3rd Light Drags. left their encampment at Khoonda Ghat on the 20th instant, crossing the Sutlej to a new camp about three miles from the right bank of the river, making the force on the other side, one Dragoon regiment, two of Light Cavalry (5th and 8th), two troops of Horse Artillery (Lane's and Warner's), and the 12th Irregular Cavalry, and an advance movement was to be made towards Kussore as soon as the whole force at Ferozepore may be in sufficient strength to keep up the communication. Some fatality would certainly seem to hang over Colonel Eckford's brigade. At a late hour last night we received intimation that, in consequence of the near approach of Chuttur Singh, whose advance guard had, according to authentic information, arrived close to Wuzzeerabad. Sir F. Currie had deemed it expedient to call for reinforcements from Ferozepore. It was believed there that the whole of the cavalry and horse artillery across the river would push on at once, and was known that Colonel Godby's brigade, consisting of the 2nd European, and the 56th and 70th regiments N. I., were immediately under orders to cross while a messenger was sent off to Mumdot to recal Brigadier Eckford. Fortunately, H. M.'s 9th Lancers, and the whole of the Meerhut Horse Artillery, with a light field battery, reached the station on the 21st, so that the place of the troops supposed to have been moved forward could be immediately supplied.—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 25.

The accounts of the movements and counter movements detailed in our issue of yesterday have been confirmed, but the emergency is not so great as it may have appeared, as the troops have received directions to make six marches to Lahore.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 26.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL (express from Bombay,) with letters from London to September 7, arrived in Calcutta on the morning of October 18.

SIR ARTHUR BULLER was sworn in on Monday, October 9, and took his seat as one of Her Majesty's Puhne Justices, under the usual salute from the fort.

THE TWO COMPANIES OF H. M.'s 18th, OR ROYAL IRISH, stationed at Dum-dum, received orders, Oct. 9, to be in readiness to march for the N.W. Frontier.

OPIMUM SALE.—The twelfth and last opium sale of the season took place October 16. Patna brought Rs. 863, Benares 880, being a decline of Rs. 83 for the former, and 44 for the latter, on the results of the previous sale.

THE COUNTESS DALHOUSIE and suite left Calcutta October 9, for the upper provinces. Lord Dalhousie and suite followed on the 11th.

MILITARY.—We understand that the 61st N.I. now at Barrackpore will shortly proceed to the North-west, when its place will be taken by the 40th N.I. from Arracan, whither a Madras regiment will be sent. A Madras regiment will also, we believe, go eventually to Dacca, where for the present the 62nd N.I. is to be relieved by a wing of the 14th N.I. from Berham-pore. A wing of the 27th from Barrackpore will relieve the Khelat-i-Ghilzie at Midnapore, which regiment proceeds to the North-west.—*Burkara*, Oct. 11.

MR. NEWMARCH AND THE RANER.—We are given to understand that a professional gentleman from Calcutta arrived here some days since to act as attorney for the Maharajah of Lahore with whom he has held several interviews in presence of the Governor-general's agent. We are told that her highness has told a well-connected and clever tale exculpatory of herself in the Punjab intrigues, worthy of the tact and talent she is reputed to possess. We fear, however, that with all her ingenuity she will not gain much by the step she is taking.

SIR THOMAS HERBERT MADDOCK, Kt., has been appointed Deputy Governor of Bengal, during the absence of the Governor-General.

CAPTAIN ROSS, of the steamer *Nemesis*, has been appointed naval store-keeper.

DR. O. WOODFORD has received the appointment of police surgeon.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL held a levee on the morning of Oct. 9, on the occasion of his departure for the North-west. "Young Bengal" was not admitted, and is very indignant about it.

THE 62ND N.I. are suffering much from sickness at Dacca.

LIEUT.-COL. KENT.—A letter from Lahore, dated the 5th Oct., mentions the death of Lieut.-colonel Kent, commanding the 18th regt. N.I.; he was struck with paralysis while on horseback two days previously, and was buried on the afternoon of the 4th.

CAPTAIN D. L. RICHARDSON, Principal of the Hooghly College, has exchanged appointments with Mr. James Kerr, the Principal of the Hindu College.

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA COMMISSION.—An up-country correspondent informs us that Col. Sleeman had had the names of eight officers of the Saugor and Nerbudda commission transmitted to him by the Supreme Government, with a request that he would direct those he could best spare to proceed and join their regiments in the field at the public expense. The first-class commissioners were all to be retained if possible. In the Hoshungabad district, second-class commissioner Lieut. Tiernan was to quit Baitool when relieved by Mr. Best, C. S., from Nursingpore; and Lieut. Elliot, of the 8th N.I., was to leave as soon as a dawk could be laid for him. Capt. Spence, the first-class commissioner, was to stand fast.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Governor-General has directed the suspension, till further orders, of all public works, "not urgently required, and of which the completion admits of being deferred without loss or serious inconvenience."

OFFICERS REQUIRED TO OFFICIATE.—A general order directs that, in all practical instances, officers required to officiate in lieu of those ordered to join the army on the frontier are to be named from the troops on the spot; and in consequence of the emergency of the case, without regard to the number of absentees. Every officer selected under this arrangement, to officiate in a local appointment, is to be held available to join his regiment on any emergency, and in every case he is to march with it, should his corps move from the station at, or near to, which he officiates.

A VIOLENT HURRICANE, in which one ship was lost, and five or six more damaged, swept the upper portion of the Bay of Bengal, and the lower country on the Ganges, betwixt the 14th and 16th Oct.

NUSSEERABAD.—A portion of the cavalry and infantry of the *Kotah* contingent, under Captain Bush, have been ordered into Nusseerabad, consequent on the march of the 3rd Irregulars and 41st N.I.

MHOW, October 4.—"The 58th march for Ferozepore on the 6th. The Residency Guard at Indore to be taken from the Mehidpore contingent. Report says a wing of the Bheel corps from Bhopawur will go to Mhow. Captain Chespe, brigade major, from Neemuch, ordered to join his corps. Some of the staff officers in Malwa expect to be ordered to join their corps on the frontier. The Dusseerah is to commence at Indore on the 6th. Sky Races on the 11th. The weather never has been so hot in Malwa at this season of the year."

MONGHYR.—There was a great storm in this neighbourhood, which lasted from Friday the 13th to Monday, 16th Oct. It caused much damage to property. The following is from the *Bengal Hurkaru*:—"Two officers of the 62nd regt. N.I. (viz. Major McGrath and Captain Alderson), who were proceeding in a pinnace to the Upper Provinces, have met with an unfortunate accident, which nearly proved fatal to both; their pinnace, unable to withstand the tempest, sunk to the bottom at night, a few miles below this, at a place called 'Muneechuck Deera,' near the well-known Peer-pahar house; but they were miraculously saved, the former having taken shelter in a hut hard by was found the following morning, by a gentleman of this station, entirely destitute of clothes and in an almost inanimate state,—while the latter, even more unfortunate than his brother officer, was discovered buried in earth up to his bosom, and having been unable to extricate himself from this truly deplorable and perilous situation, in consequence of his having received an injury prior to this catastrophe, was exposed to the inclemencies of the weather all Saturday night and up to the time he was found on the morrow. Of course every possible assistance was rendered to them, and I am glad to say they are now doing well; but they have lost all their property, including their hard-won medals, &c. &c. and there is no probability of their being able to recover any portion from the wreck. Great credit is due to the magistrate of this station (Mr. Cunliffe) for the prompt assistance he has rendered to these gallant but unfortunate sons of Mars."

A FURTHER LETTER, of the 12th Oct., mentions the arrival at that station of the Seetapore local Oudh regiment on the 28th ult., and the departure of the 22nd Bengal N.I. for Ferozepore on the following morning. The 20th N.I. marched from Allahabad on the 3rd inst., and expected to reach Cawnpore by the 15th; and a wing of the 1st European Fusiliers left the latter station on the 3rd inst.

THE FURLOUGH MEMORIAL embodies the following propositions:—"1. That all officers proceeding on furloughs or sick certificate to Europe shall in future receive, during such absence, the following rates of pay per annum, according to their regimental rank, viz. lieut. cols., £450; majors, £365; captains, £292; lieutenants, £191; ensigns, £150. Those of the cavalry, artillery, and engineers, receiving an increase in proportion to their present furlough pay. 2. That, after twenty years' actual service in India, an additional furlough of three years shall be granted to all officers on the above rates of pay, a period of at least five years intervening between the two furloughs. 3. That all officers in the service, who have been and may hereafter proceed to Europe on medical certificate, shall, once during their course of service, be permitted to count two years of such sick leave as actual service in India. 4. That staff officers be allowed to proceed once for a period of twelve months on furlough or medical certificate to Europe without forfeiture of their appointments, but losing during such absence the whole of their staff emoluments. 5. That all furloughs, and the above rates of pay, commence from the date of an officer's embarkation from India."

THE INTELLIGENCER (a native paper) mentions that the music class at the Hindu College is to be revived under the auspices of Mr. Harradan; but adds: "We apprehend the time is not yet arrived when the natives of this country will seriously consent to an exchange of their own sweet airs for the monotonous music of Europe." The tom-tom is undoubtedly superior in melody to the peal of an organ.

THE DELHI GAZETTE affirms that Mr. George Thompson's allegations with respect to the King of Delhi are scarcely correct, as he received Rs. 17,000 rupees and a house to live in on his visit to the court; and also asserts that the shroffs in Calcutta can prove the fact. As the Delhi editor, from his position, is likely to possess the means of discovering the truth, this assertion goes far to weaken the effect of Mr. Thompson's defence.

THE CALCUTTA STAR affirms that a jagheer (Dohabara) in Gazeepore, producing a revenue of Rs. 10,000 a year, has reverted to the Government. It was held rent free, under terms of a grant from Warren Hastings.

GENERAL VENTURA, about six or seven months ago, shortly previous to this Mooltan affair, travelled up the country to Loodiana,—not exactly "incognito," but in a remarkably quiet manner. The general lost his orders,—his military decorations,—at Bassem, early in April or May, and they were advertised in the newspapers,—reference to be made to a British officer, Captain Larkins! When General Ventura gave out that the cause of his return was the settlement of a jagheer on some portion of his family, those who knew General Ventura well laughed at the idea. Several very pertinent remarks were made on the occasion. The expense of his journey, to and from France, was one; and the value of the jagheer was another; the fact of his personal attendance being unnecessary was a third; and there were other remarks made which we would not be justified in mentioning, though we doubt not they will suggest themselves to the general reader. We may observe, that General Ventura did not come alone. He was attended by his former adjutant (a Frenchman), whose ostensible object in returning to the country was to deal in shawls, champagne, and horses. We do not intend to accuse General Ventura of participating in the present plots, insurrections, and rebellion, which are observable in every direction of the Punjab; but, at this juncture, we deem it our duty, at all hazards, to bring him most prominently before the public, and to dwell on the impropriety of our Government having allowed Frenchmen to walk about Lahore and other parts of the country. According to recent reports, they are doing so still. If the French had been in our position, they would have lost no time in telling a wealthy Englishman, who came from Albion to look after a paltry jagheer, that his presence was *de trop*,—the more especially had those parties who were conspiring against them been the architects of that Englishman's fortune.—*Mofussile*, Oct. 2.

ENGLISH BARRISTERS IN COMPANY'S COURTS.—Mr. Gregor Grant, who is a Judge of the Sudder Court at Bombay, gave the following evidence on the trial of Mr. McKenna, the editor of the *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette*, for libel: "I am not aware that the Court of Directors took any objection to the trial beyond this,—that an English barrister had been permitted to defend the prisoner, and there was a desire expressed that the practice should be discontinued." On hearing this, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sir Erskine Perry, said to Mr. Grant, "What power has a Court of Justice in the Mofussil to keep out an English barrister?" To this Mr. Grant replied, "None that I am aware of; at least, not in the Criminal Court." At this presidency, English barristers enjoy the privilege, or the right, of appearing in defence of prisoners in our Criminal Courts; and, from what we have incidentally heard, it would appear to be a privilege of considerable value to the gentlemen of the bar.—*Friend of India*.

SURGEON R. H. ELLIOTT, lately posted to the 1st Lancers, will not (it is expected), take up the appointment, and Surgeon W. P. Hoskin, who had, as the nearest available surgeon, been detached from the 23rd L. I., will be confirmed in the medical charge of the corps.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

POWERS OF COLLECTORS AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Agra, Revenue Department.—*Notification.*—The hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to invest all collectors and deputy collectors in the ceded and conquered provinces and in the Delhi division with special powers under section 21, Regulation VII., 1822, and in the province of Benares, with the same powers under section 3, Regulation IX., 1825.

2nd. At the same time the attention of all officers in the revenue department is desired to the following remarks on the nature of the powers thus entrusted to them, and the mode in which they are to be exercised.

3rd. The object of the measure is to enable the collectors to complete the record of rights in land, which should have been made at the time of settlement, and to correct the existing record, wherever it is found to be at variance with fact.

4th. The power is to be restricted to the declaration of rights in possession. The extent and nature of these rights may be defined, but the claim of a person who has been out of possession for a year cannot be heard, nor can a right, which has been clearly enjoyed by one of two parties in possession, be transferred to another. Rights in common property may be declared and defined, and partition ordered. The terms of section 14, Regulation VII., 1822, sufficiently define the limits of the powers which are to be exercised. The provisions of section 16 are not put in force.

5th. The revenue officer is not bound to take up every complaint that is made to him, nor is he restricted in his investigation to the consideration of the precise point which is stated by the

petitioner. He is competent to refuse an investigation, where he does not consider it necessary, and he is competent of his own proper motion to enter upon an investigation, or to extend, in such manner as he may think fit, an investigation that has been commenced on the petition of a party. Herein consists the main distinction between the jurisdiction of the dewanny courts and of the revenue authorities. The former cannot refuse to consider any question that is placed before them by a person who considers himself aggrieved, and must confine their inquiry to that question. The revenue authorities can decline an inquiry which they think unnecessary, and they can originate an inquiry which they think necessary.

6th. An appeal will always lie to the commissioner on both points, viz., on the refusal to inquire, when inquiry is desired, and on the determination to inquire, when inquiry is not desired. The commissioner can revise the proceedings of a collector or deputy collector, without an appeal being preferred to him, and he can summarily reject an appeal, if he considers his interference unnecessary.

7th. In order to insure regularity of procedure, every collector should open a file of cases under section 14., Regulation VII., 1822.

8th. Cases investigated under the regulation will regard whole mouzahs, or parts of mouzahs, or the entire property, or one or more particular rights of an individual. They must be numbered and entered on the file according to the date of institution. Cases may be brought on the file either by the petition of a person considering himself aggrieved, or by special order of the officer, when a petition for inquiry is rejected from whatever cause the case must still be entered on the file. It may be considered sufficient reason for rejection of the petition that the collector has no leisure, as it is evidently impossible that he should at once enter upon the investigation of all such questions. The petitioner always has his remedy in the civil court. It will, however, rest with the commissioner to determine on appeal, whether the case is of so much importance as to require that it be immediately decided to the preference of other work. The commissioner or the sudder board of revenue is also competent to interdict the hearing of such cases in any particular district, or before any particular collector or deputy collector when they consider it expedient to do so.

9th. When a collector by his own order places a case on the file, he must record a proceeding setting forth the grounds of his determination to make the inquiry. The commissioner, on the appeal of any dissatisfied party, can decide whether the grounds assigned are sufficient, or whether the proposed course of procedure is otherwise expedient. The commissioner should be careful that the collector's file be not overloaded, so as unnecessarily to cause the agitation of many questions, which cannot be brought to an immediate issue.

ARMY OF THE PUNJAB.

Simla, Oct. 13.—Under authority from the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. of India in council, the several corps hereinafter specified will be formed into divisions and brigades, and staff officers attached to them as set forth in the following detail:—The force thus constituted will be designated the Army of the Punjab.

Artillery.

Div. Staff.—Brig. Gen. J. Tennant, comm.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Abercrombie, dep. assist. adj. gen.; Capt. C. Hogge, comm. of ord.; Lieut. P. Christie, dep. comm. of ord.

Brig. Staff.—Brig. G. Brooke, c.b., Lieut. C. V. Cox, maj. of brig.

Horse Artillery.—H. qs. and 4th tr. 1st brig.; h. qs. and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th trs. 2nd brig.; h. qrs. and 1st, 2nd, and 4th trs. 3rd brig.

Brig. Staff.—Brig. E. Huthwaite, c.b., Lieut. E. Kaye, maj. of brig.

Foot Artillery.—Nos. 5, 6, and 17 light field batt.

Reserve.

2nd. com. 2nd. batt.; 3rd and 4th coms. 3rd batt.; h. q. and 1st, 2nd, and 4th coms. 4th batt.; 1st com. 6th batt.; 6th com. 7th batt.

Engineer Department.

Div. Staff.—Brig. J. Cheape, c.b., chief engineer, maj. of brig. *Brig. Staff.*—Brev. maj. R. Napier,* (chief engineer), Capts. J. Glasford, J. R. Oldfield, and W. Abercrombie,* 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Siddons* and A. Cunningham; 1st Lieut. J. H. Maxwell,* P. Garforth, and A. Taylor.*

The corps of sappers and pioneers.

2nd Lieuts. A. Fraser,* C. S. Paton,* T. G. Glover,* H. Hyde, R. Young,* F. C. Grindall,* W. W. H. Greathed,* W. S. Oliphant,* H. W. Gulliver,* C. Pollard,* C. T. Stewart,* and F. R. Maunsell.*

* Serving with the first division, Mooltan.

Cavalry.

Div. Staff.—Brig. gen. C. R. Careton, c.b., comm.; Lieut. C. Careton, A.D.C., Capt. E. J. Pratt, dep. assist. adj. gen.

Brig. Staff.—1st brig.—Brig. W. White, c.b., Capt. G. Cantley, maj. of brig.

2nd brig.—Brig. A. Pope, c.b.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. F. Macmullen, maj. of brig.

H. M.'s 9th lanc., 1st, 6th l. c.

3rd brig.—Brig. H. F. Salter, Lieut. E. C. Warner, maj. of brig.

11th L. C.—7th irreg. cav.; 11th irreg. cav.

4th (Irreg.) Brig.—Brig. J. B. Hearnay; Lieut. N. B. Chamberlain, maj. of brig.

3rd irreg. cav.; 9th irreg. cav.; 12th irreg. cav.

Infantry.

Div. Staff.—Maj.-gen. W. S. Whish, com.; Lieut. A. Need, A.D.C.; Lieut. and Brev.-capt. G. P. Whish, dep. assist. adj.-gen.; Brev.-maj. A. M. Becher, assist. q. m. gen.

Brig. Staff.—1st Div. 1st Brig.—Brig. A. S. H. Mountain, c.b., and Capt. E. Wiggins, maj. of brig.

H. M.'s 10th foot, 8th, and 72nd N.I.

2nd Brig.—Brig. A. Markham and Capt. A. L. Balfour, maj. of brig.

H. M.'s 32nd foot, 49th, and 51st regt. N.I.

Div. Staff.—Maj.-gen. Sir W. R. Gilbert, k.c.b., com.; Lieut. C. R. Colt, A.D.C.; Brev.-maj. C. Chester, assist. adj.-gen.; Lieut. A. S. Galloway, dep. assist. q. m. gen.

2nd Div. 3rd Brig.—Brig. J. Eckford and Lieut. C. E. Macdonnell, maj. of brig.

H. M.'s 29th foot, 31st, and 56th N.I.

4th Brig.—Brig. C. Godby, c.b., and Capt. M. E. Sherwill, maj. of brig.

2nd Eur. regt., 45th and 70th N.I.

5th Brig.—Brig. A. Hervey, and Capt. W. C. Campbell, maj. of brig.

13th, 30th, and 52nd N.I.

Div. Staff.—Maj.-gen. Sir J. Thackwell, k.c.b. and k.m., comm.; Lieut. E. J. Thackwell, A.D.C.; Brev.-maj. G. C. Ponsonby, assist. adj.-gen.

3rd Div. 6th Brig.—Brig. J. Pennycuik, c.b. and k.m., maj. of brig.

H. M.'s 24th foot, 15th and 25th N.I.

7th Brig.—Brig. N. Penny, c.b., and Lieut. and Brev. capt. J. D. M'Pherson, maj. of brig.

20th, 22nd, and 69th N.I.

N.B. The 52nd N.I. will continue attached to the 2nd brig. 1st div., until further orders, and Brig. Hervey will retain command of that brig. until relieved by Brig. Mountain.

Capt. J. Ramsay, joint deputy commry. gen., will conduct the commt. duties of the force.

Capt. C. Campbell is appointed dep. paymaster, and will join the force at Ferozepore, on being relieved from his present duties by Capt. G. M. Hill.

Lieut. E. B. Johnson, deputy judge advocate general.

Ensn. (unattached) S. Douglas, baggage master.

Sen. Surg. C. Renny, sup. surg.

Surg. T. E. Dempster, field surgeon.*

Surg. J. M'Rea, field surgeon.

Assit. Surg. F. Douglas, m.b., med. storekeeper; and Serjt. S. Budd, 2nd brig. h. a., provost marshal to the force.

The following officers are appointed deputy assist. qr. mr. gen., and they will receive their orders from, and be attached to the troops by, the quarter-master general of the army:—

Lieut. H. Tombs, of the art.; Lieut. T. T. Tucker, 8th of l. c.; Ens. H. R. Garden, 2nd gren.

APPLICATIONS FOR FURLOUGH.

Fort William, Oct. 17.—The following applications for furloughs of the season 1848-49 have been received up to this date, viz.:—

Messrs. C. B. Thornhill, C. T. Le Bas, A. A. Roberts, A. Raikes, and H. Fergusson.

COURT MARTIAL.

SURGEON JAMES MOUNT, M.D., H.M.'s 15th HUSSARS.

Head Quarters, Simla, Oct. 14, 1848.—At a General Court Martial holden at Bangalore, on Monday, August 7, 1848, Surgeon J. Mount, of H.M.'s 15th regt. of Light Dragoons (the King's Hussars), was arraigned on the following charge, by the officer commanding H.M.'s 15th Hussars:—

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

First instance.—In having, at Bangalore, on May 12, 1843, clandestinely and deceitfully made an erasure of the words "so

confined," and substituted in pencil the words "for such duty," in the copy of an official letter addressed by him, Surg. J. Mouat, to the officer commanding H.M.'s 15th Hussars, and dated Bangalore, March 2, 1847, entered in the regimental hospital letter book of H.M.'s 15th regt. of Light Dragoons, or the King's Hussars; such erasure and substitution of words as aforesaid having been made by him, Surg. J. Mouat, for the purpose of concealing from me, Lieut.-col. George William Key, his commanding officer, and from superior authority, the precise period second dresser Narrainsawmy, attached to the said regiment, who was the subject of the aforesaid official letter, had remained confined to hospital, after having been confined thereto by his, Surg. J. Mouat's order, on January 29, 1847, and in order to get rid of the admission made by him, Surg. J. Mouat, in the said official letter, that the said second dresser Narrainsawmy had been confined to hospital from January 29, to February 6, 1847.

Second instance.—In having, at Bangalore, on May 12, 1848, when required by me, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Key, his commanding officer, to account for the erasure and substitution of words in the copy of the official letter, dated March 2, 1847, entered in the regimental hospital letter book, referred to in the first instance of charge, admitted to me, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Key, his commanding officer, that he had himself made the erasure and alteration, and stated that he had done so knowing the original entry in the book to be wrong; such statement being a wilful and deliberate falsehood, intended for the purpose of deceiving me into the erroneous belief that the original official letter, of which the letter entered in the hospital letter book was a copy, did not contain the words "so confined," and did not purport that the aforesaid second dresser Narrainsawmy had been confined to hospital between January 29 and February 6, 1847, whereas he, Surgeon J. Mouat, well knew that the said official letter did contain the words "so confined," and that the copy of such letter, as originally entered in the said regimental hospital letter book, was a correct transcript of it, and that, by the erasure and substitution of the words referred to in the first instance of charge, he had falsified the said regimental hospital letter book.

Third instance.—In having, at Bangalore, on May 12, 1848, voluntarily and deceitfully produced before me, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Key, his commanding officer, the original official letter addressed by him, Surg. J. Mouat, to the officer commanding H.M.'s 15th Hussars, dated Bangalore, March 2, 1847, in support of his statement that the said original official letter had been in the first instance wrongly entered in the regimental hospital letter-book of H.M.'s 15th regiment of Light Dragoons, the King's Hussars; he, Surg. J. Mouat, well knowing that he had falsified the said original official letter so produced before me, after it had been returned to him on or about March 7, 1847, by erasing the words "so confined" in the said original official letter, and substituting in lieu thereof the words "for such duty," such erasure and substitution of words, as aforesaid, having been made by him, Surg. J. Mouat, for the purposes set forth in the first instance of the charge.

Fourth instance.—In having, at Bangalore, on May 12, 1848, deceitfully and falsely asserted to me, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Key, his commanding officer, that the erasure of the words "so confined," and the substitution of the words "for such duty," in the original official letter addressed and sent by him, Surg. J. Mouat, to the officer commanding H.M.'s 15th Hussars, dated March 2, 1847, referred to in the third instance of the charge, and which was forwarded to this address on or about its date, had been made by him before such letter was so forwarded.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Finding.—Guilty of the first instance of the charge.

Guilty of the second instance of the charge.

Guilty of the third instance of the charge.

Guilty of the fourth instance of the charge.

Guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Sentence.—To be dismissed her Majesty's service.

Not confirmed.

(Signed) Gough, General, Com.-in-Chief, East Indies.

Head Quarters, Simla, October 7, 1848.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court having performed its duty, now begs most earnestly to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on account of his very long and meritorious professional services, as shown by the high and numerous testimonials as to character, which he has laid before the Court.

Remarks by the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—The exigencies of the public service rendering it most inconvenient to re-assemble this court-martial for revision, when the finding of the Court might have been explained or amended, and the case, without such explanation, being left in obscurity, the

Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief in India feels that he would not be justified in confirming the sentence. But the continuance of Surgeon Mouat with the 15th Hussars being likely to be detrimental to discipline, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that Surgeon Mouat shall cease to do duty with that regiment from the date of receipt of this order at Bangalore; and the proceedings of the court-martial will be transmitted to England for the consideration and orders of her Majesty.

With reference to the foregoing remarks, Surgeon Mouat has leave of absence to proceed to England, where he will report himself on arrival to the Adjutant-General, and Military Secretary, Horse Guards.

By order of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINSLIE, W. asst. to mag. and coll. of Cuttack, to ex. powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. Oct. 6.

ALLEN, W. J. to be coll. of Chittagong, Oct. 9.

ANNAND, A. coll. of Sylhet, res. ch. of his off. fr. C. W. Mackillop on the 30th Sept.

ATHERTON, H. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Noakolly, made over ch. of his off. to W. J. Longmore on the 2nd Oct.

BATTYE, G. W. to offic. as civ. auditor until further orders, Oct. 10.

BEAUFORT, W. M. to offic. as mag. of Tirhoot, Oct. 9.

BELLI, C. S. to offic. as coll. of tolls dur. abs. of Maj. Rutherford; rec. ch. of the off. of sup. of the Calcutta canals fr. Maj. Rutherford on Oct. 16.

BIDWELL, A. C. to be supt. of surveys in 24-Perg. and to offic. as controller of salt chokies dur. abs. of J. H. Crawford, Oct. 9.

BUSHBY, G. A. sec. in the home dept. to offic. also as sec. in the foreign dept. at the pres. in consequence of the Gov. Gen.'s dep. for the upper prov. Oct. 10.

CAMPBELL, Mr. to offic. as post mr. of Sumbulpore dur. abs. of Mr. L. Babington.

CARNAC, C. F. to offic. as mag. of Mymensing, Oct. 9.

CRAWFORD, J. H. to offic. as comm. of Arracan dur. abs. of Maj. Bogle, Oct. 5; made over ch. of the office of contr. of govt. salt chokies to Mr. Bidwell on Oct. 10.

DAVIDSON, C. T. appt. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Behar is cane. Oct. 9.

DORIN, J. A. sec. in the financial dept. to rem. at the pres. Oct. 10.

ELLIOT, H. M. sec. in the foreign dept. to accompany the Gov. Gen. in ch. of all the civ. depts. Oct. 10.

FOWLE, F. C. to offic. as supt. of Nuddeah rivers dur. abs. of Capt. Lang; rec. ch. of off. Oct. 11.

GRANT, J. P. to offic. as sec. of the govt. dur. abs. of Halliday.

GREY, W. under secretary in the home and financial departments, to offic. also as under secretary in the foreign dept. at the pres. in consequence of the Gov.-Gen.'s dep. for the upper prov. Oct. 10; to be private sec. to president of council of India, and to the dep. gov. of Bengal, Oct. 11.

HATHORN, H. V. civ. and sess. judge of Sarun, made over ch. of his off. to J. Weston on the 30th Sept. in order to proc. to hold sessions at Mootchahares.

JONES, C. W. B. to offic. as sup. of abkarry in Backergunge dur. abs. of Mr. Little.

JANCE, G. E. to offic. as jun. asst. to comm. of Assam dur. abs. of Capt. Reynolds.

LILLIE, J. E. S. mag. of Sarun, rec. ch. of off. fr. E. Jackson on the 23rd Sept.

LIMOND, C. to offic. as jun. asst. to comm. of Assam dur. abs. of Lieut. Agnew.

LONGMORE, W. J. to offic. as prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan dur. abs. of Lieut. Fytche.

MADDOCK, Sir T. M. to be pres. of the council of India, and dep. gov. of Fort William, &c. dur. abs. of Gov. Gen. Oct. 11.

M'CANN, J. J. to offic. as supt. of Calcutta police dur. abs. of Lieut. Hicks.

MELVILL, P. under sec. in the foreign dept. to accompany the Gov. Gen. as under sec. in all the civil depts. Oct. 10.

MONEY, D. J. to be civ. and ses. judge of Moorshedabad, Oct. 4.

MORRIS, J. H. to be an asst. in the Allahabad div.

OGLIVY, D. asst. to supt. of Deyrah Dhoon, is vested with the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. Oct. 3.

PALMER, W. P. to be civ. auditor fr. date of W. H. Belli retiring fr. the service, Oct. 10.

PAXTON, G. A. to offic. as mag. of Backergunge dur. abs. M. A. G. Shawe, Oct. 10.

QUINTIN, C. B. to be coll. of Nuddeah, Oct. 4.

RAIKES, R. C. to offic. as prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan dur. abs. of Lieut. Hopkinson.

REID, H. S. asst. to mag. and coll. of Muttra, to offic. as sec. to the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. prov. dur. abs. of Muir, Sept. 28.

REID, J. to offic. as coll. of Patna, Oct. 9.

RUSSELL, A. E. to offic. as mag. of Howrah dur. abs. of Jenkins.

SANDYS, E. to offic. as 1st class asst. to agent to Gov. Gen. S. W. frontier, dur. abs. of Lieut. Oakes.

SANDYS, T. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Behar dur. abs. of Cathcart, Oct. 9.

SHAWE, M. A. G. mag. of Backergunge, made over ch. of his off. to G. A. Paxton on the 27th Sept.

SWETENHAM, H. civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, made over ch. of the current duties of his office to the prin. sudder ameen on Oct. 10.

TAYLOR, P. coll. of Behar, rec. ch. of his off. fr. W. Bell on the 2nd Oct.

TORRENS, R. civ. and sess. judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, made over ch. of the current duties of his off. to the prin. sudder ameen on Oct. 12, in order to hold sp. sess. at Hooghly.

TROTTER, T. C. to offic. as prin. asst. to agent to Gov. Gen. S.W. frontier, dur. abs. of Capt. Ouseley.

TUCKER, F. to offic. as jun. asst. to agent to Gov.-Gen. S. W. front. dur. abs. of Lieut. Oakes.

WARD, J. J. to be sup. of surveys in Monghyr, and to exercise the full powers in the districts of Monghyr, Beerbhoom, East and West Burdwan, Nudda, Moorsheadabad, and Bhagulpore, Oct. 4.

WAUCHOPE, S. to offic. as prin. asst. to comm. of Arracan dur. abs. of Maj. Williams.

WEDDERBURN, J. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Azimghur dur. abs. of Mr. Turnbull, or until further orders.

YOUNG, W. G. to offic. as mag. of Hooghly dur. abs. of Wauchope.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, L. post mr. of Sumbulpore, 2 mo. on private affairs.

BELLI, W. H. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, prep. to res. service.

BRANDRETH, J. E. L. asst. sup. of Ajmere, 2 mo. under abs. rules, to proc. to Bombay, and for 1 year to England fr. date of embarkation.

BROWNLOW, H. B. civ. and sess. judge of Shahabad, 1 mo.

CHEAP, G. C. civ. and sess. judge of Rajeshye, 1 mo. Oct. 4.

JENKINS, E. mag. of Howrah, 1 mo.

JOHNSON, W. uncovenanted dep. coll. of Panceput, leave canc. fr. Sept. 5.

LITTLE, M. sup. of abkarry in Backergunge, 3 mo. on m. c.

MACWHIRTER, J. P. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moradabad, 15 days, fr. Oct. 1.

MUIR, Wm. secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. prov. 1 mo. Sept. 28.

THORNHILL, H. B. asst. to the mag. and coll. of Farruckabad, 15 days, in ext.

TURNBULL, G. D. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Azimghur, 1 year on m. c. to sea.

UNWIN, H. mag. and coll. of Myspoory, 6 weeks to pres. and 2 years in ext. thereof to Europe, on m. c. Oct. 3.

ECCLIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

EVEREST, Rev. R. chapl. of Neemuch, leave of absence for 2 mo. to proc. to Bombay, prep. to retiring fr. the service, Sept. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

VAUX, Rev. F. W. chap. of Bhagulpore and Monghyr, 1 mo. fr. Dec.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AIKMAN, Ens. F. R. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 7, in succ. to Oldfield, ret.

ANDERSON, Ens. R. E. 37th to 15th N.I. ordered to Ferozepore.

ATKINSON, Capt. F. D. to accompany the Gov. Gen. to the upper prov. as asst. sec. to the govt. of India in the military depart.

ATLAY, 1st Lieut. E. art. to be adj. and qr. mr. to detach. of art. under com. of Maj. Swinley, proc. with force under com. of Brig. Wheeler.

BAGOT, Lieut. A. 15th N.I. returned to duty Oct. 9; to proc. by dawk at the public expense, and join his regt. or to N.W. frontier.

BANKS, Capt. J. S. 1st asst. sec. to gov. in the military dept. to offic. as dep. sec. at the pres. in consequence of the Gov. Genl.'s dep. for the upper prov. Oct. 10.

BARLOW, Ens. W. I. P. 63rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. 1st Oct. 1848, in success. to Major Hoggan, transf. to the inv.

BEADLE, Lieut. J. P. eng. to offic. as 2nd asst. sec. to the mil. board, v. Lieut. C. B. Young.

BISHOP, 1st Lieut. H. P. art. posted to 3rd comp. 3rd batt. to rank fr. June 30, v. Penrice.

BLACK, Lieut. G. A. 69th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Simpson, Oct. 2.

BOSWORTH, 1st Lieut. T. H. art. to rank fr. Nov. 8, 1847, v. Gilmore, dec.

BRADFORD, Brev. lieut. col. J. F. 1st L.C. returned to duty, Oct. 9; to proc. by dawk to join his regt. on the N. W. frontier.

BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. 40th N.I. to offic. as jun. asst. to com. of Arracan at Ramree, Oct. 14.

BURROUGHS, Col. W. posted to 59th N.I.

BYNG, Capt. Hon. R. B. P. 62nd N.I. to be mil. sec. and A.D.C. to president of council of India and to dep. gov. of Bengal.

CAPEL, Capt. E. S. 53rd N.I. returned to duty, Oct. 8; to proc. by dawk to join his regt. on the N.W. frontier.

CARLETON, Capt. H. A. art. to rank fr. Feb. 6, v. Paley, dec.

CHEAPE, Capt. C. 51st N.I. maj. of brig. to proc. to join his corps dur. period it may be emp. on field service, Oct. 7.

COOKES, 1st Lieut. C. H. art. to rank fr. Dec. 1, 1847, v. Paley.

COOKSON, Lieut. G. R. 4th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 7, in succ. to Oldfield, ret.

COVERMAN, 1st Lieut. W. D. art. to rank fr. June 16, v. Delamain, prom.

CRAWFORD, Ens. A. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 3, in succ. to Smith, prom.

CUBITT, Lieut. 46th N.I. to be postmr. to left column of Mooltan field force.

DELAMAIN, Capt. W. H. art. posted to 4th comp. 9th batt. to rank fr. June 16, v. Dalzell, prom.

ECKFORD, Lieut. col. J. 56th N.I. to be a brig. of 2nd class, fr. date of ass. com. of troops placed under his orders.

EDWARDS, Ens. T. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 12, v. Cabitt, killed in action.

ELLICE, Lieut. W. G. 15th N.I. placed at disp. of the com. in chief, and to proceed at the public expense, and join his corps, under orders for the N. W. frontier.

FRASER, Ens. S. C. to join and do duty with 39th N.I. at Dinapore.

GIBB, 2nd Lieut. J. S. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.

GILBERT, Ens. E. K. O. 27th N.I. to act as adjt. Calcutta nat. militia, dur. abs. of Hickey, Oct. 20.

GLUBB, Ens. O. M. fr. 58th to 37th N.I. at Lahore.

GOLDNEY, Brev. major C. J. 4th N.I. to be major fr. July 7, v. Oldfield, ret.

GORDON, Ens. G. fr. 34th to 14th N.I. at Berhampore.

GORGES, Lieut. J. A. H. 57th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Sept. 28, 1848.

GOTT, Lieut. W. C. 56th N.I. to act as adj. v. Jones, Oct. 7.

GOODWYN, Maj. H. engs. placed temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. to proc. by dawk to Ferozepore.

GRIFFIN, Ens. J. C. 26th L.I. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 15.

HAMILTON, 2nd Lieut. J. C. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 8th N.I. on field service in Mooltan.

HANKEY, Ens. W. H. posted to 38th Lt. Inf. at Lucknow.

HATHORN, 2nd Lieut. J. G. art. to be 1st Lieut. fr. Sept. 2, v. Hutchinson, dec.

HEATH, 1st Lieut. A. H. art. to rank fr. Feb. 6, v. Carleton, prom.

HEBBERT, 1st Lieut. F. H. art. to rank from Nov. 1, 1847, v. Salmon, prom.

HOGGE, Capt. C. art. to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Brind, prom.

HOUGHTON, Capt. and brev. major R. 63rd, N. I. to be Major fr. Oct. 1, 1848, in success. to Maj. Hoggan, transf. to the inv.

HUNTER, Ens. A. posted to 34th N.I. ordered to Loodianah.

JONES, Lieut. J. B. 56th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. to troops assembled for service under com. of Brig. Eckford.

KIRBY, Brev. Capt. G. art. to be capt. in succ. to Graham, ret. to rank fr. Sept. 1, v. Smith.

LAMB, Capt. W. 51st N.I. maj. of brig. to proc. to join his corps dur. period it may be emp. on field service, Oct. 7.

LANDRES, Brev. major J. E. 9th N.I. to be major fr. Oct. 3, v. Smith, prom.

LANG, Capt. I. made over, ch. of the off. of sup. of the Nuddah rivers, to Mr. F. C. Fowle, on Oct. 11.

LOW, Capt. J. H. 39th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. in Oude. dur. abs. of Lamb.

MACKINNON, 1st Lieut. W. A. art. to do duty with the 3rd Fr. 1st brig. Sept. 3.

MANTER, Brev. lieut. col. W. C. B. 4th L.C. to act as a stipendiary mem. of the mil. board, dur. abs. of lieut. col. Benson, or until further orders.

MARTIN, Capt. T. 20th N.I. 2nd asst. mil. auditor gen. placed at dis. of the C.-in-C. and to proceed by dawk, at public expense, and join his corps, in progress to the N.W. frontier.

MAULIFFE, Lieut. R. art. to rec. ch. of art. depot on return fr. leave of abs. fr. Capt. Money.

MCDONALD, Dep. Commis. C. of the ord. commis. dep. is placed out of employ, pending the decision of the Hon. Court of Directors on his case.

MCPHERSON, Bt. capt. J. D. 22nd N.I. doing duty with th. Landour depot, is perm. to join his corps proc. towards Lahore.

MEAD, 1st Lieut. J. A. art. to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Hogg, prom.

MILES, Ens. F. N. fr. 38th L.I. to 66th N.I. at Lucknow.

MILLETT, Ens. A. H. 69th N.I. to proc. by dawk to join his regt. on the N.W. frontier.

NIGHTINGALE, Lieut. M. R. perm. to rem. with the 2nd Eur. regt. dur. the employment of the Kelat-i-Ghilzie reg. on field service.

NORTON, Lieut.-col. H. fr. 69th to 61st N.I.

O'BRIEN, Brev. maj. C. 3rd N.I. 2nd in com. of Nusseree rifle batt. to be comdt. of batt. v. Penny, prom. Oct. 7.

PALEY, Capt. W. art. (dec.) to rank fr. Dec. 1, 1847, v. Turton, prom.

PATERSON, Lieut. J. C. 2nd Eur. regt. passed coll. exam. Sept. 15.

PENNY, Lieut.-col. N. C. B. posted to 69th N.I. ordered to Lahore.

POPE, Ens. W. A. posted to 1st Eur. fus. at Cawnpore.

PRESANT, 2nd Lieut. T. art. to do duty with the 4th co. 6th batt. and No. 19 light field battery, Sept. 3.

QUAYLE, 2nd Lieut. W. F. art. to do duty with art. div. at Lahore until he can join his comp. at Mooltan.

RAMSAY, Capt. H. sen. asst. at Ghurhwall, to proceed by dawk at the public expense, and join his regt. or to Ferozepore.

RAPER, 1st Lieut. J. F. art. to rank fr. Jan. 7, v. Turner, prom.

RATTRAY, Lieut. T. to com. of irr. cav. attached to Ramghur lt. inf. batt. v. Guise, on furl.

REID, Capt. C. S. art. to offic. as maj. of brig. to Meywar field force, dur. abs. of Cheape, Oct. 7.
 RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. 22nd N.I. to offic. as principal asst. to the com. at Ramree, Oct. 4.
 ROBERTSON, Lieut. R. com. Delhi Polan guards, pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. and to proceed by dawk at the public expense, and join his regt. or to Ferozepore.
 RUTHERFORD, Maj. W. made over ch. of the off. of sup. of the Calcutta canals to Mr. Belli, on Oct. 16.
 SALE, Brev. capt. R. H. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 3, in suc. to Smith, prom.
 SALMON, Capt. G. P. art. to rank fr. Nov. 1, 1847, v. Graham.
 SCOTT, Capt. C. C. J. 32nd N.I. removed to the inval. estab. at his own request, fr. July 1.
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. Sir R. C. art. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. and directed to proc. by dawk, at the public expense, to join the army at Ferozepore.
 SIBLEY, Ens. T. H. 62nd N.I. qual. as interp.
 SMITH, Lieut. W. H. 61st N.I. perm. to res. app. of interp. and qr. mr.
 SMITH, Major G. A. 9th N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 3, in suc. to Kent, dec.
 STUART, Col. J. C.B. to accompany the gov. gen. to the Upper prov. in his capacity of secretary in the mil. dep. Oct. 10.
 STURT, Capt. A. A. principal asst. to the com. of Assam, res. ch. of the Gwalparah district fr. Capt. Reynolds on Sept. 26.
 TALBOT, Maj. J. R. inv. estab. perm. to continue to reside and draw his pay and allowances in the pres. div. and his appt. to do duty with the companies at Chunar is can. Oct. 3.
 TALLAN, Ens. W. 57th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 28, 1848, v. Henchman, dec.
 TENNANT, Brig. J. placed at disp. of the C.-in-C. with a view to his being nominated to com. the art. with the army assembling at Ferozepore, and directed to join by dawk, at public expense.
 THELLUSON, Lieut. F. G. 29th N.I. to cont. to offic. as adj. to Ramghur lt. inf.
 THOMPSON, 1st Lieut. J. art. to rank fr. March 13, v. Pattenson, dec.
 THORP, Ens. C. G. fr. 66th to 69th N.I. ordered to Lahore, passed colloq. exam. Sept. 15.
 TROUP, Lieut. and brev. capt. R. 63rd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Oct. 1, 1848, in suc. to Maj. Hoggan, transf. to the inv.
 TULLOCH, Lieut. E. 69th N.I. to act as adj.
 TULLOCH, Ens. A. posted to 58th N.I. at Mhow.
 TURNER, Capt. F. art. to rank fr. Jan. 7, v. Mowatt, prom.
 URQUHART, 2nd Lieut. F. D. art. to be 1st lieut. in suc. to Graham, ret.; to rank fr. Sept. 1, v. Smith.
 WATSON, 1st Lieut. J. E. art. to do duty with 3rd troop 3rd brig. h. art. at Lahore, to join.
 WILKINSON, Ens. C. 66th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 5.
 WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. B. R. art. to do duty with 3rd troop 3rd brig. h. art. at Lahore, to join.
 WINTLE, Lieut. E. H. C. 61st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WYLLIE, Maj. R. dep. sec. in the military dept. to offic. as sec. at the pres. in consequence of the Gov.-Gen.'s dep. for the upper prov. Oct. 10.
 YULE, Lieut. eng. placed at the disp. of the C.-in-C. and to proc. by dawk at the public expense, and join the army at Ferozepore.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

HOME, D. C. Oct. 18.

ARTILLERY.

NARES, J. S. Oct. 8.

CAVALRY.

CRAIGIE, H. C. Oct. 8. JENKINS, H. G. Oct. 18.

INFANTRY.

BOLTON, A. W. Oct. 9. LAMBERT, F. W. Oct. 8.
 BASEVI, G. H. Oct. 8. McMULLIN, C. N.
 CAMPBELL, A. F. M. Oct. 8. MAXWELL, H. Oct. 9.
 TULLOH, R. H. Oct. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAMFIELD, Ens. A. H. fr. Oct. 15, to Jan. 1, 1849, in ext. to rem. at Loodianah.
 BARING, Lieut. H. 4th N.I. fr. Sept. 13 to Dec. 19, to hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 BLACKHALL, Col. R. 43rd N.I. two years to Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.
 BOSWELL, Maj. B. inv. estab. five mo. fr. Oct. 15, to pres. to apply for leave to the Cape, on m. c.
 CHIENE, Capt. P. J. 34th N.I. leave can.
 COMBE, Ens. A. 65th N.I. four mo. fr. Sept. 30, in ext. on m. c.
 FAST, Maj. gen. I. W. 25th N.I. to proceed to Europe, on furl.
 FAIRHEAD, Maj. J. A. inv. est. fr. Jan. 1, 1849, to Nov. 15, in ext. on m. c. to remain at Simla and Subathoo.
 GILL, Lieut. P. H. P. 37th N.I. on furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 GILMORE, 1st Lieut. R. S. art. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 5, on m. c.

HAIG, Lieut. W. R. Y. 52nd N.I. fr. Oct. 1, in ext. to remain at Mussorie, on m. c.
 LAMBERT, 1st Lieut. G. C. 1st Eur. fus. 6 mo. fr. Oct. 2, to pres. to apply for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 LEACOCK, Capt. H. W. 74th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Oct. 5, to pres.
 NOTT, Lieut. R. M. 94th N.I. leave can.
 PEEL, Lieut. J. 2nd in com. 1st Sikh local inf. 3 mo. fr. July 19, to Lahore.
 PENNY, Lieut. col. N. 69th N.I. fr. Sept. 30 to Oct. 15, to enable him to join.
 REID, Lieut. B. T. 34th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 in ext. to rem. at Simlah, and to enable him to join his regt. on its arrival at Umballah.
 RIGBY, Capt. H. engs. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Cape, on m. c.
 SUNDERLAND, Capt. E. art. 1 year fr. Nov. 20, to Simla, on m. c.
 TALBOT, Maj. J. R. inv. estab. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 1, 1849, in ext. on m. c.
 TAPP, Maj. gen. G. T. comg. Dinapore div. fr. Oct. 15 to Jan. 6, 1849, in ext. to enable him to join.
 VETCH, Capt. H. pol. agent, Upper Assam, 2 mo. in ext. Sept. 30.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, J. civil asst. surg. of Purneah, to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Comm. of that dist.
 ANDERSON, Surg. J. M.D. late civil surg. at Ballasore, to proceed by dawk, at the public expense, and join the army at Ferozepore.
 ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. posted to 72nd N.I. Sept. 30.
 BEATSON, Asst. surg. J. F. M.D. art. to aff. med. aid to detach. of art. under com. of Haj. Swinley, proc. with force under com. of Brig. Wheeler.
 COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to proc. and do duty under the sup. surg. of the Punjab div. Sept. 30.
 COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. in med. ch. Shekawallee bat. when rel. by Dr. O'Sullivan, to proceed by dawk, at the public expense, and join the army assembling at Ferozepore.
 DICKSON, Surg. J. B. art. to med. ch. of depôt of H.M.'s 24th foot at Agra.
 DOUGLAS, Asst. surg. F. M.D. 13th Irr. Cav. to be storekeeper to army about to assemble on the frontier.
 DUNBAR, Dr. J. A. civ. Asst. surg. at Jounpore, to proceed by dawk, at the public expense, and join his regt. or the army at Ferozepore.
 EDLIN, Asst. surg. E. M.D. to be dep. apothecary to the E. I. Co.
 ELDERTON, C. A. civil Asst. surg. at Meerut, to proceed by dawk, at the public expense, and join his regt. or the army at Ferozepore.
 FLEMING, Surg. F. fr. 16th to 44th N.I. at Cawnpore.
 FLEMING, Asst. surg. A. M.D. 7th N.I. to ass. med. ch. of sick of 3rd and 53rd N.I.
 FRANCIS, Surg. G. B. fr. 47th to 50th N.I.
 GERRARD, D. E. civ. Asst. surg. at Furruckabad, to proceed by dawk at the public expense, and join his regt. or the army at Ferozepore.
 GOODEVE, Dr. E. civ. asst. surg. at Cawnpore, to proceed by dawk at the public expense, and join his regt. or the army at Ferozepore.
 GREEN, Surg. W. A. to proceed and join, at the public expense, the army assembling at Ferozepore.
 HINTON, Asst. surg. H. offg. garr. asst. surg. at Delhi, to aff. med. aid to the 32nd N.I. at Ferozepore, and to proceed and join.
 INGLIS, Surg. J. M.D. returned to duty Oct. 9.
 KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. to ass. med. ch. of wing of 10th L.C. and sick of 7th L.C. and detach. of 2nd troop 1st brig. H.A. on the march of the force fr. Jullundur.
 LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. M.D. doing duty with H.M.'s 18th regt. to proceed and join by dawk, at the public expense, the army assembling at Ferozepore.
 MACDONALD, Surg. J. B. returned to duty, Oct. 9.
 MCLELAND, Surg. J. app. to proceed and join the army at Ferozepore can.
 M'RAE, Surg. J. 8th L.C. to be field surg. to army about to assemble on the frontier.
 MARRISON, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. 36th N.I. to aff. med. aid to sick of 1st N.I. left at Lahore on the march of that corps.
 NICHOL, Dr. app. to ch. of jail and civ. station at Seonee, to have effect fr. April 3.
 OLDFIELD, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. to med. ch. of irr. cav. dur. abs. of Douglas.
 PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. on being rel. at Tipperah, by Civ. asst. surg. Horton, to proceed by dawk, at the public expense, and join the army assembling at Ferozepore.
 PITT, Asst. surg. W. to aff. med. aid to 27th N.I. v. Symons.
 RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. M.D. with the art. at Mhow, to proceed by dawk, at the public expense, and join the army assembling at Ferozepore.
 RENNY, Supt. surg. C. Meerut div. to be supt. surg. to field army, fr. Sept. 23.
 RIND, Surg. M. McN. 28th N.I. to ass. med. ch. of 2nd tr. 1st brig. H. A. dur. abs. of Kemp.
 ROW, Sen. surg. J. 9th batt. of art. to offic. as superint. surg. on the estab. dur. abs. on field service of superint. surg. C. Renny, or until further orders.

RUMLEY, Asst. surg. H. W. horse art. to aff. med. aid to div. and station staff of Sirhind div. v. Mactier.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to rejoin the horse art. at Meerut, and do duty with that portion of the 2nd brig. proec. to Ferozepore.
 SHILLITO, Asst. surg. W. fr. 44th to 16th N.I. at Garuckpore.
 SIMPSON, Dr. A. civ. asst. surg. at Mynpoory, to proc. by dauk, at the public expense, and join his regt. or the army at Ferozepore.
 SPRENGER, Asst. surg. J. M.D. appt. to proc. to Ferozepore is canc.
 STUART, Dr. R. to med. ch. of artificers of Calcutta mint and officers of customs preventive service, Oct. 10.
 SYMONS, Asst. surg. J. S. C. posted to 26th Lt. Inf.
 THOMPSON, Surg. F. posted to 47th N.I.
 TRESIDER, Asst. surg. I. N. in med. ch. at Chunar, on being rel. by Garr. surg. Tweddell, to proceed by dauk, at the public expense, and to join the army assembling at Ferozepore.
 TURNER, Asst. surg. G. appt. to proc. to Ferozepore is canc.
 TYTLER, Asst. surg. H. W. placed at disp. of govt. with a view to being app. to conduct civ. med. duties of Sarun, Oct. 21.
 WALKER, Dr. J. P. civ. asst. surg. at Humeerpore, to proceed by dauk, at the public expense, and join his regt. or the army at Ferozepore.
 WALTER, Asst. surg. J. K. rec. med. ch. of civ. stat. of Rungpore fr. Asst. surg. Jowett, Oct. 2.
 WARNEFORD, Dr. C. F. civ. asst. surg. at Futtehpore, to proceed by dauk, at the public expense, and join his regt. or the army at Ferozepore.
 WHITE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 15.
 WILSON, Surg. A. 68th N.I. to aff. med. aid to the staff at Meerut on the dep. of Surg. G. Craigie, M.D. Oct. 2.
 WITHECOMBE, Asst. surg. I. R. M.D. to proc. by dauk, at the public expense, and join the army assembling at Ferozepore.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

WILSON, A. S. A. M.D. Oct. 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVENPORT, Surg. J. M.D. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for perm. to retire.
 DUNLOP, Surg. A. V. M.D. art. fr. Sept. 25 to March 8, to Simla, Kussowlie, and pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea on m. c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Brig. A. Campbell, posted to Meerut station; Brig. J. Scott, fr. Meerut to Cawnpore station; Major E. Lugard, asst. adjt. gen. to act as adjt. gen. v. Cureton, app. to com. a cav. div.; Capt. C. J. Otter, 61st ft. to off. as asst. adjt. gen. dur. empl. of Lugard; Lieut. Little, 10th hussars, to be an ex. a.-d.-c. to Gov. Gen.
 CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drag. Cornet R. Hodgson, to be lieut. fr. Sept. 23, v. White, dec.; Lieut. Rathwell, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 years to England.—10th hussars. Lieut. Smith, 2 yrs. to England; Cornet J. Drummond, to de lieut. fr. Sept. 25, v. Parker, ret.—14th lt. drag. Paymr. Rofe, Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Major Steuart to act as paymr.; Major Doherty, to Oct. 31, to rem. at Simla, on m.c.—15th hussars. Lieut. Miller, 1 yr. to England.
 INFANTRY.—10th. Lieut. Medhurst, 2 yrs. and 2 mos. to Calcutta; Ens. C. R. B. Calcott, to be lieut. v. Hollinsworth, dec.—32nd. Lieut. Swinburn, to act as gr. mr. v. Taylor, killed in action.—60th. Lieut. Baynes, to Feb. 10, 1850, in ext.; Lieut. North, to act as interp. 1st Bom. Eur. reg. and 4th Bombay N.I.—86th. Major Louth, 2 yrs. to England.—98th. Lieut. col. Gregory and Capt. Ormesby, 4 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. Hughes, to com. detach. of invalids from Landour and Meerut.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AGABEG, the lady of J. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 15.
 AUSTEN, the lady of Capt. G. R. 18th N.I. s. at Lahore, Oct. 14.
 BEGER, the wife of Capt. C. G. com. 8th ir. cav. s. at Goruckpore, Oct. 19.
 BELL, Mrs. J. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 14.
 BISHOP, the lady of Capt. G. W. com. Sebundy corps of sappers and miners, s. at Darjeeling, Oct. 6.
 BRUER, the lady of Capt. C. F. 13th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, Oct. 11.
 BRYAN, Mrs. G. M. s. at Orai, Oct. 17.
 CAPE, the wife of Asst. surg. H. d. at Kurnane, Oct. 9.
 CAULFELD, the lady of Lieut. J. P. 3rd N.I. s. (since dead), at Bhagulpore, Oct. 9.
 DAVIS, the wife of Lieut. W. 31st N.I. d. at Ferozepore, Aug. 14.
 DEVERELL, Mrs. G. T. d. at Entally, Oct. 13.
 ELIOT, the wife of Lieut. J. art. s. at Cawnpore, Oct. 2.
 ELVY, Mrs. W. F. s. Oct. 2.
 GLYNN, the wife of W. d. at Meerut, Oct. 17.
 GOODWYN, the wife of 1st Lieut. A. G. eng. d. at Landour, Oct. 18.
 GRANT, the lady of C. c.s. s. at Mussoorie, Sept. 23.
 HARRINGTON, the lady of Maj. T. L. 5th L. C. s. at Meerut, Oct. 5.

HARVEY, Mrs. W. B. d. at Ballygunge, Oct. 15.
 HURFORD, the wife of B. H.M.'s 9th Lancers, s. at Meerut, Oct. 12.
 INGLIS, the lady of Capt. J. 11th L.C. d. at Mussoorie, Oct. 3.
 JACKSON, the wife of M. H.C.M. s. at Calcutta.
 KNIGHTON, the wife of W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 11.
 LANDALE, Mrs. B. R. d. at Tirhoot, Sept. 29.
 LEAN, the lady of J. c.s. s. at Bareilly, Oct. 10.
 MACCALLUM, the lady of the Rev. J. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 8.
 MICHAEL, the wife of J.H. twins, boy and girl, at Calcutta, Oct. 11.
 NAPLETON, the lady of Maj. T. E. A. comg. hill rangers, s. at Bhaugulpore, Oct. 14.
 O'BRIEN, Mrs. E. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 19.
 PLACE, the wife of F. W. s. at Mussoorie, Oct. 17.
 PURRIER, Mrs. E. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 11.
 REID, the lady of H. S. c.s., d. at Agra, Oct. 18.
 RIVAZ, the lady of J. T. s. at Benares, Oct. 10.
 ROSE, Mrs. J. D. at Calcutta, Oct. 9.
 ROSS, the lady of A. c.s. d. at Ghazeehpore, Oct. 12.
 RUSSELL, the lady of Lieut. W. C. art. d. at Dum Dam, Oct. 18.
 SMITH, Mrs. S. s. at Chowringhee, Oct. 19.
 SULLEN, the wife of P. 53rd N.I. s. at Jullundur, Oct. 3.
 SWARIES, Mrs. P. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 13.
 THOMAS, Mrs. G., jun., at Calcutta, Oct. 10.
 THOMSON, the lady of Maj. W. B. asst. com. gen. d. at Ferozepore, Sept. 23.
 UNWIN, the lady of H. d. at Mynpoory, Oct. 7.
 VOYLE, the lady of Lieut. G. E. art. d. at Jutogh, near Simla, Oct. 19.
 WHITAKER, the wife of G. T. adjt. H.M.'s 10th, d. at Ferozepore, Oct. 4.

MARRIAGES.

BEGDIE, Alfred W. c.s. to Lucy, d. of the late Thomas Sharpe, at Simla, Oct. 14.
 BILLINGS, George G. to Henrietta, d. of the late T. Roberts, at Jullundur, Oct. 10.
 GRAHAM, John, to Charlotte MacLeod, at Calcutta, Oct. 5.
 HAWES, Ens. W. H. 63rd N.I. to Adelaide Ann, d. of Lieut. col. C. Coventry, comg. the same regt. at Neemuch, Oct. 3.
 HAWKINS, Henry, to Hannah Isabella Nixon, at Delhi, Oct. 18.
 KANE, J. to Martha, d. of the late Maj. J. Leeson, at Delhi, Oct. 23.
 LONGDEN, Thomas, H.C.M. to Elizabeth Amelia, d. of the late W. Spence, at Calcutta, Oct. 13.
 MCNAIR, Wm. N. to Ann Smith, at Calcutta, Oct. 10.
 MELVILLE, Charles B. to Mrs. Sophia Poul, at Calcutta, Oct. 4.
 SCOTLAND, W. to Eleanor Rebecca, d. of Condr. W. Parry, at Agra, Oct. 10.
 TERRANEAU, W. H. F. to Adeline C. d. of E. Wilkinson, at Calcutta, Oct. 7.
 THORNTON Samuel, to Harriet Maria Hall, at Cawnpore.
 VIVIAN, F. D. to Frances Anne, d. of W. B. Hamilton, at Simla, Oct. 5.
 WRIGHT, S. to Alicia Marianne Thompson, at Calcutta, Oct. 7.
 WROUGHTON, Lieut. Robert C. 12th N.I. to Sarah Harriet, d. of the late Brigadier L. R. Stacy, c.B. at Neemuch, Oct. 10.

DEATHS.

BALL, Robert, at Calcutta, aged 53, Oct. 13.
 BENNETT, F. W. at Landour, aged 48, Oct. 6.
 CHRISTOPHER, Lieut. W. I.N. at Mooltan, Oct. 1, of wounds received in action on the 9th Sept.
 CLARKE, Elizabeth M. wife of S. H. at Landour, aged 31, Oct. 9.
 COUNSELL, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Calcutta, aged 24, Oct. 17.
 DASSIERS, s. of A. A. at Calcutta, aged 6, Oct. 11.
 DOUCETT, Robert, at Dacca, aged 69, Oct. 11.
 EWART, Marianne d. of Capt. John, 55th N.I. at Meerut, aged 2, Oct. 17.
 FOGARTY, Thos. W. s. of Asst. surg. G. T. C. 70th N.I. at Loodianah, Oct. 3.
 FOGARTY, Emily K. d. of Asst. surg. G. T. C. 70th N.I. at Loodianah, Oct. 9.
 GIBBON, John P. at Goruckpore, Oct. 4.
 GODBY, Charles E. s. of P. at Allahabad, aged 2, Oct. 4.
 GRAYLING, H. D. Asst. surg. 14th irr. cav. at Lahore, Sept. 27.
 GORDON, William J. s. of Joha, at Calcutta, aged 4 mo. Sept. 23.
 HOLLINSWORTH, Lieut. H. H. M.'s 10th foot, of wounds received in action at Mooltan, Oct. 3.
 KENT, Lieut. col. Robert, 18th N.I. at Lahore, Oct. 3.
 MACSWEN, Charles, c.s. at Naince Tal, Oct. 20.
 MADIGAN, Serjt. maj. John, 59th N.I. at Bareilly, aged 32, Oct. 9.
 MARDEN, Capt. J. L. H.M.'s 8th foot, at Kurrachee, Oct. 16.
 MENDES, Thomas E. s. of L. at Calcutta, aged 1 mo. Oct. 9.
 MICHAEL, Francesca, wife of A. E. at Meerut, aged 38, Oct. 11.
 NOTT, the infant d. of Lieut. R. M. 64th N.I. at Allahabad, Oct. 10.
 PETRUSE, Maj. David J. of his Highness Scindia's Service, at Gwalior, aged 35, Oct. 1.
 SCOTT, James, s. of the late David, c.s. near Bhagulpore, aged 19, Sept. 30.

TWYXCROSS, Wm. J. s. of Lieut. W. S. 73rd N.I. at Ferozepore, aged 3, Oct. 7.
 WHITS, Lieut. H. W. H.M.'s 3rd drags. at Umballah, Sept. 22.
 WRIGHT, Mary J. d. of G. A. at Allahabad, aged 3, Oct. 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 8. *Ellenborough*, Toynebe, London.—9. *Guisachun*, Ord, Liverpool.—10. *Talentire*, White, Mauritius; *Eslette*, Luco, Bourbon.—11. *Futtal Mobarruck*, Nacoda, Cochia; *Surat*, Graham, Liverpool.—17. *Barham*, Voile, London; *Wellesley*, Arrow, London; *British Sovereign*, Harris, Liverpool; *City of London*, Fiae, Bordeaux; *Edmondsbury*, Redpath, London; *Teak*, McFarlane, Penang; *Charles Kerr*, Appleton, Falmouth; *Asiatic*, Barlow, Madras; *Ville de Angers*, Peaud, Bourbon; *Enigma*, Connew, Malacca.—18. *Orissa*, Scobie, Boston; *Ararat*, Rouse, Penang; *Sea Park*, Humphris, London; *Mary Imrie*, Boyd, Liverpool; *Erin*, Paterson, Singapore; *Harebell*, Marshall, Isle of France; *Rodolphe*, Galleraud, Bourbon.—19. *Hope*, Miller, London; *Camperdown*, Cumberland, London; *Joseph Manook*, Hicks, Penang.—21. *John Bull*, Crawford, Liverpool; *Collingwood*, Molison, London and Torbay; *Sir Robert Seppings*, Stewart, Colombo; *Fattile Mobarruck*, Nacoda, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Precursor*.—Sir A. and Lady Buller, two children and servant; Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Palmer, Capt. and Mrs. Capel, 53rd B.N.I., infant and servant; Dr. and Mrs. M'Donald, B.M.S., Rev. J. and Mrs. Long, Col. and Mrs. Bradford; 1st Light Cav., Mr. Reddie, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Craigie, cadet, Mr. McRae, Capt. Saunders, Mr. Gaedertz, Mr. James Smith, Mr. G. Austen; Masters G. and J. Mandy, Capt. J. Walter, H.M. 53rd regt., Dr. A. Wilson, Dr. Inglis, Capt. Bagot and servant, Mr. J. H. Barclay, Messrs. Maxwell, G. H. Basevi, Nares, Tulloh, Campbell, and Lambert, cadets, and Mr. Anderson. From CEYLON.—Lieut. Brown, Bengal Horse Art., Mrs. Piasent and child, Messrs. Wm. and George Hazell, Mr. and Mrs. Melville, child and servant, From MADRAS.—Hon. Capt. Byng, 62nd B.N.I., Mrs. Elliott, child, and servant; Mr. R. W. Evatt, Mr. K. Finlay and servant, Sir Herbert Maddock. From MANGALORE.—Mr. G. S. Forbes. From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Schiaazhofer and servant.

Per *Ellenborough*.—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Charles, Miss Mytton, and Mr. Bolton, cadet; Miss Cogan, Maria Ryan.

Per *Barham*.—Mrs. Col. Howe, Miss Howe, Miss F. Howe; Mrs. Laing; Mrs. Herklots; Miss Currie; Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie; Mrs. Gimblett; Misses Mackintosh, Rideout, Jenkins, Ross, Turton, A. Turton, and Mercer; Mr. Mackintosh; Mr. Howe; Mr. Jenkins, cavalry cadet; Mr. Turton, cadet; Mr. J. Turton; Mr. McMullan, cadet; Mr. Garbett. From MADRAS.—Mr. Biggs.

Per *Wellesley*.—Mrs. Bowring; Mrs. Comyn; Mrs. Smith; Miss Heyman; two Misses Brettridge; Messrs. Bowring, Comyn, Carmichael, and Peattie; Rev. Mr. Smith and Rev. Mr. Godfrey; Hon. Mr. Addington; Mr. Proctor and son; Mrs. Coish. From MADRAS.—Messrs. Keene, Cooper, Comyn, and Bowen.

Per *Orissa*.—Francis T. Rollins and Charles B. Parkinson. Per *Sea Park*.—Mrs. Wrisford; Miss Hyward; Capt. Boys, 6th light cav.; Lieut. Wrisford, 1st Eurp. regt.; Asst. surg. Pearson, Bengal establishment; W. G. Hicks, Esq; H. Denny, Esq.; and 276 H. C. recruits.

Per *Erin*.—Mr. F. N. Spong. Per *Camperdown*.—Capt. Syter, 8th regt. comdg. officer; Mrs. Syter and child, Mr. Collis, 32nd, adjutant; Lieut. Onslow, 29th; Cornets Shelling and Block, 14th light dragoons; Cornets Larch, Hunt, and Ellis, 6th lancers; Cornet Ricketts, 3rd light dragoons; Ens. Fenwick, 61st foot; Ens. Strode, 236 rank and file, 14 women, and 17 children; Mr. McCormac, Mrs. Hughes, and Mrs. M'Carthy.

Per *Joseph Manook*.—Mr. Cholet, and 32 of the crew of the ship *Esmauth*.

Per *Collingwood*.—A. C. Wight, brevet major 8th regt. M.N.I. comdg. the troops; Capt. C. Gale, Ens. Whitney, Beng. army; Capt. Johnson, A. E. Wilkinson, cornet H.M.'s 9th lancers, 243 artillery and infantry recruits, 16 women, and 11 children.

Per *John Bull*.—H. Ives and G. Crawford.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 8. *Alexander Baring*, Wilson, Liverpool; *Joseph Sanderson*, Sharp, Liverpool; *David Clarke*, Swan, London and Cape of Good Hope.—9. *Hope*, Willie, Penang and Singapore; *Easurain*, Shire, Muscat; *Dalhousie*, Hamlin, London; *Washington Alston*, Day, Boston; *Victoria*, Craikshanks, —. — 16. *John Campbell*, Dempster, Moulmein.—17. *Forth*, Nacoda, Bombay; *Mary Hartley*, Donough, Mauritius; *Emma Colvin*, Trail, Mauritius.—18. *Clarissa*, Leete, Bombay.—19. *Lady McDonald*, Elder, London and Cape of Good Hope.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Hope*.—Mrs. Willis and family, Miss Sheriff, W. Ridsdale, Rev. S. Slater, and J. C. Murray.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 23, 1848.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	10 8	to 11 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	3 4	.. 3 12
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	3 4	.. 3 12
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 0	.. 1 4
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	17 0	.. 17 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	18 0	.. 18 8

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1950	to 2000
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	.. 70
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	par.		

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. ..	8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	.. ..	6 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts ..	.. ..	6½ per cent.

EXCHANGES.

Our quotations are, 1-9½ to 1-9¾ for document bills.

FREIGHTS.

Present quotations are, to London, 5l. to 5l. 15s.; to Liverpool, 5l. to 5l. 10s.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL, with letters from London to Sept. 7, reached Madras, Oct. 15.

We are informed by the *Athenæum* that "evil days are in store for the Nabob and his court, the hard necessity of paying their debts being about to be sternly inflicted on them. Permission has been given to the creditors of a certain member of the hitherto happy band of lawless dignitaries, to commence proceedings against him in the Supreme Court."

THE 34TH REGIMENT C. L. I. arrived at the Presidency on the evening of Oct. 20, and encamped on the esplanade, north of the fort, where it will remain, until required to embark for Dacca. The ship *Monarch* has been taken up by the Government, and will be towed to her destination by the steamer *Tenasserim*.

THE 28TH REGIMENT N. I. embarked this morning (Oct. 17) for Khyouk Phyo on board the steamers *Inflexible* and the *Fire Queen*. The ship *Claudine* has been engaged by the Government to convey the baggage and stores belonging to the troops.

1ST AND 5TH BATTALIONS OF ARTILLERY.—Two companies of the 1st and 5th battalions of artillery, under the command of Capt. Patrickson, arrived from Aden on board the steamer *Tenasserim*, and marched to the Mount.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.—A force, consisting of one company of foot artillery, two companies of H. M.'s 84th foot, and the 17th N.I., the whole under the command of Lt.-Col. Blundell, C.B., left Secunderabad this morning, en route to Kulburgah, about 125 miles, in the direction of Sholapoor, where a mob of Rohillahs are said to have occupied a strong fort. Our force is to be augmented by some of the Nizam's troops. They have with them two splendid 18-pounders, besides other ordnance, which I calculate ought soon to reduce the place. How long are we to be without a commission? Surely the number of outbreaks we have had within the last few years would fully justify the Court of Directors in taking the reins out of the hands of the present impotent government. The Nizam has been for some days out in the country with a numerous retinue, and, to the surprise of many, is accompanied by his minister. From this, people imagine that his highness has at last resolved to give his minister his confidence and support, without which it is evident that the affairs of the state must deteriorate more and more.—*Madras U. S. Gaz.*, Oct. 24.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE OUTRAGE AT SECUNDERABAD.

Extracts from Minutes of Consultation.—*Ecclesiastical Department*, Sept. 5, 1848.—The Governor in Council has read with great care the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, with the correspondence laid before Government by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, connected with the gross and unparalleled outrage committed at Secunderabad, in the destruction, by the men of H.M.'s 84th regt., of a small Catholic chapel, in the lines

of the 8th regt. N.I. He considers it only necessary to observe briefly, that even should the evidence recorded not afford full and direct proof of the fact, there can be no moral doubt but that the Irish priests did incite the men of the 84th regt. to this act, whilst it is acknowledged that they afterwards countenanced it, by allowing the property carried away to be deposited in the Temperance Room of the Mission; and the Rev. Mr. McSweeney has confessed that he endeavoured to conceal the stolen articles by throwing them into a well in the Mission premises. It is apparent also, that they have, throughout, exercised a pernicious influence, of which there are, unhappily, lamentable and painful proofs in various parts of the Court's proceedings.

The Governor in Council has remarked, with deep concern, throughout these transactions, that not only has the European soldiery been incited to acts subversive of all discipline and respect for constituted authority, but that the express orders of the officer commanding the cantonment have been openly and deliberately set at naught by the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy. The Rev. Mr. McSweeney has distinctly stated in his letter to the Brigadier commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, dated 10th July last, that, "Whatever may be my own wishes on the subject of our interview this day, I have the honour to inform you that I am prohibited by the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy from surrendering the Catholic Chapel near the lines of the 8th regt. N.I., for the purposes required in the letter of the Quarter-Master General, dated 8th inst.;" and there is no doubt in the mind of the Governor in Council, that it was under the orders, and with the concurrence of the same authority, that the Rev. Mr. McSweeney and his brother proceeded forcibly to place a padlock on the door of the Chapel, avowedly in opposition to, and in defiance of, the orders of the Brigadier, thus setting an example to the soldiers of their own persuasion of the worst possible tendency.

The Governor in Council has borne in mind that the Rev. Mr. McSweeney was, at the time, receiving a salary from Government, as the Roman Catholic minister of the troops, and it is scarcely necessary to remark that, if an individual so circumstanced can be constrained to resist the local authorities, the Government can have no guarantee that their orders will be, at any time, respected, nor any assurance that the same influence which led to the outrage at Secunderabad will not be called into action, at any moment, to subvert alike the authority of the local officer and of the law. With these considerations before him, and looking to the facts elicited by the Court of Enquiry, and to the communications from the officer commanding H.M.'s 84th regt., after much and anxious deliberation, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council sees no alternative but to direct the removal of the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy from the cantonment of Secunderabad, and, that the orders of the Government may not be rendered nugatory, to request the Resident to move H. H. the Nizam to require Dr. Murphy to quit H. H.'s territories immediately, and that he shall not be permitted to return, except at the instance of the British Government. The Governor in Council deems it necessary, also, that the same course be pursued in the instance of the other parties (the Rev. Mr. McSweeney, the Rev. Dr. Quin, and Mr. John McSweeney) whose conduct has been brought under the notice of Government, and he will now, accordingly, request the Right Rev. Dr. Fenelly to nominate, for the approval of Government, another priest in Mr. McSweeney's place, as proposed in Dr. Fenelly's letter of the 22nd July last.

OFFICERS HORSES, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 17, 1848. — No. 218 of 1848. — In G.O.G. 21st January, 1848, No. 14 — six to be substituted for four, as the establishment of officers horses with horse batteries.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GOLDIE, J. H. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of N. div. of Arcot.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHESTER, J. E. to Feb. 28, to Neilgherries, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BELL, Capt. H. H. art. posted to 2nd batt. Oct. 14.
BERNAL, Lieut. A. W. 7th L.C. perm. to join at Nowgong, *via* Calcutta, Oct. 14.
BLACK, Capt. B. W. art. fr. 2nd batt. to b. brig. Oct. 14.
BOURNE, Ens. M. K. 47th N.I. fr. doing duty with 28th to do duty with 49th N.I. and to join at Madras, Oct. 14.
CATTLEY, Lieut. A. I. 1st fusil. exam. in the Hindustani lang. and to receive moonshee allowance.
DESBOROUGH, Lieut. H. 6th N.I. exam. in the Hindustani lang. and to receive moonshee allowance.
GROVE, Ens. H. L. 45th N.I. exam. in the Hindustani lang. and to receive moonshee allowance.

HALL, Ens. F. G. 25th N.I. to join his corps under ch. of Capt. W. L. Boulderson, as long as their route may continue on the same road.

HERBERT, Capt. H. B. 7th N.I. to act as paymaster to the Hyderabad subs. force, *dur. abs.* of Capt. Harper, or until further orders.

LOMAX, Ens. H. A. 15th N.I. to proc. to join with the 52nd N.I. as far as Vellore.

M'NEILE, Lieut. A. 37th grens. exam. in the Hindustani lang. qual. as int.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. G. F. 26th N.I. to be adjt. at the room. of C.-in-C.

SMITH, Capt. G. A. 2nd N. vet. batt. to act as paymaster in Mysore *dur. abs.* of Capt. Alexander.

TOUCH, Lieut. J. G. 26th N.I. to be gr. and int. at the room. of the C.-in-C.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Capt. J. 8th L.C. paymaster in Mysore, 3 mo. fr. Oct. 24, to Calcutta.

BENSON, Lieut. R. 11th N.I. fr. Sept. 11 to Feb. 28, to Madras and E. coast, on m. c.

COTTON, Major A. T. eng. in ex. to July 18, 1850, to see, New South Wales, or the Cape of Good Hope, on m. c.

COTTON, Capt. F. C. civ. eng. 7th div. to Nov. 1, in ext.

GEORGES, Ens. T. C. 30th N.I. reported fit for duty, unexpired portion of leave therefore canc. fr. date of his rejoining his regt.

HARPER, Brev. major G. H. 40th N.I. to pres. on m. c. prep. to appl. for leave to Europe, on m. c.

HILL, Lieut. C. E. D. 1st asst. civ. eng. 4 mo. to Calcutta.

LEARMOUTH, Ens. A. J. 3rd L.I. 1 yr. to N. S. Wales.

MONTGOMERIE, Ens. S. C. 3rd L.I. Sept. 29 to Nov. 1, to Vellore, on m. c.

MORPHY, Lieut. R. I. 23rd L.I. 2 years, fr. date of embark. to see, on m. c. to embark fr. Bombay.

PALMES, Lieut. I. G. 15th N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Dec. 25, to Madras.

SIMPSON, Major E. J. 2nd nat. V. B. fr. Sept. 22 to Oct. 31, to Waltair, on m. c.

STEINSON, Lieut. col. P. 18th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Madras, *via* Calcutta, prep. to appl. for perm. to retire.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COWPAR, Asst. surg. I. attach. to H.M.'s 25th regt. to do duty at Vellore until further orders.

HAMLIN, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Oct. 14, v. Eaton, posted to 52nd N.I.

KEY, Surg. T. garr. surg. of Fort St. George, to be a mem. of the board of med. officers assem. at pres. v. Asst. surg. Cowpar.

PENNY, Asst. surg. H. J. fr. med. ch. of details at Tavoy, posted to 5th N.I.; to remain at Tavoy until relieved, Oct. 14.

MACKAY, Asst. surg. G. M.D. L.C. to be postmaster of Nowgong.

MATTHEWS, Surg. T. L. 52nd N.I. posted to 33rd N.I.

VAN SOMEREN, Asst. surg. W. J. M.D. doing duty with 25th, to med. ch. of details at Tavoy, Oct. 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLQUHON, Surg. J. M.D. to Europe, on m. c. Oct. 17.

WIGHT, Surg. R. M.D. leave canc. Oct. 17.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARROW, the lady of Lieut. S. 5th L.C. s. at Jaulnah, Oct. 15.

BERWICK, the lady of Ens. Geo. 90th N.I. s. at Aden, Oct. 5.

BORRADAILE, the lady of Maj. A. 4th L.C. d. at Bangalore, Oct. 17.

CHIMMO, the lady of Asst. surg. B. S. d. at Chittoor, Oct. 15.

FISHER, the lady of Capt. s. at Bangalore, Oct. 14.

SOUTHEY, the wife of Lieut. W. 48th N.I. s. at Bellary, Oct. 14.

STEVENS, the wife of Capt. J. F. 18th N.I. d. at Nagpore, Oct. 25.

WELSH, the wife of J. A. s. at Bangalore, Sept. 24.

WILLIAMS, the lady of Lieut. W. T. 32nd N.I. s. at Kumbler, Oct. 13.

MARRIAGES.

HUGHES, Maj. Geo. C. 13th N.I. to Mary Grant, d. of the late J. Macpherson, at Hyderabad.

MILLER, T. B. 15th King's Hussars, to Sophia Anne, d. of Wm. Harrington, C.S. at Ootacamund, Oct. 12.

DEATHS.

ALLSOP, Thomas, at Madras, aged 58, Oct. 8.

BECKLEY, Paulina, wife of W. at Madras, aged 35.

BRITAIN, Agnes A. d. of G. S. at Vepery, aged 12, Oct. 19.

BROWN, Lazarus, s. of John, at Royapettah, aged 37, Oct. 16.

LEESE, Harriet A. S. wife of T. at New Town, aged 22, Oct. 12.

MAHONEY, Adelaide, wife of Florence, at Royapooram, aged 18, Oct. 21.

PRIOR, Georgiana G. wife of Lieut. col. H. 47th N.I. at Elore, Oct. 14.

WILSON, Elizabeth M. d. of Asst. apoth. J. 1st N.V.B. at Madras, aged 2 mo. Oct. 13.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 16.—*La Felice*, Balfour, Calcutta; *Protector*, Hunter, Glasgow; steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicosy, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Tenasserim*.—Brev. capt. Patrickson, lady, and 3 children; Lieut. Phillips, 61 men, 12 women, 17 children, and 18 followers, artillery; Lieut. Elphinstone, and 110 men of the 20th N.I.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 16.—*La Felice*, Balfour, Calcutta.—17. Steamer *Fire Queen*, Ross, Khyook Phyou; steamer *Inferible*, Hoseason, Khyook Phyou; *Claudine*, Black, Khyook Phyou.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Fire Queen*.—Mrs. M'Cally and child, Mrs. Woolley and child, Mrs. Hutchinson and child, detachment of the 28th N.I. viz. Major M'Cally, Capt. Woolley, Lieut. Broome, Lieut. Harris, Lieut. Hutchinson, Ens. Cunningham, Ens. Standen, Asst. surg. Palmer, 4 native commissioned officers, and 203 native rank and file.

Per steamer *Inferible*.—Detachment of the 28th N.I. viz. Capt. Baldock, Lieut. Owen, Ensign Balmer, 1 warrant officer, 8 native commissioned officers, and 327 native rank and file.

Per *Claudine*.—Mrs. Vivian and child, Mrs. Yates and child, head quarters of the 28th N.I. viz. Lieut. col. Vivian, Capt. Yates, Lieut. Ritherdon, Lieut. Campbell, Ensign Walton, Asst. surg. Blenkins, and 281 native rank and file.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Oct. 24, 1848.

Government Securities.

6 per cent. loan of 1825-26	3 to 2½ per cent. dis.
1829-30	1½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	16 do.
1835-36	15 do.
1841-42	15 do.
Promissory Notes of the	
Tanjore debt	17 do.
Bank of Madras Shares ..	2½ do. prem.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL with letters from London to September 7 arrived at Bombay October 9. That of September 25 reached Bombay by the steam frigate *Semiramis* on the 29th October.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY left Kolapore on the 22nd Sept. for Dapoolie, from whence we hear his lordship proceeds to Poona on his way to the presidency, where he may shortly be expected.

BREAGIERE J. TENNANT, who had a short while since been appointed to the command of the Maywar field force, has been directed to proceed forthwith to Ferozepore at the public expense, to assume command of the artillery division of the army assembling at that station.

THE 58th N.I. have been ordered to Ferozepore.

A JUNCTION is, we understand, in contemplation betwixt the Oriental and the East India United Service Clubs, and the latter is, at all events, to have the benefit of all the accommodation the former can supply till matters are arranged.—*Bombay Times*.

MILITARY.—The line promotions consequent on the contemplated retirement of Lieut.-Col. H. Sandwith, of the 21st N.I., fall in the 22nd N.I., by which Major J. Hale, Captain R. L. Shawe, Lieut. M. M. Macdonald, and Ensign G. C. Eveyard, attain the next superior grades. Lieut. Macdonald, 22nd N.I., succeeds to the temporary charge of the Poona horse during Captain Erskine's absence on field service. Captain J. D. Leckie, of the same corps, will take command of the Ghaut L.I. during Captain Mylne's stay in the military board secretaryship. Lieut.-Cols. G. P. LeMessurier, N. Campbell, and J. Scott, have been transferred—the first from the 11th to the 24th N.I., the second from the 24th to the 27th N.I., and the third from the 27th to the 11th N.I. The cavalry brigade-majority of the Roree field force has been conferred on Lieut. G. C. Kemball, of the 1st lancers. The 27th N.I. reached Bombay on Saturday afternoon, October 14, from Vingoria, by the *Ajdaha*. The head-quarters and right wing of the 22nd N.I. were to leave Baroda, en route for the presidency, on the 17th instant. The 1st company 1st battalion, and 2nd company 4th battalion, foot artillery, under Captain J. B. Woosnam and Lieut. J. Hamilton, may be immediately expected from Ahmednuggur. The left wing, 1st lancers, under Captain J. Penney, marched from Deesa

for Roree on the 10th instant. The head-quarters wing, under Major S. Poole, was to leave on the 12th. The following officers accompanied the former:—Captain W. F. Curtis, Lieut. W. W. Anderson, Cornet H. E. Forbes, and Assist.-surg. F. J. M. Moogrove: those to proceed with the latter were—Captain C. J. Owen, Lieuts. H. Spottswode, G. C. Kemball, and L. M. Valiant, Cornets F. Valiant, J. H. B. Dennis, and F. A. E. Loch, and Surgeon W. P. Hockin. The corps was to proceed to its destination *via* Whanga Bazaar and Hyderabad.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT W. CHRISTOPHER, I.N.—We mentioned in our issue of Saturday the death of Lieutenant Christopher, which occurred at Mooltan on the night of the 8th instant. He had in the course of the siege (9th September) had his leg smashed by a cannon shot a little above the ankle. Amputation was found indispensable, and the operation was performed while the patient was under the influence of chloroform. The wound, however, did not promise to heal, and mortification having made its appearance, a second amputation was thought advisable. This, however, like the first, proved of no avail; Mr. Christopher continued to suffer terribly—delirium ensued, and, on the 8th instant, he was relieved by death from his sufferings. Mr. Christopher was an officer of extensive general information and much enterprise. In 1842, while on survey duty on the coast of Africa, he made a journey some way into the interior, and came upon a magnificent stream, which he called by the name of Haines' River, the debouchure of which has never been discovered—nor indeed do we possess any more information about it than what is conveyed by the short intimation referred to, unless it be the same as that described by Sir W. Harris in his work on Ethiopia. On his return to Bombay in 1843, Lieutenant Christopher was placed in charge of the steamers on the Indus under Captain Powell; and in 1847-48 was employed in ascertaining how high up the Sutlej, Indus, Chenaub, and Ravee, might be navigated by steam. The results of his investigations have just been published by the Bombay Geographical Society. In no previous year do we ever remember anything like so large an amount of casualties occurring amongst the officers of the Indian Navy. Mr. Christopher was near the head of the list of Lieutenants, having obtained his commission in that grade in July, 1839.—*Bombay Times*.

THE ANNEXATION OF SCINDE TO THE PRESIDENCY (the *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* says) has been completed up to the appointment of the judges and collectors.

CELERITY.—The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* quotes an instance of the celerity with which the O. and P. Company performs its operations, as contrasted with the slow movements of the other public bodies in India. The *Pekin*, being in need of repairs, was lightened of 180 tons of cargo and docked in one night.

CAPTAIN BAYNES, superintendent, with Mr. Danvers, second magistrate, of police, have, we hear, been compelled by indisposition to apply for a temporary release from their very arduous duties. Mr. Dunlop, of the water police, we learn, will take the place of Captain Baynes for the time being.

ARCHIBALD SMART, Esq., of the firm of Ritchie, Stuart, and Co., agents for the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, has been appointed Austrian consul at Bombay.

THE FRENCH WAR STEAMER *Cossini*, M. de Chabameaux commanding, anchored in the roads on the 24th Oct., having left Aden on the 13th.

THE COURTS' RAILWAY GUARANTEE.—The Court of Directors have, we observe, stated that their guarantee, as we supposed, amounts to no more than the interest at five per cent. on the million sterling to be expended on a railway at Calcutta, and half a million at Bombay, and that they have no concern whatever with the possible losses that may accrue from the working of the railways. This is exactly as we expected: the Court have given all that was asked of them, and how they should now be censured for not doing more than this, we cannot imagine. Had the applicants ever expected that the guarantee was to have extended to the working, they surely would have specified the circumstances so as to have left no room whatever for dubiety. With what face they could have asked for more than what they have got, we cannot conceive at all. The engineers pledged themselves to a return on the railway of six, eight, or ten per cent.; the idea of its not meeting its own charges was never for a moment entertained. Had the Court been asked to take the risk on their shoulders, they might very naturally have suspected the whole to be a delusion. Our only wonder is, that there should ever have been any misconception or any mystery at all on the subject.—*Bombay Times*.

SLAVERY IN PERSIA.—The Shah of Persia has determined to suppress slavery throughout his dominions.

SHORTLY after the state of the Union Bank affairs, and the conduct of its directors, became known to the world, a gentleman, some weeks before arrived from England, who was anxious to be presented to one of the ex-Ameers of Scinde, in conversing with his Highness, alluded to the great calamity from which the public were then generally suffering; and, as the Ameers seemed quite familiar with this, as with most of the current topics of conversation of the time, a hope was expressed that he was not a sufferer by what had just occurred. His Highness took a little time to answer, and drawing himself up, with a half-droll expression of countenance, said, "No, no,—I have not at present suffered; Sir Charles Napier was my Union Bank." The anecdote has just been mentioned to us by a party present on the occasion, and so may be relied on.—*Bombay Times*.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. PETER WRIGHT HEWITT, 1st GREN. N.I.

Head-Quarters, Poona, September 29, 1848.—At an European general court-martial, assembled at Poona, September 19, 1848, and of which Lieut.-Col. Parlbay, H.M.'s 10th Hussars, is president, Lieut. W. Hewitt, acting paymaster and quarter-master 1st Grenadier regt. N.I., was tried on the following charges, viz.:—

First charge.—For having, between May 27, 1847, and June 14, 1848, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the sum of rupees 477, annas 6, of the public money, being the balance of pay due to certain recruits enlisted in the year 1846, and which money was drawn by him from the divisional pay-office at Poona, on or about May 27, 1847, and not paid by him to the recruits until on or about June 14, 1848.

Second charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on or about March 11, 1848, borrowed from Subedar Major Kooshall Sing Bahadur, of the same regiment, the sum of rupees 1,100, or thereabouts, for which he passed a receipt to the aforesaid subedar major, under date March 10, 1848, promising to pay to him monthly instalments of rupees 200, commencing from the issue of pay for March of the same year, but of which only rupees 200 have been paid to the subedar major.

Third charge.—For most disgraceful conduct, derogatory to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances, viz.:—

First instance.—In having, on or about the 3rd and 4th of February, 1848, received in two sums from Havildar Tymiah, No. 7 company of the same regiment, the aggregate amount of rupees 2,000 or thereabouts, for the purpose and under the promise of the said sum being remitted to Mangalore, in the province of Canara, through the Regimental Remittance List for February, 1848, under the express declaration that the same would be received by the said havildar on March 25, 1848, but which sum was not remitted by Lieut. Hewitt agreeably to his promise, but was embezzled by him, and the said Havildar Tymiah defrauded of the same.

Second instance.—In having given to the aforesaid Havildar Tymiah a fraudulently defective certificate, dated February 4, 1848, purporting that the sum specified in the preceding instance had been remitted by him (the havildar) through the Remittance List for February, 1848, whereas the aforesaid sum, although inserted in the Regimental Remittance List for January, 1848, by Lieut. Hewitt, was afterwards fraudulently erased therefrom by him, without the knowledge and consent of the said havildar, and was not inserted in the lists for either of the two months specified, signed, and forwarded by him (Lieut. Hewitt), to the divisional pay office Poona.

Finding.—Not guilty of the first charge.

Guilty of the second charge.

Guilty of the third charge in the first instance.

Guilty of the third charge in the second instance, with the exception of having made a fraudulent erasure in the regimental remittance list for January 1848.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service of the Hon. Company.

Approved and confirmed,

WILLOUGHBY COTTON, Lieut.-genl.

Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 29, 1848.

The name of Lieut. P. W. Hewitt is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date.

CIVIL

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHBURNER, L. R. qual. to trans. business in Hindustani, Oct. 18.
ASHBURNER, L. A. pl. under ord. of coll. of Sholapore for pros. stud. in native languages, Oct. 20.

BELL, W. W. coll. of Dharwar proc. into his dist. on deputation fr. Oct. 6.

BELLASIS, A. F. 1st Asst. coll. of Surat, placed in permanent ch. of purganas of Soopa, Parchole, Chicklee, Bulsar, Parnara, (including Bhootsur), and Bugwarra, fr. Oct. 6.

CAMERON, C. H. qual. to trans. business in Hindustani, Oct. 18.
COURTNEY, W. to be a mem. of mint committee, and a govt. director of bank of Bombay.

D'O'LY, W. pl. und. ord. of coll. of Sholapore for pros. stud. in native languages.

DUNLOP, W. H. G. to ch. off. of supint. of police dur. abs. of Baynes, Oct. 20.

GIBSON, A. to be an asst. mag. Oct. 24.

INVERARITY, J. D. acting coll. of Belgaum, proc. into his dist. on deputation, fr. Oct. 6.

LIDDELL, H. coll. of Sholapore to proc. into dist. on deputation, fr. Nov. 1.

LLOYD, F. Act. asst. judge of Tanna, resum. ch. of off. Sept. 23.

MALET, A. to be a govt. director of Bank of Bombay, Oct. 18.

MORRIS, J. to be 1st asst. to registrar of sudder adawlat, Oct. 18.

OLIPHANT, J. E. qual. to trans. business in Hindustani, Oct. 14.

RITCHIE, W. A. qual. to trans. business in Hindustani, Oct. 18.

ROBERTSON, J. W. qual. to trans. business in Hindustani, Oct. 18.

SPOONER, R. coll. of Ahmednuggur, to proc. into distr. on deputation fr. Nov. 10.

YOUNG, H. del. over ch. of offices of coll. of customs, reporter gen. and opium agent at pres. to J. De Vitre, Oct. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLANE, C. J. to Nov. 30, in ext.

MANSON, C. J. to Oct. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres. on m. c.

WEBB, J. to Mahabuleshwar Hills, on m. c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGAR, Capt. E. W. 3rd N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Oct. 16, N.I. to proc. and join his corps, Oct. 17.

ANNESLEY, Lieut. J. T. 26th N.I. to be barrack master at the pres. v. Marston, Oct. 16.

BAIGRIE, Ens. R. to do duty with 3rd N.I. to join.

BAINBRIDGE, Ens. H. C. posted to 24th N.I. Oct. 10.

BARR, Capt. H. J. 2nd Eur. regt. to be mil. paymr. at the pres. v. Jameson, Oct. 16.

BARR, Lieut. C. W. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Guzerattee, qual. as int.

BARTON, Ens. L. C. posted to 1st N.I. Oct. 10, passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for int. N.I. directed to join his regt. forthwith.

BEADLE, Lieut. J. P. engs. to offic. as 2nd asst. sec. to mil. board, v. Young, proc. to join his corps.

BEALE, Lieut. H. Y. 12th N.I. to be 2nd class com. agent with ch. of bazaars at Kolapoor, Oct. 25.

BERTHOE, Capt. H. to act as sup. eng. of the southern provinces, dur. abs. of Lieut. Col. Grant, or until further orders.

BILLAMORE, Ens. R. A. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 3, in succ. to Morris, prom.

BLAIR, Ens. T. H. 19th N.I. passed ex. in the lang. men.

BLOWERS, Ens. W. H. 29th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

BOYE, Capt. H. to rec. ch. of the dep. asst. adjt. genl's. off. as a tempo. arrang. on the dep. of Capt. T. Tapp.

BOYE, Capt. dep. judge, adv. genl. transf. fr. the northern to the Poona div. dur. abs. on field service of Capt. Skinner, or until further orders.

BRUCE, Ens. R. to do duty with 8th N.I. on depart. of the corps fr. Rajcote.

CAMERON, Lieut. W. art. to be acting executive eng. at Ahmednuggur, v. Jacob, placed at disp. of the C.-in-C.

CAMERON, Lieut. art. to vet. ch. of horses of No. 3 lt. field batt.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. N. 24th N.I. transf. to 27th N.I. to have effect fr. Nov. 1.

CREED, Brev. capt. H. art. to be capt. fr. Sept. 1, in suc. Giberne, dec.

CRISTALL, Capt. F. 8th N.I. to act as asst. qr. mr. gen. to northern div. of army; to act as supt. of bazaars and police at Ahmedabad, Oct. 24; to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen. in suc. to Capt. Tapp, and attach. to Northern div.

DISBROWE, 2nd Lieut. H. F. 1st Eur. regt. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for interpreter.

FOLLETT, Capt. F. W. 25th N.I. to act temp. as an asst. adjt. gen. with the troops in Scinde, in suc. to Maj. Green.

FRENCH, Capt. P. T. 23rd N.I. to off. as resident at Baroda dur. abs. of Outram, Oct. 25.

GARTHWAITE, Ens. S. posted to the 27th N.I. v. Goldie, dec.

GIBBARD, Lieut. art. to receive ch. of the asst. qr. mr. genl's. off. Northern div. of the army, and sup. of bazaars and police at Ahmedabad fr. Capt. Cristall, as a tempo. arrang.

GORDON, Ens. J. 1st gren. N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. to act as interp.

GRANT, Lieut. E. 3rd N.I. to join his corps forthwith.

GREEN, Ens. E. A. 11th N.I. passed exam. in the lang. of the men.

HAGGARD, Lieut. T. T. art. to act as asst. to superint. of the revenue survey and assessment in the Ahmednuggur collectorate, v. Day, Oct. 21.

HAIG, Lieut. M. 24th N.I. to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. genl. in succ. to Capt. Willoughby; attach. to northern div.

HAILES, 2nd Lieut. J. C. to be 1st Lieut. fr. Sept. 1, in succ. to Giberne, dec.

HALL, Capt. A. 25th N.I. to take rank fr. June 15, in succ. Woodburn, prom.

HART, Capt. E. H. 19th N.I. to com. the marine batt. in succ. to Maj. Shepherd.

HASLEWOOD, Capt. A. M. 3rd N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Oct. 16; to proc. and join his corps, Oct. 17.

HENDERSON, Lieut. T. H. 29th N.I. to be adj. fr. Oct. 11.

HENBY, Lieut. J. W. 19th N.I. a.-d.-c. to the Right Hon. the Gov. to be an extra a.-d.-c. to Major-gen. Auchmuty, com. the field forces ordered to assemble at Roree, on Nov. 1.

HILL, Lieut. G. engs. attached to corps of sappers and miners fr. Nov. 1, to join detach. of sappers on arrival at Roree.

HOLLAND, Lieut. H. W. sub asst. com. gen. to proc. to Kurrachee as asst. to Capt. Fraser, and for the ch. of the bazaars there, v. Vincent, Oct. 17.

JACKSON, Maj. J. C. B. 25th N.I. to take rank fr. June 15, in succ. to Woodburn, prom.

JAMES, Brig. C. B. to be a brig. of the 1st class, and to com. the brigade at Deesa.

JAMIESON, Maj. G. J. 4th N.I. to be dep. mil. and. gen. v. Barr; to be sec. to mil. fund fr. Oct. 18.

JONES, 2nd Lieut. J. eng. to be 1st lieut. in succ. to Harris, dec. fr. Oct. 9.

KANE, Lieut. F. A. C. 15th N.I. fort adjt. at Surat, to take ch. of the commissariat dept. at that station as 2nd class commissariat agent, Oct. 13.

KAY, Lieut. B. 6th N.I. to be a 1st class commissariat agent, with ch. of bazaars for the station of Deesa, Oct. 16.

KELLY, Capt. J. R. asst. pol. agent in the Mahce Kanta, res. ch. of office, Oct. 7.

LAW, Lieut. S. C. 2nd gren. N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for interpreter.

LE MESSURIER, Maj. A. P. 2nd Eur. regt. to act as agent for clothing the army dur. the abs. of Maj. St. John, Oct. 16.

LE MESSURIER, Lieut. col. G. P. 11th N.I. transf. to 24th N.I. to have effect fr. Nov. 1.

LEWIS, Ens. C. M. posted to 1st N.I. Sept. 29; passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

LODWICK, Lieut. W. 12th N.I. to be 1st class commissariat agent at Sholapore, Oct. 16.

LYE, Lieut. W. H. C. 13th N.I. to act as paymaster to the northern div. dur. abs. of Lieut. Loch, Oct. 16.

MACDONALD, Lieut. M. M. 22nd N.I. to act as comdt. of Poona irr. horse, dur. abs. of Erskine, Oct. 25.

MACDONALD, Lieut. J. A. M. 15th N.I. to act tempo. as adjt. to the marine batt. in succ. to Lieut. Wray.

MACDONALD, Brev. capt. A. 18th N.I. to be qr. mr. and int. in the Mahratta and Hindustani langs. fr. Oct. 16; passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.

MACLACHLAN, 2nd Lieut. T. J. posted to art. Sept. 1.

MACTIER, Brev. lieut. col. W., c.b. 4th L.C. to act as stipendiary mem. of mil. board, dur. abs. of Benson.

MAIRWARING, Lieut. to act as adjt. to the 1st Eur. fusil. dur. abs. of Lieut. Daly.

MARTIN, Capt. T. 20th N.I. 2nd asst. mil. auditor gen. placed temp. at disp. of C. in C. to proc. by dawk to join his corps, in progress to N.W. frontier.

MCDUGAL, Capt. N. P. 13th N.I. to act as dep. judge adv. genl. in succ. to Capt. Rawlinson, attach. to the southern div.

MELLISS, Ens. G. J. 8th N.I. passed vernac. exam.

MILFORD, Ens. C. 17th N.I. passed vernac. exam.

MILNE, Capt. G. J. D. sub asst. com. gen. to take ch. of the commissariat duties at Belgaum, Oct. 16.

MORRIS, Maj. J. E. G. to be lieut. col. fr. July 3, v. Sopplitt, prom. posted to 12th N.I.

MUTLEBURY, Ens. G. A. doing duty with the 29th N.I. transf. and to do duty with the 27th N.I. and ordered to join.

MYLNE, Capt. C. D. 6th N.I. to act as sec. to the mil. board dur. abs. of Capt. Thornbury, Oct. 16.

NODING, Ens. J. attach. to do duty with the 13th N.I. and ordered to join.

PALGRAVE, Ens. W. G. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. J. W. engs. attached to corps of sappers and miners, fr. Nov. 1, to join detach. of sappers on arr. at Roree.

POTTINGER, Brev. capt. J. art. to vet. ch. of horses of No. 1, lt. field batt. Oct. 27.

POWELL, Capt. B. R. 26th N.I. to act as temp. brig. major at Kurrachee, in succ. to Capt. Follett.

PRESCOTT, Ens. C. J. 24th N.I. to art. temp. as adjt. to the N. vet. batt. in succ. to Lieut. Kempt.

REID, Lieut. col. A. P. C. B. 12th N.I. posted to 14th N.I.

REMINGTON, Capt. G. R. 15th N.I. to act tempo. as dep. judge adv. genl. in succ. to Capt. Skinner; attach. to Northern div.

RICE, Lieut. W. 25th N.I. to take rank fr. June 15, in succ. to Woodburn, prom.

ROLLAND, Capt. H. 27th N.I. to comd. the marine batt. dur. abs. of Capt. Hart, on field service.

RUSSELL, Lieut. E. I. 12th N.I. to act as brigade maj. at Poona, in succ. to Capt. Stiles.

SCOTT, Lieut. col. I. 27th N.I. transf. to 11th N.I. to have effect fr. November 1.

SCOTT, Brev. maj. W. eng. to be maj. v. Harris, dec. fr. Oct. 9.

SCOTT, Lieut. to rec. ch. of the off. of supt. of bazaars at Poona fr. Capt. Morse, Oct. 13.

SHEPHEARD, Capt. A. 24th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 3, in succ. to Morris, prom.

SHEPHERD, Maj. 24th N.I. to join and assume command of that corps.

SKIFTON, Lieut. to act as adjt. to the left wing of the 2nd gren. regt. N.I. under orders for Bombay.

SMITH, Cornet G. 2nd L.C. passed exam. in the lang. of the men.

SPARROW, Capt. 13th N.I. to act as paymaster to the S. D. A. dur. abs. of Maj. Hunter.

STACK, Lieut. G. 24th N.I. to be Capt. fr. July 3, in succ. to Morris, prom.

STALKER, Lieut. col. F. C. B. 19th N.I. to be a brig. of the 2nd class on the estab. fr. Nov. 1.

STEVENS, Maj. S. J. C. B. services placed at disp. of Bombay govt. the office of comm. with her Highness the Baiza Bace having been abolished.

STOCK, Capt. T. 23rd L.I. to ch. of dep. judge advocate gen. office dur. abs. of Rawlinson, on leave, Oct. 24.

STUDDERT, Lieut. and brev. capt. T. eng. to be capt. in succ. to Harris, dec. fr. Oct. 9.

TAYLOR, Capt. J. M. K. 2nd L.C. to perform duties of brig. maj. of Rajcote dur. abs. of Capt. Morse, on m. c.

WALKER, 2nd Lieut. J. engs. attached to corps of sappers and miners, fr. Nov. 1, to join detach. of sappers and miners on arrival at Roree, Oct. 14.

WARBURTON, Capt. to receive ch. of the dep. judge advocate gen.'s off. fr. date of dep. of Capt. Skinner, fr. that station.

WHITEHILL, Capt. 2nd Eur. N.I. to act as brigade maj. at Poona, on the death of Capt. Stiles, as a temp. measure.

WILLOUGHBY, Capt. J. 25th N.I. to act temp. as asst. qu. mr. gen. in succ. to Capt. Ramsay; attach. to the Poona div.

WILSON, Ens. W. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 29, v. Hewitt.

WILSON, Lieut. col. 14th N.I. to proceed forthwith to Rajcote, and assume com. of the brigade at that station; to com. as 2nd class brig. dur. abs. of Brig. Stalker, or until further orders; posted to 28th N.I.

WOODBURN, Lieut. col. A. C. B. to take rank fr. June 15, v. Browne.

WRAY, Lieut. J. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as int. to act tempo. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. in succ. to Lieut. Pollexfen, attach. to the pres. div.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDREWS, Capt. E. 7th N.I. leave canc. as his own request.

BAYNES, Capt. E. superint. of police, 1 mo. to Mahabuleswar.

BURKE, Lieut. J. H. mint eng. 1 mo. in ext. on m. c.

BURNS, Lieut. J. W. S. 10th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Bombay.

COWPER, Lieut. C. C. G. 8th N.I. 2 years to the Neilgherries, on m. c.

HALL, Capt. A. 25th N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c.

HOUGHTON, Lieut. W. R. 14th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 1849, to Bombay.

JERVIS, Lieut. col. G. R. eng. to Oct. 31, in ext.

LAING, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c.

LEWIS, Ens. C. M. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Bombay.

MANSON, 2nd Lieut. H. F. art. 1 mo. from Oct. 10 to Bombay.

OUTRAM, Lieut. col. J. C. B. 1 year to Egypt and sea on m. c.

PALGRAVE, Ens. W. G. 8th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, to remain at Bombay for exam. in Mahratta.

REID, Lieut. H. G. H. 2nd Eur. L. I. 3 years furl. to Europe, fr. June 25, 1848.

WELLS, Capt. F. C. 15th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Bombay.

WESTROFF, Lieut. T. 2nd Eur. regt. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c. Oct. 16.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLANTINE, Asst. surg. to do duty with 1st Scinde irr. horse.

BOYD, Surg. J. marine batt. to act tempo. as med. storekeeper at the pres. in succ. to Surgeon Straker.

CLAY, Asst. surg. to accomp. the two comp. of art. proceed. to Scinde.

COLLIER, Surg. 2nd L.C. to med. ch. of 21st N.I. v. Surg. Elliott, Oct. 27.

FREEMAN, Asst. surg. 6th N.I. to afford med. aid to the 3rd co. 3rd batt. of art.

HARRISON, Asst. surg. F. to afford med. aid to the Guzerat irr. horse, v. Lord.

JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. to proceed with wing of 22nd N.I. under orders for Bombay, Oct. 27.

LODWICK, Asst. surg. to afford med. aid to the 16th N.I. on the dep. of Asst. surg. Thatcher, or until further orders.

MATTLAND, Asst. surg. del. over ch. of civ. med. duties at Rut-nagerry, to Asst. surg. Skelding.

MALCOLMSON, Surg. to make over med. ch. of the 1st Co. 4th Batt. of act. staff and details, to asst. surg. Ward.
MCKENZIE, Asst. surg. 2nd Scinde Irr. Horse, to afford med. aid. to the 1st Reg. Scinde Irr. Horse, dar. abs. of Asst. surg. Pelly, or until further orders.
WARR, Asst. surg. to receive med. ch. of the 1st Co. 4th Batt. of art. staff and details, fr. surg. Malcolmson.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

AYLESBURY, Mate, app. to the *Sesostria*, as prov. Lieut. v. Caven-dish, fr. Sept. 25.
COOK, Mids. H. C. 1 yr. to Europe, on m. c. Oct. 16.
GRIEVE, Lieut. to conduct duties of clerk in charge of *Palinurus*, fr. Sept. 23, v. Cole, transf. to the *Perse*.
GROUNDS, Lieut. fr. the *Mahi*, to com. the *Medusa*, fr. Sept. 23.
JOLLIFFE, Lieut. 1 mo. to sea coast, on m. c.
KINGCOME, Act. master fr. the *Medusa*, to ch. of the *Planet*.
NESBITT, Lieut. fr. the *Sesostria*, to com. the *Mahi*, fr. Sept. 23.
TRONSON, Lieut. J. to Nov. 30, to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.
WOOD, Mids. W. C. to Nov. 30 to Mahabuleshwur hills, on m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, the wife of Lieut. W. C. 1st Eur. fus. s. at Dharwar, Oct. 13.
AULD, the lady of capt. J. W. 26th N.I. d. at Ahmednuggur, Oct. 15.
CASSELL, the wife of A. d. at Malabar, Hill, Oct. 26.
COLLETT, Mrs. A. B. d. at Girgaum, Oct. 30.
DE SOUZA, the wife of J. C. d. at Matharpacady, Oct. 26.
DUNSTONVILLE, the lady of lieut. J. B. 19th N.I. s. at Deesa, Oct. 20.
EVANS, Mrs. J. d. at Bombay, Oct. 24.
GLASSE, the lady of capt. J. M. d. at Mazagon, Oct. 23.
WILSON, the wife of J. P. I.N. d. at Colaba, Oct. 16.

MARRIAGES.

ASHBURNER, Capt. Geo. E. 8th N.I. to Isabella, d. of the late Geo. Lindsay, at Mazagon, Oct. 14.
PIGOU, Asst. surg. Wm. Harry, 17th N.I. to Clara Elizabeth, d. of R. Anderson, at Dharwar, Oct. 21.
WARDEN, Lieut. Thomas S. 4th N.I. to Mary, d. of maj. R. Mignan, 1st fus. at Kurrachee, Oct. 5.

DEATHS.

BROWN, David, at Colaba, aged 32, Oct. 17.
GARDINER, Alan H. s. of Lieut. A. H. I.N. at Mazagon, aged 6 weeks, Oct. 19.
GOLDIE, Ens. Wm. 27th N.I. drowned whilst bathing near Baitsee, Oct. 7.
KELLY, Emma H. d. of W. M. at Surat, aged 4, Oct. 16.
LAWLESS, Eliza C. wife of H. D. at Bombay, aged 38, Oct. 17.
LONSONE, Clara, wife of J. at Mahim, Oct. 11.
MARSDEN, Capt. J. L. H.M.'s 8th, at Kurrachee, Oct. 16.
MASON, Mrs. Jane, at Bombay, aged 56, Oct. 16.
STEVENS, Comdr. at Aden, Oct. 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17. *Cumberland*, Lewis, Portsmouth.—20. *Futlay Sahm*, M'Clure, Mauritius; steamer *Victoria*, Barker, Kurrachee.—24. steamer *Achilles*, Evans, Hong-Kong and Singapore; steamer *Cassini*, Chabamux, Aden; *Robert Small*, Small, Gravesend.—25. *Hebrides*, Melville, London.—26. *Alecto*, Grace, Liverpool.—29. steamer *Semiramis*, Daniell, Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Phlox*.—Maj. Hunter, Ens. R. H. Orlebar, H.M. 86th foot, and Ens. Hathorn, 15th B.
 Per steamer *Surat*.—Mrs. Lake and 2 children; Capt. E. Brown, Bengal Eng.; Capt. W. Brown, 12th N.I.
 Her *Futlay Salam*.—Mrs. Branton.
 Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mr. Vaughan.
 Per steamer *Achilles*, from SINGAPORE.—John Conolly, Esq. From POINT DE GALLE.—Capt. F. J. Newbold; J. D. Campbell, Esq. From COLOMBO.—W. Simpson, Esq., judge Sudder Adaw-lut; J. Costerton, Esq. From COCHIN.—Miss Bennett. From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. W. Brown and 2 children; and Mr. J. M. Dyett. From CANNANORE.—Dr. Williams and Capt. Halsted.
 Per *Robert Small*.—Mrs. Small and Mr. J. B. Granville Close.
 Per *Surat*.—Lieut. J. A. M. Macdonald, 15th N.I.
 Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Dunn.
 Per steamer *Sesostria*.—Lieut. J. T. Annesley, 26th N.I.; Mr. L. Watson.
 Per *Victoria*.—Brev. maj. F. White, c.b. H.M. 8th foot; Asst. surg. Fenning and Mr. Stewart.
 Per steamer *Semiramis*.—Mrs. Strange; Mrs. Stuart; Mrs. Courtney; Mrs. Wooler; Mrs. Fraser, child, and servant; Miss Tulloch; Mr. Larkins; Mr. Dawson; Mr. Wooler; Capt. Elrington, H.M.'s 10th Hussars; Mr. Freeman; Mr. Stevens, provisional lieut. I.N.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 17. *Fanny*, ———. Calcutta; *Henry Gardiner*, Smith, Maulmain; *Clive*, Bode, Malabar Coast; steamer *Ajdaha*, Camp-

bell, Aden.—18. *Charles*, Andrews, China; steamer *Pekin*, Baker, Colombo and China.—21. *Lord Stanley*, Peters, Liverpool; *Comet*, Bernier, Mauritius; *Manchester*, White, Mauritius.—24. *Chebar*, Simpson, China; *Harry Lorrequer*, Jeffares, Maulmain.—26. *Simlah*, Taylor, Calcutta.—27. *Captain*, Somes, Calcutta.—28. *James White*, Turner, Hull; *Malacca*, Consitt, China.—Nov. 1. *Isabella*, Noble, Whampoa.—2. Steamer *Victoria*, Barker, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Pekin*.—Mrs. Col. Cunningham and 2 servants, W. Le Geyt and servant, Messrs. Hilzel and Wallenbach.
 Per *Lord Stanley*.—Mr. Dowding.
 Per steamer *Atalanta*.—Lieut. J. W. Henry, staff; Lieut. Kempt and Ens. Smith, 1st fus.; Ensigns Birch, Garthwaite, and St. George, 3rd N.I.; Asst. surg. Remington, Lieut. Nuttall, Ensigns Eales, Blowers, and Ratton, and 441 non-commissioned rank and file.
 Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Lieut. Hamilton, 2nd Lieuts. Grahame and Heathorne.
 Per *Victoria*.—Mrs. Corry and infant, a lady, Miss Corry; Capt. G. K. Erskine, 1st lancers; Capt. N. H. Thorbury, 4th rifles; Ens. A. Hathorn, 9th N.I.; Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, 1st fus.; Lieut. J. Maguire, H.M.'s 60th rifles; Ens. W. Dickinson, 19th N.I.; Asst. surg. J. H. Wilmot; Lieut. J. F. Day, 19th N.I.; Asst. surg. Cogan, Lieut. Corry, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Collins and Mr. Garjola.
 Per *James White*.—Mrs. Trueman, Miss Trueman, Messrs. Trueman, Smith, and Humphrey.
 Per *Malacca*.—Mrs. Consitt.
 Per *Carnac*.—Capt. P. T. French.
 Per steamer *Semiramis*.—Maj. A. Shepheard, Capt. G. H. Bellasis, Lieuts. W. Ballingall, W. Montrieux, J. H. Champion, and W. E. McPherson; Lieut. and qr. mr. W. C. Parr, Asst. surg. Nicholson, Ensigns Pierce and Wauchope, 594 non-commissioned and rank and file, and 125 followers, 24th N.I.; Maj. R. St. John, 1st fus.; Lieut. W. N. Dyett, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. R. Gordon, 4th rifles.
 Per *Atalanta*.—Lieut. F. Fanning, 9th N.I.; Acting asst. apoths. G. Sinclair and Wells, and 343 followers.
 Per steamer *Victoria*.—Mrs. Outram, Lady Harris, with two servants; Mrs. Pope, Mrs. A. Thomas, Mrs. Hallum and servant, Mrs. Haliburton and child, with servant; Mrs. Brennan and servant, Mrs. Ramsay and servant, Mrs. Miller, Capt. Tweeddale, Lieut. col. J. Outram, c.b.; Suptg. surg. B. Williams, Ma. army; Lieuts. C. Halsted and H. J. Manley, ditto; E. J. Wallace, Esq. and servant, Lieut. J. Brennan, H.M.'s 22nd foot; and Capt. A. Hall, 26th Bo. N.I.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Nov. 2, 1848.

Government Securities.

4 per cent. transfer loan	..	Rs. 116 per 100 Sh.
5 Do. do.	1825-26	.. Rs. 104½ do.
5 Do. do.	1829-30	.. Rs. 104½ do.
4 Do. do.	1832-33	.. Rs. 86½ to 87 do.
4 Do. do.	1835-36	.. Rs. 83½ do. [Co.
5 Do. do.	1841-42	.. Rs. 99½ do.
4 Do. do.	1842-43	.. Rs. 83½ do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 33½ per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	19 do. disc.
Commercial do.	14½ do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	15 do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	4 do. pm.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	..	1s. 9 9-16d. to 1s. 9½d. p. rup.
3 months'	..	1s. 8½d.
1 month	..	
On China at 60 days'	..	Rs. 210 per 100 Sp. dol.
On Madras at 30 days'	..	.. 99½
On Calcutta at 60 days'	..	.. 99½ per Rr. 100
Do. 30 days'	..	.. 99½
Do. at sight	..	4 as. prem.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 3
Do. (dragons)	.. 11 3
Bank of England Notes, per £.	.. 11 12
Spanish Dollars, per 100	.. 222½
German Crowns, ..	.. 214½
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	.. 104
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	.. 16½ to 17

FREIGHTS.

We have no change to notice since our last report. Quotations are, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 15s. per ton.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Wednesday afternoon, 5 o'clock, Nov. 1, 1848.—The interval that has elapsed since the date of our last report having been chiefly occupied by the natives in closing their accounts for the past year, and the consequent holidays, little business was transacted during the greater portion of the time. The holidays were brought to a conclusion two days ago, and the business has been resumed with an activity that bids fair to continue.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Forty-inch Grey Shirtings of all qualities are ready of sale at previous rates, while 45-in. widths, with the exception of low qualities, on the contrary, are in slack inquiry. Bleached Shirtings continue scarce, and in good demand. Grey Madapollams are in steady demand, as are also bleached. Grey and Bleached Jaconets continue in very good inquiry. Grey Domestic, twenty-four yards, of light makes, and T. cloths, are in good demand, but the heavy kinds are still in limited inquiry.

SPRITS.—In Brandy nothing has been done since our last. In Wine, we have the following sales:—

55 cases Hunt's Port.
26 „ Cockburn's Sherry.
7 bbls Crown's „

BEER.—Both Allsopp's and Bass' continue to move off in small quantities; the sales of the former amount to 43 hhd., and of the latter 43 hhd. with 350 dozen Allsopp's English Bottled Beer.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has been dull since the date of our last report, and prices have declined in consequence of supplies coming forward from the interior, added to the unfavourable accounts from England.

OPPIUM.—This drug is very dull: nothing whatever is doing, as holders continue firm. The quotation is nominally Rs. 1,200 per chest for best quality.

CEYLON.

The *soi-disant* King of Kandy was captured on the 21st September, at Matelle, near which place he appears to have been secreted in a small building, attended only by a female, who remained faithful to him. Having imprudently emerged from his hiding-place, he was seen by a native man, who at once proceeded to the head-quarters of Capt. Watson, and gave information. A party of Malays (rifemen) in plain clothes were immediately despatched to the place, who succeeded in capturing the impostor, who appears to have knocked one of them down in attempting to escape. He was at once conveyed to Capt. Watson's quarters at Matelle. A confession has been made by him, which implicates the greater number of the Kandian headmen. He is now said to have been formerly gardener to Alwis Modliar.

The pretender, in commencing his career at Dembool, swore that he was the grandson of a monarch who makes no small figure in the history of Ceylon, his reign having extended over a generation. Kirti Sree Raja Singha succeeded Sree Wijaya Raja Singha, of Hanguranketty. He ascended the throne in 1747, and reigned 33 years.

The *Ceylon Times* thus sums up on the occasion of the late rebellion:—"Altogether, it appears (if the report be true, that almost the whole of the Kandian chiefs are implicated) that the late rebellion was the most widely ramified and the most determined attempt at the extermination of the English that has occurred in the annals of colonial history; and, notwithstanding the weakness and personal insignificance of the projectors, there is not the least doubt that a temporary success over even one of our weakest detachments would have caused a universal outbreak all over the island. We hear that attempts to bribe the Malay soldiers had been extensively resorted to, as much as Rs. 1,500 in one sum had been offered; but, to their honour, the bribe was rejected."

The sentences of death pronounced on the rebel prisoners by the Supreme Court, to the number of seventeen, have been commuted to transportation. On the 28th September, thirty-six of the persons convicted of having been engaged in the rebellion in the Central Province were shipped off to Malacca by H.M.'s steam-ship *Fury*. They evinced the most perfect apathy; no sign of regret at leaving their native land, perhaps for ever, was apparent on their stolid countenances; a cool indifference to everything appeared to be the prevailing sentiment amongst them. One or two were smiling and talking, whilst others were drinking and eating the contents of cooroombas, or unripe coconuts, with considerable relish.

The *Ceylon Times* says:—"One of the wretches hanged on Monday last, whilst waiting the summons to his justly-merited fate, actually, the while listening to a Buddhist priest, declared that he intended to return to the world in twenty-four hours in the shape of a man with wealth and of a noble mien, and that he would not only 'eat out the bowels' of all those connected with his trial, but he would cruelly revenge himself upon all

females connected with them. After this, he would assume the form of a fine peacock, and enjoy himself after the manner of all peacocks for an indefinite period."

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILY, Capt. Ceylon rifle regt. to be staff off. of Galla, v. Maj. Brunker.
BRUNKER, Brev. maj. I. R. 15th N.I. to be comdt. of Kotmalie, v. Capt. Baily.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AULD, the lady of T. R. s. at Colombo, Oct. 1.
DODSWORTH, the lady of B. d. at Charlemont, Oct. 7.

MARRIAGE.

MORGAN, George to Charlotte McArthur, at Galle, Sept. 26.

DEATHS.

ALBRECHT, Maria Caroline, relict of the late C. E. at Colombo, aged 34, Oct. 6.
BRIDGNEILL, Mrs. at Galle, aged 98, Oct. 2.
DAVIDSON, Martin L. aged 27, Sept. 28.
DOEBBRATZ, Mrs. E. S. at Colombo, aged 64, Oct. 2.
LANDSBERGER, Solomon, aged 47, Oct. 13.
QUYN, Mrs. A. W. at Slave Island, aged 34, Oct. 3.

SINGAPORE.

The Singapore papers contain a long account of the investiture of Sir James Brooke with the insignia of the Bath. The *Free Press* observes:—"Sir James Brooke has now attained an eminent position in the peculiar career he has chosen, and he has received the distinct and emphatic recognition of his services from his Sovereign and his country; but the whole of his mission is not yet accomplished,—much yet remains to be wrought out to bring it to a successful termination. But if life and strength be spared him, we have little doubt that he will proceed on in it as perseveringly as ever, and, now that he is so powerfully aided and supported, with far greater rapidity and more assured success. The next few years may be expected to produce a rapid development of those countries which are now to be the objects of his care and thoughts, and give to Borneo that place amongst the countries of the East which she is so well entitled to fill, but which the almost utter neglect of her magnificent resources, induced by peculiar circumstances, has hitherto denied to her.

An attempt has been made by the merchants of this place to induce the admiral, Sir F. Collier, to interfere in the quarrel between themselves and the Siamese government. The right of preventing the entrance of opium appears to have been stretched by the latter power till they have arrived at the length of seizing vessels sailing miles away from the coast. Sir F. Collier, however, has declined all intervention till reference can be made to the home authorities.

There was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Wilkinson and Co., in the presence of Sir F. E. Collier, naval commander-in-chief on this station, and the Hon. T. Church, Esq., resident councillor, a small steamer of elegant proportions. Miss Church, the daughter of the hon. the resident councillor, christened the vessel the *Ranee*. She is intended for immediate active service, for the suppression of piracy in Borneo and the Sulu Seas.

SCINDE.

A letter of the 13th October, from Hyderabad, reached us on Wednesday by the *Atalanta*. Blood's troop (3rd) of horse artillery passed through the station en route for Sukkur on the morning of that day. The 60th Rifles were hourly expected to pass, and to reach Roree on the 26th instant. The Fusiliers were looked for about the 19th, and would likely be at their destination by the 4th November. The 19th N.I. was to leave Hyderabad on the 14th, and the 11th N.I. when relieved by a wing of the 29th N.I. from Bombay—looked for towards the end of the present month. The 4th Rifles were to leave Karachi on the arrival of the remaining wing of the 29th. The 3rd N. I. and 1st company 4th battalion artillery (Golundause) had crossed the river to Roree, the place of the former at Shikarpore having been taken by a wing of the 9th N.I. from Sukkur. Our correspondent states that the Roree army would be on the move by the 15th November, and that as Mooltan could be reached in eighteen marches, their arrival there might be expected to take place, on the 6th December, allowing three halting days on the way.

CHINA.

The *China Mail* contains some further particulars (in addition to those in our last issue) respecting the typhoon of the night of August 31, which seems to have occasioned a frightful loss of life and property on the coast of China.

In Hong Kong, early in the forenoon, the fall in the barometer attracted attention, and the assistant harbour-master went round the shipping, and warned them of what might be expected. But little fear seems to have been entertained till the approach of evening. From this time the wind gradually increased till half-past two, when the hurricane was at its height—the barometer being so low as 28.92. Fortunately, the China boats took the alarm early, and made for the sheltered creeks on the Cowloon side; but even there they seemed to have suffered severely, as a number of salt and cargo boats were driven on shore, and many of their crews drowned.

In the morning the colony exhibited a most melancholy appearance. In the harbour—several vessels dismasted, others on shore, and the whole beach strewn with the wrecks of Chinese junks, in the midst of which dead bodies were occasionally seen floating, while on shore every house exposed to the storm suffered more or less—tiles torn from the roofs, walls levelled, verandas blown to pieces, and wherever a garden-plot formerly existed the plants and bushes were either broken short off or torn up by the roots.

At Macao the weather throughout the day was disagreeable, but the near approach of a severe typhoon was not apprehended. The barometer commenced falling at about 3 p.m.; at 8 p.m. it was 29.20, and at midnight it fell in the course of half an hour to 28.48, soon after which the gale moderated and the quicksilver rose rapidly. But the calm was of brief duration, for about 1 a.m. the storm recommenced, blowing furiously from N.W. and W.N.W. About a quarter to 3 there was another calm of about an hour, after which the storm increased, and then much destruction was caused in the harbour. The thermometer stood at 80 to 82 during the night. Fall of the barometer, an inch and one-tenth.

The loss of junks is very great; upwards of 100 Chinese were drowned in and about the harbour; and a Chinese boat, in which five young men had embarked on a pleasure trip, was capsized near the Typa, and two perished, one of whom was Mr. James M'Murray, long known in this colony as a baker and storekeeper; and the other was Mr. Edward Rees, formerly second mate of the *Island Queen*. The number of houses destroyed is stated to be 25 Chinese brick houses, 30 Chinese mat and wooden houses, and 12 Chinese dwellings on the river. The gardens have suffered greatly. During Thursday and Friday no little alarm was felt for the Governor of Macao, who had set out in the morning, accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen, on a pleasure trip to the Nine Islands. In the course of the evening the party was despatched at the Typa Fort, and before nightfall they landed safely from a Chinese boat.

At Cumsingmoon the typhoon commenced at 10 p.m., the wind blowing from the north. The storm seems to have been at its height about daylight, when the barometer had fallen to 28.48. During the interval the wind shifted, but we have not obtained very precise information on the point. The extent of damage sustained was very great; eight or nine Chinese junks sunk, and most of their crews perished, as did also that of a smuggling boat, consisting of upwards of 100 men. As soon as daylight appeared, Capt. Gedney, of the *Plymouth*, ordered his boats out to render assistance, and save the lives of those who were clinging to the wrecks, or were otherwise in danger of perishing. The officer on deck at first told Capt. Gedney that the boats could not live, upon which he was ordered to call for volunteers, when 200 of the sailors offered themselves, and manned six boats—four cutters, the launch, and the gig. Assistance was offered wherever it seemed necessary, and upwards of 30 lives (Chinese and foreigners) were saved; but some of the ships declined the proffered aid from dread of salvage, which had then never been dreamt of by Capt. Gedney, who seems to have been actuated by the single desire of aiding men in distress.

A correspondent of the *Friend of China*, speaking of the exertions made by the captains of the receiving ships, says: "Their conduct was beyond all praise, for, notwithstanding the violence of the tempest, they and their crews were indefatigable, and the writer can bear testimony to the coolness and intrepidity of Capt. Endicott, of the *Ruparell*, and to the active humanity which he exercised in rescuing several Chinamen from the wrecks, who otherwise would have met with watery graves."

At Canton the gale commenced about 10 p.m., and increased in violence till 6 next morning, when it was at its height. Judging by the barometer, which did not fall below 29.10, the storm does not seem to have been so violent as at Hong Kong, Macao,

and Cumsingmoon; though, of course, in the crowded river there was a fearful loss of life and property, some accounts stating the numbers who perished at hundreds, and others at thousands. A letter written on the morning of the 1st describes the scene as dreadful, the whole river being covered with the wrecks of the fragile flower-boats and small craft, great numbers of which were dashed to pieces by the large junks, which, after being forced from their moorings, were driven furiously along by the wind and the tide, destroying everything that came in their way. Several Chinese houses and walls in exposed situations were blown down, and the ravages in the gardens were considerable. A gunboat, with a number of convalescent police on board, under charge of Mr. Smithers, the inspector, which had been despatched for a cruise round the island of Hong Kong, on the colonial surgeon's recommendation that the sick men should have the benefit of a change of air, was sunk. The following is a list of the persons missing: Mr. Smithers and his son; Acting Sergeants Hill and Seymour; Police Constables Taylor, Stafford, Chase, Harrison, and Baldarini; five Mailla men, belonging to the water police; four Chinese ditto; three Chinese cooks; and a Portuguese boy. In Mr. Smithers the public have lost a most efficient officer, whose zeal and activity were unerring. His experience had been acquired during twenty years' service in the London police, from which body he was selected as the most likely man to assist Mr. May in performing the duties here in a satisfactory manner; and to his exertions may be attributed, in no small degree, the safety of life and property enjoyed by the residents since his arrival in the colony, three years ago. Mr. Smithers merited and possessed the confidence of his superiors, as well as the esteem and respect of those under him.

In the northern part of the Shanghai province, many thousands of people have been driven from their homes by the overflowing of lakes between the Yang-tze-kiang and the Yellow River. Along the valley of the Yang-tze-kiang and its tributaries, in the lower part of its course, the rains were unusually heavy during the summer, and the distress consequent upon extensive tracts being covered with water is very great. The mandarins have issued proclamations calling for contributions in aid of the poor families in a state of destitution.—*Friend of China*.

The piratical depredations in the vicinity of the port of Hong Kong have at last roused the apathetic authorities. On the 15th of August, an edict was issued for levying an extra duty on goods exported coastwise, for the purpose of defraying the expense of a fleet of cruisers to be engaged in protecting the native trading vessels. Foreign manufactures are not exempt from this duty. It is probable that foreign shipping would have been hired, but the seizure of the *Spec*, when employed in a similar duty, deprives the Chinese of the services of European-built vessels.—*Ibid*.

A proclamation announces that Chinese subjects shipping goods in foreign vessels shall pay duty according to the foreign tariff. This applies to both imports and exports—to Chinese goods as well as foreign goods. On the principle of reciprocity, there ought to be no distinction; but this was a point overlooked when the treaty was arranged. The cargo of a Chinese vessel in England, or in any English possession, would be admitted on the same duty as that of an English vessel, whether on Chinese or on English account; and Chinese have perfect freedom to export from British ports, either in their own or foreign vessels free of duty.—*Ibid*.

The revenues of Hong Kong still continue to fall short of the expenses. The whole receipts for last year were 31,078*l.*, and the civil expenses alone, exclusive of public works, 35,779*l.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Sir H. Smith, in a proclamation dated at Winburg, 7th Sept., announces that the rebellion had been put down, and that two of the rebels, Thos. Dreyer, burgher, and Michael Quigling, a deserter from her Majesty's service, had been executed; and he re-proclaims the sovereignty of her Majesty over the territory from the Orange River north to the Vaal River. A commissioner is appointed to levy fines upon those who took part in the rebellion; the other rebels (with a few exceptions) are banished, and their property is confiscated, and all public meetings are prohibited. Large rewards are offered for the apprehension of Jacobs, Bezuidenhout, and Standers.

The *Zuid Afrikaan* condemns severely some of the proceedings of the High Commissioner, particularly the employing the Griquas against the Boers; the shooting of the farmer Dreyer, by sentence of a Court Martial, whereas he should have had a fair trial before a civil jury; and the levying fines and confiscating property.

EGYPT.

DEATH OF IBRAHIM PASHA.

Ibrahim Pasha, viceroy of Egypt, died on the 10th November, aged 59, and is succeeded in the pashalic by his nephew, Abbas Pasha, agreeably to the Sultan's firman of June, 1841, by which the succession is limited to descend in a direct line in Mehemet Ali's male issue, from the elder to the elder, amongst his sons and grandsons. The late pasha, the son of Mehemet Ali, was born at Cavalla, in Roumelia, in 1780, and was nominated by the Sultan's viceroy to govern Egypt, on his father's incapacity, on the 1st September last. For many years Ibrahim has suffered from a complication of disorders the consequences of excesses in his youth. The cause of his death was bronchitis, combined with an abscess in his lungs. He joined his father's army at the age of seventeen. In 1816 he commanded the army sent into Arabia against the Wahabees, from whom he wrested the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, on which account he received from the Sultan the title of Pasha of the Holy Cities. An account of this expedition is given by Giovanni Finati. In 1824 he commanded the expedition to the Morea against the Greeks, where he committed great cruelties. The Turkish and Egyptian fleets were destroyed at the battle of Navarino. In 1831, he was sent by his father into Syria, to subdue that country, and assisted by Col. Selves (a French officer), he made rapid progress, and at Koniah, with 30,000 men, he destroyed a Turkish army of 60,000 troops, making the commander, Reshid Pasha, prisoner. Upon this success, Ibrahim commenced his march for Constantinople, and had proceeded as far as Kutayah, 150 miles from the capital, but, upon the intervention of Russia, he was obliged to retrograde. He, however, kept possession of Syria, where he established his father's rule, and administered the government with much skill. He defeated a strong army of the sultan, sent to recover the country, in June, 1839, at Nezib, and meditated a second time a march against Constantinople, but European interference again prevented him. The four powers, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, having required the restoration of Syria to the Porte, a fleet was sent thither to enforce their decree, and the bombardment and capture of Acre, in November, 1839, compelled Ibrahim to evacuate Syria. Since then he led a retired life, devoting his attention to agricultural improvements. In 1846, he visited England (for medical advice), and was treated with great respect. Ibrahim had not the pleasing manners of his father; he was naturally serious, his voice was strong, and he was remarkable for his forced laugh; he never liked display, and was of a penurious and selfish disposition. He spoke Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, which he also wrote with facility, and he employed several hours of the day in reading history, of which he was very fond; he knew no European language, but he regularly had the newspapers translated to him. Ibrahim has left three sons living—Ahmed Bey, born in 1825, who is in England; Ishmael Bey, born in 1830, pursuing his studies in Paris; and Mustapha Bey, born in 1832, at present in Cairo. Abbas Pasha, who succeeds Ibrahim, was born in 1813. He is the son of Toussoun Pasha, Mehemet Ali's second son, who died of the plague in the year 1816. He has hitherto led a very quiet life, and has been for many years Governor of Cairo. He has had little intercourse with Europeans; he is a strict Mahomedan; on this account the natives are glad of his accession. Abbas is well versed in Oriental literature; he has a thorough knowledge of the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages, and he occupies much of his time in reading and writing. He accompanied Ibrahim in his military expedition to the Morea in 1824, and was also for some time in Syria during the war, but on both occasions Ibrahim kept his nephew entirely in the background, so that he has seen very little of military service. Last month, Abbas Pasha, anxious to get out of the way of Ibrahim, who had been interfering in his private affairs, went to Mecca; on the death of the latter a messenger was despatched after his highness, and Capt. Frushard, of the E. I. Co.'s steamer *Feroze*, volunteered to convey the messenger to Jedda, and bring back the new viceroy.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. Worth, of her Majesty's ship *Calypso*, at Pitcairn's Island, the spot to which the mutineers of the *Bounty*, under Fletcher Christian, the mate, steered that ship in the year 1789:—"We arrived here on the 9th of March, 1848, from Callao. I made the officers divide the day between them, one half on shore, the other on board; so they were gratified by visiting these interesting people. I never was so gratified by such a visit, and would

rather have gone there than to any part of the world. They are the most interesting, contented, moral, and happy people that can be conceived. Their delight at our arrival was beyond anything; the comfort, peace, strict morality, industry, and excessive cleanliness and neatness that was apparent about everything around them, was really such as I was not prepared to witness. Their learning and attainments in general education and information were really astonishing. All dressed in English style; the men a fine race, and the women and children very pretty, and their manner really of a superior order, ever smiling and joyous; but one mind and one wish seems to actuate them all. Crime appears to be unknown; and if there is really true happiness on earth, it surely is theirs. The island is romantic and beautiful; the soil of the richest description, yielding almost every tropical fruit and vegetable; in short, it is a little paradise. I examined their laws, added a few to them, assembled them all in the church, and addressed them, saying how gratified I was to find them in the happy state they were, advising them to follow in the steps of virtue and rectitude they had hitherto done, and they would never want the sympathies of their countrymen (i.e. the English), who were most interested about them. I added such advice as I thought useful, and such suggestions as would, of course, be to their advantage. It was really affecting to see these primitive and excellent people, both old and young, 140 in the whole, looking up to me, and almost devouring all I said, with eager attention, and with scarcely a dry eye amongst them; and, 'albeit unused to the melting mood,' I found a moisture collecting in my own which I could scarcely restrain, they were so grateful, so truly thankful, for all the kindnesses that had from time to time been shewn them, and the interest in their welfare shewn by us and our countrymen. I had all the men and most of the women on board, but there was such a sea on that the poor girls were dreadfully sea-sick. I fired some guns and sent off rockets on the night of our departure, and they returned the compliment by firing an old honey-combed gun belonging to the *Bounty*. I set them completely up,—gave them 100 lbs. of powder, ensign and union jack, casks of salt beef and pork, implements of agriculture of all kinds, clothes, books, &c., and sailed on the evening of the 11th for Tahiti."

LACCADIVE ISLANDS.

Coir, the fibre of the coco-nut, is prepared in great quantities in these islands, and is one of their chief commodities of barter. The manufacture of the coir is entirely carried on by the women. The nuts are cut before the fruit is quite ripe, when the husk gets hard and woody, and the fibre is coarse. When cut, the husk is severed from the nut and thrown into soaking pits, to loosen the woody parts, where they lie for a year. When thoroughly soaked, the fibrous parts are easily separated from the wood by beating with a heavy mallet; when quite clean, the coir is arranged into a loose roving, preparatory to being twisted, which is done between the palms of the hands, in a very ingenious way, so as to produce a yarn of two strands at once. No mechanical aid, even of the rudest kind, is employed in these islands. A Mangalore candy (of 560 lbs.) of yarn will be obtained from 5,600 nuts, which would be yielded by from 80 to 100 trees, and the price of a candy to the islanders is about 18 rupees, or about a halfpenny a pound. The finest coir is from the island of Kiltan. The average annual amount of coir received from all the islands, by the East-India Company, under the monopoly, is about 370,000 lbs.

Mr. Scott, of the Company's dispensary, at Calcutta, has discovered that chloroform is a good solvent for gutta percha. "It is deposited from its solution without any of its properties being altered, and, by the very rapid evaporation of the solvent, hardens immediately, as an impermeable varnish."

The *India Register of Medical Science* for September contains a paper by Dr. T. W. Wilson, "On Varioloid Eruptions consequent to Vaccination in Bengal." It seems that a great many cases of small pox, or of a disease equally loathsome and fatal, have arisen from the application of the vaccine virus in general use in Bengal. For some years past, unusual results have been frequently known to follow vaccination; but the subject does not seem hitherto to have been sufficiently attended to. In this paper, which has been sent up to the medical board in the shape of a report, a large number of these cases is brought together.

The most remarkable circumstance in the population of the Punjab is the paucity of the Sikhs in a country ruled by them; the entire number of the Sikhs throughout the Punjab is not supposed to exceed 500,000.—*Thornton's History of the Punjab*.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

A considerable portion of the Report of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Paris is dedicated to Hindu literature. It refers, at the outset, to the completion of the first volume of M. Lassen's *Indische Alterthumskunde*, or Indian Archaeology, as the most comprehensive and learned exposition of the progress which has been made in studies relating to the history of ancient India. "We may there find a picture of all that is at present known concerning the origin and formation of civilized society in India; we may perceive the points to which science has definitively attained, as well as those towards which our researches should be directed; for it must be confessed that, in spite of the labours of the last sixty years, we have merely reached the threshold of this grand study, and that problems of the utmost importance, as regards the history of the human mind, there solicit the attention and the curiosity of the learned."

The *Vedas*, "those collections of ancient hymns which are, as it were, the mould in which the mind of the only philosophical race of mankind has received its shape," are the first of the Indian works which it imports Europeans to know; they are "the earliest essays of human thought,"—obscure, repulsive to the European student, presenting difficulties over which the Sanscrit race itself has never triumphed. The Report records the enterprising efforts of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, under the patronage of the East-India Company, to publish a complete edition of the *Vedas*; the impediments encountered in the endeavour to procure perfect copies; and the commencement of the publication, in the meanwhile, in London, by M. Müller, of an edition of these ancient works, for which object Professor Wilson generously furnished his collection of MSS. The first volume of the *Rigveda* has been committed to the press. M. Roth has printed at Göttingen the first portion of the *Nighamantas*, with the Gloss of Yaska, a work highly serviceable to the interpretation of the *Vedas* and to the history of the Sanscrit language. A specimen of the *Yajur Veda*, which regulates sacrificial ceremonies, has been edited by Dr. Weber, of Breslau, who proposes to publish the whole *Veda*. M. Nève, professor at Louvain, has given to the world an "Essay on the Myth of the Ribhavas," in which he develops the early vestiges of the apotheosis in the *Vedas*. He commences by treating of the nature of the worship taught in those ancient works, and of the moral sentiment of ancient Hindu society, which led him to the idea of the apotheosis, and to the interpretation of the hymns in which it appears for the first time.

The Hindu epic poems take rank next to the *Vedas*; of those poems the most ancient is the *Ramayana*. Having published three volumes of the text of this poem, Sig. Gorresio has produced one volume (containing the first two books) of a translation into Italian.

Next to the epic poems are the *Puranas*. An edition of the *Bhagavata Purana*, a Poetical History of Krishna, commenced some time ago by M. Burnouf, has advanced to a third volume, comprising the 7th, 8th, and 9th books, to which the editor has prefixed a long and valuable preface, in which he examines some of the traditions contained in the volume, and shows their value in various aspects.

Several Sanscrit plays have been printed,—namely, the *Sacuntala* (of Calidasa), by Dr. Boehtlingk, of Bonn, whose text, often differing much from the edition of M. Chézy, is enriched with philological notes; the *Urvashi* (also a work of Calidasa), by M. Bollensen, of St. Petersburg, in which the Pracrit dialect is carefully attended to; and the *Mrichakatika*, or Clay-cart, which has found a new editor in M. Stenzler, who promises a translation, with notes.

The Report specifies several works which have appeared in Germany, being translations from Hindu authors, adapted to popular reading, as evidence that a taste for the literature of India is beginning to diffuse itself amongst the masses in that country.

The *Panchatantra*, in the original text, has been edited by M. Kosegarten; whilst, in the same department, Professor Wilson has given to the public, at the expense of the Oriental Translation Fund, a translation of the *Dasa Kamara Charita*, or Adventures of Ten Princes, the scene of which is laid in India in the tenth century of our era, presenting a highly-curious portraiture of Hindu manners at an epoch immediately preceding the Muslim invasion.

Two works have appeared, belonging to a branch of Hindu literature little cultivated, namely, a translation of the *Susruta*, or System of Medicine, from the Sanscrit into Latin, by Dr. Hessler; and a Commentary on the Hindu System of Medicine, by Mr. G. T. Wise, of Calcutta.

After particularizing several lexicographical and grammatical works relative to the Sanscrit language, and the philological

labours of M. Bopp and others, the Report passes to the provincial dialects of India and the neighbouring countries connected by their literature with India; and notices, first, various works published by native writers, and then records the progress which the study of the Indian dialects has made in Europe. Hindustani literature has been the subject of a work by M. Garcin de Tassy, much more complete than has appeared in England. In the first volume of his history of Hindustani literature he gave the lives and bibliography of nearly 800 authors; the second volume contains translations, extracts, and analyses of the works of the chief writers, and a third volume will be required to exhaust his materials. Under this head the Report mentions very favourably the Hindustani Dictionary of Dr. Forbes.

A cursory notice is given of a few publications relating to the Bengali, Tamul, Guzerati, Affghan, Malay, Kawi, and Burman tongues; and of the Tibetan translation of the legendary life of Buddha, one of the chief canonical books in Nepal, printed by M. Foucaux, of Paris.

M. Mohl then reviews what has been done for Chinese literature. He observes that the study of this vast field would appear to have relaxed in Europe, if we considered the trifling number of works relating to China which have been published there for the last two years; but the fact is otherwise, since at Paris alone MM. Julien, Biot, and Bazin are preparing important works upon the philosophy, the history, and the literature of the Chinese. M. Biot has, however, completed his Essay on the History of Public Instruction in China, which contains important facts bearing upon the social history, moral and political, of the Chinese, in ancient and modern times. The Report notices the publication, at Shang-hai, of an edition of the *Shoo-king*, with a literal translation, by the Rev. W. H. Medhurst, and a dissertation by the same on the theology of the Chinese. It speaks in terms of high commendation of the *Chinese Speaker* of the late Mr. R. Thoms, as "an excellent introduction to the study of the romances, the dramas, and the modern literature of the Chinese."

With respect to the literature of Japan, M. Mohl observes that "it is an incomprehensible fact, that a people like the Dutch, who have always discovered a taste for knowledge, and who alone are in a condition to make us acquainted with Japan, should have hitherto done nothing to illustrate the language and literature of that country. They have written excellent works on Japan, but how is it," he asks, "that no member of the Faculty at Nangasaki has felt ambitious to distinguish himself by translating a Japanese work?" Two Germans, neither of whom has been in Japan, have, in spite of all disadvantages, recently translated two books from the Japanese. M. Hoffman has published, in the Netherlands, a translation of a treatise by Wekaki Morikooni, on the art of raising silk-worms; and Mr. Pfizmaier, of Vienna, has published a modern romance, by Riutei Tanefico, which appeared at Jeddo, in 1821, entitled, "The Six Leaves of a Skreen." The latter work is a picture of manners; its professed object is to refute the Japanese proverb, that a skreen cannot stand unless it be bent,—which is understood in the sense, that virtue in the sequel always becomes pliant.

In concluding his Report, M. Mohl refers in terms of regret and mortification to the sudden calamity which interposed a check to the progress of Oriental studies:—"Other and more considerable labours were in preparation, when the uproar of the streets overpowered the voice of science throughout Europe, and even still, restless spirits, ruined finances, and a dark future, from which the world seems to shrink aghast, oppress such peaceful studies as ours; but this state of agitation will have an end, whilst science is eternal, like that truth of which it is the expression."

With returning tranquillity in France, it is satisfactory to find that the patronage of Oriental studies is reviving. On the 22nd November, the National Assembly voted a sum of 146,860*fr.* for the publication of the work on the Ruins of Ancient Nineveh, &c.

The *Tarikhi Guzideh*, a history of the Seljudike princes, recording the actions of Sultan Mohammed, son of Malik Shah, who died A.D. 1118, relates this anecdote, which shews that the writer must have confounded him with Mahmood of Ghuzni:—"Sultan Mohammed made holy war in Hindustan, and fought a great battle. He took out of a temple of idols an idol, the largest of them all, which weighed nearly 10,000 *mans*. The Hindus offered to redeem this idol for its weight in pearls. He refused to sell it, observing, 'Men would say that Adser was a sculptor of idols, and Mohammed was a trader in idols.' He transported this statue to Ispahan, and, to show his contempt, laid it in a madriisa (mosque) which he had founded, upon the

threshold of the apartment in which his tomb is placed. It remains there until this day." Similar instances of intolerance (observes M. Deffrémery, the translator of the *Tarikh*) are frequent in Musulman history. The celebrated traveller, Ibn Batuta, relates that "near the eastern gate of the great mosque of Delhi are two colossal idols in copper extended on the ground, and every person who passes or repasses to or from the mosque treads them under-foot."

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, December 5, 1848.

SOME misconception seems to have arisen respecting the order issued by the General Government of India that the Bengal army shall be increased (to the war establishment) by the addition of 200 sepoyes to each regiment of native infantry, and of 100 sowars to each regiment of irregular cavalry. Surprise and even complaint have been expressed because no increase is to be made in the number of European officers; but it seems to be forgotten that this order is merely a recal or rescission of that of the 30th January, 1847, by which the numerical strength of the Bengal army was reduced in this very proportion, without any reduction of the number of European officers. The Government, fully aware how essential they are to the efficiency of the native army, and having the appointment of those officers, can hardly be suspected of a backwardness to augment their numbers to the utmost extent of the exigency, which is not to be measured by the condition of any individual corps.

THE security of our colonial possessions, and especially of British India, has so close a connection with the tranquillity of the mother-country, and is so liable to be affected by sudden political changes in Europe, that the gradual lull of the mighty tempest, which threatened at one time to submerge the continental nations beneath the angry billows of a wild democracy, is a more grateful theme of national congratulation than if our Indian Government had achieved a triumph over open enemies or perfidious allies. If Great Britain were at this moment trembling upon the verge of an European war, the commotions in the Punjab, which are now a subject of only transient interest, would wear a portentous aspect, and create the deepest anxiety: the question would be rather one of self-defence or of existence, than of annexation.

So far as we may be permitted to judge from the course of events in Europe during the last six months, the revolutionary agony has nearly subsided; the contention of disturbing forces is pretty well over; the cold and the hot, the moist and the dry, levity and gravity, have fought out the elementary strife, and the atoms, having discovered their mutual affinities, seem to be settling down into that comparative repose which will permit the re-establishment of systematic government. Questions will, no doubt, continue to arise to check and retard the final adjustment; extreme opinions, as well as private views and evil passions, will, for some time to come, exert an irritating influence upon people still subject to the morbid susceptibility left by recent agitation; but turbulence is under command.

Casting a retrospective glance upon the convulsion from which France, Germany, and Italy appear to be emerging,

it is impossible not to be struck with some of its social and political incidents. The world has scarcely ever known, within the memory of man, a revolution so sudden, extensive, and menacing, at least in its beginning, as that which shook, almost simultaneously, those three nations, and the incidents we are about to notice are more or less common to all.

In the first place, wherever there has been a fair struggle between the masses and the few, between idleness and rapacity on the one hand, and industry and wealth on the other,—between the votaries of anarchy and the advocates of order,—the advantage of numbers has been neutralized, and order, property, and industry have finally prevailed. And the success has been owing, not to any adventitious agency, but purely to the principles themselves, which gave General Cavaignac, for example, the power he so well employed, both as a commander and as a minister. This is a fact of no slight moment, which it is manifest was unexpected, or the victory might have been earlier and more complete; and it affords a source of consolation and confidence for the future.

Another striking fact is that, although the masses of society in Germany and France have been loosened and stirred up from the very depths and dregs, no man of commanding powers, no intellectual giant, no Cromwell, Washington, or Napoleon, has been brought to the surface, fit to organize and lead movements which only wanted leaders. Those into whose hands power has been cast, by accident or the force of circumstances,—and who are of the party antagonistical to that whence the moving impulse originated,—are military men, of average abilities, which are of the stratagetic rather than the administrative order. The inference from this fact seems to be, that the distribution of society throughout Europe bears a tolerable relation to the actual value of its constituent parts; that talents are not indissolubly chained to a servile condition, and imprisoned for ever in hopeless degradation; that there is an approximation at least to equality in the only form in which equality can exist amongst beings differing by nature in the measure they respectively possess of qualities useful to their fellows; that the social pyramid is not constructed by an arbitrary disposition of heterogeneous materials.

A third fact to be deduced from these events, and which must instil an impressive lesson into rulers, is the fragility of all governments, however stable in their external aspect, where there is no real sympathy between them and the governed. This is a truth which, as a mere dogma, is as old as the theory of government itself; but it was never demonstrated with so much practical energy as during the last ten months, when authority, which seemed to have struck its roots deeply and widely, withered in an hour.

The moral teachings which may be extracted from the revolutions of 1848 will not, it is hoped, be lost either to rulers or the ruled. They will reveal to both their political strength and weakness, and the sources of each; they will instruct both in their mutual duties, and the obligations they owe towards each other; and they will, above all, show that, although revolution be a cure for tyranny, the remedy is, in its mildest form, scarcely more tolerable than the evil; for when the restraints of law are withdrawn, or even suspended, they cannot be reimposed without a resistance in which the very existence of civil society is imperilled, for law and morals are the bulwarks of civilization itself.

COMPANIONSHIP in misfortune is said to fortify the power of endurance. The minister of Montezuma suppressed his moans of anguish when he found that his unhappy master was subjected to the same tortures as himself. The ruined shareholders of the Union Bank of Calcutta may extract a similar soothing consolation from the discovery that other adventurers in joint stock concerns in that city are not "lying upon beds of roses." The details published in the *Englishman* (and which were given in the last *Mail*) respecting the Bengal Indigo Company, — one amongst several smaller joint-stock companies, from which public attention has been diverted by "the gigantic frauds of the Union Bank," — are, to our apprehension, equally astounding; and "it is very remarkable," observes the *Englishman*, "that the same individuals whose mismanagement has ruined the shareholders of the Union Bank have been also the directors of the Bengal Indigo Company." This company was formed only three years ago; its capital was Rs. 28,00,000, divided into 560 shares of Rs. 5,000 each, all of which except four were taken up and paid for; so that the company started with a *bond fide* capital of Rs. 27,80,000 in hard cash. Of this sum no less than Rs. 26,50,000 was paid for the blocks of the concern, which never, at the period of highest prices, could have realized more than half this amount, and now would hardly fetch Rs. 6,00,000. The mode in which the money transactions of this concern were conducted, the prodigious amount of bills accepted and unaccepted, the "debentures," to the amount of 100,000*l.*, the greater part of which were pledged for loans, "though it does not appear that the Bengal Indigo Company received any money or credit on account of the debentures so pledged," — these strange doings are recorded in the article referred to, which is said to be founded upon a printed statement circulated by the shareholders of this unfortunate concern, in order, apparently, to excite the compassion of their obdurate creditors; and the result is, that the claims upon the company amount to Rs. 18,31,000, and the deficiency of their assets is Rs. 11,33,000! So that, in three years, all the invested capital, upwards of a quarter of a million sterling, has been got rid of, and the poor shareholders have "more to pay." What makes matters worse, we are told that about two-thirds of them are either totally or nearly insolvent!

These transactions cover Calcutta with disgrace, and look ugly even beside Pennsylvanian repudiation.

Mr. Crawford has proposed a scheme for representing the sounds of the Malay language by Roman letters, which, he says, are far better adapted to it than the Arabic characters now used. "The Arabian alphabet, imperfect in itself, is preposterous when applied to the languages of the Archipelago, the genius of the pronunciation of which is far more at variance with that of the Arabic than of the languages of the south of Europe. It wants eight letters, which the Javanese alphabet and the Malay language have, and it supplies their place by diacritical points over their respective cognates, while it has no less than twelve which no native alphabet possesses."

BATTERING RAMS OF THE CRUSADERS.—The Arabian historian Boha-eddin, speaking of the engines which the Crusaders employed at the siege of Acre, in 1190, declares that their aspect alone was terrible. "The most formidable of these machines," he says, "was a vast structure of wood, which could contain a great number of warriors; it was covered with large plates of iron, and moved on wheels, receiving its impulse from within. This machine was furnished with an enormous head of iron, called a ram, which made horrible ravages; the men within the machine caused this head to move, and overturn the most solid buildings."

LAW.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, NOV. 20.

Sittings in Banco — Regina v. Charretie.—The defendant had been indicted with several others for a misdemeanour, committed in respect to the sale of a cadetship in the East-India Company's service. The indictment was founded upon the 3rd section of 49 Geo. 3, c. 126, and contained in all thirteen counts. The first charged that John Charretie, James Rallett, and Ame, wife of Allan Stewart, on 1st November, unlawfully and corruptly did receive, have, and take from one William Wotherspoon the sum of £2,000, the moneys of the said William Wotherspoon, for the appointment and nomination of William White Wotherspoon to a certain office, commission, place, and employment, then and there being under the appointment and control of the East-India Company, to wit, the office, commission, place, and employment of a cadet in the service of the East-India Company, against the form of the statute, &c.; and that Sir William Young, Bart., unlawfully, wilfully, and knowingly did aid and abet and assist them in the offence and misdemeanour aforesaid to do and commit, &c. The seventh count was for a conspiracy, and charged that the defendants did conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together unlawfully and corruptly to bargain for the sale of a certain other office, commission, place, and employment, then and there being under the appointment and control of the East-India Company, to wit, the office, commission, place, and employment of a cadet in the service of the East-India Company, in contempt, &c. At the trial, before Lord Chief-Justice Denman, at the sittings after Michaelmas Term, 1847, the defendants, John Charretie and Sir William Young, Bart. (since deceased), were convicted; and the verdict of "Guilty" was entered upon the first and seventh counts only, a verdict of "Not guilty" being entered upon all the other counts. Subsequently, a Rule was granted by this Court, upon the application of Mr. Crowder, who appeared for Capt. Charretie, for a new trial, on the three following grounds, — first, it was not proved at the trial that a cadetship was either an office, commission, place, or appointment, within the meaning of the Act of Parliament; secondly, the statute only applied to cases where the party charged had the power of making an appointment, which in the present case did not reside in Sir William Young, but in the East-India Company; and thirdly, the facts proved did not amount to an offence under the third section, but the parties should have been charged upon an indictment framed upon the fourth section.

The Attorney-General, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Forsyth, now showed cause against the Rule, and contended that a cadetship was an "office or place" within the meaning of the Act. It was said that a cadet was only a candidate for a commission in the army, which was to be given to him on his arrival in India. If that were so, a cadetship might not be a "commission;" and, as nothing was to be done by a cadet till he obtained his commission, it might not be an "employment;" but, at all events, it was "an office or place." The 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, ss. 59 and 60, had recognised the office of a cadet, and provided that no person should be capable of acting, or be appointed or sent out to India in the capacity of a cadet of writer, whose age should be under fifteen years. The second objection was, that Sir William Young had no power to confer the office. The count, however, did not allege that he had such power, but only that he had the nomination or appointment to an office "under the appointment and control of the East-India Company." Besides, the money was paid by Mr. Wotherspoon for the appointment, and it does not signify whether the person who professed to sell had the power legally to sell it or not. If Capt. Charretie agreed to sell the appointment, and in pursuance of that agreement received the money, the offence would be complete, though the transaction might be so fraudulent that he could not complete the arrangement. As to the third objection, it was said that the bargain proved was a bargain, not for the actual sale of a nomination, but for the defendant's interest in procuring it, and that the indictment should have been framed upon the fourth section of the Act. The seventh count charged a conspiracy, and it was equally unlawful to bargain for the interest of a person in procuring a sale, as for the actual sale; the seventh count was, therefore, free from all objection.

Mr. Crowder and Mr. Warren were heard in support of the Rule, and contended that a cadetship was not proved by the evidence to be within the terms of the Act. The evidence showed that a cadet did not get any commission until he arrived in India. On leaving England, he received a nomination, as it was called, or a bit of parchment (for it was not proved what it contained), and if he went to India and presented it, at some time or another, he would get a commission. Until that time, he was no more than a candidate for a cadetship. Dr. Johnson's definition of a cadet was, that he was one who volunteers to serve in the army in expectation of a commission. A cadet had no duty to

perform, and it was not proved that he received any pay before he received his commission. He was not bound to go to India, though he might go if he liked. Secondly, the third section of the Act, if construed in connection with the preamble, showed that it could only apply to a person who sold an office to which he himself had the nomination. Suppose any person should agree with another to sell the next presentation to the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, or to that of the Attorney-General; could he be indicted under this Act? Certainly not, for he had no place which it was in his power to sell. Thirdly, the seventh count was not proved, for the defendants did not conspire for the sale of the office, but only for the sale of their interest in procuring it. Fourthly, the prosecutors were bound not only to prove that a cadetship was a "place or appointment," but also that it was "an office or commission, place, and employment." The seventh count charged a conspiracy to make an illegal contract, which was set out. The prosecutors were bound to prove that a cadetship was "a commission and employment," as well as "an office and place." It was matter of description which must be strictly proved as laid, and the failure to do so would be fatal.

Lord Deane intimated that the Court would take time to consider their decision.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WIGRAM'S COURT, NOV. 24.

Impey v. Impey.—Capt. Impey, an officer in the Indian army, left two illegitimate children, to whom he bequeathed all his property. He died in the year 1835, and the children, who then appeared to be left destitute, were maintained by the Bengal Military Orphan School. Some property belonging to the estate of the father came into the possession of his executors in the year 1811; and one of the children having subsequently died, the interest of the property, which became due to the other, amounted to about £60 a year. The Orphan School afterwards applied to the Court for repayment of their expenses of the maintenance of the infant, which they charged at the rate of £48 per annum. It was referred to the Master to take an account of such maintenance, and the interest of the fund, so far as was necessary, was ordered to be applied in the repayment to the charity. The Orphan School claimed a sum of £460, and the interest of the property amounted only to about £340. The present petition was presented by Major Turner, the agent of the Orphan School, to be allowed the residue of the maintenance out of the corpus of the infant's property. Mr. G. L. Russell was for the petition. The Solicitor-General and Mr. Fisher opposed it. His Honour said, that the allowance for maintenance ought not properly to have begun until 1841, when the infant became entitled to the property. The Orphan School was certainly entitled to no more than the interest of the Fund, and the petition, so far as it asked for payment out of the principal, must be refused, with costs.

THE LATE FAILURES.

The following letter, issued by Messrs. Scott, Bell, and Co., will be read with gratification:—

2, Alderman's-walk, London, Nov. 23.

We have the pleasure to inform you that the two remaining instalments of 5s. each, fixed for payment under our deed of arrangement for the 30th June and 31st of December, 1849, and being in full of 20s. in the pound, will be anticipated and held at your disposal, with arrears of interest, on and after the 1st of January next, at our office here, or carried to your credit in new account with us.

Thanking you for the great confidence and forbearance which you have kindly shown to us during a period of unprecedented commercial difficulty,

We remain, your most obedient servants,
SCOTT, BELL, & CO.

Mr. G. T. Braine has issued the following circular:—

1, Royal Exchange Buildings, Nov. 25.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that I shall be prepared to make a first payment at the rate of 5s. in the pound to all my creditors, on the 29th instant, and the following days, at this office, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, on the execution of my deed of inspection.

It will be necessary that creditors should attend in person for this purpose, and that they should bring with them the bills of exchange they hold.

I am, &c.,
GEORGE T. BRAINE.

We are glad to mention that Messrs. Gouger and Stewart, East-India merchants, who were compelled to suspend on the 25th May last, have announced a dividend of 6s. in the pound, payable on the 30th ultimo. The liabilities of the house at the time of its suspension were stated at about 80,000l.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNEXATION OF THE PUNJAB.—It is now said that we are to annex the Punjab definitively to the dominions of British India. Of course, as far as the mere question of power is involved, this consummation could be brought to pass by one and the same effort already required to suppress the existing revolt. We must necessarily terminate the present state of things, and when that is effected the expedient of annexation will be attended, in point of fact, with rather fewer embarrassments than any other: nor is it probable, we should imagine, that the expense of occupying the Punjab as a British province will bear a greater proportion to the revenues of the whole country than our present charges bear to the two and twenty lacs contributed by the Sikh Durbar in presumed liquidation of them. Whether, in every other point of view, this finality would be equally desirable, is a question open perhaps to discussion, though it is hardly in human nature to be without a strong opinion upon the matter under circumstances so irritating as the present. The chief difficulty would lie in the reversionary rights of the helpless Maharajah, who must, as yet, be conceived incapable of criminality, and consequently of forfeit. But it would be hard that we should be hampered in our dealings with a power *de facto* by consideration of our relationship with a power *de jure*. The only authorities practically cognizable in the Punjab are those sirdars who, after swearing friendship to us, and receiving acquittances and obligations at our hands, have gratuitously employed the opportunities which were given for their benefit in wicked and wanton efforts for the destruction of their benefactors.—*Times*, Nov. 20.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—A meeting of merchants and manufacturers connected with the cotton trade was held at Manchester on the 28th November, to take into consideration the subject of railways in India, and particularly of the above railway. Mr. John Potter, the Mayor of Manchester, took the chair, and opened the proceedings by stating that it had been proved that they could obtain a large supply of cotton from India, and that our exports to that country must be in proportion to our imports. One main cause which prevented the cultivation of cotton in India was the very inefficient state of the internal communication in the country, and it was therefore of the utmost importance that railway communication should be established. Mr. Bazley, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, moved a resolution to the effect that a steady and plentiful supply of raw cotton was indispensable to the well-being of these districts, and the meeting lamented that India should have hitherto secured so small a share in the British markets, one great cause being the want of roads and means of transport. The resolution was passed unanimously. Mr. Bright, M.P., went into the whole history of the negotiations between the Railway and the East-India Companies; and concluded by moving a resolution that it was the opinion of the meeting that the introduction of the railway system into India was necessary for developing the vast commercial, but neglected, resources of that country. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Chapman, the managing director of the Bombay and Calcutta Railway, stated that, if this line were extended into the interior of India, cotton might be laid down at Liverpool at 2½d. per pound. It was proposed, at present, only to execute the first section of the line, constituting the only possible approach to Bombay. There was no doubt the line would be extended; the plans and sections for 200 miles had been carefully prepared. The guarantee from the East-India Company might be considered as an absolute guarantee of 5 per cent. for 25 years. The Bombay list of shareholders included several native rajahs, who had promised that, when the railway reached their territories, they would give the land necessary to carry it on to Delhi, 200 miles further. The share list was not full at present; applications had been received for 80,000 shares; but, in order to raise the necessary amount of capital for the completion of the railway and satisfaction of the East-India Company, 20,000 more shares were required to be taken up. He believed that the present estimate of the cost of the line, £15,000 per mile, would be more than was necessary. The contracts already entered into reduced the cost of these 35 miles £40,000 below the estimate. From Behar to Bombay, about 300 miles, the cost of the conveyance of cotton was 1d. per lb.; by railway it would be about one-third of that amount. Resolutions were then passed to the effect that the meeting expressed a strong interest in the prosecution of the scheme.

THE LE BAS PRIZE.—*Cambridge*, Nov. 22.—At a Congregation holden this day, the following Grace passed the Senate:—"To accept the offer of several members of the civil service of India to transfer to the University about 1,920l. Three per Cent. Consols. for the purpose of founding an annual prize, to be called the 'Le Bas Prize,' under the conditions set forth in a statement dated Nov. 10, 1848."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20. *Princess Royal*, Adamson, Bengal; *Aden*, Michael, Whampoa; *Duchess of Clarence*, Birch, Bengal.—21. *Fairy Queen*, Richardson, Bengal.—22. *William Hyde*, Stewart, Bengal; *Alligator*, Cook, Shanghai; *Julia*, La Croix, Cape; *Amiga*, Penny, Algoa Bay; *Cotfield*, Cargy, Bengal; *Ganges*, Deas, Bengal; *Deogun*, Evans, Bengal.—23. *Nautilus*, Surflen, Falkland Islands.—24. *David Malcolm*, Smith, South Australia; *Mary Ann*, Barke, Madras; *Brilon*, Ward, Mauritius; *United*, Taylor, and *Dorothy*, Moody, Bengal; *Ellerslie*, Pagen, Shanghai; *Ariadne*, Goodair, Bengal; *Josephine*, Smith, New South Wales.—25. *Mary Muir*, Millward, Singapore; *Sydney*, White, New South Wales; *Terra Nova*, Cunningham, Singapore; *Patriot Queen*, Roddocks, Bengal; *John Moore*, Withycombe, Bombay; *Dickey Sam*, Thompson, Hong-Kong; *Inglewood*, Smith, and the *Duke*, Atkinson, Bengal; *Margaret West*, Boroman, Batavia; *Glenorchy*, Crawford, Bengal.—27. *Rokeby*, Trotter, Whampoa; *Protomella*, Harrison, Batavia; *Posthumous*, Davison, Port Phillip; *Countess of Eglinton*, Grange, Singapore; *Childe Harold*, Lilley, and *Mariner*, Harland, Bombay; *Lord Petre*, Middleton, Mauritius; *Appleton*, Penhorwood, South Australia; *Indus*, Putt, Bengal; *Pemberton*, Henderson; *Duncan Ritchie*, Stephens, and *Prince of Orange*, Smith, Bombay; *Tanjore*, Brown, Bengal; *China*, Livesay, New South Wales; *Albyn*, Leslie, Bombay; *Clansman*, Johnston, Bombay.—28. *Favorite*, Jarman, South Seas; *Tulloch Castle*, Jamieson, and *Victory*, Smith, Bombay; *Pallas*, Hopkinson, Bombay.—29. *Columbus*, Edie, Bengal.—Dec. 1. *Berhampore*, Smith, and *Soubabdar*, Umfreville, Bengal.—2. *Lady Bute*, McKilay, Bengal.—4. *Geelong*, Wyse, Bengal; *Royal Shepherdess*, Scott, Cochin; *Blair*, Moody, New South Wales.

ARRIVALS AT MADEIRA.

Nov. 1. *Margaret Skelly*, from Clyde to Bombay.—12. *Strabane*, from Clyde to Bombay.—13. *London*, from Portsmouth to Cape and Madras.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—Nov. 18. *Mary Stoddart*, Dean, Calcutta.—19. *Sir Charles Forbes*, Prynne, South Australia.—24. *Tropic*, Robertson, New South Wales; *Meropie*, Harding, Swan River; *Mary Hounsell*, Baker, St. Helena; *Ariel*, Collie, Ceylon; *William Watson*, Morrison, Adelaide and Port Phillip; *Tagioni*, Jolliffe, New South Wales.—27. *Lady Flora*, Eagles, Cape and Madras; *Stratford*, Butterwick, Mauritius; the 3 last since put back.

From LIVERPOOL.—Nov. 22. *Digby*, Taber, Plymouth and New South Wales; *Endymion*, Reed, Calcutta.—23. *Jaeger*, Bartlett, Calcutta; *Helvellyn*, Harrison, Ceylon; 25. *Camertonian*, Oliver, Bombay.—Dec. 1. *Patriot King*, Fletcher, Calcutta; *Emily*, Anderson, Cape.

From the CLYDE.—Nov. 25. *Collingwood*, Boyd, Mauritius.

From PLYMOUTH.—Nov. 19. *Diamond*, Stuart, New South Wales; *Britannia*, Robson, South Australia.—24. *Steadfast*, Spencer, New South Wales; *Osprey*, Honeyman, Port Phillip.

From PORTSMOUTH.—Nov. 24. *Palmyra*, Campbell, Hong Kong.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Indus* from Southampton Nov. 20, for MALTA.—Lieut. Weightley, Asst. Surg. Gilbourne, Mrs. Weightley and female servant.

For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Shelton.

For SUZ.—Mr. Butcher, Mr. Brower, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Freeman.

For ADEN.—Mrs. Malcolm, Miss Malcolm, Miss Foster, Mr. R. F. Mactier, Miss Holbrow, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, Miss Muspratt and native female servant.

For CEYLON.—Mrs. Davies, Mr. Gower, Mrs. Gower, and Eur. female servant, Mr. C. Percival.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. S. Cunningham and Eur. female servant, Capt. Shakespear, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and native female servant, Capt. and Mrs. Sale, Mr. Bell, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. Biss, Maj. Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, jun. Mr. and Mrs. Onslow and infant, Miss Penrice and native female servant, Mr. Wemyss, Dr. W. Morris, Mr. F. F. Allen, Mr. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, Mr. W. Hay, Mr. J. Gibb, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. Eglinton, Mr. Fitzmaurice, Mr. H. Woodrow, Miss A. L. Duff, Mr. Gouldsbury, Mr. G. Henderson, Lieut.-col. Lockwood, Col. Fullerton, Mr. Shelton.

For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Scott, Mr. W. C. Davies, Mr. Lacouvette, Maj. Mackintosh, Miss M'Arthur.

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For PENANG.—Mr. Ibbetson.

For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Vandenbrock, 2 ladies, Mr. Olagibal, Mr. Gemmel.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CATILL, the lady of W. E. 40th Bengal Native Infantry, d. at Park Villas, Richmond, Surrey, Nov. 29.
DE HAVILAND, the lady of Rev. C. R. s. Nov. 29.
JEREMIE, the lady of Capt. W. H. 38th Bengal Light Infantry, d. at St. John's Wood, Nov. 28.
MACNAGHTEN, the lady of E. d. at Monkham, Woodford, Nov. 18.
OGLE, Mrs. A. d. at Leamington, Nov. 17.
VANSITTART, the lady of W. d. at 25, Hyde Park-gardens, Nov. 20.

MARRIAGES.

CHRISTIE, Robert, Bengal Medical establishment, to Susanna H. A. d. of the late Maj. J. Pearson, Bengal establishment, at Edinburgh, Nov. 21.
DOUGLAS, Lieut. col. C. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, to Eliza Harrison, widow of the late Henry Smith, at Marylebone Church, Nov. 22.
HOBSON, Grenville F. to Jane, d. of the late Capt. James Hodgson, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service at Brighton, Nov. 30.
HOBV, John R. Bengal medical establishment, to Eliza, d. of Rev. H. Hatch, at Dover, Nov. 26.
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. James F. 3rd Madras light cavalry, to Emma C. d. of Capt. E. M. Daniell, at All Saint's, Paddington, Nov. 30.
SPURGIN, John B. Madras fusiliers, to Emma, d. of H. Wakefield, at St. Pancras Church, Dec. 2.
WOODWARD, Maj. J. P. Hon. East India Co.'s service, to Julia, d. of the late James Clarke, at Salecombe Church, Sidmouth, Nov. 23.

DEATHS.

ABINGTON, William James, M.A. barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple, son of the late William Abington, of the East India House, at Richmond, aged 41, Nov. 21.
ATKINSON, Lieut. Charles D'O. 40th Bengal N.I. on board the *Haddington*, at sea, on his passage to England, aged 30.
BARROW, Sir J. Bart. late Secretary of the Admiralty, at 7, New-street, Spring-gardens, aged 85, Nov. 23.
BURDETT, Sir C. W. Bart. 41st Madras Native Infantry, on board the *Mary Anne*, on his passage to England, aged 41, Aug. 25.
CLARKSON, Lieut. col. James O. Bengal Army, at York-street, Portman-square, aged 63, Nov. 21.
GILPIN, Richard, formerly of the East-India Co.'s Medical Service, at Bankfield, Vale of Todmorden, Yorkshire, aged 56, Nov. 19.
LANCASTER, James R. formerly of the Hon. East-India Company's Maritime Service, at Chertsey, aged 42, Nov. 28.
PEACOCK, Henry V. at Trincomalee, on board H.M.'s ship *Isabelle*, Sept. 29.
TOMBS, Major General, Bengal Cavalry, at Malta, aged 71, Oct. 30.
TURNBULL, William, in the Albany, aged 60, Nov. 10.
WIGRAM, Eleanor F. d. of Octavius, at Dulwich-lodge, Surrey, aged 21, Nov. 20.
WOOLLASTON, Elizabeth, relict of W. A. formerly of Calcutta, in Rockenham-row, West, New Kent-road, Nov. 17.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Nov. 22nd and 29th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. John P. Kelly.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Henry D. Taylor, 1st Fusiliers.
Ens. John E. Milton, 9th N.I.
Lieut. Frederick Tyrrell, 18th N.I.
Capt. John Wilson, 26th N.I.
Ens. Hugh McIntosh, 26th N.I.
Lieut. Home M. Fergusson, 45th N.I.
Maj. Charles Evans, 51st N.I.
Surg. James Eaton, M.D.
Bombay Estab.—Brev. maj. David Carstairs, 6th N.I.
Assist. surg. Alexander T. Anderson, M.D.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Alan Swinton, in Dec.
Mr. Stewart Forbes.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. maj. the Hon. Harry B. Dalzell, artillery, overland, 20th Jan.
Lieut. Archibald H. Campbell, 9th N.I.
Surg. Alexander M. M. Minto, overland, 20th Dec.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. John K. Luard, C.B., 42nd N.I., overland.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. William Wilson, 1st N.I.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—Rev. Alfred Kinloch, B.A., overland, 20th Dec.

GRANTED, AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Cornet Daniel Bayley, 7th Cav., 6 months.
 Lieut. Henry J. W. Carter, 66th N.L., 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Capt. Henry Hall, 1st Cav., 6 months.
 Assist. surg. Charles Timins, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Surg. Alexander Beattie.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. Frederick Bond, artillery.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL.

- Madras Estab.*—The Rev. Charles Dickley Gibson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, appointed assistant chaplain.

MARINE.

- Bengal Estab.*—Mr. Charles Parry Melvill Brewer, appointed a volunteer for the pilot service.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. William Johnston, appointed captain's clerk in the Indian navy.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 1st Dec. 1848.

- Bengal, 14th Light Dragoons.*—Lieut. Chas. William Thompson to be capt. by purch., v. Longfield, who retires. Dated 1st Dec. 1848.
 Cornet William Dundas Boyd to be lieut. by purch., v. Thompson. Dated 1st Dec. 1848.
 Frederick Vansittart, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Boyd. Dated 1st Dec. 1848.
10th Foot.—Capt. William Fenwick to be maj. without purch., v. Montizambert, killed in action. Dated 13th Sept. 1848.
 Lieut. Henry Andrew Hollingsworth to be capt., v. Fenwick. Dated 13th Sept. 1848.
 Gentleman Cadet Frederick Browne Sandwith, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch. Dated 1st Dec. 1848.
28th Foot.—Lieut. John Thomas James, from the 16th Foot, to be lieut., v. Bostock, who exchanges. Dated 1st Dec. 1848.
32nd Foot.—Maj. Henry Vaughan Brooke to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Pattoun, killed in action. Dated 13th Sept. 1848.
 Capt. William Case to be maj., v. Brooke. Dated 13th Sept. 1848.
 Lieut. Andrew Gram Brine to be capt., v. Case. Dated 13th Sept. 1848.
 Ens. John Swinburn to be lieut., v. Brine. Dated 13th Sept. 1848.
 Ens. John Alexander Shortt, from the 90th Foot, to be ens., v. Swinburn. Dated 1st Dec. 1848.
 Colour-serj. John Giddings to be quartermaster, v. Taylor, killed in action. Dated 13th Sept. 1848.
80th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Cecil Rice, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purch., v. Shortt, appointed to the 32nd Foot. Dated 1st Dec. 1848.
98th Foot.—Ens. Richard Clancy to be lieut. by purch., v. Knox, who retires. Dated 1st Dec. 1848.
 Thomas Templeman, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Clancy. Dated 1st Dec. 1848.
Bombay, 60th Foot.—Lieut. H. Anthony O'Molony, from the 50th Foot, to be lieut., v. Galton, who exchanges. Dated 1st Dec. 1848.
Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. William Bagenall to be capt. without purch., v. Gray, dec. Dated 1st Dec. 1848.
 Ens. George Fead Lamert, from the 37th Foot, to be 2nd lieut., v. William Barker, who exchanges. Dated 1st Dec. 1848.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A Dictionary, Hindustani and English; to which is added a Reversed Part, English and Hindustani. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D., Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature in King's College, London; &c. London. W. H. Allen & Co. THE essential requisites of a dictionary are accuracy and copiousness, and if these are brought within a compass, as respects bulk, convenient for use,—a great book is always a great evil,—the object of the work is attained. When we speak of a dictionary of a foreign language, we of course mean both parts, whereby the language to be learned, and that which is the medium of learning it, can be mutually rendered into each other,

as the student has only half a dictionary if he has but the means of translating the foreign language into his own. It is somewhat surprising that, hitherto, the English dictionaries of Hindustani, which have been big enough in all conscience,—and, we may add, dear enough,—should have merely contained the renderings of Hindustani words into English, and that the reversed part, by which English could be turned into Hindustani,—perhaps of greater importance, in a colloquial tongue,—should have been thought unnecessary. Dr. Forbes tells us that twenty years' experience in the study and teaching of Hindustani convinced him of a fact which might very well have been demonstrated *a priori*, "that this deficiency, added to the exorbitant prices charged for Hindustani dictionaries, has greatly impeded learners." Having satisfied himself as to the existence of the evil, he set about remedying it, and he has produced a dictionary, containing both parts, "at once copious, portable, and of a moderate price," in one clearly and elegantly printed volume. Students of the language, as well as parents and guardians, who have to pay for outlays, will thank Dr. Forbes for getting rid of so much superfluity of matter and cost.

The acquisition of an Oriental language will always present some difficulties to Europeans; but there is nothing appalling in Dr. Forbes's dictionary. By a system of careful concentration; by a free use of the Roman character, where the Oriental is not needed; by rejecting a great many words found in other dictionaries, but which, strictly speaking, do not belong to the language, he has made room for the admission of some thousands of words which will not be found in any one dictionary besides.

The utility of the Hindustani dialect, which is the common medium of colloquial intercourse in almost all parts of India, and which is not difficult to acquire, wants only such a work as this to recommend the study of it to all persons who visit that country either in an official character, or in a commercial capacity, or even out of curiosity. To all these we recommend Dr. Forbes's Hindustani dictionary.

The *Calcutta Review*, a good authority, declares that, "in point of practical utility, Dr. Forbes's dictionary will be just as superior to all former dictionaries as his Persian and Hindustani grammars are to all former works of a similar description."

A History of the Reigning Family of Lahore, with some Account of the Jummoo Rajahs, the Sikh Soldiers and their Sirdars. Edited by Major G. CARMICHAEL SMYTH, 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry. Calcutta. Thacker and Co.

CAPT. SMYTH has enjoyed great opportunities of obtaining information respecting the history of the Sikh families, and the political transactions and secret intrigues at Lahore since the decease of Runjeet Singh; but, although he is more minute in some particulars, we do not perceive that he has added anything of material importance to the more copious history which Mr. Prinsep has given of the family of Runjeet. Of the more recent occurrences (previous to the treaties of 1846) he has furnished very full details; but, except in these details, the narrative does not differ substantially from that given in the *History of the Punjab*.

Of the remarkable death of No Nehal Singh (the son of Khuruk Singh) Capt. Smyth has furnished particulars, of the accuracy of which there can be no doubt, as they are reported by an eye-witness, though they differ from all other accounts we have hitherto seen, which represent that the prince was upon an elephant, passing through the gateway of the citadel at Lahore, when a beam, or part of the brickwork, gave way, and crushed both him and Oodum Singh (the son of Golab Singh), who was upon the same elephant. Capt. Gardner says: "No Nehal Singh was not seated upon an elephant, but was on foot; and it was not a beam that fell, but some brick-bats: I was present." Capt. Smyth has, from other sources, derived the following particulars of this singular catastrophe, which, though now well ascertained to have been accidental, was ascribed, at the time, to a political plot or contrivance:—

"The ceremony (of burning the corpse of Khuruk Singh) was performed in an open space opposite the mausoleum of Runjeet Singh, and near the Hazoree Bagh, within the precincts of the palace, and while the body was being burnt, the new Maharajah, No Nehal Singh, stood by the blazing pile of his father. Rajah Dehan Singh was at his side. Ere the corpse was consumed, however, the prince felt desirous to leave the spot, and to perform the ceremony of ablution in a nullah at a short distance. On this the minister politely represented to him that it would be contrary to rule and etiquette for him to leave the place before the body was consumed. No Nehal was then persuaded to stay a little longer; but presently, on the plea of sickness, he left the spot. He then proceeded on foot towards the bathing-place, which was at the distance of only about 120 yards. While on his way, the minister again brought him to a stand for a moment to remonstrate with him on his indecorous haste; the prince, however, was not to be detained,

and he went on towards the stream. He was attended by the whole court, and followed by five elephants; but as it would have been considered irreverent for him to ride past the funeral pile on his return, the elephants were sent back to wait at a little distance. Having washed, the prince set forth on his return. He had to pass, first, through a gateway, then across a court-yard, and lastly through a deep archway leading from this court-yard to the spot on which the corpse had been burnt, and near which the elephants were now in waiting. Just before he entered this archway, the prince took the hand of Meean Oottum Singh, the eldest son of Golab Singh and nephew of Dehan Singh, and the two proceeded through the gateway together. As they emerged from the passage, the young Maharajah made a momentary halt while he addressed some jocular remark to his companion, and the next instant, a crash was heard,—the beams, stones, and tiles fell from above, and the two young men were struck to the ground."

A large portion of the volume is dedicated to an account of the Jummoo family, amongst whom Maharaja Golab Singh,—a personage of importance in the existing state of the Punjab,—holds a conspicuous place. Capt. Smyth depicts Golab in the most detestable colours, as a "monster," an "infamous miscreant," and relates particulars of his doings which, assuming them to be authentic, dispose us to give full credit to the stories now abroad of his deep dissimulation and incurable treachery.

The volume contains some curious "miscellaneous notices" of Phoola, the Akali; the Wuzer Zoroveroo; Futeh Khan, Tewana; Rajah Lall Singh and the slave-girl Mungela, and other characters.

The work has been compiled, the author tells us, partly from native manuscripts, and partly from information collected from Sikh sirdars, and European officers in the Sikh service; but chiefly from the notes of a Capt. Gardner, of the Sikh artillery, "who has for several years past supplied important information to the British Government without betraying his own."

The History of Bahawalpur, with Notices of the adjacent Countries of Sindh, Afghanistan, Multan, and the West of India. By SHAHAMET ALI. London. Madden.

THIS, we are told, is an abstract of the family annals of the Nawab Bahawal Khan, by Peer Ibrahim Khan, the British native agent at Bahawalpore, which was placed by Capt. J. D. Cunningham in the hands of Shahamet Ali, who translated it, and has augmented the work by much original information, historical and statistical, obtained by himself, when accompanying the mission of Sir C. M. Wade, in 1833, or from Major Mackeson and others. Something more than common interest attaches to the state of Bahawalpore, the chief of which has always been one of the most faithful of our allies in India, and has on various occasions rendered us important services, the present Nawab being the hearty coadjutor, with his "miserable rabble" (as Major Mackeson designates his regular troops), of Major Edwardes against the rebellious Dewan of Mooltan.

The tribe of Daoodputras, to which the Bahawalpore family belongs, and who deduce their origin from one Daood, a weaver of Shikarpore, seem to have gradually risen into importance, during the troubles of Western India, in the time of Aurungzeb: their chiefs first obtained territorial possessions about the time of Nadir Shah. The history of the family, from about the middle of the eighteenth century, is marked with the usual vicissitudes, but they maintained their position, in spite of reverses, until 1808, when the Hon. M. Elphinstone proceeded through Bahawalpore on his mission to Cabul, and was hospitably entertained by the Khan, who entered into a friendly treaty with the British Government, betwixt whom and this state the most amicable relations have ever since subsisted.

Some credit is due to the discernment of the Bahawalpore Khan who entertained Mr. Elphinstone; for when he was reproached by his minister for his lavish expenditure, which he considered to be thrown away upon a stranger, from whom nothing could be expected, he rebuked him for his want of foresight, observing, that "though he might not derive advantage from it, his successors would; for it was written in the *Koran*, that the power of the Feringhees would extend over the whole of India."

The materials in this volume are not worked up with much care; we have some matters twice over, and others are quite superfluous. "A brief account of the English nation and their country" might have been well omitted, for the errors it contains will induce many readers to distrust other portions of the work. In this "brief account," the Court of Directors are said to mean the East-India Company, who "lease" India from the King's Government, and if they are disposed to introduce any new law, or carry out any political measure of importance, "they are under the obligation of previously obtaining the assent of the three legislative powers," which is communicated through the Board of Control.

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Tuesday, December 5, 1848.

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CONTENTS.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS	737	Government General Order ..	752
Casualties by Death in the Armies of India	739	Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments ..	752
BENGAL:—		Marine Department ..	753
Mooltan	739	Domestic Intelligence ..	753
The Union Bank	740	Shipping and Commercial Intelligence ..	753
The Opium Question ..	740	CEYLON	754
Miscellaneous Intelligence ..	741	SINGAPORE	755
Government General Orders ..	743	CHINA	755
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments ..	743	NEPAUL	755
H.M. Forces in the East ..	746	NETHERLANDS INDIA	755
Probates and Administrations to Estates ..	746	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ..	755
Domestic Intelligence ..	746	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE ..	756
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence ..	747	NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS ..	757
MADRAS:—		ORIGINAL ARTICLE:—	
Miscellaneous Intelligence ..	748	Annexation of the Punjab	757
Government General Order ..	748	HOME:—	
Civil, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Medical Establishments ..	749	East-India College, Haileybury ..	757
Domestic Intelligence ..	750	Military Seminary, Addiscombe ..	760
Shipping and Commercial Intelligence ..	750	Miscellaneous Intelligence ..	762
BOMBAY:—		Shipping Intelligence ..	762
The Nagpore Conversion Case ..	751	Domestic Intelligence ..	762
Miscellaneous Intelligence ..	751	Arrivals, &c. reported at the East-India House ..	763
		Changes and Promotions in H.M. Regiments in India ..	673

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Oriental*, with the mails, left Calcutta November 8, Saugor 10, Madras 14, Point-de-Galle 19, Aden 28, reached Suez Dec. 4.
The *Braganza*, with a mail, left Hong-Kong October 30, Singapore November 8, Penang 11, and reached Point-de-Galle 19.
The *Sesostria*, with a mail, left Bombay November 16, and reached Aden 25th.

The mails thus brought reached Alexandria on the 7th inst. from whence they were forwarded by the *Indus*, and reached Malta on the 12th.

The Marseilles portion was despatched the same day by H.M.'s steamer *Medina*, arriving at its destination 16th inst.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

A mail for Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, and China, *via* Marseilles, will be made up in London on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 23.

A mail for Bombay, *via* Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of Monday, Jan. 8.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Dec. 20.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Calcutta	Nov. 8	Ceylon	Nov. 16
Madras	Nov. 14	China	Oct. 29
Bombay	Nov. 16	Singapore	Nov. 8

SUMMARY & REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

THE intelligence by this mail will contribute but little to allay impatience respecting the issue of the conflict which has been so long expected at Mooltan. Both the belligerent parties, at the date of the latest advices from thence (November 3rd), remained in precisely the same position and circumstances as they were left in twelve days before, when the latest letters were dated which were brought by the last

mail. Time, however, as we before observed, whilst it is undermining the resources of Moolraj, is strengthening and increasing those of his assailants.

Rajah Shere Singh, whose departure from Mooltan we mentioned in our last Summary, appears to have proceeded slowly up the Chenab until he was about seventy miles from Lahore, when he crossed the river, and marched to Pind Dadun Khan, in the Salt Range, with the view, probably, of establishing a communication with Chuttoor Singh, his father, who was still on the banks of the Upper Indus. The report given in our last Summary, of the advance of Chuttoor Singh upon Lahore, turns out to be false (though some of his troops occupied Wuzerabad), and, therefore, there is no present appearance of any combined movement on the part of these two Sirdars upon the capital. The force under Shere Singh is said to amount to 5,000 men, with 12 guns, and he expected to be joined by the Bunnoo Sikhs (of whom, however, nothing had been heard), who are supposed to number as many more. This would make the aggregate force under this commander 10,000 men. Chuttoor Singh had about 9,000; and another of his sons, Aotar Singh, it is said, was at Jalalpoore, on the Jelum, with 1,500. This hopeful family of rebels, therefore, have collected about 20,000 mutinous Sikhs; and theirs appear to be the only bodies of troops with whom the British commanders have to deal in the field. By the retreat of Shere Singh, the force at Mooltan is said to be reduced to below 8,000. Against these opponents we have nearly 28,000 British troops within the Lahore territories, and at least 36,000 beyond the Sutlej and Beas, besides 30,000 auxiliaries,—whilst 30,000 regulars are collecting on our north-western frontier.

It seems to have been determined that nothing should be attempted by Major-General Whish until the arrival of the Bombay column, which had assembled at Roree, and was expected to move on the 15th or 16th November, under Colonel Dundas; it would probably reach Mooltan early this month. Major-General Auchmuty, who was originally in command of this force, had been ordered to remain in command of the troops in Scinde; and as he was senior to General Whish, and would, therefore, have superseded him, the change implies that there is no intention on the part of the Government to transfer the conduct of the siege to other hands than those in which it was at first placed. It has been resolved that no troops shall be sent to Mooltan from any other quarter, and the march of Major Eckford's brigade, which had moved from Ferozepore, had been countermanded.

General Whish had received a reinforcement of 1,000

returned furlough men. The 3rd Bombay N.I., with 500 of Jacob's horse, belonging to the Bombay column, had reached Subzulcote, 80 miles in advance. The column would be accompanied by a pontoon and battery train, consisting of 30 pieces of heavy ordnance, which would place at the General's command 120 pieces of artillery, half of them of the largest calibre.

There had been some skirmishing betwixt our troops and the Mooltanis, and the cavalry of the enemy was constantly hovering about the camp. Moolraj is said to exhibit no lack of activity; he has endeavoured to establish batteries, from whence to annoy our position, and has employed rockets, which, being probably of native manufacture, were not very effective. He has released all the prisoners he had taken (and whom he treated with much kindness), who represent him to be a man of very engaging manners. Some deserters from Mooltan had made a model of the fort upon a large scale. Very smart skirmishes took place on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd November, the details of which are given elsewhere. Nothing more is said respecting the alleged attempt to assassinate General Whish. A suggestion is thrown out in one of the letters that Moolraj will probably evacuate the fort on the arrival of the reinforcements, and join Shere Singh.

At Lahore, where all was activity and bustle, in connexion with the military movements, no appearance of disaffection or disorder had appeared. A bridge of boats to cross the Ravee, which had been left in charge of a Durbar guard, had been fired by some marauders, who overpowered the guard. The accident was soon repaired, and Brigadier Godby's brigade crossed on the 28th October, and encamped on the other side of the river. This brigade consists of Lane's troop of Horse Artillery and the 8th Light Cavalry, the 2nd European regiment, and the 70th N.I. A strong body of cavalry under Brigadier-General Cureton likewise crossed and encamped at Shadaree. Major Eckford's brigade, which had been thrice under orders for Mooltan and thrice recalled—consisting of a light field battery, a company of artillery, and the 31st and 56th regiments of N.I.—crossed on the 3rd November and encamped in the neighbourhood of the rest. The whole force thus assembled beyond the Ravee amounted to 7,000 men. All these troops have been pushed forward from Ferozepore, where the strength of the garrison has been brought up by troops advancing from behind. The *Delhi Gazette* of the 8th November states that on the 3rd the greater part of the troops on the right bank of the Ravee had marched in the direction of Wuzerabad.

Brigadier Wheeler, who, as stated in our last issue, had crossed the Beas, and commenced operations against certain marauders, had taken the fort of Moraree, which, as well as that of Rungrungul, he destroyed. He was preparing to cross the Ravee, so as to be ready to co-operate with Brigadier-General Cureton, and the brigades of Godby and Eckford.

The Jummoo contingent, of 5,000 men, despatched by Golab Singh, under Colonel Steinbach, had come down the Bheembur Pass, from Cashmere, as far as Rajooree, and thence moved to the town of Jelum, about half-way betwixt Lahore and Attock, 150 miles from each, and within 50 miles of Pind Dadun Khan. This movement will have the effect of preventing the junction of Chuttoor Singh and Shere Singh, and the advance of either upon Lahore.

Upon the whole, the complexion of affairs in the Punjab country is favourable. The Commander-in-Chief, who was

on the 1st November at Indghur, between Lodiana and Ferozepore, and was expected at the latter station on the 5th, is said to have some plan in contemplation which will require a large force; but we must wait for its further development.

All was quiet at Peshawur on the 5th October; but the communication between that place and Lahore was still obstructed. In the Hazareh country, Capt. Abbott had been joined by almost all the chiefs, with their levies, notwithstanding the superior force of the sirdar Chuttoor Singh in cavalry and artillery. The accounts from Bunnoolament the fate of Mullik Futteh Khan, Tawana, the Sikh governor of the province, who, it appears, held out gallantly in the fort of Dhuleep Ghur until the very last, and then tried to escape by a rope over the bastion. He was seized by the mutinous Sikh soldiers and beheaded, in revenge, as they said, for the murder of Prince Peshora Singh, of which deed Futteh Khan was the chief instrument. He has done good service to the British; he was the chief means of bringing in Shaikh Emam-ood-deen, and of producing the written orders to rebel from Rajah Lall Singh, which caused the deposition of that personage from the Wuzerat. Ram Singh had crossed the Indus at Eejan Khail, about the 15th October, and was marching along the foot of the Salt Range, in the direction of Pind Dadun Khan, apparently to join Shere Singh.

Nothing has occurred worthy of notice in Cabul, the accounts from whence reach to no later date than the 27th September.

Rumours were in circulation at Calcutta that some suspicious movements had been made by the Nepaulese, as if to take advantage of any reverse that might befall us. A camp is said to be preparing in Nepaul contiguous to the British territories, capable of holding 12,000 men, under immediate orders from Catmandoo, on the pretext that the head-quarters of our troops in the Dinapore division had been recently advanced too near the Nepaulese frontier.

In the Nizam's territories, the oppression of the government officers has roused resistance in different parts of the country, which has become so serious as to call for the aid of the subsidiary force. The principal disturbance has taken place at Goolburgah, where two pearsadaha (priests) occupied a fort with about 800 men. Two companies of H.M.'s 84th, the 17th N.I., and some artillery, were despatched from Secunderabad, under Colonel Blundell, accompanied by General Frazer; but at the first summons the place surrendered.

The local incidents at the presidencies are scanty. At Calcutta, the only noticeable occurrence is connected with the Union Bank. The creditors' committee applied to the Insolvent Court for an adjudication of insolvency against two recusant shareholders (the brothers Aushetosh Dey and Promothonauth Dey), on the ground that they, the wealthiest individuals, had, contrary to the new Act, transferred a part of their property to their wives, in order to defraud their creditors. The application, which was *ex-parte*, was granted, the Chief Justice (who sat as Commissioner) stating that, in his opinion, all the shareholders of the bank were liable to be declared individually insolvent, if they committed any act of insolvency defined as such in the Act.

The Madras papers contain but little local news. The subject of Mrs. Frere's death is not set at rest by the verdict of the jury acquitting Dr. Daubeney. The report of the trial, which is extremely long, discloses some distressing and

extraordinary facts. "Everything connected with the birth and death of the infant found in Mrs. Frere's apartment," observes the *Athenæum*, "as well as the nature of the death of the unfortunate woman herself, still continue mysteries." The much-vexed question of the conduct of Capt. Macpherson, the Government agent in the hill tracts of Orissa, has, it appears, at length been settled by Lord Dalhousie, who, it is said, has vindicated that officer from the major part of the aspersions cast upon him, and condemned, in the strongest terms, the conduct of General Dyce. Several movements of troops had taken place in the Madras territories; the 22nd, 28th, and 34th regiments M. N. I. had proceeded to stations under the Bengal presidency; and it was rumoured that, in consequence of the large demand on the Bombay army, created by the Mooltan campaign, the southern frontier of the western presidency would be supplied with Madras troops.

The only event of any moment at that presidency, is an extraordinary "run" upon the Bank of Bombay, in consequence of the discovery of some forged notes in circulation in the Bazar. The total amount of the forgeries was only Rs. 8,000, yet such was the panic, that, in the course of two or three days, the "run" was to the extent of nearly 25 lakhs, or a quarter of a million sterling! The parties who flocked to the bank to get their notes cashed were almost all Marwarries.

The China intelligence is likewise barren of interest. The grand jury, at the Admiralty Sessions at Hong-Kong, on the 3rd October, threw out the bill preferred against the commander and crew of the schooner *Spec*, for piracy, in an irregular attempt on the part of the commander to suppress piracy.—Captain Cole having captured a junk, alleged to be a fishing junk, on the grounds of her being a pirate.

The new viceroy of Egypt, Abbas Pasha, arrived at Cairo from Suez on the 26th November, and assumed the viceroyalty. On the 2nd December Mazloum Bey, Minister of Justice at the Sublime Porte, arrived with a firman, nominating Abbas Pasha to the viceroyalty, and charged to invite his Highness to Constantinople, there to receive the formal investiture. The young Pasha had already conciliated the higher ranks of his subjects, and gratified all classes by a graceful act of attention towards his grandfather, Mehemet Ali, to whom he paid a visit of respect as soon as he arrived at Cairo.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H. M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut. Rathwell, 3rd Dragoons, on the river near Rampore Bauleah, Oct. 30.—Lieut. D. B. Johnston, 25th foot, at Fort St. George, Nov. 1.—Lieut.-col. Thornton, barrack-master of Hong-Kong, at Victoria, Oct. 21.

BENGAL.—Brev.-maj. W. Benson, 4th L. C., at Cawnpore, Oct. 28.—Asst.-surg. C. F. Basse, 2nd Eur. regt., at Loodianah, Oct. 22.—Capt. E. J. Brown, Eng., 1st asst. to the Commissioner in Scinde, at Bombay, Nov. 9.—Maj. G. Templer, 22nd N. I., at Umballah, Nov. 1.—Lieut. H. Baring, 4th N. I., at Mussoorie, Oct. 18.—Lieut.-col. R. Wilcox, 68th N. I., and astronomer to the King of Oude, at Cawnpore, Oct. 25.—Dr. George Turner, civil surgeon of Malda, on the Ganges, near Monghyr, Oct. 1.

MADRAS.—General Sir H. M'Lean, K.C.B., in London, Dec. 11.—Vet. surg. J. Field, 3rd L.C., at Bowenpilly, Oct. 28.

BOMBAY.—Harry N. Garrett, I.N., washed overboard from the steamer *Scotia*, in the Irish Channel, Dec. 4.

BENGAL.

MOOLTAN.

"*Mooltan*, Nov. 1.—Taylor is gone towards Cohaut; Lumsden with his guides gone *via* Bahawalpoor to Lahore. Edwardes contemplated a march to Bunnoo to settle that valley, calculating that he could return by the time the Bombay troops will be here, since there had been some unaccountable delay in that quarter. However, I hear that he has either been dissuaded, or of his own accord relinquished the idea. Moolraj's deserters have made a model in mud on a large scale of the fort, and to the eye it seems correct, and to correspond with all I have seen. I should say it was a most difficult place either to batter or mine—but that shelling will be effective. Moolraj's cavalry, in small parties, has been hovering about, and our pickets have been out three days running; but the enemy is too cunning for us. Yesterday he came out in great force opposite Edwardes, and drove in the pickets; he sticks so close to the canal that there is no touching him; towards evening five or six rockets were fired, and Moolraj retired. The rockets answered very well, for a wonder. I believe they have been kept damp for some days. The cause of their bursting was the dryness of the composition. The cause of Moolraj being again thus active is a quarrel amongst his soldiers, in which one Ruttun Singh is said to have been killed by an Akalee; in Durbar they accused each other of cowardice, and this is the result. They are out again to-day in the same spot, but the cavalry officers say they cannot touch them in such a position. Firing in Edwardes's camp at this present writing. We saw rather a large body of the enemy's cavalry yesterday. Cavalry and Anderson's guns out. Some few plunderers were seen, and a few men sent out after them. Lieut. M. was obliged to fall back for a while, when the rest of the cavalry and horse artillery came out, and the enemy of course made off. I heard Major Wheeler say that his troop or troops, I forget which, had suffered (six wounded and some horses killed). More were seen, and a troop of 7th irregular cavalry went out, and, going too far, brought a large force of cavalry, infantry, and zamburruks, on itself. It charged, and punished the enemy pretty handsomely, supported by another troop, which was just in time to assist, and subsequently by Lieut. Matheson, and a troop of the 11th light and irregular cavalry."

"*Nov. 2.*—The cannonade in and against Edwardes's camp has continued, and was kept up occasionally all night, and continues still. We fired four 18 lb. shot yesterday, and M'Kenzie's troop sent out two guns to the front to try and silence Moolraj. Moolraj is impetuous, and must be driven out of that."—*Mofussilite Extra*, Nov. 8.

"*Camp Mooltan*, Nov. 2.—The party of irregular cavalry who were engaged with the enemy amounted to only sixty sabres, under the command of Reesalder Abdoolah Khan, of the 7th or Wheeler's corps. In performance of the somewhat dull duty of escorting dobbies to their place of avocation, they surprised some ten or twelve suwars of the enemy, who immediately poured in a volley, and retreated towards their picquets, hotly pursued by the gallant native officer and his men. It was not long before some hundred cavalry made their appearance, when the brave little band had to cut their way out, the lion-hearted leader killing and disabling no less than four opponents with his own hand, and receiving two deep cuts while doing so. He cleverly managed to draw off with his wounded until a reinforcement relieved him, and then some further punishment was inflicted on the foe. Our loss was very trifling, altogether about ten wounded (one only mortally), half the number belonging to the 7th, and the other half to the 11th, irregulars. On the opposite side some nine men killed and about ten horses, and a great many of both wounded: several heads were brought into our camp. This little affair will, I think, silence grumblers (they are not a few), who are continually denying the merits of all native cavalry, and trying to prove that they are the "curse of the country." Our allies had hard work all day, all night, and, I think I may say, will have all to-day. Cortlandt might be seen from an early until a late hour on the move, pushing forward a gun occasionally when it was required. His loss was, I believe, one horse badly wounded, and some three or four men killed and wounded by round shot. In a skirmish during the evening three or four more were wounded by matchlock balls. The 6 pr. balls of the enemy occasionally fell into their camp. Our 2 H. A. guns actually advanced within 600 yards of their advanced post, and some shrapnel was bestowed, apparently with great effect. From sunset until about 8 p.m. all was perfectly quiet, then the fire of artillery announced a renewal of the game. The enemy must have advanced some of their guns, for the picquets and quarter guard of the extreme corps (52nd N.I.) were occasionally treated to a round shot, and shell were thrown on both sides during the greater part of the night. This morning a dark column of smoke rose above the Mooltanee's position; it

lasted for some time, and was probably caused by the 'funeral pyres' of 'deceased warriors.' General Whish and his staff rode on some hundred yards to the front to examine some ground where it has been recommended that an 18 pr. battery be immediately erected.

"3 p.m.—A brisk exchange of compliments between the allies and the enemy at about 1,200 yards. A camp follower cut down only a short distance to the front. Some amateurs started off in chase, but found they could not catch the cowardly rascal, who soon regained his picquet. A village in our neighbourhood appeared to be full of rebels. The cause of all these hostilities appears to lie in a delusion that Edwardes and a greater part of the allied forces had left us. I hear from good authority that Moolraj has been submitting terms of capitulation to a high quarter, and it is expected that a speedy close will be brought to the Mooltan campaign. It is also rumoured that one of our brigades will remain here."

Nov. 3.—Cortlandt as usual gave the enemy a good cannonading until near sunset; the grass and bushes near their position appeared to be on fire for about half an hour, supposed to have been caused by a shell. The allied camp and batteries were subjected to constant visits of ricochet shot, but no great mischief occurred; another actually fell between the picquets of the 52nd N.I., on their turning out in the evening. I believe that not above three or four men of Cortlandt's force were killed and wounded, while that of the Mooltanees is stated by a spy to have amounted to one sirdar and fourteen men killed. Narain Singh (a sirdar of Moolraj), with 1,000 men, is reported to have been seen proceeding towards our rear, for what purpose was not known, but it was surmised in camp that the object in view was a dour on the stores in charge of Capt. Price. I believe Edwardes despatched a large body of sirdars in case of reinforcements being needed. I am happy to say that Capt. Price arrived safe in camp this morning, having got rid of about fifty hackery loads of powder, &c. by leaving them in Soojabad. Soon after sunset of yesterday orders were issued to form a battery in a previously chosen site (about 500 yards to the front). The left brigade furnished the working and covering parties until 12 p.m., when they were relieved by similar ones from the right. The enemy, when first disturbed, opened a fire of matchlocks and zumbooraks, without doing further damage than wounding a sepoy of the 72nd N.I. From midnight until daybreak of this morning our work progressed very uninterruptedly, and it was imagined that the hostile batteries had withdrawn, but scarcely was daylight ushered in by the drums and fifes of our force when some angry missiles were ejected, with the apparent view of undeceiving us on this point.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 8.

THE UNION BANK.

The "Act to confirm an Agreement between certain Shareholders and Creditors of the Union Bank of Calcutta" premises that a memorial had been presented to the Governor-General in Council from members of the Committee of Management of the Bank, and also by certain members of the Committee of Creditors of the Bank, setting forth that the assets are insufficient to satisfy the outstanding debts and liabilities, and several creditors had obtained judgment against its public officer, and some of the judgments had been put in suit against individual shareholders; that many of the creditors were willing to give a discharge to those shareholders who will pay a reasonable assessment on account of their debts, provided that such discharge do not work a release of their claims against others who should refuse to pay such assessments; and praying that the effect of such agreement may be legalised without prejudice to the rights of any creditor who should not execute the same, &c.; and it enacts that the agreement set forth in the schedule (annexed) shall be of full force as between those creditors of the Union Bank who shall execute the same, and receive any payment out of the sums contributed according to such agreement, on account of the debts and liabilities due to them respectively by the Bank, [and those persons named in the schedule, and in the agreement, who shall pay, at the time and in the manner mentioned in the agreement, the several sums at which they are severally assessed in the schedule of assessment; and as between all other persons shall be wholly null and void; that if any creditor who shall have executed the agreement shall thereafter take any proceeding at law or in equity on account of any debt or liability of the Bank against any person named in the schedule of assessment, who shall pay, at the time and in the manner mentioned in the agreement, the full sum at which he or she is assessed, the execution of the agreement by such creditor, and payment of the assessment, may be pleaded in bar thereof; that if any creditor who shall not have executed the agreement shall take any proceeding at law or in equity, on account of any debt or liability of the Bank, against any person liable to make good the same, or if any

creditor who shall have executed the agreement shall take any proceeding at law or in equity, on account of any debt or liability of the Bank, against any person liable to make good the same, who shall not pay at the time and in the manner mentioned in the agreement, the full sum at which he is assessed, the agreement shall not be pleadable to such proceeding.

The schedule is as follows: "We, the undersigned, creditors of the Union Bank of Calcutta, hereby undertake and promise, upon payment, by the executive committee of the said Bank, of an immediate first dividend of 25 per cent. upon our respective claims, to accept the schedule hereunto annexed (which has been framed by a committee of creditors of the Bank) as the schedule of assessment or contribution towards the liquidation of the debts of the Bank of the several shareholders, past and present, therein named; and we promise and agree not to sue out any writ of *scire facias* against, or otherwise to molest, the person or property of any shareholder or shareholders of the Union Bank, named in the schedule, who shall pay up the full sum placed opposite his or her name in the schedule, as and for his or her assessment or contribution as aforesaid, provided, however, that nothing herein-contained shall be construed to protect any of the said parties from being proceeded against, unless and until he shall have actually paid his assessment in full, and to prevent any writ of *scire facias* which shall have been issued, or any action or suit which shall have been actually commenced against any shareholder, before payment of his assessment, from being prosecuted, and continued afterwards, if the party instituting such proceeding chooses so to do: Provided, further, that if any shareholder in the schedule named shall not have paid or given security to the executive committee of the Bank, certified by them to be sufficient for the payment of his assessment, within three months from this date, if he be resident in India, or within five months if resident out of India, the same shall be increased ten per cent., and that a further percentage of the like amount shall be added after every succeeding period of three months during which the same shall remain unpaid or unsecured. Provided also that the executive committee of the Bank do engage to pay from time to time such further dividends upon our respective claims until full satisfaction thereof respectively, as the sums realized from the contribution shall enable them to do, and whenever the realization shall amount to ten per cent. upon the remaining claims, to declare and pay a new dividend at that rate. Provided always, and it is hereby expressly declared and agreed, that we, the undersigned, reserve to ourselves all our rights and remedies whatsoever against the assets of the said Bank, legal and equitable, and against all shareholders, present and past, not paying up the full amount of their said assessments respectively as aforesaid. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our respective hands, this 25th day of September, in the year 1848."

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

We stated that the pecuniary advantage which might have been expected from the increase of the supply of opium was likely to be neutralized by the fall in the price of the drug, and that the immediate consequence would probably be a positive diminution of revenue. The object of this increase may possibly have been twofold—augmenting the resources of Government, and modifying the character of the opium revenue to meet the contingency of future events; but, in the present state of the treasury, we apprehend that the first object was revenue; and the scheme may, therefore, in one sense, be said to have failed of success. But, so far as it was intended to subvert the ulterior object of preserving the opium revenue, by presenting it in a less objectionable form to public view, it is likely to command the most complete success. It must have been apparent to every observer, that none of the objections which have been brought by the "philanthropists" in England against the introduction of opium into China have been applied to the exportation of Malwa opium, through the port of Bombay, on the payment of a duty of Rs. 400 a chest to Government. Their announcement of the iniquity of drugging that empire has been exclusively confined to the opium raised at this presidency, upon the principle of a monopoly, by the capital of the State, and under the superintendence of public officers; and we may therefore infer that the objection was rather to the mode in which the revenue was raised on our side of India, than to the result in China. There is an objection, on the principles of political economy, to the engagement of the State in any agricultural transactions, and a still stronger objection to the thing called monopoly; and hence it may be anticipated that when the Indian question is again forced on the consideration of Parliament, it will be the odious monopoly, which all parties will meet vigorously and most virtuously attack. How far the late arrangements were designed to break the edge of that censure, and to enable the Indian authorities to

propose to place this revenue at our presidency upon the same unobjectionable footing on which that at Bombay rests, we have not, of course, any means of ascertaining; but if any such design lies at the bottom of the new plan, we think the author of it deserves the commendation of Leadenhall Street for his sagacity. By bringing the profits of each chest down to a level with the duty levied at Bombay, and making up the deficiency by an increase of the supply, the Government is placing itself upon high vantage-ground; and whenever the struggle comes on, may even obtain credit for offering at once to sacrifice the cultivation and the monopoly, and substitute an export duty in their stead. But in this case the integrity of the revenue will be preserved at the expense of Chinese morals, that is to say, so far as they are affected by the consumption of the drug. It will then be found that, to enable Government to substitute a duty which is deemed unobjectionable for the "monopoly," which is so loudly reprobated, it has been necessary to reduce the price of the article, and thus to place it within the reach of a much larger body of consumers, and at the same time to double the supply. Those who take a philanthropic view of the question, will find that the interests of the Chinese would have been best consulted by allowing the anomaly of the "Government monopoly" of this pernicious drug to continue, and that the result of their campaign against it has been anything but advantageous to the well-being of those for whose benefit they profess to have been combating. There can be little doubt that, as soon as the cultivation is thrown open, private enterprise and capital will immediately enlarge the production, and it is not unlikely that, within five years after the alteration has been effected, even the present enormous supply will be doubled.—*Friend of India.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL (express from Bombay), with letters from London to Sept. 25, arrived in Calcutta on the morning of Monday, Nov. 6.

NATIVE CONFIRMATION.—The first native confirmation was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 24th Oct., when eighty-five males and seventy-five females, from villages in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, were confirmed. The bishop preached in English, and the sermon was orally translated into Bengallee, by the Rev. Mr. Sandys.

MR. W. P. GRANT.—The *Englishman* hears that a letter has been received from Mr. Grant, mentioning that Sir F. Thesiger has given an opinion unfavourable to the validity of the suspension of the late master in equity.

THE BARQUE Hope, Capt. Willie, from Calcutta to Singapore, went down on the 14th Oct. during the late typhoon, with all hands on board, except five natives. Besides the captain and officers, there were six European passengers: Mrs. Willie and three children, Miss Sheriff (Mrs. Willie's sister), and Mr. Riddale, of the Military Orphan Press.

A DETACHMENT of about 400 men of H.M.'s 80th Foot arrived at the presidency on the 29th Oct. from the Upper Provinces. A strong artillery force of about the same number were to leave Calcutta for the Upper Provinces about the same time.

ORISSA AGENCY.—The tedious inquiry into the late Orissa agency has terminated in the entire acquittal of Capt. Macpherson, the late agent among the Koonds, of the charges so unaccountably brought against him by General Dyce.

THE LABORIOUS INVESTIGATION which has been conducted by Mr. J. P. Grant, of the civil service, has cost the government Rs. 70,000.

NAINEE TAL, Oct. 25.—A gloom has come over everybody here, in consequence of the sudden death of Mr. G. T. Lushington. The deceased, in his usual health, was out riding this morning, and had dismounted to tighten his pony's girth; whilst in the act of doing this, and conversing with a friend, he suddenly fell back and expired.

MEERUT, Oct. 31.—Orders have been received for the Lancer and 98th depôt to march immediately to Umballah. Every available doolie is to be sent from Meerut to the frontier for the army of the Punjab. The following officers have passed through this station since the 20th en route to the frontier:—Dr. Login, Lieut. Dumbleton, Capt. Birch, Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. Hickey, Col. Tennant, Lieut. Grindall, Capt. Hicks, Dr. Goodeve, Capt. Western, Lieut. Oakes, Lieut. Thelluson, Dr. Walker, Capt. Young, Capt. Magnay, Lieut. Yule, Dr. Lee, Lieut. Brown, Col. Bradford, Lieut. Edwards, Major Crommelin, Dr. Edlin, Lieut. James, Capt. Lang, Dr. Dunbar, Capt. Morrison, Capt. Hobday, Capt. Oldfield, Lieut. Hardcastle, Capt. Hall, and Major Coventry, Dr. Green, Major Rutherford, Lieut. Irwin, Lieut. Ramsay, Ens. Millett, Dr. Canter, Major Muinwaring, Lieut. Pakenham, Capt. Walter, and Capt. Phayre.

SAHARUNPORE, Oct. 25.—The 9th Irregular Cavalry arrived here this morning, and will leave again to-morrow morning. Plenty of forage had been found and the horses were all in good condition. No halting had taken place since leaving Bareilly.

DINAPORE, Oct. 26.—The left wing H. M.'s 80th, have left Dinapore by steam for Fort William, to relieve H. M.'s 18th, which marches westward. It is said, that on the arrival of H. M.'s 96th they will be sent to Dinapore, and the right wing 80th to Calcutta.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL left Meerut on the 24th October for the frontier.

NAKOODAH, Oct. 23.—The 6th Light Cavalry have got their orders to march to Ferozepore, and will probably leave this about the 25th or 26th.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA sailed on the 4th November for Bombay in the pilot brig *Tavoy*, on a visitation tour to the various subordinate dioceses of India.

A RULE NISI was granted in the Supreme Court on the 3rd November for a criminal information against Mr. J. C. Abbott, a large proprietor and zemindar in Midnapore, on account of an abusive letter addressed by him to Mr. Buckle, the magistrate of the district.

SIR DUDLEY HILL, K.C.B., has been ordered to the north-west frontier.

A DACCA LETTER, of Oct. 29, states that five companies of the 14th N.I. had arrived the previous day, and had pitched their tents on the Racket-ground, fearing to take up their quarters in the lines on account of the great sickness which had prevailed during the last six weeks in the 62nd N.I.; the latter corps was to leave to-day for Benares.

THE RAJAH JHEEND, regarding whose fidelity some faint suspicions are said to be entertained, and who recently gave notice to the civil authorities that a marriage procession of some twenty thousand people would be passing from Jheend to Beekaneer, through the Delhi territory, some three months hence, has been summoned to Ferozepore by Major Mackeeson, commissioner of the Sutlej territory, with the view probably of thus keeping him more easily in check.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BRIGADIERS MOUNTAIN AND HERVEY exchange brigades, the former going to the 5th, the latter to the first. H. M.'s 29th foot goes from the 3rd brigade to the 5th, with Colonel Mountain, and its place in the 3rd is to be taken by the 73rd N.I. from Lahore.

THE LEFT WING OF THE 1ST BENGAL FUSILIERS arrived at Agra on the morning of October 20, under the command of Captain Coombe.

THE 61st N.I. left Barrackpore for Benares on the 19th October.

MR. BOLST.—The *Star* hears that Government intends prosecuting Mr. Bolst, late of the Bengal secretary's office, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

A TIRHOOT LETTER says that a militia cavalry corps is about to be formed there among the planters, all to be mounted from the Poosah Stud, and the officer in charge of that department is to command the corps; the troops having almost all been withdrawn from Patna, the Seikhs there are all ready for a rise should an opportunity offer.

MESSRS. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, AND CO.—The proprietors of the *Delhi Gazette* have apologized in court for falsely announcing the stoppage of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., which has been accepted on payment of costs.

THE Mofussilite says editorially, "it is imagined there will be one grand battle in the Punjab—but not on this side of Lahore." This belief appears to be becoming pretty general; we expressed it ourselves a few days ago. It is founded on the assumption that the Seikh troops, collecting under Chutter Singh and his son, will, when they think themselves strong enough, advance on Lahore, and that, as a matter of course, our army now forming will advance to meet them and bar their way to the capital. It is possible that a successful *dour* by Cureton's brigade and a charge of the Moodkee-wallas & Co., on Shere Singh's legions, may alter the state of affairs present and prospective considerably; but, as matters stand, it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in getting together and pushing on "the army of the Punjab."—*Bengal Hurkura*, Nov. 1.

CONSULS FOR AUSTRIA.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to recognize the nomination of Mr. J. F. Wingate and Mr. L. Fraser as consuls for Austria, at Calcutta and Singapore respectively.

A PROSPECTUS of a new fund has been published in the *Englishman*. The object of the fund is to relieve the subalterns of the onus, and transfer it to the majors who derive the most immediate benefit.

RETIREMENT.—The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that arrangements have been made to purchase out Major Charlton, and Captain Leacock, of the 70th N.I.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY OF THE PUNJAB.—We are indebted to the *Bombay Telegraph* for the following useful summary of the numerical strength of the army of the Punjab, and of the Bombay force which is to co-operate with it:—

Army of the Punjab.

Horse Artillery, European	...	...	...	555	
Ditto Native	...	...	...	220	775
Foot Artillery, European	...	...	...	468	
Ditto Native	...	...	...	247	745
Sappers and Pioneers, European	...	...	...	62	
Ditto Ditto Native	...	...	...	1,160	1,222
Cavalry, European	...	...	...	1,414	
Ditto Native Regular	...	...	...	2,500	
Ditto Ditto Irregular	...	...	...	2,500	6,414
Infantry, European	...	...	...	6,164	
Ditto Native	...	...	...	15,040	21,204
Total	...	...	...	30,360	

Bombay Troops.

Horse Artillery, European	...	...	...	111	
Foot Artillery	...	...	...	204	
Native ditto and Gun Lascars	...	...	...	480	694
Sappers and Miners, Native	...	...	...	...	932
Cavalry, Native Regular	...	...	...	422	
Ditto Ditto Irregular, about	...	...	...	600	1,292
Infantry, European	...	...	...	2,050	
Ditto Native	...	...	...	3,648	5,698
Total	...	...	...	8,017	

Abstract.

Bengal troops, European	...	...	...	8,693	
Ditto Native	...	...	...	21,667	30,360
Bombay troops, European	...	...	...	2,365	
Ditto Native	...	...	...	5,652	8,017
Grand total, about	...	...	...	38,377	

WARS IN INDIA.—It has been repeatedly said that, however tranquil India may be, every new Governor-General is sure to find some reason for going to war. That this is unfortunately true of some, must be admitted; but history will acquit Lord Dalhousie of having wilfully plunged the country into a fresh contest. The war in which we are now engaged was a legacy left to him by his predecessor, which he could not refuse without greater danger than he must incur from its acceptance. There is an old saying, *Pejor est bello timor ipse belli*, which is most assuredly applicable to India. The perpetual apprehension of war is as costly as war itself, perhaps more so, and is an excuse for putting off the consideration of every suggestion for the improvement of the country. A treacherous foe will now be met, as he ought to be, with a crushing force. His means of future resistance must be removed, and then indeed we may hope for a long and uninterrupted peace. Sixty thousand men in arms in the Punjab or on its borders will suffice to put down all resistance; but unless a partition of the country be made, very different from that effected by the Hardinge treaties, a repetition of disturbances may be rationally expected whenever opportunity occurs.—*Englishman*, Oct. 18.

THE KASSIS OF THE Kossya hills, according to the Rev. Mr. Jones, a Welsh Calvinistic Methodist missionary amongst them, are an open and affable people, possessing a great deal of genuine uprightness of character; and, although their superstitions are deeply rooted in their minds, they listen attentively to the Gospel, and reason candidly about its truths. He has made several converts.

WAGERS.—By the Act No. 21 of 1848, the Courts of Law are freed from the disgrace of deciding wagers, which will in future be left to the proper tribunals,—the various sporting clubs of the country. The Act nullifies all agreements, whether verbal or in writing, by way of gaming or wagering.

SIKH PROCLAMATION.—The following is a translation of a placard found pasted on the gate of the temple in the city of Umritsir:—"These orders are circulated for all people under the government of Lahore: both small and great well know what oppressions have been practised by the English on Runjeet Singh; that is, the Khalsa and inhabitants of the Punjab. 1st. That they have imprisoned the queen and sent her to Hindostan, and thereby violated their promise and agreement. 2nd. The Sikhs, who are children of Gooroo Khalsa Jee, are weary of the English, because they commit acts contrary to the Sikh religion. 3rd. That the authority of the Khalsa people has been diminished to such a degree, that they are powerless; therefore, according to the decrees of Shree Akal Poorush Jee and Shree Wa Gooroo Jee, Rajah Shere Singh Bahadoor and the other rulers and princes, together with a large force on behalf of Maharajah Dhuileep Singh, are appointed to root out this tribe of oppressors; and the loyal Dewan Moolraj is concocting a plan for driving out those deceitful oppressors, and striving to do so with heart and soul. Thus it behoves the subjects of the Sirkar Khalsa Jee to strive to join the army of Moolraj, to kill the English wherever they may meet them, and stop the dak. In return for such fidelity, they will ensure for themselves the goodwill of the Gooroo, the happiness of all men, and their exaltation. Whoever acts according to this proclamation, and gives his life as a sacrifice, will reap the reward of his fidelity in this world and in the next; and whoever refuses acquiescence to this mandate, is not a true Sikh."

LUSHKUR GWALIOR.—On the morning of the 30th September, the Resident, Major Ross, in company with Brigadier Parsons and six more officers and three ladies of the contingent, visited the palace royal. The ladies were directed to the female apartment of the palace, with a view, no doubt, to ascertain the grievances the Tara Bae had complained of, and to report the same through the agent to the Governor-General. The Regent, to secure himself from the imputations complained of by her Highness, took the precaution to get his wife to send a verbal message to the Tara Bae not to make any complaints, and if she did she would most inevitably feel the consequences: that he would have her Highness and relatives all banished the territories. This message was conveyed to her Highness through the medium of a *buthee* (slave girl), in the confidence of the Regent, at the moment when Major Ross had sent word to the durbar that the wife of the Regent, as well as all other females connected with him, should not be admitted to her Highness at this interview. It is said that the sum total of her Highness's complaints have been submitted in a memorial to the Supreme Government of India, in the full anticipation that the Government will do her the justice which her position may entitle her to. That her dignity has been insulted in an occurrence quite public in the Lushkur; that she is labouring under every manner of restriction, is indisputable. That there is something yet of a more serious charge against the Regent, time, the author of futurity, has still to develop.—*Mofussilee*, Oct. 21.

THE HIMALYA MOUNTAINS are being subjected to the same searching scientific examination by British officers as were the Andes by Humboldt. The long-standing disgrace attached to our Government on account of the mean contributions to science hitherto afforded, notwithstanding its thirty years' possession of the highest mountains of the world, is now about to cease. With the sanction of the Supreme Government, the present enlightened head of the North-west Government seized the occasion of the presence in the province of Kumaon of Lieut. Strachey, engineers,—one of a brilliant family, and himself accomplished in all useful and interesting knowledge,—to place him at the head of a commission for investigating the "natural history" of the Himalya; and since the commencement of this year the labours of that gentleman and his friends have been incessant in every department that can be properly classed under the term.—*Agra Messenger*.

THE LATE CAPTAIN E. J. BROWN, BENGAL ENGINEERS.—In our obituary will be found an intimation of the demise, on the 9th instant, of Captain E. J. Brown, of the Bengal engineers, late first assistant to the commissioner in Scinde. The officer just named became principal assistant to Mr. Ross Bell, in 1839, and enjoyed the trust and favour of that gentleman till the time of his demise in August, 1841. He continued in employment under Colonel Outram, and became a great favourite with Sir Charles Napier, when the gallant general was placed in full political as well as military power, in October, 1842. After the conquest he was appointed secretary to the Scinde government, in which situation he continued under Mr. Pringle, after the retirement of the conqueror of the country. He was one of a body of amateurs who proceeded to Mooltan in August to be present at the siege. His constitution had suffered severely from a residence on the Indus of unparalleled duration for an

Englishman, and was suffering from an alarming attack of sickness on his return to Kurrachee. He arrived at Bombay on the 17th ultimo, intending to proceed to Europe, on sick leave. He became gradually worse, and was at the dispatch of the last steamer unable to be moved. On Thursday he breathed his last. Captain Brown was a man of good talents and fair acquirements—of much energy and enterprize, and with that happy facility of securing the entire confidence of those by whom he was employed or trusted. Few constitutions, indeed, could have braved for ten years the climate of Scinde under circumstances similar to those in which he was exposed to it. Liver complaint was that which proved fatal to him.—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 11.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL WILCOX, ASTRONOMER AT LUCKNOW.—The following is communicated in a letter from Lucknow:—"I regret to inform you of the death of Lieut.-Col. Wilcox, 68th N. I., which took place at Cawnpore, on the 25th instant, at 11 p.m. His loss is here deeply deplored on account of his merits as a member of society, by many who know not the claims he has to their admiration as a man of science. I believe that from the time his destination to India became known, he began to qualify himself for the service of a government which has such splendid means at its disposal for the reward of talent. In England his attention was confined principally to mathematics, but on his arrival in India he devoted himself with ardour to the study of the native languages. This pursuit was attended with success, as he obtained a certificate of distinguished proficiency from the College of Fort William, and was always remarkable for his command of the Urdu form of the vernacular of Hindustan, in which language he has appeared both as an author and translator. Soon after passing the college he obtained an appointment in the Survey of Assam. His enterprise and research in that field extended the bounds of geographical science, and consequently attracted attention in Europe, as will be seen on reference to the article on Assam in the *Cyclopædia of the Useful Knowledge Society*. After this he was engaged for six months in measuring the base line near Calcutta of the Great Trigonometrical Survey—a department in which he ably seconded the Surveyor-general, as I have been informed by an officer engaged in it. On this point silence has been observed where there was most reason to expect acknowledgement. He was transferred from the Great Trigonometrical Survey to the service of the king of Oude, who was in want of a head for the observatory he was contemplating at Lucknow. Colonel Wilcox there went through the labour, appreciable by none but those who have performed it, of laying the foundations of and erecting the support of the instruments of a first-class observatory. The judgment with which he selected proper objects, and the diligence with which he superintended the business of observation, soon made the Lucknow Observatory known in Europe, and the Colonel's name is therefore frequently to be found in the transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society. Nor was he less zealous in the important labour of reducing his observations. Notwithstanding the establishment was numerically too weak for the purpose, he, by the zeal with which his example inspired them, was enabled completely to reduce the observations of three years, and was proceeding with the remainder. The King of Oude liberally devoted, in 1846, a sufficient sum for printing them, and they are likely to appear as soon as they are carried through the press, being already prepared for it to the extent mentioned. The observations were almost entirely meridional, the exceptions being Jupiter's satellites, which were observed with the equatorial. None but an astronomer can tell the difference between observing and the far greater and more important and less interesting labour of reducing the results. There is no doubt of his application having shortened his days. But the observations when printed will preserve his name, when those amongst whom he lived and was beloved have like him gone to their rest; when, and when only, his private virtues will cease to be remembered."—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 1.

CAPT. PHAYRE.—The Maulmein journals speak with regret of the departure of Capt. Phayre, principal assistant to the commissioner. Addresses were presented to him, and a farewell dinner given to him by the public. No public officer, it is added, ever gained more completely the affection of all with whom he might be connected than Capt. Phayre.

THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE arrived at Buxar on the morning of November 3, and the Countess reached Allahabad on the 5th.

COMMISSIONER OF KUMAON.—The successor to Mr. G. T. Lushington, civil and political commissioner of Kumaon, whose sudden death so lately took place at Nynee Tal, is not yet positively known; but it is thought that Mr. J. H. Batten, senior assistant under the deceased officer, is the most likely person to obtain the vacant appointment.—*Agra Messenger*, Nov. 4.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

AVAILABLE FURLONGS.

Nov. 1, 1848.—The following statement of the number of furloughs available in this season for the members of the civil service is published for general information:—

On the 1st November, 1847, there were vacant and available to make the complement of 51 furloughs 15

Lapses since the 1st November, 1847.

1st. By return—Messrs. G. P. Leicester, G. F. Franco, Chester, S. B. Wring, J. J. Ward, E. Lautour, J. S. Clarke 7

2nd. By expiry—Messrs. A. Shank, R. B. Morgan, R. H. S. Campbell, Hon. E. Drummond, E. Thomas, B. Golding, A. Grote 7

29

Deduct taken within the year.

By Messrs. G. F. Harvey, T. C. Plowden, H. B. Harrington, G. F. McClintock, E. A. Samuels, T. C. Luch, H. H. Greathead, A. R. Young, R. B. Thornhill, G. Edmonstone, jun., E. T. Trevor 11

Furloughs available on the 1st November, 1848 ... 18

Remain absent on this date, as per list annexed, to make the complement of 51 furloughs, 33

51

Eighteen furloughs, therefore, are available on this date, of which have been assigned by the Deputy-Governor of Bengal to the five following applicants:—

R. N. Farquharson, T. Le Bas, H. D. H. Fergusson, A. A. Roberts, G. B. Thornhill.

This leaves thirteen available furloughs unappropriated, and the following will also fall in between this date and the 31st of March next, if the incumbents do not previously return.

H. V. Bayley 9th November, 1848.

W. P. Masson 9th December, "

W. S. Cunninghame 9th January, 1849

F. A. Lushington 9th January, "

J. S. Clarke 4th February, "

R. M. Skinner 4th February, "

A. Littledale 8th February, "

J. Alexander 9th February, "

R. P. Harrison 9th March, "

The vacant furloughs, and those which lapse during the session, as they become available, will be granted first to applicants on medical certificate, and afterwards, according to seniority, to other applicants, previous to the 31st of March next.

By order of the Honourable the Deputy-Governor of Bengal,

J. P. GRANT.

Off. Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN SUGAR INTO THE TENASSERIM PROVINCES.

Fort William, Home Department, Separate—Revenue, Nov. 4th, 1848. Notification.—It having been represented to the Government of India that sugar from Singapore and Malacca has hitherto, in contravention of the law, been imported into the Tenasserim Provinces: and further, that the prevention of such importation would be likely to check the increasing rice cultivation and trade of the Tenasserim Provinces, without any present benefit to sugar-growers in those provinces, the honourable the President of the Council of India in Council has resolved to remove the existing prohibition against the importation into the Tenasserim Provinces to foreign sugar, rum, and rum shrub, or sugar, rum, and rum shrub, the produce of any British territory into which foreign sugar, rum, and rum shrub can be legally imported; and it is hereby declared that the resolutions of the 18th July, 1846, making such importation illegal are rescinded accordingly.

ERRATUM.

In the Government General Order, "Army of the Punjab," p. 712, col. 2, under "Brig. Staff; 1st brig.," the following line was omitted: "H.M.'s 3rd Drags. 5th and 8th L. Cav."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYLEY, E. C. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rohtuck.

BEAUFORT, W. M. rec. ch. of the off. of offic. mag. of Tirhoot, fr.

H. R. Madocks, Oct. 19.

BELL, W. rec. ch. of the coll. of Moonghyr, fr. Mr. Money, on Oct. 14.

BUCKLAND, C. T. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

COLVIN, E. T. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Delhi, until further orders.

COOPER, B. H. offic. coll. of Mymensing, made over ch. of that office to Mr. Wilkins, Oct. 18; rec. ch. of the magist. of Mymensing, fr. Mr. Raikes, Oct. 18.

CRAWFORD, J. H. rec. ch. of the office of commiss. of Arracan, fr. Major Bogle.
 DENHAM, J. G. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Pebar.
 DRUMMOND, F. B. rec. ch. of office of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, fr. J. J. Ward, Oct. 25.
 ELTON, H. N. to be a mem. of ferry fund committee of Mymensing, Oct. 27.
 FANE, H. P. to office. as mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, Oct. 19.
 LILLIE, J. E. S. mag. of Sarau, to office. as register of deeds for that district dur. abs. of Mr. Grant.
 MACKINTOSH, G. G. to be mag. of Moorshedabad, Oct. 26.
 MADOCKS, H. R. rec. ch. of the magist. of Tirhoot, fr. Mr. Trotter on Oct. 14; to ex. the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Tirhoot, and to continue in ch. of the subdiv. of Buhera; offic. mag. of Tirhoot, made over ch. of that off. to Mr. Beauport.
 MALET, O. W. res. ch. of Tipperah collectorate fr. L. Barber.
 MONEY, A. made over ch. of the coll. of Monghyr to Mr. Bell on Oct. 14; to office. as mag. of Moorshedabad, v. Mr. Mackintosh, or until further orders, Oct. 30.
 PASSANAH, G. to be postmr. of Jeeloun, Oct. 24.
 PARSON, E. S. made over ch. of the magist. of Purneah to Mr. Taylor on Oct. 16.
 PIGOU, A. to be mag. of East Burdwan, Oct. 26.
 RAIKES, R. C. mag. of Mymensing, made over ch. of his off. to Mr. Cooper, Oct. 18.
 REID, H. S. asst. to mag. and coll. of Muttra, inv. with special powers.
 RICHARDSON, R. J. rec. ch. of the off. of mag. of Patna, fr. Mr. Lushington; exerc. the powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Patna, to be in ch. of the subdiv. of Barh, or until further orders.
 SANDEMAN, H. D. to office. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Banda.
 SANDYS, E. made over ch. of subdiv. of Buhera, in Tirhoot, to H. R. Madocks, Oct. 20.
 TAYLOR, W. T. coll. rec. ch. of the magist. of Purneah, fr. Mr. Pearson on Oct. 16.
 TEMPLE, R. asst. to mag. and coll. of Muttra, invested with special powers.
 TORRENS, J. S. coll. of Midnapore to office. as mag. of dist. Oct. 27.
 TROTTER, T. C. made over ch. of the magis. of Tirhoot to Mr. Madocks on Oct. 14.
 WILKINS, G. D. rec. ch. of the duties of offic. coll. of Mymensing fr. Mr. Cooper, Oct. 18.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOLDERO, E. J. 1 mo.
 DAVIDSON, H. leave cancelled.
 FINNEY, M. R. dep. coll. in Nuddea, 1 mo. on m. c.
 HAMMOND, A. 3 years to England, on m. c.
 KEENE, H. G. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Sept. 15.
 LOUGHNAN, R. J. civ. and sess. judge of Patna, 1 mo. on private affairs.
 LUSHINGTON, E. H. mag. of Patna, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 20.
 REILY, J. H. coll. in Dacca, 15 days in ext.
 SHAKESPEAR, A. 1 mo.
 SMITH, S. G. civ. and sess. judge of Banda, leave cancelled.
 WYATT, T. civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore, 1 mo. on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FISHER, the Rev. H. S. sen. pres. chap. to act as commiss. of the Bishop of Calcutta, dur. his lordship's abs. on visitation, Nov. 3.
 GODFREY, Rev. E. attached as asst. chap. to N. W. prov.
 PRATT, the Rev. J. H. offic. archdeacon, to accompany the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Calcutta in his visitation tour, Nov. 3.
 RUPINI, Jun. the Rev. W. O. junior pres. chap. to act as a commiss. of the Bishop of Calcutta, dur. his lordship's abs. on visitation, Nov. 3.
 SMITH, Rev. H. attached as asst. chap. to N. W. prov. Oct. 28.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

GODFREY, the Rev. E. Oct. 17.
 SMITH, the Rev. H. Oct. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

QUARTLEY, the Rev. C. J. chap. of Benares, for 1 mo.
 VAUGHAN, Rev. J. H. chap. of Subathoo, fr. 15th Nov. 1848, to 1st Oct. 1849, in ex. with perm. to perform the ecclesiastical duties of Simla, on the dep. of the Rev. Mr. Hammond.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Ens. A. H. 68th N.I. to office. as adjt. to 4th irr. cav. Oct. 25.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. T. J. 8th L.C. doing duty at the Landour depot, directed to rejoin his corps proceed. on serv.
 BARCLAY, Lieut. R. C. 68th N.I. to office. as adjt. to 5th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Ens. J. C. Wood, Oct. 19.
 BECHER, Lieut. eng. his app. as asst. to the resident at Lahore, and to proceed to the Sikaner frontier as commiss. for the adjust. of the boundary between that state and Bhawalpore, is to have effect fr. the 13th October, 1847.

BLACK, Lieut. G. A. 69th N.I. to be adjt. Oct. 24.
 BOGLE, Maj. A. made over ch. of the off. of commiss. of Arracan, to Mr. Crawford.
 BOILEAU, Lieut. G. W. 34th N.I. on detached employ, to join his regt. Oct. 13.
 BOSWORTH, Lieut. T. H. 1st co. 6th batt. art. to join and do duty with the 1st co. 4th batt. Oct. 19.
 BOWRING, Lieut. G. G. 59th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 21.
 BOYS, Capt. W. J. E. 6th L.C. ret. to duty, Oct. 21; to proceed by dawk at the public expense to join his corps on the N.W. frontier, Oct. 21.
 BRACKEN, Capt. J. 29th N.I. dep. asst. gen. pres. div. to office. as asst. adjt. gen. of the army, and to rec. ch. of the adjt. gen'l's office at the pres. dur. abs. of Capt. Kay, Oct. 20; to office. as postmr. of Barrackpore.
 BROWN, Ens. C. L. 46th N.I. to act as interp. to H. M.'s 23rd, v. Willes, Oct. 26.
 BRUCE, 1st lieut. R. R. art. to act as adj. and qr. mr. of the 2nd brig. v. Cox, Oct. 20.
 BYNG, Lieut. E. D. 1st Eur. fus. to act as adj. to the left wing of the regt. under orders to proceed to Agra.
 CARNEGIE, Lieut. col. A. on furl. fr. 27th to the 36th N.I.
 CHANNER, Capt. G. G. com. of ord. to rec. ch. of the 1st co. 9th batt. art. fr. Lieut. Bristow, Oct. 13.
 CLIFFORD, 1st lieut. G. H. art. to act as adj. and qr. mr. of the 3rd brig. v. Abercrombie, Oct. 21.
 CLOGSTOUN, Ens. E. L. attached to the 9th, to do duty with the 65th N.I.
 COMYN, Lieut. P. J. 68th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 24.
 CURTIS, Lieut. J. C. 72nd N.I. on detached employ, to join his regt. Oct. 13.
 DELAMAIN, Capt. W. H. art. fr. 4th co. 9th, to 4th co. 8th batt. under orders to proc. towards the frontier, to join.
 DOUGLAS, Ens. C. R. G. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 1, in succ. to Scott, invalidated.
 DRAKE, Capt. J. M. 46th N.I. to join his regt. at Lahore, Oct. 14.
 DUNLOP, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. to office. as adjt. of the left wing of the corps under orders to march.
 ELLIOT, Lieut. G. D. inv. estab. his appt. to do duty with the Eur. inv. and vet. cos. at Chunar is canc.; and he is perm. to reside at Nynee Tal and its vicinity, Oct. 26.
 FERGUSON, Brev. capt. J. A. D. 6th L.C. to be a dep. asst. adjt. of div. Oct. 20.
 FRASER, Ens. S. C. appointed to do duty with 89th N.I. to do duty instead with the Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. at Midnapore, and to proc. with that corps to Benares, Oct. 16.
 GALE, Capt. C. inv. estab. ret. to duty, Oct. 21.
 GAMMELL, Lieut. F. E. 1st co. 3rd batt. to office. as adjt. and qr. mr. of the 3rd batt. of art.
 GARDEN, Ens. H. R. 2nd greens. qual. as interp.
 GAYNOR, Lieut. G. 2nd Eur. regt. on detached employ, to join his regt. Oct. 13.
 GODFREY, Brev. capt. J. 43rd L.I. to act as adjt. with left wing dur. its separation fr. head qrs.
 GOUGH, Cornet, C. J. S. qual. as interp.
 GRIFFITHS, Lieut. col. C. on leave. fr. 36th to the 27th N.I.
 HALDANE, Capt. R. 45th N.I. on detached employ, to join his regt. Oct. 13.
 HANNYNGTON, Capt. J. G. dep. agent res. ch. of the office of prin. asst. to the agent of the Gov. Genl. S. W. front. at Loharduggar, fr. Capt. Ouseley.
 HARDINGE, Ens. G. N. 45th N.I. to serve as extra A.D.C. to C. in C. dur. service in the field.
 HARRIOTT, Brev. capt. F. J. 9th L. C. to office. as dep. jud. adv. gen. and conduct the proceedings of a native general court-martial ordered to assemble at Mhow.
 HAWKES, Lieut. col. R. (on leave) removed fr. 8th to 6th L.C.
 HILDEBRAND, 2nd Lieut. E. H. art. to office. as adj. and qr. mr. to 5th batt. and Benares div. of art. v. Lieut. Dickens, Oct. 21.
 HILL, Maj. gen. Sir D. St. L. K.C.B. to proc. to Loodianah, where he will receive further orders making over command of the pres. div. to the next senior officer, Oct. 25.
 HOSTIE, Lieut. W. D. 55th N.I. to office. as adjt. to the right wing of the corps, dur. its separation from regt. hd. qrs. Oct. 9.
 HOWARD, Cornet W. E. 4th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 28, 1848, in succ. to Penson, dec.
 KEANE, Brev. capt. L. R. 32nd N.I. to be capt. fr. July 1, in succ. to Scott, invalidated.
 KNYVETT, Capt. W. J. B. 38th N.I. to office. as maj. of brig. as a temp. arrang.
 LAMBERT, 2nd Lieut. A. art. passed vernac. exam. Oct. 9.
 LEIGH, Lieut. R. T. 7th N.I. to be station staff at Jullundar.
 LOWE, Ens. J. R. S. 16th irr. cav. to be postmr. of Jhansee.
 MACKENZIE, Maj. K. F. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 26, in succ. to Wilcox, dec.
 MACKENZIE, Brev. maj. J. 8th L.C. on detached employ, to join regt. Oct. 13.
 MACLEOD, Ens. D. J. 12th N.I. to office. as adj. to 12th irr. cav. dur. abs. of Lieut. Cureton, Oct. 25.
 MAINWARING, Lieut. J. 42nd N.I. to com. the palace guards at Delhi, dur. abs. of Lieut. Robertson.
 MAYNE, 2nd Lieut. A. O. art. rem. fr. 1st co. 6th batt. to 3rd co. 1st batt. fr. Oct. 18.

MILLER, Lieut. G. 40th N.I. to offic. as dist. and station staff in Arracan, dur. abs. of Brander.
 MONEY, Brev. capt. E. K. 7th batt. art. to offic. as int. and qr. mr. v. Milligan, transf.
 MARTON, 1st Lieut. W. E. engs. to join the force assembling at Ferozepore for service, Oct. 14.
 MUNRO, Lieut. S. M. 25th N.I. on detached employ, to join his regt. Oct. 13.
 MURRAY, 2nd Lieut. R. art. fr. 4th to 3rd comp. 7th batt. at Ferozepore, to proc. and join.
 NORTON, Lieut. col. H. on leave, fr. 61st to the 20th N.I.
 OAKES, Lieut. W. H. 1st class asst. to the agent to the Gov. Gen. S. W. front. made over ch. of the current duties of his office to the prin. sudder ameen, on Oct. 10.
 OSBORN, Lieut. col. H. R. on furl. fr. 12th to the 61st N.I.
 OUSELEY, Capt. R. prin. asst. to the agent to the Gov. Gen. S. W. front. at Lohardnuggar, made over ch. of that div. to Capt. Hannington, dep. agent.
 PATON, Lieut. R. M. art. adjt. and qr. mr. of the 6th batt. to be adjt. of the Jullundur div. v. Voyle.
 PERKINS, Lieut. E. N. 14th N.I. to offic. as adjt. with left wing dur. separation fr. head qrs.
 FLOWDEN, Lieut. A. C. 50th N.I. to ch. of squadron of 14th irr. cav. fr. Sept. 1.
 POND, Brev. maj. J. R. dep. asst. adjt. gen. to be an asst. adjt. gen. of div. in succ. to Houghton, Oct. 20.
 POPE, Lieut. col. A. C. B. on the brig. staff of the army of the Panjab, removed fr. 6th to 8th L.C.
 PULMAN, 1st Lieut. T. W. art. rem. fr. 3rd co. 1st batt. to 1st co. 6th batt. fr. Oct. 18.
 REAY, Ens. J. posted to 63rd N.I. in progress to Agra, Oct. 21.
 REID, Capt. C. S. art. to do duty with 2nd co. 8th batt. on dept. of Capt. Sutherland on leave, to continue to perform duties of brig. maj.
 REILLY, Lieut. col. B. Y. engs. transferred to inv. est. to reside at Landour, to draw allowances fr. Meerut circle of payment, Nov. 4.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. C. S. 49th N.I. made over ch. of Durrung to W. S. Hudson, Oct. 20.
 RICHARDSON, Ens. C. L. attach. to the 9th, to do duty with the 65th N.I.
 RICHARDSON, Lieut. R. 3rd L.C. to offic. as st. staff dur. abs. on leave of Brev. capt. A. W. C. Plowden.
 RIDDELL, Maj. W. asst. gen. sup. of Thuggee, and comdt. of the Behar station guards, made over ch. of his off. to Capt. Voyle.
 RIPLEY, Lieut. F. W. 22nd N.I. on detached employ, to join his regt. Oct. 13.
 ROSS, Brev. capt. A. H. 42nd L.I. to be maj. of brig. Oct. 20.
 SHAKESPEAR, Capt. Sir R. C. art. rem. fr. the 4th co. 2nd batt. to the 1st co. 4th batt. at Ferozepore, Oct. 25.
 SHAW, Ens. C. posted to 57th N.I. at Dinapore, Oct. 21.
 STOKES, Lieut. S. W. art. to remain at Kurnaul, to rec. ch. of horses fr. depot to proc. with them to Ferozepore.
 STOTHERT, Ens. R. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 20, 1848, v. Baring, dec.
 SUNDERLAND, Capt. E. art. to offic. as mag. of brig. to Meywar field force, on dep. of Capt. Chespe, Oct. 21.
 THOMAS, Lieut. E. 70th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Cox.
 THOMAS, Capt. G. P. 64th N.I. to offic. as fort adjt. at Allahabad dur. abs. of Bt. capt. T. C. Birch, Oct. 13.
 VOYLE, Capt. F. E. 39th N.I. rec. ch. of the offices of asst. gen. sup. of Thuggee, and comdt. of the Behar station guards, fr. Maj. Riddell.
 WESTON, Lieut. col. J. S. H. c.B. fr. 20th to the 12th N.I. at Allygarh.
 WHELAN, Lieut. E. 4th N.I. passed vernac. exam. Oct. 16.
 WHITE, Brev. capt. C. E. 4th L.C. to be capt. fr. Oct. 28, 1848, in suc. to Penson, dec.
 WHITING, Ens. R. C. 70th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 23; to proceed by dawk at the public expense to join his corps on the N.W. frontier, Oct. 21.
 WOOD, Ens. J. C. 30th N.I. on detached employ, to join his regt.
 WHIFFORD, 1st Lieut. C. R. 1st Eur. fus. ret. to duty, Oct. 21.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.
 ADDINGTON, the Hon. H. R. Oct. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BASILICO, Lieut. A. 11th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, 1849, in ext. to rem. at Nynce Tal, on m. c.
 BRISTOW, Lieut. D'O. R. art. 1 year fr. Nov. 1, to Mussoorie or Landour, on m. 9.
 COLNETT, Maj. J. R. inv. est. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 25, to the plains.
 CREIGHTON, Ens. R. 55th N.I. furl. to Europe on m. c. Oct. 20.
 FORD, Lieut. G. E. 72nd N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to March 1, 1849, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 GRAHAM, Brev. maj. J. asst. to the gen. sup. of operations for the suppress. of Thuggee at Agra, 1 year fr. Nov. 15, to Simla, or Mills, on m. c.
 HUTTON, Capt. T. inv. est. 6 mo. fr. Nov. 1, to Calcutta.
 KAY, Capt. R. D. 2nd N.I. asst. adj. gen. 2 years to the Cape of Good Hope and N. S. Wales, on m. c. Oct. 20.

LAMBERT, 1st Lieut. G. C. 1st Eur. fus. furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 LILLIE, Ens. G. A. H. 13th N.I. 1 year fr. Oct. 7, to Chuprah and hills north of Deyrah, on m. c.
 M'MULLIN, Lieut. A. L. 23rd N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Sept. 30, 1849, in ext. to Almorah, Nynce Tal, and Simla, on m. c.
 MILES, Lieut. C. W. 23rd N.I. fr. Jan. 11 to Feb. 1, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m. c.
 PHILLIPS, Maj. B. T. 7th L.C. 1 year fr. Nov. 1 in ext. to rem. at Simla and Kurrawar on m. c.
 POND, Lieut. A. 30th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Oct. 10 to pres. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 RICHMOND, Lieut. col. A. F. c. B. resident at Lucknow, 3 mo. fr. Nov. 25, to Calcutta, prep. to his return to Europe.
 RYDER, Lieut. S. C. D. 14th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Dec. 1 in ext. to rem. at Darjeeling on m. c.
 SCOTT, Ens. E. H. 55th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1 to Calcutta, prep. to sub. an applic. for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 SMITH, Lieut. H. S. 1st N.I. 11 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ex. to rem. at Simla, on m. c.
 YOUNGER, Capt. J. R. dep. judge adv. gen. of the Panjab div. leave canc. at his own request.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATCHISON, Asst. surg. T. to do duty in field hosp. Oct. 14.
 BOW, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. to proc. to Ferozepore and do duty with 2nd Eur. regt.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. to rec. med. ch. of 72nd N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Atchison, Oct. 14.
 CROZIER, Asst. surg. W. 2nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 3rd regt. of Sikh local inf. to perform civ. med. duties of city of Umballah on dept. of Lamley towards Ferozepore, Oct. 14.
 DELPRATT, Asst. surg. W. passed colloq. exam.
 DUNLOP, Surg. A. V. M.D. fr. 6th batt. art. to 71st N.I.
 EBDEN, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. doing duty with the 1st L.C. to rec. med. ch. of the depot hospital of H.M.'s 29th foot and 32nd N.I. until further orders.
 FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. M.D. directed to proc. to Ferozepore and do duty under the orders of Sup. surg. C. Renay.
 FLEMING, Surg. F. fr. 44th to 72nd N.I. at Mooltan.
 FOGARTY, Asst. surg. G. T. C. 7th N.I. to afford med. aid to the 3rd co. 7th batt. of art. and No. 5 light field batt. proceed. to Ferozepore.
 GARBETT, Surg. C. 20th N.I. to aff. med. aid, 4th comp. 8th batt. with No. 7 light field batt. proceed. with that corps to upper provinces, Oct. 21.
 GERRARD, Asst. surg. W. R. to rec. med. ch. of the left wing of the 2nd Oude loc. inf. of the art. detail at Futtehghur, and of the hospital at that station, Sept. 28; civ. asst. surg. of Furruckabad, orders to proceed by dawk to Ferozepore suspended, Oct. 21.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. to attend on the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India during the visitation about to be undertaken by his lordship, Oct. 20.
 JOWETT, Asst. surg. J. rec. med. ch. of the civil station of Dinapore fr. Mr. Wilkie, Oct. 9.
 LOGAN, Surg. J. S. M.D. posted to 44th N.I. at Cawnpore, to join; aff. med. aid to 6th batt. art. at Jullundur.
 MACKINNON, Surg. K. M.D. med. storekeeper, to perform the civ. med. duties of Cawnpore, v. Asst. surg. E. Goodeve, Oct. 20.
 MARSHALL, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to proceed by dawk, at the public expense, and join his regt. or to Ferozepore, Oct. 12; to proceed towards the frontier in med. ch. of a detach. of H.M. troops.
 M'KINNON, Surg. C. M.D. fr. 71st N.I. to 6th batt. of art. at Jullundur, to continue in med. ch. of 1st brig. H. A.
 NEWENHAM, Asst. surg. A. W. B. 33rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 2nd comp. 8th batt. art. on dept. of Surg. White, fr. Neemuch, Oct. 21.
 REID, Surg. A. 4th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of the left wing of the 13th irr. cav.
 RUSSELL, Surg. T. 11th N.I. to afford med. aid to the 8th L.C. at Ferozepore, dur. abs. of Surg. M'Rae; to afford med. aid to the staff and art. at Bareilly.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. D. M.D. to med. ch. of 2nd comp. 7th batt. art. and No. 6 lt. field battery, whilst attached to 2nd brig.
 SILL, Surg. H. 3rd L.C. to afford med. aid to the civil estab. and gaol, at the st. and 5th tr. 1st brig. of H. art.
 SIMPSON, Dr. A. civ. asst. surg. of Mynapoor, the orders directing him to proceed to Ferozepore, are suspended for the present.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. H. passed colloq. exam. to do duty with foot art. Oct. 14.
 STROVER, Asst. surg. T. R. to take med. ch. of the 11th N.I. at Bareilly, dur. abs. on duty of Surg. T. Russell.
 STUART, Surg. A. McD. fr. 72nd to 25th N.I.
 SYMONS, Asst. surg. J. S. C. rem. fr. 45th to 14th N.I. at Cawnpore, and to join Oct. 24.
 THORP, Asst. surg. E. C. M.D. art. to aff. med. aid to 3rd co. of pioneers, during its separation fr. head qrs.
 TOKE, Surg. J. S. fr. 1st N.I. to 2nd Eur. regt. at Ferozepore, to proc. and join.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. S. R. M.D. to afford med. aid to 29th N.I. dur. abs. of Asst. Surg. J. S. Morrisson, M.D. Oct. 19.
 TYTLER, H. W. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Saran, dur. abs. of Dr. Grant.

WILKIE, John, made over med. ch. of the civil station of Dinagepore to Mr. Asst. Jowett, Oct. 9.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. J. passed colloq. exam.
 WRENCH, Asst. surg. T. G. at present on leave, on m. c. to take ch. of the Landour depot until further orders.
 WRIGHTSON, R. W. civ. asst. surg. of Moradabad, pl. tempo. at the disp. of the C-in-C. and directed to proceed forthwith by dawk, at the public expense, to Ferozepore.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

JOHNSON, C. Oct. 21.

PEARSON, F. Oct. 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BASSE, Asst. surg. C. F. 2nd Eur. regt. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 9, to Loodianah, on m. c.
 HODGSON, Asst. surg. R. 18th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 15, to Loodianah and Jullundur, on m. c.
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. E. 7th irr. cav. fr. Nov. 15 to Nov. 1, 1849, in ext. to remain at Simla, on m. c.
 MITCHELL, Surg. E. 46th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 15, in ext. to pres. to apply for leave to sea, on m. c.
 MORICE, Surg. J. M.D. 2nd Eur. regt. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 21, in anticipation of obtaining permis. to ret. fr. the service.
 MORRISON, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. 36th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Oct. 20, to Meerut and hills N. of Deyrah, on m. c.
 PHILLIPSON, Surg. R. 42nd L.I. leave canc. Oct. 23.
 WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. fr. Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, in ext. on m. c. to remain at Darjeeling.
 WOODBURN, Surg. D. M.D. 59th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Oct. 11.
 WRIGHTSON, R. W. civil asst. surg. of Moradabad, unexpired portion of leave canc. fr. Oct. 6.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.—Lieut. C. R. 3rd lt. drags. to be A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Gilbert; Maj. gen. Auchmuty to rank fr. Jan. 10, 1837.
 CAVALRY.—3rd lt. drags. Lieut. Travers to act as riding-master.—16th. Cornet Clarkson to be lieut. fr. Sept. 30, v. Bennett, dec.
 INFANTRY.—10th. Capt. MacGregor to hills, fr. Oct. 20 to April 19.—18th. Lieut. Kelly 2 years to England.—25th. Ens. Gould to England, in anticipation to retiring.—29th. Lieut. Farrington to act as adj. dur. abs. of Macdonnell, app. to army of the Punjab; Assistant surgeon Stewart to charge of depot hospital at Ferozepore; Brevet major Boyd two years, to England.—32nd. Capt. Wear to proc. to provinces in anticipation of exc. into 50th.—51st. Ens. Robertson to be lieut. fr. Oct. 24, v. Harris, ret.; Ens. Bateman to be lieut. fr. Oct. 24, v. Stephenson.—60th. Lieuts. Clapcott and Hutchinson leave canc.—68th. Asst. surg. Brown to April 15, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m. c.—78th. Capt. Lamert, 2 years to England.—80th. Lieut. Quincey to act as interp. to 18th; leave to Lieut. Browne canc.; Capt. Christie to com. recruit depot at Allahabad.—98th. Lieut. Stroud to be interp.

PROBATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

JAMES STEWART, late a serjeant in the invalid establishment of the E. I. Company, to the registrar, Supreme Court.
 WILLIAM PALEY, late a captain of the 1st battalion of foot artillery. Ditto.
 MR. HOLGATE, late of Singmohunee, in the district of Tirhoot, near Kumtoul Factory. Ditto.
 JOHN THORP, late riding master. Ditto.
 SIR JOHN PETER GRANT, Knight, one of the puisne judges of this court. Ditto.
 THOMAS TAIT, late commander of the H. C. inland steamer *Thames*. Ditto.
 JOHN RAWDON COMON, late an assistant surgeon in the 8th irregular cavalry. Ditto.
 HENRY HARCOURT, late a lieutenant in the 68th regt. of N.I. Ditto.
 WILLIAM MORRISON, heretofore of Howrah, shipwright, to the registrar, Supreme Court. Robert Robertson, proctor.
 GEORGE SPENCE, late of Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta, a master pilot in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company, on their Bengal establishment, to Elizabeth Spence, of Dhurrumtollah. John Templeton, proctor.
 NATHANIEL JOSEPH CUMBERLEGE, late a major in the 74th regt. of the B. N.I. to the Rev. John M'Queen, of Kidderpore, secretary to the Military Orphan Institution. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.
 WILLIAM SLOANE, formerly of Dhooly, in the district of Tirhoot, but lately of Wimpole-street, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, to John Deffell, of Calcutta, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Allan, Deffell, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.
 ALEXANDER FRASER, late of the Bengal civil service, and collector of Goorgaon, to Hugh David Sandaman, Esq., of Hissar, Bengal civil service. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.
 RICHARD GREENWAY NEWMAN, late a lieutenant of the 38th regt. of light infantry, to the registrar supreme court. Denman and Abbott, proctors.
 GEORGE ALEXANDER EAGLESTONE, heretofore of Calcutta, to the registrar Supreme Court. R. Robertson, proctor.

GEORGE EAGLESTONE, heretofore of Calcutta, to the registrar Supreme Court. R. Robertson, proctor.

WILLIAM KEMP, formerly of Calcutta, housebuilder, but late of Great Britain, to Henry Cowie, of Calcutta, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JOHN DICKSON DYKE BEAN, late of Lucknow, Oude, major of the 23rd regt. of N.I., to Maria Bean, at present of Almorah, in the N.W. provinces, the widow. Grant and Remfry, proctors.
 JOHN CURNIN, Esq. late of Calcutta, to Mrs. Ellen Curnin, of the strand, in Calcutta. Paul, Smelt, and Marshall, proctors.

JOHN GILMORE, heretofore a captain in the corps of engineers, Bengal establishment, to William Fairlie Gilmore, of Alipore, in the suburbs of the town of Calcutta, merchant. Molloy, Mackintosh, and Poe, proctors.

CHARLES BROWNE TULLOCK, esq. late a lieutenant of the 12th regt. of N.I. to the registrar, Supreme Court. Denman and Abbott, proctors.

WELHELMINA INGLIS, late of Trichinopoly, the wife of Hugh Inglis, a major in the 2nd regt. of light cavalry, Madras establishment, to Daniel Mackinlay, of Calcutta, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JAMES DUNCAN, late of the Cape of Good Hope, a surgeon, Bengal establishment, to Mary Gladstone, of Calcutta, of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. of the same place, merchants and agents. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

JOHN STEWART DAVIDSON, late of Simla, heretofore captain in the 72nd regt. N.I., Bengal establishment, to Col. Thomas Palmer and Capt. Peter Abbott, both of Delhi, said Bengal establishment. Frith, Sandes, and Watts, proctors.

ALEXANDER FREDERICK DONNELLY, Esq. late of Dacca, Bengal civil service, to Mrs. Margaret Hickey Donnelly, of Alipore, suburbs of Calcutta, the lawful widow. Allan and Thomas, proctors.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALL, the wife of B. M. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 27.
 BROOKS, Mrs. A. H. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 26.
 CAMPBELL, Mrs. J. A. B. s. at Cawnpore, Oct. 30.
 COOPER, the wife of G. J. s. at Umballah, Oct. 9.
 CRAIGIE, the lady of Maj. J. H. C.B. comg. Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt. s. at Midnapore, Oct. 20.
 CURNIN, the wife of the late J. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 23.
 DE SOUZA, the lady of L. d. Nov. 4.
 FLEMING, Mrs. G. W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 24.
 GOAD, the wife of Capt. C. E. 67th N.I. d. at Cawnpore, Oct. 29.
 GUBBINS, the wife of J. P. C.S. d. at Delhi, Oct. 29.
 HAY, the wife of R. d. at Chowmoora, Oct. 25.
 HICKMAN, the wife of W. J. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 30.
 HOPPER, the lady of Capt. A. Q. d. at Landour, Oct. 17.
 IREMONGER, the lady of Lieut. H. E. 21st N.I. d. at Bandah, Oct. 25.
 JOAKIM, Mrs. H. J. d. Oct. 22.
 LEYCESTER, the lady of G. P. C.S. s. at Kishnagar, Oct. 29.
 MACAN, the lady of Maj. C. G. 16th N.I. s. at Barrackpore, Oct. 30.
 MCNEILE, the lady of Lieut. W. 5th N.I. d. at Dinapore, Oct. 13.
 OATTS, Mrs. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 27.
 PATTISON, the lady of Lieut. J. R. G., H.M.'s 10th, s. at Meerut, Nov. 4.
 PEREIRA, Mrs. E. s. at Howrah Ghaut, Oct. 18.
 POULTON, the wife of Ens. H. B. A. 64th N.I. d. at Allahabad, Oct. 26.
 REBELLO, the wife of J. s. at Agra, Oct. 7.
 REMINGTON, the lady of Lieut. J. C. 18th N.I. s. at Simla, Oct. 23.
 RICKETTS, Mrs. G. R. d. at Kidderpore, Nov. 1.
 ROSS, Mrs. J. R. B. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.
 SAUNDERS, the lady of Capt. S. J. 41st N.I. s. at Bhaboo, Oct. 16.
 SCOTT, Mrs. J. G. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 22.
 SEATON, the lady of Maj. T. C.B. brig. major, Agra, s. at Simla, Nov. 2.
 SETH, Mrs. C. G. d. at Ballygunge, Oct. 22.
 SLATER, the wife of the Rev. S. s. Oct. 31.
 SLOLEY, Mrs. R. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 29.
 SMITH, the wife of Capt. W. of the steamer *Powerful*, s. at Calcutta, Oct. 29.
 STUART, the lady of W. C. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 3.
 VAUGHAN, the lady of Lieut. J. L. 21st N.I. d. at Banda, Oct. 27.
 VERNIEUX, Mrs. C. s. at Chinsurah, Oct. 23.
 WHEATLEY, the lady of Capt. A. 5th L.C. s. at Massoorie, Oct. 24.
 WHITE, the wife of W. comg. H. C.'s steamer *Lord William Bentinck*, d. at Calcutta, Oct. 26.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN, William J. C.S. to Caroline Eliza, d. of the Rev. H. B. Shepperd, sen. chaplain, at Dacca, Oct. 21.
 COWEN, Charles, surgeon H.M.'s 98th, to Amelia Harriet, d. of the late Capt. E. Cornick, at Umballah, Nov. 6.
 HEATLY, S. G. Tollemache, to Isabel M. J. d. of the late T. Harton, at Calcutta, Oct. 26.

JOHNSTON, Walter A. to Harriet Amelia, d. of the late J. Shouldham, at Calcutta, Oct. 25.
 LE MARCHANT, Lieut. C. S. art. to Eliza Maria, d. of the late Capt. H. Heyman, at Calcutta, Oct. 24.
 LINDEMAN, Frederic P. to Helen Maria M'Intosh, at Calcutta, Oct. 30.
 LYONS, George H. to Mary Ann Leach, at Chunar, Oct. 3.
 NEWHOUSE, Ens. Lionel R. 19th N.I. to Mita, d. of the late Lieut. Col. H. Hawtrey, 3rd L.C. at Cawnpore, Nov. 4.
 PORTEOUS, Charles, to Emma, d. of Capt. T. St. G. Lyster, H.M.'s 11th foot, at Calcutta, Oct. 25.
 WILTSHIRE, C. P. to Miss E. M. Hayward, at Calcutta, Oct. 21.

DEATHS.

BARING, Lieut. H. 4th N.I. at Landour, Oct. 18.
 BASSER, Asst. surg. C. F. 2nd regt. at Loodiana, Oct. 23.
 BELL, Charles P. s. of James, at Calcutta, Oct. 30.
 BENSON, Brev. maj. W. 4th L.C. at Cawnpore, aged 44, Oct. 28.
 BROWN, Capt. E. J. eng. 1st asst. to the commissioner in Scinde, at Bombay, Nov. 9.
 BRUCE, Alex. Robt. of the firm of Eastman and Co. at Calcutta, Oct. 25.
 BUDDEN, Fanny, d. of the Rev. J. H. at Nainee Tal, aged 2, Oct. 23.
 CAFFARELL, the Rev. F. J. at Meerut, aged 45, Oct. 30.
 CAMPBELL, Nathaniel, drowned in the Damooda river, near Bardwan, Oct. 15.
 CROPLEY, Wm. at Calcutta, aged 26, Oct. 31.
 DE GRUYTHUR, Albert J. s. of W. H. at Mynpoorie, aged 3, Oct. 20.
 DUNLOP, A. C. at Meerungunge factory, Jessore, Oct. 21.
 GORDON, Elizabeth, wife of James G. at Benares, aged 43, Oct. 28.
 GRAHAM, Lehlia, d. of Maj. J. 50th N.I. at Agra, aged 2 mo. Nov. 5.
 HAWANNESS, Mrs. Marian, at Calcutta, aged 75, Nov. 6.
 HEATHCOTE, Marian, d. of T. G. at Saharanpore, aged 2, Oct. 25.
 HELFT DE HALBERSTADT, Victoria F. D. d. of Lieut. col. J. M. q. s. s. at Agra, aged 9, Nov. 6.
 HOWARD, George, at Hourah, aged 29, Oct. 29.
 HYLAND, Edward E. s. of Alex. at Agra, aged 3 mo. Oct. 30.
 LITTLEWOOD, Mary, relict of the late H. D. at Calcutta, aged 72, Oct. 21.
 LUSHINGTON, G. T. c.s. at Nymee Tal, Oct. 25.
 MANUEL, Archibald, s. of J. at Calcutta, aged 1, Oct. 23.
 MAY, Henry, midshipman of the ship *Seringapatam*, at Howrah, Oct. 22.
 MELVILLE, Richard O. s. of Capt. H. B. 54th N.I. at Agra, aged 7 mo. Oct. 26.
 MUNDAY, George E. s. of Lieut. C. F. M. 34th N.I. at Agra, aged 8 mo. Oct. 6.
 PATTISON, the infant son of Lieut. J. R. G., H.M.'s 10th, at Meerut, Nov. 4.
 RAMAGE, Capt. Wm. at Calcutta, Oct. 19.
 ROTHWELL, Lieut. H.M.'s 3rd drags. on board the steamer *General M'Cleod*, Oct. 30.
 SAINTE, Emilie A. C. s. of Monsr. at Cassipore, aged 8 mo. Oct. 24.
 SINCLAIR, Wm. J. s. of the late Patrick G. at Calcutta, aged 27, Nov. 3.
 SMITH, Robert, at Calcutta, aged 45, Oct. 22.
 TEMPLER, Maj. George, 22nd N.I. at Umballah, Nov. 1.
 THORNTON, James S. s. of the late Thomas, at Sechee, near Goor-goon, aged 46, Nov. 1.
 TURNER, surg. on the Ganges, near Monghyr, aged 35, Oct. 1.
 WADE, Sergeant Joseph, at Allahabad, aged 60, Oct. 16.
 WATKINS, T. at Howrah, aged 66, Oct. 23.
 WILCOX, Lieut. col. R. 68th N.I. and astronomer to the King of Oude, at Cawnpore, Oct. 25.
 WOODBURN, David, s. of Dr. 59th N.I. at Nymee Tal, aged 9 mo. Oct. 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24. *Fully Allum*, Royce, Bombay.—26. *Dido*, Muller, Singapore.—27. *Ahmed Shaw*, Mippen, Maulmein.—28. *Claudine*, Black, Khyouk, Phyou; *Coquimbo*, Rogers, Boston; *Inflexible*, Hoseason, Madras.—29. *Anna Maria*, Smith, Singapore; *Fyzul Curreeem*, Ballantine, Mauritius.—30. *Mary Ann Johnson*, Johnson, Liverpool.—31. *Minden*, Crawford, Gravesend; *Fire Queen*, Ross, Madras; *Megna*, Moxon, Akyab.—Nov. 1. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Madras.—2. *Georgiana*, Nacoda, Muscat.—4. Steamer *Enterprise*, Cops, Madras; *Framjee Cowasjee*, Edwards, Plymouth; *Orissa*, Bond, Balasore Penang.—6. *John Brightman*, Scott, Penang.—7. *Defiance*, Sergeant, Rangoon; *Eliza Penelope*, Shilston, Penang; *George Armstrong*, Paxton, Greenock; *Wigrams*, Parlt, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Fully Allum*.—Mrs. Gowand and son.
 Per *Claudine*.—Major Geo. W. Boaham, Lieut. E. G. Gardiner, Surgeon C. Llewelyn, Ensign Brouder, qr. mr.; Mrs. G. W. Bon-

ham, Mrs. E. C. Gardiner and 2 children, Ensigns Wroughton and Wild, and 316 rank and file, 40th regt. N.I.

Per *Coquimbo*.—Caleb Ladd, wife, and 2 children; W. L. Carpenter, Wm. Hayden, Thomas Cooper, and Elliot Terry; Mrs. Wilby, child, and servant.

Per steamer *Inflexible*.—Capt. Shuckburgh, Lieut. T. Reebie, Lieut. G. Miller, Ens. J. Burn, 354 rank and file, 48th Bengal N.I.

Per *Fyzul Curreeem*.—Messrs. G. Gregory and M. Joakim.

Per *Minden*.—Capt. C. Lempriere, 53rd regt.; Lieut. R. Taylor, H. M. 10th regt.; Lieut. A. G. Brine, H. M. 32nd regt.; Ens. E. D. Fenton, H. M. 53rd regt.; Ensigns E. Chippendall, J. Birtwistle, W. L. Ingles, J. Hedley, and H. K. Drung, H. M. 32nd regt.; Asst. surg. W. White, H. C. S.; Misses Colville and Campbell; 133 men, 14 women, and 7 children, H. M. 10th regt.

Per *Mary Ann Johnston*.—Mr. De Rosario.

Per *Framjee Cowasjee*.—Mrs. Wilby and child.

Per *John Brightman*.—Mrs. Scott and children, and Mr. Prosser.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23. *Plantagenet*, Bird, London; *Centaur*, Herring, Muscat; *Bengal Merchant*, 25en, Mauritius.—25. *Dronagan*, Nacoda, Bombay; *Angelo*, Gore, Boston.—26. *Louisa Baille*, Roxby, London and Cape.—27. *Hamoodi*, Burchell, —; *Coquette*, Prescott, Singapore and China.—28. *Breadalbane*, Hamilton, London; *Water Witch*, Forgan, China; *Lawrick*, White, China.—30. *Fazel Rahomany*, Middleton, Bombay.—Nov. 1. *Kent*, Terry, London and Cape; *Harsinger*, Nacoda, Bombay.—2. *Tallentire*, White, Mauritius.—3. *Fire Queen*, Ross, —.—4. *Saxonville*, Richardson, Boston; *Essex*, Pixley, London and Cape; *Oriental*, McEachern, London.—5. *Buenos Ayrian*, Major, Liverpool; *Nancy*, Pignoublanc, Havre.—8. Steamer *Oriental*, Powell Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Oriental*, to MADRAS.—Miss Butler; Mr. Kennedy and lady, child, and infant; Major A. C. Wright, and Captain McPherson.

To POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Reeves and Mr. Finlay.

To SUZ.—Mr. Kelsall.

To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Donnelly, child, and servant; Mrs. Webb, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. Moseley, infant, and servant; Mrs. Cope, Mr. Wriford, Mr. Oliver, Captain Woodley, and Mr. Cowell.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 17, 1848.

Government Securities.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 5 per cent.	prem.	10 8	to 11 0
Bombay 5 per cent.	disc.	4 4	.. 4 12
Old Sica 5 do. according to Nos.	do.	4 4	.. 4 12
New Co.'s 5 do.	do.	1 8	.. 2 0
Third Sica 4 do.	do.	17 8	.. 18 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	do.	19 0	.. 20 0

Bank Shares.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	prem.	1950	to 2000
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	do.	50	.. 70
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	par.		

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	.. 8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	..	.. 6 per cent.
Do. on cash credit accounts	..	.. 6 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sycee Silver	Co.'s Rs. 104 4 to 104 10	p. 100 sa. wt.
China Gold Bars	16 8 .. 17 0	} per sa. wt.
Gold Dust	14 0 .. 15 8	
Spanish Dollars	220 4 .. 220 12	} per 100.
Mexican ditto	219 10 .. 220 13	
Sovereigns	11 1 .. 11 2	} each.
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3 .. 16 4	
Old Gold Mohurs	21 4 .. 21 5	

EXCHANGES.

Our present quotations are, 1-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ for first-class document bills at 6 months' sight.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London, 4l. 15s. to 5l., per ton of 20 cwt.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

The course of business has been a good deal interrupted since the date of our last report, by the intervention of occasional holidays, and latterly by the expected arrival of the 24th September mail, which was anxiously looked for as bearing important and decisive intelligence of the fate of the harvest. The Bombay Express, with the desired news, came to hand yesterday morning, and all fears respecting the harvest are now happily at rest.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXPRESS, with the London Mail of Oct. 7, arrived at Madras on the morning of Nov. 11.

THE *Athenæum* of Nov. 4 contains the following announcement:—"We are very much concerned to hear that a severe accident has occurred to Mr. J. B. Norton, of the Madras bar, by a fall from his horse, at the Sheveroy Hills, whilst travelling to the Neilgherries. By the aid of prompt medical treatment, his numerous friends will, however, be glad to hear that the consequences do not wear a serious aspect."

SECUNDERABAD, October 16.—"On Saturday afternoon a little surprise was created by an unusual stir at the arsenal, and on inquiry I was informed that some refractory rajah had set at nought the Nizam's authority, and disregarded the proffered mediation of the British resident; consequently, Brigadier James was requested to use his persuasive power, and had just issued an order for the equipment of a detachment as follows:—two companies of H.M.'s 84th regt., the 17th N.I., one division of 18-pounder breaching guns, one division of 24-pound howitzers, one 9-pound field piece; this little force marched this morning under the command of Colonel Blundel, and is to be joined by a *ruasallah* of the Nizam's cavalry. It is supposed that Gilburgah is the object in view; this place is very strong, and was built under the supervision of a French engineer. The ulterior operation of this detachment must entirely depend on circumstances. It is well found in stores, &c., and is considered fully equal to all that may be required of it."—*Athenæum*, October 24.

LETTERS FROM HYDERABAD state that the resident left for Goolburga on the 24th October. The fort surrendered at the first summons. Another small disturbance had also taken place at a village to the south, called Koloor.

CANNANORE, October 18.—H.M.'s 94th regiment was inspected by Major-General Lovell, K.H., in review order, on the evening of the 12th instant; and it is stated that this was done consequent upon private instructions from Madras, and the Major-General has reported the corps fit for service. The *on dit* is, that there is every probability of a wing of this fine, gallant regiment being sent either to Belgium or Bombay, for garrison duty. Surgeon Birch, M.D., of the 12th regt. N.I., has been appointed to officiate as superintending surgeon in Malabar and Canara, in the room of Dr. Williams, proceeding to Europe on furlough. Surgeon Cannan, of the 43rd N.I., has been appointed acting garrison surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper; and Assistant-surgeon C. B. Craske, of the superintending surgeon's department, to the medical charge of the 12th N.I., during such period as Dr. Birch may be acting in the higher appointment. Dr. St. John, inspector-general of hospitals, arrived here on the 10th instant, and after inspecting the invalids' hospital and barracks, &c., of H.M.'s 94th regiment, left *en route* to Bangalore on the 14th instant. Arrivals.—Capt. Maunsell and Lieut. H. J. Wahab, of H.M.'s 94th regt., from Bangalore.

THE 34TH N.I. embarked on the 23rd October.

CLARIFYING SUGAR.—We understand that some experiments have lately been made here by Professor Key, with a view to improving the method of clarifying sugar. His experiments on a small scale have been very successful, and arrangements are being made for testing the process on a larger scale. We believe a patent has been taken out in England for a similar discovery, the operation of which is thus likely to be anticipated in this country.—*Athenæum*.

MANUFACTURE OF POTTERY AT CHENGLEPUT.—The following account of Dr. Hunter's progress in the manufacture of pottery at Chengleput we take from the *Athenæum* of Oct. 21:—

"I have got a famous potter from the 2nd E.L.I. to assist me; he has worked many years at glazing and fine work—and says he thinks we can supply the Indian market with better wares than are sent out to India. He is quite astonished at the beauty of some of our materials and at the variety that I have collected; we have more and purer substances to work with than in Europe; he is a right good workman, and bears an excellent character from the major. He has just come in proper time, when I had a lot of materials prepared and our large glazing furnace nearly completed. Every week adds to the store of information that I am collecting, on the really valuable resources that lie neglected in India. I have just got a beautiful specimen of manganese ore, and another of enamel white felspar sent me; the latter I expect to turn to good account. I have got in a bandy load of it; I shall soon require assistance if business accumulates so much. I keep two writers at work, and the pottery gives employment to 96 or 97 besides myself; 20 of these are prisoners allowed by government. I hope to get up good glazed wares in a month or six weeks. I was working in the dark and wasting time and money before."

THE 30TH N.I. were to leave Vizianagram for Cuttack on the 20th October.

THE 52ND N.I. left Palaveram for Vellore on the 28th October.

THE SOLDIERS OF H. M.'s 84TH, who were concerned in the recent disturbances at Secunderabad, have been tried by court martial, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment; the Romish priests who were the instigators of the outrage have been ordered to leave the cantonment.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON DAUBENY has received permission to return to Europe.

SLAVE ELECTORS.—The Madras papers state that, in the French settlements, all the agricultural labourers have been made electors, a title which makes free *de jure*; but of this change in their social condition they remain perfectly ignorant, as their Meersadars and the authorities have been very careful not to explain it to them. They continue to be treated as slaves, and should any one of them attempt to emigrate, the authorities would not hesitate to have him apprehended and delivered back to his master. Nevertheless, when elections do take place, those very slaves will be sent as freemen to the electoral bureau, there to deliver, as their own, written suffrages prepared by their masters. Thus it is that the French authorities in India, while apparently conforming to the intentions of the home Government, are covertly defeating them.

A WRESTLING MATCH took place at Trichinopoly, in October last, between James Cameron, a private of the 2nd E. L. I., and Sheikh Hoossain, a sepoy of the 45th N.I. The match originated in a general challenge given to any man of the 2nd E.L.I. by Sheikh Hoossain, who had long enjoyed a reputation in his own regiment and with the natives at the various stations where it had been quartered, as an accomplished wrestler, he having come off the victor in thirteen regular matches with first-rate natives, and never having been thrown. His great personal strength and activity had been frequently witnessed and tested by several officers of the gallant 45th, but their great reliance was on his extreme skill in the native style of wrestling, which more resembles the French style than the English or Irish system. The only difficulty on the part of the European backers was to select a man from the interminable succession of brawny John Bulls and Pats, who eagerly offered "to wrestle any black man in Trichinopoly," who was best up to the Lancashire rough and tumble, which most nearly approaches to the native or "tiger fashion" of wrestling. A champion was soon found, however, in the person of a handsome young Highlander, James Cameron by name, whose strength, activity, and caution were miserably thrown away, and the ease with which Sheikh Hoossain, without a chance of displaying the scientific "hikmuts," of which we had heard so much, was three times in about two minutes "heavily grassed," astonished even the backers of the Highlander.

UNGOOL.—The Government of India have issued orders in reference to the ex-Rajah of Ungool, who last year caused our troops in Cuttack so much trouble. The ex-Rajah, an old cripple, is to be a state prisoner for life, and confined at Hazaree Baugh, at which place the Ameers of Scinde are located. His country is to be resumed by Government, and his eldest son to be pensioned and not allowed to reside nearer his old home than Cuttack. This will be a valuable acquisition to Government, for we shall thus have a district of our own, and a very productive one too, in a central position close to Boad and Duspollah.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Oct. 17.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

AVAILABLE FURLOUGHS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 30, 1848.—The following statement of the number of furloughs available on the 1st November next—provided none be intermediately granted—is published for general information.

Furloughs declared available on the 1st November,	5
1847	3
Furloughs taken within the year up to this day ...	2
Lapses since the 1st November, 1847	12
Available on the 1st November, 1848	Fourteen

SIR HENRY POTTINGER is still at Madras, but it is said is about very shortly to leave it on a tour of inspection through the provinces.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHASE, M. C. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara, Nov. 7.
DOUGLAS, W. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Tinnevely, resum. ch. Oct. 18.
ELLIS, W. acting coll. and mag. made over ch. of the off. of coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly to Mr. Onslow on Nov. 1.
HARRIS, G. A. to off. as civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Mangalore, dur. abs. of Anderson, Oct. 24.
ONSLLOW, A. P. coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, ass. ch. of that dist. for Mr. Elliot on Nov. 1.
PELLY, C. R. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary, Nov. 7.
WHITE, D. act. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Cuddalore, resum. ch. Oct. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, F. 1 mo. to Ceylon.
BLAIR, J. H. to pres. on m. c. and 8 mo. to sea.
FORBES, G. S. head asst. to the coll. and mag. of Canara, 1 mo. in ex.
FREE, H. 6 mo. to sea, on m. c.
HALL, A. 1 mo. to Neilgherries.
INNES, L. C. 2 weeks to Kulroy Hills.
KNOX, T. J. 1 yr. to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m. c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DEANE, the Rev. H. A.M. chap. of Cannanore, to relieve the Rev. J. C. Street, at Ootacamund, on the 1st January next.
GRIFFITHS, Rev. J. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 3, to Courtallum and Neilgherries, on m. c.
POWNETT, Rev. R. to revert to his fixed appt. of chap. of Poona-mallee, Oct. 24.
RICHARDS, Rev. J. to off. as chap. of Black Town, Oct. 24.
TAYLOR, Rev. H. B.C.L. to offic. as chap. at Cannanore until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MORANT, Rev. J. A.M. to Europe, on furl. Nov. 2.
NAGLE, Rev. W. M.A. chaplain of Jaulnah, 1 mo. fr. date of quitting station.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARCHER, Brev. maj. D. 20th N.I. to act as paymaster at Vizagapatam dur. abs. of Brev. maj. Beaver on m. c.
BABINGTON, Brev. capt. J. art. to act as adj. to the Saugor div. of art.
BACK, Capt. T. 2nd N.I. ret. to duty.
BACK, Brev. maj. J. art. to be maj. v. Wynch, ret. fr. Aug. 22; pl. at disp. of the com. in chief for regimental duty.
BAYLY, Lieut. E. T. 1st fus. ret. to duty, Nov. 14.
BOARDMAN, Ens. W. 13th N.I. to be capt. v. Goodwyn, resigned, fr. March 7.
BOILEAU, Lieut. A. J. M. eng. ex. in the Tamil lang.
BURTON, Lieut. E. F. 13th N.I. to be capt. v. Goodwyn, resigned, fr. March 7.
BYNG, Brev. maj. J. 6th L. C. to be maj. in suc. to Litchfield, prom. fr. Sept. 11, 1848.
CAMPBELL, 2nd Lieut. N. G. art. to be 1st lieut. in succ. to Wynch, ret. fr. Aug. 22.
CHAPMAN, Ens. W. D. 17th N.I. to continue to do duty with 51st N.I. till Jan. 1.
CLEMONS, Lieut. C. R. 29th N.I. ex. in the Hindustani lang.
CONGREVE, Brev. capt. H. art. to be capt. v. Wynch, retired, fr. Aug. 22.
CONINGHAM, Lieut. col. H. fr. 4th to 2nd L. C.
DALE, Lieut. J. D. 40th N.I. ret. to duty.
DAUNT, Ens. R. W. 25th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshree allowance, Nov. 2.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. G. 29th N.I. to proc. to join under ch. com. of Capt. Boulderson, Nov. 3.
DOWBIGGIN, Cornet W. H. 6th L. C. to be lieut. in success. to Litchfield, pro. fr. Sept. 11, 1848.
FOORD, Lieut. E. A. second asst. civil eng. of the 4th div. pass. ex. in the Tamil lang.
FRESHFIELD, Capt. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Arcot.
GOMPERTZ, Ens. W. U. E. 16th N. I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Oct. 23.
GRAVES, Lieut. W. 25th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshree allowance, Nov. 2.
GUATHORPE, Brev. capt. J. A. art. to be commiss. of ordnance at Trichinopoly, v. Back, prom.
HAMOND, Maj. P. art. to be lieut. col. v. Wynch, ret. fr. Aug. 22.
HARRISON, Ens. W. P. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HAYNE, Brev. maj. J. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. centre div. to be a mem. of pres. mil. exam. committee, Nov. 2.
HEYSHAM, Ens. B. F. doing duty 1st fusil. removed to 13th N.I. as 5th ens.; to rank fr. April 3, 1848.
JONES, Lieut. A. C. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. Nov. 7.
LANE, Ens. T. G. M. 40th N.I. to be lieut. v. Smith, resigned, fr. Jan. 24.

LITCHFIELD, Maj. W. E., — I. C. to be lieut. col. in success. to Macleod, prom. fr. Sept. 11; rém. to 4th L.C.

LOMAX, Ens. H. A. doing duty with 15th, to do duty with 52nd N.I.

MACKINTOSH, Ens. H. 52nd N.I. pass. ex. in the Hindustani language.

MACLEOD, Lieut. col. D., — L.C. to be lieut. col. comdt. v. Dickson, dec. fr. 11th Sept. 1848, to rec. a half share from the Off-reckoning Fund fr. 12th Sept. 1848; removed to 6th L.C.

MAITLAND, Capt. J. art. to act as superint. of the gunpowder manufactory dur. abs. of Anstruther, Oct. 24.

MOLESWORTH, Ens. R. F. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. Oct. 23.

OGILVIE, Capt. P. 40th N.I. ret. to duty.

OTTLEY, Brev. capt. M. S. 6th L.C. to be capt. in success. to Litchfield, pro. fr. Sept. 11, 1848.

PALMER, Ens. W. H. G. doing duty 51st N.I. removed to 40th N.I. as 5th ens. and will join the detach. under com. of Capt. Boulderson, and march with it as far as his route may be the same; to rank fr. June 9, 1848.

PASSINGHAM, Ens. A. R. T. 29th N.I. to proc. to join under ch. of Capt. Boulderson, Nov. 3.

PINSON, Ens. A. W. 1st N.I. to continue to do duty with the 46th N.I. until the 1st July, 1849, and then join his own corps.

PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. E. M. art. fr. 4th to 5th batt. Nov. 7.

PRENDERGAST, Cornet R. S. J. doing duty 1st L.C. posted to 6th L. C. as 4th cornet, Nov. 6; to rank fr. March 20, 1848.

RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. 31st L.I. pl. at disp. of the Gov. of India.

SNOW, Brev. capt. W. S. 20th N.I. ret. to duty.

STENSON, Lieut. col. P. fr. 18th to 35th N.I. Oct. 24.

STEVENS, Brev. capt. W. B. art. fr. 5th to 4th batt. Nov. 7.

STOKES, Lieut. col. J. D. inf. ret. to duty; fr. 35th to 18th N.I. Oct. 24.

STRATON, Lieut. col. F. 5th L.C. ret. to duty.

TRAVERS, Lieut. E. A. D. 2nd N.I. ret. to duty.

TUCKER, Lieut. G. J. B. 1st L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as. adj.; to rec. moonshree allowance.

WATSON, Lieut. G. H. G. 19th N.I. ex. in the Hindustani lang. and to rec. moonshree allowance.

WIGHT, Brev. major A. C. 8th N.I. ret. to duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AIKMAN, Lieut. W. R. 8th N.I. to Europe, on m.c.

ANSTRUTHER, Brev. major, c.b. art. Nov. 1. to Jan. 15, to Calcutta.

ANDERSON, Brig. gen. I. comd. the Ceded dist. to proceed to the pres. prep. to obt. a final cert. to enable him to return to Europe on m.c.

BAYLY, Ens. N. F. 12th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to Cuddalore, on m.c.

BEAVER, Brev. major H. paymaster at Vizagapatam, fr. date of quitting st. until Dec. 15, 1850, to the Neilgherries, on m.c.

BEGGIE, Capt. A. J. 5th batt. art. in contin. to Jan. 13, 1849.

BRODERIP, Capt. H. Eur. inf. vet. co. to Europe, on m. c. to emb. fr. Vizagapatam.

BULLOCK, Lieut. col. S. 8th L.C. 4 mo. to Bombay and Western coast.

CARR, Capt. G. 16th N.I. in contin. to pres. prep. to apply for leave to proceed to the Cape on m. c.

CLEMENTSON, Ens. C. D. 14th N.I. to April 30, 1850, to sea, New South Wales, or Cape of Good Hope.

CLEVELAND, Brig. J. W. 30 days to Neilgherries.

FOLEY, Lieut. H. 33rd N.I. to Eur. on m. c. to embark from Bombay.

GUNTHORPE, Capt. W. M. fort adjt. Bellary, 1 mo. fr. Nov.-1, to Madras.

HARRINGTON, Lieut. E. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to Neilgherries and Coimbatore.

HARRIS, Maj. H. L. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. 2 mo. to Mysore, fr. date of dep. fr. Bellary.

HUTTON, Ens. W. C. 13th N.I. fr. Oct. 20 to Dec. 31, to pres. on m. c.

LUKIN, Lieut. C. O. 41st N.I. to embark for Eur. fr. Calcutta instead of Gopaulpoor.

MAYNE, Lieut. R. 37th grens. fr. Sept. 30 to Oct. 31, in ext. to Bellary, on m. c.

MONKIE, Lieut. A. 37th grens. to April 30, 1849, in ext. to pres. on m. c.

RICHARDSON, Maj. G. I. 31st N.I. in contin. to Nov. 25.

SCOTT, Ens. C. H. 48th N.I. fr. Oct. 12 to Dec. 31, to Vellore, on m. c.

SPEID, Lieut. J. B. 34th L. I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 23, to eastern coast and Bangalore.

WILLIAMSON, Ens. J. E. V. 17th N.I. to Europe on m. c. to embark fr. Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Asst. surg. K. M.K. M.D. fr. doing duty supg. surg. dept. N. div. to 23rd N.I. Nov. 6.

CADENHEAD, Asst. surg. J. pl. at disp. of the gov. of Bengal, with a view to his being app. to offic. as an asst. in the S. W.

frontier agency; fr. 13th N.I. to do duty supg. surg. dept. Hyderabad subsidiary force, Nov. 6.
COWPAR, Asst. surg. J. to proc. to Vellore by dawk, Oct. 21.
CROWLY, Vet. surg. E. C. fr. h. art. to 3rd L.C. Nov. 4.
DUFF, Asst. surg. C. M. M.D. fr. 23rd to 13th N.I. Nov. 6.
VAN SOMEREN, Asst. surg. W. J. M.D. attached to details at Tavoy, to aff. med. aid to detach. of 34th L.I. under orders to proc. per steamer *Enterprise* to Chittagong, en route to Dacca.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BLENKIN, the lady of Asst. surg. J. T. 28th N.I. s. at Madras, Oct. 28.
BROWN, the wife of James, s. at Poonamallee, Nov. 7.
BUTTLER, the lady of Lieut. J. O. 49th N.I. d. at Trichinopoly, Nov. 2.
CARTHEW, the lady of Lieut. col. M. comg. 21st N.I. s. (still born), at Singapore, Oct. 15.
COLLINS, the wife of Vet. surg. E. C. 2nd L.C. d. at Trichinopoly, Nov. 1.
DANIELL, the wife of D. s. at St. Thomas's Mount, Oct. 26.
DUKE, the wife of Lieut. col. T. A. comg. 1st fus. d. at Bellary, Oct. 22.
HARE, the lady of Lieut. G. 7th Nizam's inf. d. at Ellichpoor, Nov. 9.
JAMES, the lady of Brigadier J. P. comg. Hyderabad sub. force, d. at Secunderabad, Oct. 17.
KERR, the lady of Lieut. A. W. M. 39th N.I. d. at Paulghaut-cherry, Nov. 3.
LAWRENCE, the wife of J. s. at Bellary, Oct. 27.
LYNN, the wife of A. s. at Gooty, Oct. 19.
MATHISON, the lady of A. S. d. at Waltair, Oct. 29.
OLIVER, the wife of C. d. at Royacottah, Nov. 5.
PELLEY, the lady of C. s. at Bellary, Nov. 2.
POSNETT, the wife of the Rev. R. A.B. asst. chaplain, d. at Poonamallee, Nov. 1.
ROBERTS, the wife of Capt. D. dep. asst. adjt. gen. centre div. d. at Luz, Nov. 5.
SANSOM, the wife of Capt. F. H. 42nd N.I. s. at Masulipatam, Oct. 17.
THOMSON, the wife of F. A. d. at Madras, Oct. 21.
TRIPLE, the lady of Lieut. A. 51st N.I. s. at Secunderabad, Oct. 26.
USHER, the lady of Capt. E. 51st N.I. d. at Perambore, Oct. 16.
WEBB, the wife of Lieut. E. A. H. 38th N.I. s. at Bellary, Oct. 28.
WOOD, the wife of H. c.s. d. at Madras, Oct. 29.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN, Lieut. H. 21st N.I. to Amy, d. of the late R. Scott, of Java, at Singapore, Oct. 3.
BOULCOTT, Lieut. C. G. 16th N.I. to Mary, d. of Lieut. Col. W. Taylor, at Quilon, Oct. 18.
CLARKE, Cornet, W. C. 2nd L. C. to Augusta, M. S. d. of the late Maj. C. H. Campbell, at Ootacamund, Nov. 2.
DYCE, Asst. apoth. L. to Adelaide, C. d. of the late J. Starkenburgh, at Vepery, Oct. 26.
MITCHESON, Lieut. Percy W. I.N. to Hannah Maria, d. of the Rev. B. Schmid, D.D. at Ootacamund, Nov. 5.
MORRIS, the Rev. Joseph, to Harriette, d. of G. Brasher, at Bangalore, Nov. 7.
RITCHIE, Arthur M. to Mary, Jane, d. of the late Lieut. Col. J. Hobbs, at St. Thomas' Mount, Nov. 4.
STRANGE, Capt. A. 7th L.C. to Adelaide B. d. of the late Wm. Davies, at Landour, Oct. 17.
WHEELER, David, to Anne, d. of the late Wm. Lakin, at St. Thomas' Mount, Oct. 26.

DEATHS.

CLARKE, Magdalena, wife of Lieut. George, dep. comm. of ordnance at Penang, aged 25, Sept. 3.
DE CRUZ, Honarina, at Madras, aged 57, Nov. 7.
FIELD, John, Vet. surg. 3rd L.C. at Bowenpilly, Oct. 28.
FRANKLIN, Jessy, d. of Charles, at Madras, aged 17, Nov. 6.
JENKINS, infant d. of E. at Hurreybur, aged 2 mo. Oct. 23.
JOHNSTON, Lieut. D. B. H. M.'s 26th, at Fort St. George, Nov. 1.
MACQUEEN, Mary H. wife of Asst. apoth. G. at Contapilly, aged 21, Oct. 12.
NOWLAN, Edward, at Madras, aged 50, Oct. 28.
WEST, Jane, wife of Lieut. W. H. fus. at Bellary, aged 20, Oct. 1.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24. *Polka*, Tavernor, Penang; *Macedon*, Edwards, Demerara.—27. *Clarissa*, Leete, Calcutta.—Nov. 2. *Maid of Zulpha*, Beauvais, Bordeaux.—4. Steamer *Bentlinck*, Bourchier, Suez.—7. *Atalanta*, Farley, Mauritius.—9. *Essex*, Pixley, Calcutta.—10. *East Anglian*, Stevens, Coringa.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Enterprise*.—Mrs. Van Someron and child; detachment of 34th regt. L.I. viz. Major Mackenzie, Lieuts. Pinkney, Cosserat, Davidson, Grant and Hooper, Asst. surg. Van Someron, and 257 rank Native rank and file.

Per *Monarch*.—Lieut. Benson, lady, child, and 2 servants.
 Per *Burmah*.—Mr. J. W. Boot and Mr. L. Mitchell.
 Per *Polka*.—Mr. O'Hara, Mrs. O'Hara, and 2 children; Mr. Eaton.
 Per *Clarissa*.—Mr. Monteith.
 Per steamer *Bentlinck*.—Col. and Mrs. Stokes, Capt. and Mrs. Dale, Miss Fraser, Mrs. W. E. Oaslow, Miss Birdwood and servant, Col. Straton, Capts. Ogilvie and Black, and Lieut. Traversa. From GALLE.—Mrs. Col. Cunningham, infant, and 2 servants.
 Per *East Anglian*.—T. J. Knox, Mr. J. Allardyce, Mr. Urilla, and Mr. Scott.
 Per *Essex*.—Col. and Mrs. Blachall, Capt. and Mrs. Key, Mrs. Welch, Mr. Crighton, Mr. Gill, and Mrs. Pixley.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 24. Steamer *Tenasserim*, Dicey, Chittagong; steamer *Enterprise*, Cops, Chittagong; *Monarch*, Shephard, Chittagong.—27. *Clarissa*, Leete, Bombay.—28. *Hydrabad*, Castle, London.—Nov. 4. Steamer *Bentlinck*, Bourchier, Calcutta; *Polka*, Tavernor, Penang.—15. Steamer *Oriental*, Powell, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Ahbi*.—Major and Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Walker, 3 Misses Walker, and 2 Masters Walker.
 Per *Protector*.—Mns. Duval and 2 sergeants, Apoth. T. Kinsley, and Assist. apoth. M. Kinsley.
 Per *Tenasserim*.—Mrs. O'Grady and child, Mrs. Price and 2 children, Mrs. Place and 2 children, Mrs. Eastall and 2 children; head quarters and detachment 34th regt. light inf. viz. Lieut. col. Yaldwyn, Capt. O'Grady, Lieuts. Price, Place, and Speed, Ens. Clarke and Stafford, Assist. surg. Eastall, and 339 native rank and file.
 Per steamer *Enterprise*.—Mrs. Van Someron and child; detachment 34th regt. light inf. viz. Major M'Kenzie; Lieuts. Pinkney, Cosserat, Davidson, Grant, and Hooper; Assist. surg. Van Someron, and 257 native rank and file.
 Per *Monarch*.—Detachment 34th light inf. viz. Capt. Singleton, Ens. Rawnsley, Assist. apoth. E. Royle, and 331 native rank and file.
 Per *Hydrabad*.—Surg. J. W. Bowler, and Lieut. Bristow.
 Per steamer *Bentlinck*, to Calcutta.—Major P. Anstruther and servant, Mrs. Edward Godfrey, A. Droulet, Esq., Capt. Gimblett and servant, Capt. J. Alexander, and Lieut. A. W. Bernall.
 Per *Polka*.—Mr. Dalgairns, 1 sergeant, wife, and 5 children.
 Per steamer *Oriental*, to Southampton.—Mrs. Col. Yaldwyn, 3 children, and servant. To Aden.—Brev. capt. Stevens and servant, Lieut. Playfair and servant, Assist. apoth. Saviel and servant. To Galle.—Mr. J. Brown.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Nov. 14, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. loan of 1825-26	2 to 2½ per cent. dis.
1829-30	1 2 do.
1841	½ ½ do.
4 per cent. .. 1832-33	16½ 17 do.
1835-36	15 15½ do.
5 per cent. transferable book debt	8 to 9 per cent. prem. and no trans.
Tanjore Bonds	17 per cent. dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	2½ to 3 do. prem.
Agra and U.S. Bank Shares of Rs. 500, Madras	27 per cent. prem.
Steam Shares	29 to 30 do.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 11-4 to 11-5
Bank of England Notes	none.
Spanish Dollars	35 per 16 Dollars.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—in Loans.

On deposit of Government Paper	5 per Ct.
On do. of Copper, Brass, Spelter, Lead, Iron, Steel, Quicksilver, &c.	8 "
On do. of Indigo	8 "
On do. of Cotton and Mule Twist, Woollens, Cotton and other Goods	9 "
In cash Credit Accounts on Deposit of Gov. paper	6 "
Discount.	
On Government Acceptances	3 per Ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days	6 "
Iditto above 30 days	7½ "

Exchanges.

Bills on England	1-8½ a 1-9½ according to sight.
H.M. Treasury Bills	1-8 to 1-8½.
Bank of England Post Bills, none.	
Court of Directors' Bills on the Government of Bengal, 60 days sight, do.	
Calcutta.—Buy, 1 per cent. dis.	
Sell, ½ do. do.	
Bombay.—Buy, ½ do. do.	
Sell, ½ do. do.	

BOMBAY.

THE NAGPORE CONVERSION CASE.

Almost four years ago, a branch mission was established at Nagpore, under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland. This is said to have been done "with the concurrence and support of Christian men on the spot (all British functionaries), and without any demur or prohibition on the part of the native government." Two ordained missionaries, Messrs. Hislop and Hunter, were sent out to take charge of the mission. These took up their abode within the limits of the British residency. In accordance with the system pursued by the Scottish missionaries, the education of the young was to constitute a principal part of the operations to be carried on at Nagpore. In furtherance of this object, a school was opened in May, 1846, in the city of Nagpore, where "instruction was openly given in Christianity, as well as in the ordinary branches of a secular education." This was accomplished without any let or hindrance, or any expression of disapprobation, direct or indirect, on the part of the native authorities of Nagpore. From about a month after its commencement, the school was attended by a Brahman boy, Baba Pandurang, now upwards of fourteen years of age. Being of a quick turn of mind, he made remarkably rapid progress in the different branches of learning. The usual and almost inevitable consequence followed. He began to doubt the truth of Hinduism, and to express himself favourably of the Christian Scriptures. When in this state of mind, he was withdrawn by his father from the school in June last, in consequence of the admission into it of two boys of low caste. Smarting, however, under the tedium and ennui of idleness, and thirsting for fresh draughts of the knowledge which had already regaled his inquisitive spirit, he considered himself justified in disregarding his father's superstitious and intolerant scruples, and on the 17th July returned to the school. After going home on the evening of that day, his father evinced his displeasure by summarily casting him out of the house without food or shelter. The youth fled to the bungalow of the missionaries, within the ceded British ground of the residency, for protection; but so anxious were the missionaries to avoid anything like precipitancy, that, in supplying the young refugee with the solicited food and shelter, they took care to grant both "in a manner consistent with the rules of his Brahmanical caste;" in other words, without allowing him to break his caste. On the following day, after attending school, he was met by his father and persuaded to return home, on the distinct understanding that he should be kindly treated, and freely allowed to go to school as before. In direct violation, however, of this solemn assurance, instead of permitting him to return to school next day, the father bound him hand and foot, and severely beat him with a bamboo, while the mother, as the boy asserts, threatened him with poison if he did not forego his desire for further instruction. On the succeeding day he visited the missionaries, in the company of his father, and to them related all the particulars of the cruel treatment he had experienced, in his father's presence; and followed up the statement by declaring it to be "his wish to profess the Christian religion, and not to return to live in heathenism with his father." The missionaries,—considering that they were living on British soil and under British laws, and believing the youth was possessed of discretion sufficient to be entitled, by recent decisions in British-Indian Courts, to freedom on British territory from his twofold bondage, physical and religious,—felt themselves bound to protect the persecuted suppliant; in other words, they would not allow the father to drag the youth, by main force, out of their house to the scene of his former cruel treatment.

This occurred on the 20th July; thereupon the father complained to the Rajah of Nagpore, who lost no time in appealing to Capt. Ramsay, the acting British Resident. On the following day, Capt. Ramsay sent an official letter to the Rev. Mr. Hislop, requesting that the youth should be delivered up to his parents, since any "dispute or difference which might exist between the boy and his parents must be settled by the local government, of which they were all subjects." Mr. Hislop promptly forwarded to the Resident a brief statement of the merits of the case, in which he said: "I am unwilling to give the boy up until you read this my reply, when, if your answer be to the same purport as the note now received, I shall of course consider myself freed from all responsibility in the matter, and at once surrender him, according to your directions." Next day (22nd), Capt. Ramsay wrote to say he was "still of opinion that it was his duty to request that Mr. Hislop would deliver up the boy to his parents, it being the wish of the Durbar, whose authority to govern its own subjects by its own laws we fully recognize;" that "it was unreasonable to expect that the Durbar would waive its right to claim the child, because he appeared

inclined to become a convert to our religion, and that he did not feel justified on such grounds in interposing his official authority, by refusing the restoration of the boy, who, as a subject of the Nagpore state, was only amenable to the local, not to British law;" that he "sincerely regretted that he should have been called upon to interfere in this matter at all, but, having been appealed to by the Maharaja, he could not decline acceding to his request, or dispute his authority over his own subjects in this particular case, when in others the person claimed would at once be given up to the jurisdiction of his own government;" but that he "would move the Durbar to afford every protection to the boy, and prevent his being ill-used by his parents," beyond which he "could not interfere with him:" on receipt of this communication Mr. Hislop instantly delivered up the youth.

On the same day, Mr. Hislop addressed the Resident, respectfully begging to ask whether, as the subject involved many important questions, he (the Resident) would "allow him to submit the matter in the most regular way, for the decision of the Supreme Government at Calcutta." Capt. Ramsay, in reply, stated that it was his "intention to forward a copy of their correspondence for the information and decision of the Supreme Government." On receipt of this, Mr. Hislop once more wrote to suggest whether, since the correspondence did not embrace all the particulars which he should like to submit to the notice of the Supreme Government, the most satisfactory method would be for him to draw up a memorial, containing all that occurred to him, which the Resident could, if he thought proper, forward with remarks. To this Capt. Ramsay replied, that it was not his intention to enter into any further correspondence with him on the subject, "but that he was of course at liberty to address any memorial he pleased to the British Government."

A memorial was accordingly prepared, dated the 25th July last, and duly transmitted to the Governor-General of India in Council. On the 14th August, Capt. Ramsay wrote to Mr. Hislop as follows: "In reply to my communication to the Secretary in the Foreign Department, forwarding a copy of our correspondence regarding the boy Pandurang, who lately placed himself under your tuition, I have been directed to inform you that your memorial of the 25th ult. has been received, and that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to approve of my conduct in this matter."

On the 23rd August, the Rev. Mr. Hunter addressed Capt. Ramsay, begging to draw his attention to the present condition of the boy Baba Pandurang, who, in utter disregard of the Resident's advice, was put in close confinement by the Nagpore Government; respectfully requesting him to use his legitimate influence with the Durbar "to set the youth at liberty, and afford protection to his religion and person;" and expressly adding that, in the event of the boy's release, he would not be again detained from his parents "while he continued to be regarded as a minor by the laws of Mahratta states." On which the Resident returned the following brief reply: "I have no objection to mention to the Durbar that you have assured me that you will not again detain the boy Pandurang from his parents. Beyond this I will not interfere. I have begged that the boy may be protected, and there the matter will end as far as I am concerned."—*Friend of India*, Oct. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAIL with letters from London to Oct. 7, arrived at Bombay on the 5th Nov.

THE REV. M^r. EVEREST, chaplain of Neemuch, is about to proceed to Bombay, to make arrangements for his retirement from the service.

RUN UPON THE BANK OF BOMBAY.—There has been a most extraordinary run upon the Bank of Bombay, in consequence of the recent discovery of some forged notes in circulation in the Bazar. The total amount of forgeries is only Rs. 8,000; notes representing Rs. 6,000 are in possession of the officers of the bank. In the course of two or three days there has been a "run" to the large extent of *twenty-five lacs of rupees*, or thereabouts. The "run" is over, and the bank was never in a stronger position.

M^r. N. OLIVER has been appointed to act as master-assistant, till further orders.

M^r. S. S. DICKINSON, barrister-at-law, is to be sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. This we believe will be the third time that gentleman has enjoyed the honour of shrievalty.

THE LAUNCH of the new line-of-battle ship *Meance*, of eighty guns, took place on the 11th of November.

MAJOR C. H. DELAMAIN, C. B., 3rd LIGHT CAVALRY, has been appointed to the post of Town-major of Bombay, during the period Captain French may be in charge of the Baroda Residency.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—We mentioned in our last that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company had made an offer to Government to convey the mails direct from Southampton to Bombay, without any breach, at less cost by 50,000*l.* a year than that which they presently occasion H. M.'s Government and the East-India Company; and we now observe that a steamer, called the *Bombay*, of 450 horse-power, and 1,300 tons,—the size of the *Acbar*—has just been launched, and that another is in process of construction, both intended for the Bombay and Suez line. Arrangements therefore are in a state of considerable advancement for an alteration, which will be of the utmost advantage to the community, and effect a very large saving to Government. A twelvemonth since, when the publication of Mr. Hume's tables let us into the enormous expenses of our Bombay naval establishment, and the trials before the Supreme Court gave us some notion of the mismanagement which might pass undetected under it, we expressed our conviction that the packet service would, in all likelihood, at no distant date, be transferred from the Indian navy altogether; and our anticipations seem likely to be realised more speedily than it was then thought by the majority of our brethren they were likely to have been.—*Bombay Times*.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS have declined to allow an extra year in council to the Honourable Mr. Reid. His time expires in February, when Mr. Blane comes into council.

THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY has returned to the presidency from his visitation tour.

THE HEAD QUARTERS WING OF THE 22ND N. I., under command of Capt. J. D. Leckie, reached the presidency on Wednesday the 1st inst., from Baroda the 18th ultimo. The wing was accompanied by but five officers besides the commander; viz. Lieutenants W. J. Briggs and A. J. Hessman; Ensigns K. H. Shortt and P. Hodgson; and Assistant Surgeon H. Johnston, M.D.

BELGAUM, 8th Nov.—Owing to the small number of native troops here for duty, I am informed that the 17th regiment N.I. is to be relieved from Dharwar by the 16th M. N.I. at present at Bangalore, and that the 15th regt. M.N.I. is to be stationed at Kulladghee: in short, the Madras troops are edging pretty close on this division, and may in time get what they have long desired—the southern Mahratta country to themselves, thereby depriving us ducks of the only healthy full battalions within easy reach of Bombay. A rumour is current that the artillery (European) stationed at Kolapore will move on to Vizadroog, and there embark for Kurrachee should more troops of this army be required at Mooltan. Captain Stock, the deputy-adjutant general, has gone away on a short leave of absence, Lieutenant Hatch, of the artillery, performing his duties. Captain Barr, A.D.C. to the major-general, acts for Major Adams, the deputy-quarter-master-general. Captain McDougal, 13th regiment, has been appointed deputy judge-advocate-general, vice Captain Rawlinson.

THE JUBILEE OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY commenced on the 1st November. On the morning of that day, the Rev. Mr. Isenberg preached in the cathedral, when the service was performed in the Mahratta language, and a number of natives were present. We regret to have to record the fact, that after the service was over and the congregation almost dispersed, a convert youth, of Banian parents, was attacked by certain members of his caste, and maltreated by them. Crowds of natives stood by, and saw the unequal combat, but did not interfere to prevent it; and the young man might have become literally a martyr to his faith, had it not been for the prompt interference of the Rev. Mr. Pigott, who caused his rescue. We believe the matter was afterwards made the subject of a complaint before Mr. Rivett.—*Bombay Courier*.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

FACINGS OF THE 4TH N.I.

Nov. 9.—Under the authority of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the facings of the 4th regiment N.I. (rifles) to be changed from dark green to red.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COBS, G. coll. of Bataageeree, to proceed into his dist. on dep. fr. Nov. 5.

DAVIDSON, D. asst. coll. of Poona, to proceed into that dist. on dep. fr. Sept. 25.

FAULKNER, A. gauger in the customs dept. pass. ex. in the Hindustani lang.

GRANT, G. res. ch. of office of senior mag. of police and rev. judge at pres. Oct. 30.

HARRISON, C. M. acting asst. to the rev. commiss. north div. transf. to the south div. and, as a temp. measure, to act as asst. to the rev. commiss. of that div.

ROBERTSON, J. W. pl. under the orders of the coll. of Surat, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the native lang.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JOHNSON, J. L. clerk to the Court of Requests, in ex. to Nov. 30.

KELLY, W. A. unconv. asst. to the coll. of contin. customs and excise, 1 mo. in ex.

SIMSON, W. puisne judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, unexp. port. canc.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT.

SPRING, the Rev. J. F. to be chap. at Belgaum.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASHBURNER, Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. to Nov. 30, in ext. to remain at pres.

AUCHMUTY, Maj. gen. C.B. to com. the troops in Scinde.

BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. R. 23rd L.I. to act as adjt. of the Ghant local inf. until further orders.

BALL, Ens. E. H. W. 23rd L.I. to Nov. 30, in ext. to remain at pres.

BROWN, Lieut. 1st tr. h. art. to take ch. of the art. exec. eng. dep. at Deesa fr. Capt. Evans.

BRYANS, Ens. J. W. attached to 2nd grens. to Nov. 30, in ext. to remain at pres.

CAPON, Brig. D. to com. 1st inf. brig. Nov. 13.

CARTER, Lieut. to act as adjt. to the 12th N.I. dur. the time Lieut. Russell may be in com. of that regt.

CHRISTIE, Capt. T. T. 17th N.I. to act as comdt. of the Rutnagherry rangers dur. abs. of Capt. Haselwood.

CHURCH, Lieut. A. B. 9th N.I. to be adj. fr. Oct. 3, 1848, v. Thacker, proc. to Europe.

CLOSE, 2nd Lieut. J. B. G. engs. attached to corps of sappers and miners, to join head qrs. at Poona, Nov. 1.

CONYBEARE, Lieut. F. H. A. to Nov. 30, in ext. to remain at pres.

COTTELL, Lieut. J. W. to be 1st class comm. agent for ch. of comm. and bazaar dep. at Hyderabad, Nov. 8.

DAUN, Lieut. J. 12th N.I. to ch. of comm. dept. and bazaar of Kolapoor dur. abs. of Lodwick on duty, Nov. 7.

DELAMAIN, Maj. C. H. C.B. 3rd L.C. to act as town mag. dur. Capt. French's abs.

DICKSON, Capt. 13th N.I. to take ch. of the commiss. dep. and bazaars at Belgaum, on the dep. of Capt. Shaw on field serv.

DOBBER, Ens. J. R. P. 10th N.I. passed vernac. exam.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. H. A. to accom. detail proc. to join 1st troop at Deesa, Nov. 10.

DUNDAS, Brig. the Hon. H. C.B. to com. the Roree field force.

EVANS, Capt. to make over ch. of the duties of act. exec. eng. at Deesa to Lieut. Brown.

FIFE, Lieut. J. G. engs. passed vernac. exam.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. R. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 30, in suc. to Fisher, retired.

FORREST, Lieut. to act as adjt. to the 12th N.I. until the arrival of Lieut. Carter fr. detach. duty at Vingoria.

FRENCH, Capt. D. P. T. rec. ch. of Baroda residency fr. Lieut. Battye, Nov. 2.

GRAHAM, Capt. D. C. pol. supt. of Kolapoor, del. over ch. of office to Capt. Clerk, Oct. 23.

GREEN, Lieut. to act as adjt. to the Scinde camel corps fr. Oct. 1 dur. com. of that corps by Lieut. Bruce, or until further orders.

GUERIN, Capt. 2nd L.I. resumed his app. as brig. maj. at Aden.

HAYG, Lieut. to act as mem. of standing comm. of survey, v. Marston, proc. to Scinde.

HALKETT, Brev. capt. C. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 1, in suc. to Wright, ret.

HANSON, Ens. G. W. posted to 9th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 10, 1848.

LANGBORNE, Ens. G. 21st N.I. to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.

LAWRENCE, Ens. R. J. S. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 1, in suc. to Wright, ret.

LAWRENCE, Ens. T. H. P. posted to 12th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 10, 1848.

LESTER, Lieut. J. F. 10th N.I. to act as asst. to the commiss. in Scinde until further orders.

LLOYD, Lieut. F. 27th N.I. to be a commiss. agent of the 1st class for duty at the pres.

LODWICK, Capt. H. 10th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Baroda in suc. to Lieut. Macdonald, Nov. 6.

LUCAS, 2nd Lieut. C. S. art. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 1.

MACKECHNIE, Lieut. W. 5th L.I. to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.

MANSON, 2nd lieut. H. F. art. attached to head qrs. of 2nd batt. at pres. Nov. 9.

MCCULLOCK, Lieut. E. 27th N.I. to conduct the duties of fort adjt. until further orders.

MCPHERSON, Lieut. W. E. 24th N.I. to act as adj. to detach. stationed at Tanah, dur. abs. of Champion, Nov. 7.

MORSE, Capt. H. C. brig. maj. at Rajcote, reported fit for duty, to rejoin his station, Nov. 13.

MARSTON, Lieut. E. C. ass. ch. of office of capt. of police at Kur-rachee.
 MORSE, Capt. H. brig. maj. Rajcote, to Nov. 30, in ext. to remain at pres.
 PARKER, Lieut. H. R. 1st L.C. transferred to inv. est. Nov. 8; posted to N. V. batt. to join, Nov. 11.
 PARR, Capt. S. to act as barrack mr. to conduct the duties of town maj. and to act as sec. to the gen. prize com. v. Capt. French.
 PETRIE, Lieut. to act as adjt. and qr. mr. to the 1st batt. art.
 REDDIE, Capt. to be post mr. at Mhow, fr. Oct. 2.
 SHORTT, Ens. A. F. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 30, in succ. to Fisher, retired.
 SPARROW, Capt. 13th N.I. to act as paymaster south. div. of the army, on the dep. and responsib. of Maj. Hunter.
 THATCHER, Capt. to act as adjt. to the nat. vet. batt. fr. date of dep. of Lieut. Kemp, proceed. on field serv.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. to act as qr. mr. and int. to the 15th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Webster on leave.
 VALIANT, Cornet F. 1st L.C. to be lieut. v. Parker, trans. to rank fr. Nov. 8.
 VAILLANT, Brev. capt. A. 27th N.I. to act as com. of the Gujerat Cooly police corps. dur. abs. of Capt. Agar.
 WALKER, Lieut. C. W. to act as com. of the Ghaut local inf. dur. abs. of Capt. Myline.
 WALLACE, Lieut. art. to proc. to Ahmednuggur, to accomp. a draft of men fr. 1st batt. for H. A. at Poona, Nov. 10.
 WARDELL, Capt. R. H. acting brig. maj. to take ch. of the commis. dep. at Desra fr. Lieut. Dunsterville.
 WEBSTER, Lieut. T. B. 15th N.I. to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.
 WHITEHILL, Lieut. S. J. K. adj. of Guzerat irr. horse, to be an asst. mag. in zillahs of Ahmedabad and Surat, Nov. 8.
 WILLOUGHBY, Capt. asst. garr. eng. to conduct the duties of garr. eng. dur. abs. of Capt. Crawford.
 WORGAN, Lieut. to take temp. ch. of the qr. mr. dep. of the 3rd batt. of art.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

CLOSE, J. B. G. Oct. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADAMS, Brev. maj. W. S. assist. qr. mr. gen. fr. Nov. 1 to 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
 BONNOR, Ens. R. M. 7th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
 BROWN, Capt. W. 12th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 BROWN, Capt. E. J. assist. to the com. in Scinde, 1 mo. to pres. on m. c.
 CRAWFORD, Capt. J. H. G. garr. eng. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 13, to Mahabuleshwar.
 DECLUZEAU, Lieut. col. M. C. horse art. 20 days, fr. Nov. 5, to Bombay.
 DOWN, Maj. J. S. 1st N. I. fr. Nov. 15 to 23, in ext. to remain in Bombay.
 DREW, Lieut. W. N. 3rd N.I. unexpired portion canc. fr. Oct. 25.
 FIELD, Lieut. J. 6th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Bombay.
 HARDING, Lieut. G. W. 2nd N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to 28, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
 JERVIS, Lieut. col. chief eng. in ex. to Nov. 30.
 LANGBORNE, Ens. 21st N.I. 3 years to Eur. on furl. on m. c.
 LESTER, Lieut. G. A. 7th N.I. 1 mo. from Nov. 1 to remain at Nassick, on m. c.
 MORRIS, Capt. J. com. of Kandeish Bheel corps, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 20.
 MOYLE, Capt. H. R. C. 2nd N.I. 1 mo. from Oct. 30 to Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.
 PELHAM, Capt. H. Nat. Vet. Batt. 1 mo. from 1st Nov. to Bombay.
 PIERS, Lieut. T. F. 29th N.I. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m. c.
 RAMSAY, Capt. J. asst. comm. gen. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1 to rem. at pres. on m. c.
 ROBERTSON, Brig. W. D. com. at Ahmednuggur, 1 mo. from Nov. 27, to pres.
 SANDWITH, Lieut. col. H. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 30, to Bombay.
 SYMPSON, Capt. G. F. 1st Eur. Fusil. fr. 2 to 30th Nov. to remain at Bombay, on m. c.
 WEBSTER, Lieut. T. B. 15th N.I. 1 year to Egypt, on m. c.
 WEST, Lieut. G. W. 21st N.I. fr. Oct. 25 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m. c.
 WIDDICOMBE, Ens. W. 7th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. in ext. to remain at Mahabuleshwar, on m. c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATTERSBEE, Vet. surg. E. G. posted to 1st L.C. to join.
 BAYNES, Asst. surg. to proc. to Panwell, with detach. of gen. N.I.
 BUDDO, Surg. D. to med. ch. of 2nd batt. art. dur. abs. of Surg. Doig, Nov. 7.
 DOIG, Surg. made over ch. of the civ. med. duties at Belgaum, to Surg. Waller, on Oct. 16.

GRIERSON, Surg. 1st N.I. to med. of 2nd N.I. on dep. of Asst. surg. Winchester, for. pres. Nov. 11; to temp. med. ch. of 2nd Eur. L.I. dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Baynes, Nov. 3.
 HAMILTON, Surg. J. J. app. to 15th N.I. cancelled, to med. ch. of marine batt. dur. abs. of Surg. Boyd, Nov. 8.
 KNAPP, Asst. surg. to proc. to Malligaum on duty, Nov. 7, to afford med. aid to the 25th N.I. at staff and details at Malligaum, during illness of Asst. Surg. Wright.
 MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of staff and details at Ahmednuggur station, Nov. 9.
 PITMAN, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of Bhooj agency fr. Oct. 13.
 WALLER, Surg. rec. ch. of the civ. med. duties at Belgaum fr. Surg. Doig, on Oct. 16.
 WELLS, Asst. surg. W. W. to be post mr. at Mhow.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GLASSE, Asst. surg. H. D. 15th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to 15, to remain in the Deccan on m. c.
 MURRAY, Asst. surg. W. H. to Nov. 30 in ext. to remain at pres.
 WRIGHT, Asst. surg. A. 25th N.I. fr. Oct. 21 to Nov. 30, to Bombay on m. c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

AYERS, G. act. mast. of the *Hastings*, to ch. of the *Nimrod*, Nov. 2.
 COOK, Mids. H. O. to be mate, fr. May 22; perm. to reside on shore, fr. Sept. 30.
 COUSINS, Mids. to be act. master and do duty with the Indus flotilla.
 CRUTTENDEN, Lieut. C. J. assist. pol. ag. at Aden, resum. ch. of duties, Sept. 29.
 ELDER, Mids. to be act. master and do duty with the Indus flotilla.
 HEATHCOTE, Mids. to be act. master and do duty with Indus flotilla.
 HOPKINS, Lieut. fr. the *Hastings*, to com. the *Atalanta*, fr. Sep. 29.
 JAMES, Mate H. H. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 9, in succ. to Christopher, dec.
 NIXON, J. G. prov. mate of the *Hastings*, to be store acct. of that vessel, fr. Sept. 10.
 PENGELLY, Lieut. to perf. duties of store acct. to the *Clive*, fr. Sept. 26.
 SEARLE, Mids. to the *Ajdaha* as store acct. fr. Sept. 27.
 WHISH, Mids. R. W. to be mate, fr. Sept. 7.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARR, the wife of Lieut. J. T. 7th N.I. s. at Ballacherrie, Oct. 24.
 DE MELLO, the wife of John J. s. at Poona, Nov. 6.
 DE SOUZA, the wife of A. F. s. at Versova, Nov. 9.
 KAYS, the wife of Dr. d. at Bombay, Nov. 4.
 RANDALL, Mrs. J. s. at Poona, Oct. 30.
 ROSSER, the lady of Lieut. 10th royal hussars, s. at Kirkee, Nov. 2.

MARRIAGES.

CURRIE, Dr. S. surgeon, H.M.'s 22nd, to Helen Margaret, d. of Major Tritton, 10th royal hussars, at Kirkee, Nov. 10.
 MILFORD, Ens. Sussex C. 6th N.I. to Charlotte, d. of T. Dawson, at Colombo, Oct. 18.

DEATHS.

DONNELLY, Mrs. C. at Poona, Nov. 8.
 LAKE, Charlotte, wife of Condr. C. at Khetwaddy, Nov. 4.
 WILKINSON, Henry W. s. of J. at Bhownuggur, aged 1, Nov. 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 4. *Chieftain*, Kerr, Singapore.—5. Steamer *Achar*, Ball, Suez.—6. *Lancaster*, Hullin, Liverpool; *Oriental*, Taylor, Plymouth; steamer *Surat*, Banks, Surat.—8. *Charlotte Weber*, Smith, Calcutta; *Hermine*, Greenwood, Calicut.—9. Steamer *Semiramis*, Daniell, Kurrachee; steamer *Atalanta*, Hopkins, Kurrachee.—10. *Earl of Clare*, Ager, China and Singapore; *Fairlie*, Davis, Sydney; *Ringdove*, Inglefield, Trincomalee; steamer *Surat*, Banks, Surat; *Lady Montagu*, Smith, Aden; *Medusa*, Grounds, Kurrachee; *Algierie*, L'Esteve, Colombo; *Woodbridge*, Coppell, London; steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; *Reliance*, Osborne, Liverpool; *Berenice*, Candy, Singapore; *Teaser*, Bird, Madras; *Bolivar*, Murray, Macao.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Chieftain*.—Mrs. Jones, Captains Jones and Victorine, Mr. F. J. Pereira.

Per steamer *Achar*.—Mrs. Davis with servant, Mrs. Lavie, Mrs. Costelloe, Mrs. Stock, infant, and servant; Miss McLean, Mrs. Frazelle, Misses Stapleton and O'Leary, Hon. Capt. Carey, Private Secy. to Lord Falkland; Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, R.C.; Mr. Davis, Bo. c.s.; Capt. H. Lavie, 13th Bo. N.I.; Drs. Sheehan and Ryan, Capt. Hunt, 78th Highlanders; Com. H. Hewitt, I.N.; Surg. D. Buddo, Bo. army; Mr. Maunsell, Cadet Bo. army; Mr. Fisher, Mr. Phipps, Dr. Menezes, Vet. surg. Battersbee, and Surg. J. J. Hamilton.

Per *Carnat*.—Mrs. West and child, and Lieut. G. W. West, 21st N.I.

Per *Surat*.—Mrs. Patton, Mr. Patton, Lieut. Douglas, F. Jones, Esq.
 Per *Sesostris*.—Lieut. J. T. Annesley, 26th N.I.; Mr. L. Watson.
 Per *Victoria*.—Brev. maj. F. White, c.b. H.M.'s 8th foot; Asst. surg. Fenning, and Mr. Stewart.
 Per *Mary Charlotte Weber*.—Capt. Mich.
 Per *Hermine*.—Mrs. Creagh and 2 children, Maj. Creagh, H.M.'s 86th foot.
 Per *Atalanta*.—Asst. apoth. J. Morris.
 Per *Earl of Clare*.—Mrs. Ager and child.
 Per *Algerine*.—Messrs. E. Bryn and J. Edward.
 Per *Reliance*.—Mrs. Osborne and child.
 Per *Berenice*.—Mrs. Candy.
 Per *Teaser*.—L. Miller, Esq.; Mr. J. M. Good, and Mr. Swan.
 Per *Lord W. Bentinck*.—Mrs. Redman and daughter.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2. Steamer *Surat*, Banks, *Surat*; *Dowthorpe*, Marwood, Ganjam; steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, Kurrachee; *Good Success*, Hunt, Tutacurin; *Devon*, Langley, Calcutta; *Shah Jehan*, Johns, China.—7. Steamer *Cassini*, Chabameux, Sea; steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, *Surat*.—9. *Taptee*, Selby, on a cruise; steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Beyts, *Surat*; steamer *Achar*, Ball, Kurrachee; *Anjer*, Hawkins, Ceylon and Madras; *Lewis*, Jackson, Zanzibar.—12. Steamer *Victoria*, Collier, Vingarlah; *Futteh Salam*, M'Clure, Calcutta.—13. Steamer *Surat*, Banks, Kurrachee.—14. *Francis Whitney*, Flisk, China.—15. Steamer *Dwarka*, Hazlewood, *Surat*.—16. Steamer *Sesostris*, Porter, *Suez*.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Good Success*.—Mrs. Scott and family.
 Per *Devon*.—W. Ross.
 Per steamer *Dwarka*.—Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Davis, Major W. Brett, artillery; Field surg. J. Doig, Capt. A. M. Haselwood, 3rd N.I.; Capt. R. J. Shaw, 1st fus.; Depy. asst. comm. genl. Roree, F. F.; Asst. surg. E. Dearlove; Lieut. W. C. Anderson, 1st fus.; Lieut. Bayley, art.; Messrs. Michael and Treacher.
 Per *Shah Jehan*.—Mrs. Johns.
 Per steamer *Achar*.—Capt. H. Jacob, 19th N.I.; Asst. surg. H. Johnston.
 Per *Lewis*.—Mr. W. V. Marks.
 Per steamer *Sesostris*.—Mrs. W. F. Leeson, Mrs. Larken, child, and servant; Major F. White, 8th foot, and child, with servant; Lieut. O. R. H. Orlebar, 86th foot; Lieut. T. T. Piers, 29th Bom. N.I.; Ens. J. C. V. Williamson, 17th Bom. N.I.

COMMERCIAL.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Bombay, Nov. 16, 1848.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. transfer loan	..	Rs. 109 per 100 Sa.
5 Do.	do.	1825-26 .. Rs. 103½ do.
5 Do.	do.	1829-30 .. Rs. 103½ do.
4 Do.	do.	1832-33 .. Rs. 86 do.
4 Do.	do.	1835-36 .. Rs. 82½ do. [Co.
5 Do.	do.	1841-42 .. Rs. 98½ do.
4 Do.	do.	1842-43 .. Rs. 92½ do.

Bank Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 28 per cent. pm.
Oriental do. Rs. 1,000 each (500 paid up)	21 do. disc.
Commercial do.	14½ do. disc.
Agra do. (Rs. 500)	9 do. pm.
Bank of Madras (Rs. 1,000)	4 do. pm.

Exchanges.

On London at 6 months' sight	..	1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9½d. p. rup.
3 months'	..	1s. 9d.
1 month	..	..
On China at 60 days'	..	Rs. 208 per 100 Sp. dol.
On Madras at 30 days'	..	.. 99
On Calcutta at 60 days'	..	.. 99½ per Rs. 100
Do. 30 days'	..	2 as. prem.
Do. at sight	..	8 do.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11 4
Do.	(dragons) .. 11 4
Bank of England Notes, per £	.. 11 12
Spanish Dollars, per 100	.. 222
German Crowns, ..	.. 214
Sycee Silver, per 100 tolas	.. 104½
Gold Leaf, per tola, range of quality	.. 16½ to 17

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, 2l. 10s. per ton to London.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Wednesday afternoon, 5 o'clock, Nov. 15, 1848.—Our market for Imports has been very steady during the past fortnight, but as stocks are small, and supplies continue on a moderate scale, holders have been induced to display considerable firmness, so that, from these causes, the amount of business transacted is less than usual at this period of the year. Several kinds of manufactured goods have,

from their scarcity, already experienced considerable advance, and in the absence of supplies, further rise is looked for. One circumstance alone exists to cause inquietude, and that is an absurd panic that has prevailed for some days in the bazaar, owing to the discovery that forged notes of the Bank of Bombay have been in circulation. The forgeries are only to a very limited amount, but the natives in their fears have magnified the evil. The consequence has been a run on the bank for several days, and a large amount of notes has been taken in. It is feared by some, that the money thus withdrawn from the bank will be hoarded by the natives, and that a tightness in the money market will consequently ensue, to the detriment of business generally; but we are inclined to think more favourably, and are of opinion the native merchants will soon see how groundless have been their fears, and that, consequently, the specie thus withdrawn will speedily return into general circulation. Some inconvenience will undoubtedly be caused, for now that almost the whole of the notes in circulation here have been taken in, the bank has raised its rates of discount two per cent. and is adopting other stringent measures, but which, we hope, will only be of temporary necessity.—While writing, we are glad to learn that the native merchants begin already to see how needlessly they have been alarmed, and are again bringing their specie in considerable quantities to be exchanged for notes.

CEYLON.

At the opening of the Session of the Legislative Council, 2nd October, Lord Torrington delivered a speech, in which are the following passages:—

"You are already aware that in certain portions of the Kandyan districts, the evil designs of ambitious individuals taking advantage of the casual as well as traditional influence of their position over an ignorant population, have induced them to array themselves in open hostility to the Government; actual encounters have taken place with her Majesty's forces, which have terminated, as might be expected, in the entire defeat and dispersion of the insurgents, and must have convinced them of the utter hopelessness of armed resistance to her Majesty's authority. It is satisfactory to me to be able to announce to you, that the individual, who on this occasion was set up as the pretended king, has now been captured, and that not only have many of his partisans and followers been already brought to punishment, but important disclosures have been made which will, I hope, suffice completely to establish the guilt of the originators of the late conspiracy.

"At a period of general commercial difficulty throughout the world, Ceylon could scarcely escape the effects of an universal crisis. But it is gratifying to me to be able to state to you, that the net revenue of the year ending 31st December, 1847, exceeded that of 1846 by the sum of about 24,000l., which was in a great measure due to an increase in the receipts from customs. On the other hand, the comparative expenditure for the same period was in reality somewhat less in 1847 than in the previous year. But notwithstanding the improved state of our finances for the past year, as compared with that of 1846, the fact cannot be withheld from you, that the revenue of the year 1847 fell short of the expenditure within the same period by the sum of about 58,000l., although every effort has been made since my assumption of the government to restrict the expenditure within the narrowest possible limits. The surplus revenue accumulated in more prosperous periods has at length become exhausted."

The state and prospects of the country are depicted in the papers in very unfavourable colours. The supply of labour in the colony had proved altogether inadequate for the wants of the planters. The Singhalese themselves refuse to work on any terms. From the favourable nature of the season in southern India tempting the natives to extend cultivation, and from the fact that through financial difficulties many planters had been compelled to permit their pay bills to fall many months into arrear, fewer coolies had been introduced this season than usual. The state of the weather was such that the labourers had only been able to work one day in three weeks, and the rain which had occasioned these interruptions had been fatal to the berry. Where coffee had been gathered it could not be dried, and the scanty returns thus preparing for the market must be sold at prices which would have been considered ruinously low even had crops been abundant. From 60,000 to 90,000 cwt. less than usual was likely this season to be brought to market, the diminution in value amounting to not less than 150,000l. The result anticipated is the total abandonment of the estates, which will not, it is said, be able to meet their own expenses.

The failure of the firm of H. Layard and Co. is announced. This event has been occasioned by their bill transactions with London houses. The affairs of the firm are to be wound up under inspection.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COCO, the lady of A. H. R. c.s. d. at Point-de-Galle, Oct. 26.
PIERCY, the lady of Capt. H. M. 37th, s. (still-born) at Colombo, Oct. 17.

DEATH.

DE JONG, J. C. at Colombo, aged 59, Oct. 21.

SINGAPORE.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CRESWELL, the lady of Thomas, d. at Manila, Aug. 1.
D'ALMEIDA, the lady of J. d. at Singapore, Sept. 19.
FITZGERALD, the wife of William, s. at Penang, Sept. 24.
WIBER, Mrs. R. W. s. at Singapore, Sept. 10.

MARRIAGE.

WALTERBECK, A. A. to Pauline, d. of J. H. Walbechm, asst. resident at Rbig, at Batavia, Oct. 18.

DEATHS.

CASWELL, Rev. Jesse, at Bangkok, Siam, aged 39, Sept. 25.
MILTON, Rev. Samuel, at Singapore, Sept. 5.

CHINA.

The *Braganza*, with the London Mail of Aug. 24, reached Hong Kong, Oct. 22.

MR. DAVIS, the United States Commissioner, had an interview with Seu, the Chinese commissioner. Seu withdraws his offensive letter to Mr. Davis, written in consequence of the latter gentleman having been unable to keep a former appointment.

The Governor of Macao has taken possession of the barrier wall which for centuries has crossed the isthmus connecting the point upon which the city is built with the island, and forming a boundary which no European was permitted to pass. His Excellency wrote to the Chinese authorities, requesting that the gateway be widened in order that carriages could pass into the country in terms of the treaty of Nankin. Of this application no notice was taken, and after waiting a reasonable time, Senhor Amaral quietly took possession, the Chinese guard having been for some time withdrawn.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENT.

TRESDALE, Lieut. Ceylon rifles, to be a.-d.-c. to his exc. the Gov. fr. Oct. 1.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS, the wife of S. W. s. at Canton, Oct. 18.

DEATHS.

GARRET, G. F. of the barque *Adelaide*, drowned in Hong-Kong harbour, Oct. 18.
GLOVER, Capt. of the barque *Rajah Bassa*, at Whampoa, Oct. 3.
HEIDRICK, Capt. drowned at Whampoa, Oct. 21.
HETHERINGTON, John, of the firm of Wolcott, Bates and Co. at Shanghai, Oct. 13.
MILLER, Alfred N. L. s. of Lieut. Ceylon rifles, at Sai-wan, aged 2, Oct. 21.
NAIL, George, late of Sydney, at Macao, Oct. 9.
ROBERTSON, F. at Shanghai, Oct. 18.
THORNTON, Lieut. col. barrack master of Hong-Kong, at Victoria, Oct. 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 30. *New Margaret*, Ager, Portsmouth; *Chatham*, Morrison, Bombay; *Coromandel*, Gray, Bombay.—OCT. 1. *Earl of Chester*, Blackstone, Bombay; *Myaram Dyaram*, Puddicombe, Bombay.—2. *William Gibson*, White, Bombay; *Regina*, Quinton, Bombay.—3. *Mazeppa*, Mordaunt, Singapore.—4. *Portenia*, Lancaster, Sydney.—13. *Viscount Sandon*, Marsh, Liverpool.—15. *Rob Roy*, Francis, Calcutta; *William Prowse*, Ward, Bombay; *Rosetta Joseph*, Patrick, Sydney; *Vancouver*, Fuller, Boston; *Anne Jane*, Rigby, Liverpool.—16. *Bolton*, Young, Bombay; *Lady Leigh*, White, Hobart Town; *Samarang*, Buckle, Tuticorin.—17. *Roseanna*, Wilkinson, Bombay.—18. *Cockermouth Castle*, Wood, Liverpool; *John Wickhiffe*, Daly, Bombay.—19. *Panama*, Griswold, New York; *Channing*, Huttleston, New York.—22. *Braganza*, Potts, Galle.—23. *Euphrates*, Gifford, Liverpool; *Nepaul*, M'Lean, Bombay.—24. *Geraffe*, Robinson, Sydney; *Prince de Joinville*, Shirman, New York; *Red Rover*, Oliver, Calcutta; *Armide*, Langley, Bombay.—26. *Tartar*, Harvey, London.—27. *Eliza*, Malherbe, Guam.—28. *Liamourt*, Lopez, Oabce.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *New Margaret*.—Mr. K. Alexander.
Per *Portenia*.—Mrs. Lancaster.
Per *Rob Roy*.—Capt. Hodson.
Per *Rosetta Joseph*.—Ms. Kierliff and servant.
Per *Channing*.—Mr. Goudridge and Mr. Huttleston.

Per *Braganza*, from GALLE.—Messrs. E. Cameron, G. Hargreaves, Pestonjee Merwanjee, and servant, and Senior Armayer. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Fernandez and servant.
Per *Prince de Joinville*.—Messrs. G. Root and C. Beckwith.
Per *Tartar*.—Mrs. Harvey and Mr. Houston.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 30. *Sultan*, Patt, Glasgow.—OCT. 1. *Duke of Argyll*, Phillips, Bombay.—4. *Dauntless*, Patt, London.—7. *Hugh Walker*, Cameron, London.—11. *Mohawk*, Morrison, London.—13. *Minerva*, Reid, Adelaide.—19. *Carman*, Escovar, Manila.—23. *Cambrian*, Morris, Singapore.—24. *Lady Dennison*, Murray, Hobart Town.—25. *Mor*, Alston, Calcutta.—30. *Steamer Braganza*, Potts, Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Minerva*.—Mr. J. Brooksbank.
Per steamer *Braganza*, for Southampton.—Mr. Hertlett. For Suez.—Mr. Stewart. For Gibraltar.—Signor Armager. For Singapore.—Mr. Parlish. For Bombay.—Mr. H. Esmal and servant.

COMMERCIAL.

HONG KONG, OCT. 29, 1848.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on London at six months' sight, 4s. 1d. to 4s. 2d. Company's accepted bills, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. More buyers than sellers.

FREIGHTS.

Ships abundant, and freights scarce, to London, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s.; to Bombay, dead weight, 25 cents.

NEPAUL.

A correspondent in Tirhoot writes as follows:—"Perhaps, neither our Government nor Major Thoresby, the resident at Katmandhoo, is aware that orders have been sent by Jung Bahadoor to the Soobah at Curorbunnah in the Nepaul Terai, to collect materials for the erection of a 'chownee' for a force of 12,000 men, with field-pieces, &c., which are to be marched from Katmandhoo in the cold weather. My informant, a most respectable and intelligent man, declares that he has just returned from the spot, Curorbunnah, where he saw the plans of the various buildings, and that whilst there, he heard that Jung Bahadoor was to visit the place about the beginning of December. The above-named place is within a few miles of Mullie in this district, and quite close to the boundary. The cause assigned for the proceeding is, the reported intention of our Government to make Segowlee, the head-quarters of the Dinapore division; in which case, the Nepaul Durbar think it necessary to have a force on their side to watch us. I do not believe there is the slightest truth in the report regarding our Government's intention; yet it is generally believed by the natives around this quarter, and indeed has gained credence even at Benares, whence some friends of mine received the news some time ago."—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Oct. 25.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

By a resolution of the Governor-General of Netherlands India, the harbours of Menado and Kema, in the island of Celebes, are to be free harbours from 1st January, 1849. Nothing is yet heard of a fresh expedition against Bali. Batavia was visited by a severe shock of an earthquake on the night of the 2nd September. The colonies were in a healthy condition.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *London Gazette* of December 8 contains a despatch from Sir H. Smith, giving very full details of the action at Bloem Plaats, on the 29th August. They do not differ from those already given in p. 663. Sir Harry does ample justice to the bravery of the Boers. He says: "A more rapid, fierce, and well-directed fire than that kept up by the rebels I have never seen maintained, and for some time they manfully held their ground, when a rush of the Rifle Brigade upon their left flank, of the 45th upon their left centre, and of the 91st, whom I now brought into action, upon their right centre, carried every thing before it, and gallantly dislodged the rebels. Meanwhile a fierce and determined conflict was going on between the Cape Mounted Rifles and the right of the rebels, who descended the hills far in their direction for the double purpose of turning my left flank and of insulating our baggage and commissariat stores, which were collected on the plain below. I have seldom seen a sharper skirmish, the rebels advancing most rapidly and successfully into the plain until their impetuosity exposed their left to the fire of one of the guns, by which they were checked, and the gallant Hottentots, nobly headed by their officers, then drove them back pell-mell into the hills."

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. J. W. Laidlay, secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, has made another and a very remarkable identification of a name found in the Itinerary of the Chinese pilgrim Fā-hēn, that of the Sattapanni cave, the scene of the "first convocation on religion," an ample account of which may be found in Mr. Turnour's extracts from the Pali Buddhistical Annals (J. A. S. vol. VI. p. 510), and in the third chapter of the *Mahawanso*. It is there narrated that the convocation in question was held in the 8th year of the reign of Ajātasatru, six months after the death of Buddha, in a magnificent hall in front of the Sattapanni cave, in the *Webharo* mountain, one of the hills that surround the ancient city of Rajagriha Fā-hēn, in his account of that city, mentions the scene of the first convocation, and the "grot of *Pin pho lo*," or "*Pi pho lo*," lying 300 paces to the west of the pass or valley that leads from the old to the new Rajagriha,—a site easily recognized from the marked and unchanging features of the locality. None of the learned French commentators on Fā-hēn has attempted any restoration of *Pi pho lo*; but, in connection with the preceding tradition, it is obviously the Chinese transcript of the Pali *Webharo*, or of its Sanscrit equivalent. Now, if we turn to Capt. Kittoe's interesting paper in the *Journal* for September, 1847, we shall find in the Sketch Map, at the foot of Plate XLII., the Sone Bundar cave set down in the *Baibhar* hill in the precise position indicated by Fā-hēn. The cave itself is thus described by Capt. Kittoe: "To the left or west side of the pass is a chamber called Sone Bundar, of precisely the same shape as those of Burabur. There are sockets to admit of timber roofing on the exterior of the cave, and there have been buildings extending to some distance in front: it would be interesting to clear the rubbish here. There are several short inscriptions, and some of the shell shape; one has some resemblance to Chinese; but the cave has been sadly used by a zemindar, who tried to blow it up many years ago, hoping to find hidden treasure, and a large piece of rock has been broken away at the very spot where we should have expected to find an inscription." There is scarce room to doubt that this is the very site of the hall of the first convocation; "at the entrance to the Sattapanni cave on the side of the *Webharo* mountain," and the precise spot where, as Fā-hēn assures us, "Fūh, after meals, habitually resorted to meditate."

In the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for July, is a paper by Captain A. Cunningham, containing a detailed "Verification" of the Itinerary of Heuen-tsang through Afghanistan and India, which supplies some extraordinary identifications of places (including those of MM. Landresse and Lassen), many of which afford connecting links between the Sanscrit and Greek names of places, which it is extraordinary that we should obtain through such a language as the Chinese, and from a native of China. The following are a very few instances:—

The town of *Pu-se-ko-la-fa-te*, near a large stream, corresponds with the Sanscrit *Pushkalavati*, in Pārit, *Pukhalavati*, which is the original of the Greek Πευκελαωτις, and the position of the place, between the Cabul river and the Indus, shows that it is the very place which Alexander passed through when he invaded India. It answers to the modern Hashtnagar, or Hastinagara, which, Capt. Cunningham observes, perhaps derives its name from "Astes" or "Hasti," the chief of Peuke-laotis, in the time of Alexander. Some thirty or forty miles distant was *U-to-ke-han-sha*, or Uttak, on the Indus, with the city of *Pho-lo-thu-lo*, or Parthawara, or Bithor.

Tan-sha-she-lo, "the boundary of India towards the north, and a dependency of Kashmir," is the Sanscrit *Takshasila*, the Pali *Takkasila*, and the Greek *Taxila*. It is considered by Capt. C. as undoubtedly the present Manikyāla, which is surrounded by ruins, and one of the neighbouring villages is still called Takkāla. Fā-hēn, the earlier Chinese traveller, mentions a building at this place where Buddha is said to have made an "offering of his body" to a hungry tiger; and Heuen-tsang attributes its erection to Keu-lang-nu (Kuloka), the son of Asoka. Now the tope at Manikyāla, opened by General Ventura, contained a small silver disc, bearing a short inscription of two lines in ancient Pali, the upper line reading "of the abandoned body:" so that here are facts to show that the great tope was built by Kuloka, son of the great Asoka, upon a spot consecrated by a tradition of Buddha.

Fa-la-pe, which is clearly identified with *Balabhi*, is described as a place where much merchandise was brought from distant countries. Asoka built stupas there. The king was a kshatriya, of the race of Silāditya, of Malwa. The king of Kanoj, named Dhruvabhata, was also of that race. When Heuen-tsang was at Kanoj, the king was a Vaisya, named Kalyānos-

phutana, showing that a change of dynasty had taken place whilst he was travelling from Kanoj to Balabhi.

The bearing and distance of *Pe-to-she-lo* point exactly to the ruins of Nasepur and Nerunkot, close to the present Haidarabad, the capital of Scinde, and is easily identified with the *Patala* of the Greeks. The Chinese syllables represent the Sanscrit *Patala*, 'the extensive rock,' a name of the same import as *Patala*. The "rocky" Nerunkot even now stands at the real head of the Delta, at the point of divergence of the Guni river, which must have been the eastern branch down which Alexander sailed.

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, 12th October, a paper was read, "On Marathi works composed by the Portuguese," by the Rev. M. Mitchell. In this paper, the author chiefly dwells on the character and importance, in a critical and historical point of view, of a voluminous work, composed in Marathi verse, by Padre F. Vas de Guimaraens, which was originally published in Lisbon in 1659, and is still extensively circulated among the Portuguese in this part of India. This remarkable poem contains many of the more important facts recorded in the Gospels, with a large admixture of the traditions of the Roman Catholic Church: it extends to about 16,000 lines. Besides frequent allusions, which throw important light on the style of thought and manners prevalent 260 years ago among the Portuguese and Hindoos in this quarter of India, this work furnishes very material aid towards a critical solution of the interesting problem of the origin of those later Maratha legends, which possess a strong resemblance to facts recorded in the Christian Scriptures. The chief legendary histories current among the Maratha people have been composed since the publication of this Christian "*Purana*" (for so it is termed in the preface to the work); and the probability becomes very strong that the Maratha legends have been powerfully affected by a Christian element. Mr. Mitchell does not consider the literary merits of the work to be very high; and, although metrical throughout, it does not aim at that highly poetical style which characterizes the works, composed with a similar aim, by Beechi and other Romish ecclesiastics in Southern India.

"I cannot but remark," says the Rev. Mr. Fisk, in the interesting narrative of his travels in the East, "how strikingly influential on national character the fatalism of the *Koran* has been. 'Allah is great; Allah is good; Allah has unalterably fixed every event and circumstance in which his creatures are concerned; from his predestination there is no appeal; the chain of fate binds the universe.' It presents a melancholy picture of a right principle wrought out in error; it is an *unrevealed* predestination. But however erroneous, it does effectually influence the followers of the false prophet, and the charge they bring against the professors of the true faith is, that their avowed principles have little bearing upon their conduct. The Turks never commit suicide, under distressing affliction or reverses of fortune; such a thing is never heard of; they do not murmur under the heaviest burthens of existence. An intelligent gentleman, long resident in Constantinople, mentioned to me a remarkable instance of this. A pasha, with whom he had lived on terms of intimacy, who was the favourite of the Sultan and possessed an immense revenue, under one of those reverses so commonly connected with Turkish despotism, was disgraced and despoiled of every piastre. A few days after his misfortune, instead of flinging himself into the Bosphorus, or blowing out his brains, as many a nominal Christian, under similar circumstances, would have done, he was seen, with an unperturbed countenance, selling lemons at the corners of the bazars. To the inquiry whether he did not feel keenly the reverse of fortune, he replied, 'Not at all; Allah is great; Allah is good; he gave me all I possessed, and he has taken it again; he had a perfect right to do so; I am content.' This is no singular instance, I was assured, of the power of this principle, in which the Turkish mind is disciplined."

The ancient inscription upon a stone at Singapore, at the point of the river (which has been recently demolished by explosion, because "it was in the way of some projected bungalow"), which the late Mr. Prinsep thought was in Pali, is ascertained by Mr. Laidlay to be in the Kawi, or ancient sacred character of the Javanese. The breaking of the stone into fragments will probably prevent the inscription from being ever read. The race of Goths is not yet extinct.

Menu (c. iv. 138) gives the following rule of conversation for a Brahman: "Let him say what is true, but let him say what is pleasing; let him speak no disagreeable truth, nor let him speak agreeable falsehood."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We can answer "W. K.'s" inquiry only by stating that Mr. Thoroton's is the most complete work upon the subject, and that Mr. Anber's history, and the histories contained in the *Family Library*, and *Edinburgh Cabinet Cyclopædia*, are concise compendia.

The Title and Index for the volume of *Allen's India Mail* now completed will be ready for delivery with the next number.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, December 20, 1848.

THERE is so much harmony of opinion between the Home and the Indian journals upon the subject of the annexation of the Punjab, and the journal which is supposed to be the channel of public sentiment in England upon political questions has spoken in a tone so decided in favour of the measure, that we must presume the die is cast. It is true the Punjab is not yet ours,—but this is a trifle.

The grounds upon which the measure is recommended appear to be these—that it is convenient and practicable on our part to take possession of the country; that the people would be better off under our sway than under that of the Sikhs, and the bulk of them are desirous of the change; lastly, that the revenues, which the territory could be made to yield, would more than cover the expenses of its government in British hands. These are, however, reasons rather for the acceptance of the territory, if tendered to us as a gift, than for taking it from its rulers contrary to their desire, a justification of which act must be found in some proceedings on the part of the Sikh Government subsequent to the treaty of 1846; and it is somewhat extraordinary that the justification of the act—so material a link in the chain of the argument for annexation—has not been stated with the same clearness as the circumstances are set forth which show the convenience, the desirableness, and the facility of appropriation.

By the treaty of 1846, the Sikh Government ceded to us a certain portion of its territories, and we virtually recognised the Maharajah's title to the remainder. Upon the execution of the treaty, the British troops would have evacuated the Lahore territories, but, at the solicitation of the Maharajah, the British Government consented to leave a part of its army at Lahore, for the protection of the Maharajah and the capital during the re-organization of the Sikh army, according to the provisions of the treaty; but this force was not to be detained beyond the expiration of the year 1846. During that year, various disturbances occurred in different parts of the Punjab, and, amongst others, Moolraj, the Dewan of Mooltan, exhibited early symptoms of his refractory disposition; but, by the intervention of the British authorities at Lahore, he was brought to terms with the Durbar. Lall Singh, the wuzer, was, likewise, detected in intrigues hostile to the state and to the British alliance, and he was deposed, the administration being vested in a council of chiefs, by whom an unanimous request was addressed to the British Government, that our troops, which were about to evacuate Lahore, might remain, and that we would take the state under our protection during the minority of Dhuleep Singh. This request was complied with; a fresh agreement was entered into, by which a large body of our troops were stationed at Lahore, and the Council of Regency carried on the government under the superintendence of a British resident.

In the early part of the ensuing year (1847), certain British officers, including Lieutenant Edwards and Mr. Vans Agnew, were employed in different parts of the Lahore territories, to settle disturbances, collect revenues, and reduce the local administrations into something like order. These officers, though, no doubt, under the immediate control of the British resident at Lahore, could act in no other capacity than that of agents of the Lahore Government.

Towards the close of the year 1847, the Dewan of Mooltan became again restive and refractory. The stipulations he had agreed to were not observed on his part; on the other hand, he professed to believe that the Council of Regency meditated his removal, being determined (probably under the advice of the British resident) to get rid of dewans altogether, and collect the revenues under some other mode of settlement. Negotiations were entered into between the Council at Lahore and their powerful provincial minister, which it was supposed had been brought to a successful issue, when the visit to Mooltan of two commissioners, Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson,—British subjects, but Sikh officials,—charged with some office repugnant to the views of Moolraj, caused probably a premature explosion of a plot, to which several of the Sikh sirdars were privy, but which does not appear to have comprehended the whole, still less to have involved the government. The two British functionaries were murdered by the Mooltanis; the Dewan renounced his dependence upon the Lahore Government, and prepared for and ultimately commenced hostilities against the Durbar troops and against the British, as their auxiliaries. The Council of Regency at Lahore being deprived of their army, by the reductions required under the treaty and by the mutiny of various Sikh corps, are incapable of reducing their refractory servant, and this office is necessarily thrown upon the protecting power, who, under the circumstances of the case, may, perhaps, be authorized to take part in the quarrel against Moolraj on its own account.

In this state of things, supposing that Mooltan should fall to the British army, which should, moreover, succeed in suppressing the other revolts in the Lahore territories, upon what ground is it proposed to justify the taking possession of the whole of these territories, dethroning the ruler, and annexing the whole Punjab to the British empire in India? This is a question which we are anxious to have explicitly answered. Had the British forces evacuated Lahore at the time stipulated, these occurrences would not have justified our invasion of its territories, still less the appropriation of them; they would have been regarded as internal transactions, with which the British Government had nothing to do, unless they threatened to disturb the relations between the two states, as settled by the treaty of 1846. Has the subsequent agreement, by which we stipulated to "protect" the sovereign of Lahore during his minority, given us a right, on the appearance of a wide-spread disaffection to his authority, when exercised under British superintendence and control, to convert protection into possession?

The only ground which, in our opinion, can afford us a shadow of title for absorbing this vast territory, is the discovery therein of a spirit of disaffection and treachery pervading government and people, which would render the withdrawal of the British troops from the country, and the relaxation of the control now exercised over the government, the signal for a general insurrection, leading to a sanguinary war, and hazarding the safety of our empire in India. If such a state of things does exist, something like a justification may be extracted from it for an act so arbitrary, under every aspect, as that of seizing upon the entire territory of the Five Rivers, which, without some ground at least as strong as that, would be very like an act of spoliation.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

CLOSE OF THE TERM.

The second term of the year 1848 closed on Friday, the 8th inst., when a deputation from the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company visited the college for the purpose of receiving the report of the Principal upon the attainments and conduct of the students, and of distributing the medals and prizes awarded to those who had distinguished themselves in the various branches of Oriental, Classical, and European literature.

A special train left the Bishopsgate-station of the Eastern Counties Railway at a quarter past 10 o'clock, and arrived at Haileybury about half-past 11. The deputation was received by the principal, and afterwards repaired to the council-room, where the following report was presented to them:—

"The Principal has the greatest satisfaction in being able to lay before the Honourable the Finance and Home Committee an unusually favourable report of the proficiency and conduct of the students.

"All the fourteen students constituting the fourth term have been found duly qualified for leaving college; all but one have obtained honours; all but three the rank of highly distinguished.

"This statement, however, but imperfectly exhibits the merits of the fourth term. The competition amongst its members for prizes and other honourable distinctions has been most severe; in several departments it has been found necessary to award double prizes; but a large amount of merit has nevertheless been unavoidably left without the recompence which, in ordinary years, it would certainly have secured.

"Whilst the fourth term, more especially, deserves honourable mention, the other terms have contributed to the memorable character of the recent examination. Of sixty-seven students who have been under examination, only one has failed; and this one, though found deficient in Sanscrit, had done enough in the European departments to secure himself the rank of highly distinguished. Of the other sixty-six, no fewer than fifty have gained honours, and thirty-seven of these are returned as highly distinguished, whilst nineteen are prizemen.

"When fifty out of sixty-six students exceed what is prescribed, and numbers in a very large measure, the committee will judge that there must have been a most laudable attention to the studies of the place.

"The competition for the prize in English composition has been great, perhaps almost beyond precedent. No fewer than twenty-six essays, were sent in; and whilst many of these are of a very superior order, there is hardly one which does not reflect great credit on the industry and intelligence of the writer. When considerably more than a third of the whole college voluntarily add to their prescribed labours the writing such essays as these, a proof is given, which the committee can hardly fail to estimate highly, of no ordinary devotedness to literary pursuits.

"With regard particularly to the Oriental classes, the visitor remarks that the results of the examination may be considered as more than usually satisfactory. With the exception of Mr. Smyth, there are, indeed, no instances of extraordinary ability and acquirement; but their are several of highly creditable application and attainment. Each department of the senior term presents a student who has entitled himself to the distinction of a medal. The whole of the fourth term have the mark of great, or of good, proficiency in Sanscrit, with a fair proportion of similar distinctions in Persian and Hindustani. A like character applies to the second and third terms; and the first is one of peculiarly favourable promise. Several of the students have voluntarily extended the range of their oriental acquirements—one in each of the two extra languages, Arabic and Mahratta; and two in Hindi—all of whom have acquitted themselves with credit.

"After so favourable an account of the studies of the term, the committee will naturally anticipate a satisfactory statement as to the general conduct of the students. It would be difficult for the Principal to speak too highly of this. Not only has there not been the slightest approach to the interruption of good order, but, with very few exceptions, the students have conformed so cheerfully and systematically to the rules of the place, that there has been but little occasion for the more ordinary exercise of authority, and none whatsoever for the more severe.

"HENRY MELVILL,
"P.C."

East India College,
Dec. 15, 1848.

After receiving the report the deputation proceeded to the Examination Hall, where the professors and students had already assembled. The chair was occupied by Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., chairman of the Honourable Board of Directors, who, with the following gentlemen, formed the deputation:—Deputy chairman: Major-General Sir Archibald

Galloway, K.C.B.; Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B.; Francis Warden, Esq.; Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.; John Shepherd, Esq.

Ex-DIRECTORS.—J. C. Whiteman, Esq.; Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P.; Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; W. J. Eastwick, Esq.; Col. Sykes.

VISITORS.—The Right Hon. Lord Campbell; Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Swinton; Sir Henry Lushington, Bart.; Rev. R. L. Benson; Col. Henderson; Capt. Balfour; G. J. Morris, Esq.; William Hammond, Esq.; John Davis, Esq.; Colonel Stack, C.B.; George Palmer, Esq., sen.; George Palmer, Esq., jun.; Edward Lawford, Esq.; Jonathan Chapman, Esq.; H. S. Lawford, Esq.; C. R. Cockerell, Esq.; Major Cuppage; Captain Berford; Dr. Greig; John Franks, Esq.; Edmund Smith, Esq.; G. M. Swinton, Esq.; A. Robertson, Esq.; John Hillersdon, Esq.; J. M. Innes, Esq.; L. Donaldson, Esq.; J. Mullins, Esq.; R. B. Allen, Esq.; Cornet G. M. Lawford; Rev. J. Chamberlayne; A. J. M. Mills, Esq.; N. Bland, Esq.; A. N. Shaw, Esq.; Birch Wolfe, Esq.; Captain E. Wilmot; Sir Ralph Anstruther; William Brown, Esq.; James Farish, Esq.; James Farish, jun., Esq.; G. Grant, Esq.; Lionel Oliver, Esq.; Rev. H. Cockerell; Rev. A. Trower; D. C. Smyth, Esq.; Major Wilkinson; Rev. H. Law; Rev. J. Harding, &c. &c.

Mr. Hooper read the following report of the medals, prizes, and honourable distinctions obtained by the students:—

Medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions of students leaving College, December, 1848.

FOURTH TERM.

- G. S. Benson.....Highly distinguished, with medal in Political Economy and History, medal in Law, and prize in Persian.
R. B. Swinton ...Highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit, and medal in Telooogo.
A. O. HumeHighly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy and History, and prize in Law.
H. L. Dampier ...Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, medal in Sanscrit, and prize in Hindustani.
C. P. C. Smyth...Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, medal in Persian, medal in Hindustani, and prize in Hindi.
W. BalmainHighly distinguished, with medal in Mathematics.
E. G. BirchHighly distinguished, with medal in Classics.
C. E. Boileau } Highly distinguished.
F. S. Chapman ... }
Hon.H.G.Campbell }
G. A. Hobart..... }
E. F. Harrison ... } Passed with great credit.
E. C. Ravenshaw. }

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of students remaining in College.

THIRD TERM.

- G. G. MorrisHighly distinguished, with prize in Law and prize in Persian.
H.W.Hammond...Highly distinguished, with prize in Political Economy and History, prize in Sanscrit, and prize in Hindustani.
R. WhiteHighly distinguished, with prize for the best English Essay.
H. B. Boswell ...Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics.
G. PalmerHighly distinguished, with prize in Classics.
G. Wylie.....Highly distinguished, with prize in Telooogo.
J. W. Brecks..... } Highly distinguished.
F. M. Bird }
F. F. Hogg }
C. Walter }
H. F. McDonell. }
A. J. Jackson ... }
R. E. Egerton ... } Passed with great credit.
H. D. Robertson }
E. W. Molony ... }

SECOND TERM.

- R. B. Chapman...Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy and History, prize in Sanscrit, and prize in Persian.
C. Grant.....Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics, and prize in Law.
T. A. N. Chase...Highly distinguished, with prize in Telooogo.
J. H. B. Colvin... } Highly distinguished.
H. Muspratt }

F. R. Cockerell...
A. R. S. Pollock...
H. B. Lawford ... Passed with great credit.
J. M. Lewis
B. W. Colvin

FIRST TERM.

S. St. J. Gordon... Highly distinguished, with prize in Mathematics, and prize in Law.
L. Forbes Highly distinguished, with prize in Classics.
C. F. H. Shaw ... Highly distinguished, with prize in Sanscrit.
C. Currie
R. A. Dalryell
G. H. Freeling ... Highly distinguished.
J. A. Crawford ...
C. Jenkins
St. L. M. Grenfell }
J. R. Cockerell... } Passed with great credit.
H. E. Ellice
A. R. Thompson .

Mr. White read his Prize Essay on the subject,—"In what manner do the Distinctions of Rank and the unequal Distribution of Property contribute to the well-being of Society?" The Essay was evidently listened to by the deputation and visitors with much attention, and received with well-merited applause.

Mr. Smyth read a passage from the preface to Richardson's *Persian Dictionary*, translated by himself into Persian.

Mr. Swinton read a passage from Abu'l Feda's *Muhammadian History*, translated by himself into Telooqoo.

Mr. Smyth then read a passage from Prinsep's *History of India*, translated by himself into Hindustani.

Mr. Dampier read a passage from Milton's *Paradise Lost*,—the speech of Satan, commencing, "Is this the region, this the soil, the clime,"—translated by himself into Sanscrit verse.

The translations, which were admirably read, elicited much applause.

The *Chairman* then delivered the prizes to the successful candidates, who were loudly applauded by their fellow-students.

Mr. Hooper read the following classification and rank of the students about to depart for India:—

Rank of Students leaving College, December, 1848.

BENGAL.

First Class	{	Mr. Benson.
		Balmain.
		Dampier.
		Birch.
		Hume.
		Smyth.
Second Class	{	Boileau.
		Hon. H. G. Campbell.
		Mr. Harrison.
		Mr. Ravenshaw.
		Henderson.

MADRAS.

First Class Mr. Swinton.

BOMBAY.

First Class { Mr. Chapman.
Hobart.

The *Chairman* then addressed the assembled students to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen Students,—I need scarcely assure you, how much I have been gratified at the more than usual favourable Report of the Principal and Professors, which has been made to me and my colleagues, present on this occasion, as to your conduct during the Term that has just passed, both in and out of study. I should feel great difficulty to express myself in more impressive terms than the Principal himself has done, in a private communication that has been made to me, and which he has kindly permitted me to make you acquainted with; it is as follows:—"It seems generally agreed among the Professors, that the amount of competition has been greater than was ever remembered. Numbers have worked night and day, and though in many cases we shall give double prizes, we shall still be obliged to leave a large amount of merit without public acknowledgment. As to conduct, the Term has been spent with the quiet of a private house. The men, with scarcely an exception, have conducted themselves with most gentlemanly propriety, and with unusual attention to the rules of the place. Really, when I hear the reports of olden times, I look upon the college with wonder and gratitude. In such a body there will always be some less desirable than others, but I doubt whether you could

anywhere find a set of students with less to blame, and more to commend, than has existed here for the last three months." (Applause.) And permit me, Sir, to express to you as Principal, and to the Dean and Professors, our warmest thanks and grateful acknowledgments for your ever zealous and well-directed exertions, which have been the means of securing the gratifying result we have this day witnessed. (Applause.) Those students who return to the college after the vacation will not, I feel confident, act otherwise than pursue the same meritorious conduct which has caused this eulogium from the Principal, and which is so peculiarly gratifying to the Court of Directors, and must be equally pleasing to your patrons, parents, and friends. (Hear, hear.) To you, gentlemen students, who are about shortly to proceed to your several destinations, it has been usual to address, from this chair, a few observations, attention to which, on your part, it is thought, may be serviceable to you. You have heard this advice from those who have preceded me, in more elegant and appropriate language than I feel myself capable of using; still there are a few points I beg to submit to you, earnestly hoping you will give them your attentive consideration. I venture to assure you that there is no superior service in the world to that to which you have been fortunate enough to be appointed. It holds out the brightest prospects to a young man entering public life, and I hesitate not to say that it will be your own fault if those prospects are blighted. There are, however, some qualifications absolutely necessary for you to possess, and which I will briefly state to you. First, a competent knowledge of two native languages. Now, not only has the foundation of that knowledge been laid here, but I trust also a considerable degree of proficiency has been attained,—and if you sedulously employ the time that must elapse before you arrive at the several presidencies to which you may be stationed, in cultivating that study and increasing the knowledge you already possess, the advantage that will follow from this course, will be your early qualification for the public service. As regards your conduct towards the natives,—in whatever department of government you may be employed, you will find there many natives distinguished for ability, talent, and integrity. Treat them with confidence, and do not hurt their feelings by any open or avowed contempt of their religion, or habits. Act towards them at all times with consideration and indulgence, and you will most certainly reap your reward by their fidelity and attachment, and by good service in many important matters, in which you may find it necessary to have their assistance. Who amongst you I would ask, in leaving your native country, relations, and friends, do not fondly cherish the hope, that the day will arrive when you may return to it, and to them, in health and independence. (Hear, hear.) Permit me to suggest and recommend to you the means most likely to insure this. Keep yourselves free from debt. Your allowances will be liberal, and more than sufficient for your necessary expenses, even on your first entering the service. You will have no excuse, therefore, for incurring debt, or pity should you be involved in pecuniary difficulty. Debt will destroy your independence, and may prove fatal to your honour and character; avoid it, therefore, as an evil greatly to be dreaded, and sure to be attended with lamentable consequences. Next I have to recommend to you, moderation in your mode of living, and a reasonable economy in your expenditure. The first is necessary for the preservation of your health, and when united to the last will give you the best chance, after an honourable and useful career in the service, of returning to your native land healthy, wealthy, and respected by all who know you. In conclusion, never forget that you are Christians. Act up to the precepts of our holy religion. Be benevolent, charitable, forgiving, and forbearing. Neglect not your religious duties, and under all and any circumstances, have a firm reliance on the mercy and goodness of the Almighty, vouchsafed to you through the merits and suffering of our blessed Redeemer. Farewell,—and may health and happiness be your portion.— (Continued applause.)

The Directors and company then left the examination hall, and at a quarter before two o'clock reassembled in the library, where a sumptuous luncheon was served. Sir James Law Lushington occupied the chair, and was supported on his right by the Rev. the principal, and on his left by the Right Hon. Lord Campbell.

At the close of the repast,

The *Chairman* rose and said, he could not leave the place without proposing the health of the principal and professors, to whose exertions the satisfactory state of the college was in an eminent degree attributable. He would propose "The health of the principal and professors, and prosperity to the college." (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. the *Principal* said—It would, he thought, be felt as presumptuous in him, speaking whether for himself alone, or for

himself conjointly with the professors of the college, were he to receive, as only what was due to their endeavours, the kind expressions which had just been employed. He would rather frankly confess that it must be to their generous estimate, rather than to their own actual deserts, that they were indebted for such manifestations of good-will. And yet, if what they wished to signify were their sense of the admirable and satisfactory condition of the college, he could not say that there would necessarily be anything at all over-charged in their expressions. (Hear, hear.) For, in the diligent prosecution of studies more varied and extensive than were pursued in other places, and in cheerful submission to a discipline far more rigid and searching, he could fearlessly assert the excellence, the eminence, of their students. Whilst the universities of the land were only now enlarging their course of education, they had here been long traversing various fields of knowledge; whilst in the important particulars of moral training, they were here able to apply a minuteness of inspection, and a continuousness of care, which could hardly be attempted at Oxford and Cambridge. (Cheers.) These truths, these facts, were the great ramparts of the college. He had, indeed, heard that the college had, or at least had had, its enemies. But he thought he knew how enmity might be disarmed. They must continue to show the great majority of the students—rich in intellectual acquirements, high in moral principle, exemplary in good order; then enmity, if it were honest, must die; if it survived, he, for one, might lament its existence, but certainly he should not dread its power. (Cheers.) The civil service of India could hardly fail to flourish, whilst recruited from such a body as that over which he had now the honour to preside. And the importance of the civil service could not be over-rated. He ascribed, indeed, its due meed to the military service. He even knew that the camp often furnished most efficient men for the avocations of peace. Witness the instance before them. The Crown and the country had placed the insignia of high martial distinction on the breasts of those who were now the chairman and deputy-chairman of the East-India Company. (Cheers.) He ascribed, therefore, its due meed to the military service; and he prayed that full success might attend their brave army in the new enterprises to which they were summoned, that glorious victory might crown their gallant endeavours. But when the soldier's work was done, the civilian must step forward, to develop a country's resources, to administer justice, to advance civilization. (Cheers.) He could only say for himself and the professors, that they would do their best towards training men worthy of so high and honourable an employment. And, not to detain them longer, he would assure them, in conclusion, that the special kindness, which had been exhibited on this occasion, towards the authorities of the college, would stimulate them to increased exertions at perfecting the institution committed to their care. (Cheers.)

The *Chairman* said, there was one more toast which he must submit to the company. They were this day honoured with the presence of a distinguished nobleman, whose son was in this institution. He entertained no doubt that that son, when he proceeded to India, would justify the high character which he had maintained here, and which was honourable alike to himself and his distinguished father. He begged to propose the health of Lord Campbell. (Cheers.)

Lord Campbell said he felt deeply grateful for the honour which had just been done him, and he assured the chairman and the company that he should bear in his mind to the last hour of his life, the interesting day that he had spent at Haileybury College. (Cheers.)

The *Chairman* then vacated the chair, and the company separated, the visitors returning to town.

The days appointed for receiving the petitions of the candidates for admission into the College next term, are Friday, the 29th of December (instant), and Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1840. The examination of the candidates will be held at the East-India House, on the 11th of January, and two following days.

The examiners appointed are—the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A.; the Rev. Robert Eden, M.A.; and the Rev. William Stone, M.A.

The next term will commence on Friday, the 19th of January, and the students must return to college on or before Tuesday, the 23rd of January.

The *Gyandarpun*, a Bengalee paper, declares that, despite all the attacks that have been made upon the British rule, it is the most just in India, and advises those who assail it, to try the effect of a sojourn in any of the native states around.

MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

A public examination of the Gentlemen Cadets took place on the 8th inst., at the East-India Company's Military Seminary, in the presence of the Chairman, Lieut.-gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.; the Deputy-Chairman, Major-gen. Sir A. Galloway, K.C.B.; several members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the following visitors, viz.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. *Lieut.-generals* Sir Thomas Downman, C.B., K.C.H.; Sir Thos. McMahon, Bart., K.C.B. *Major-generals* Sir Geo. Pollock, G.C.B.; Jas. Grant; Whish; McLeod. *Bengal engineers, Colonels* Sir J. Dennis, K.C.B., Sir F. Smith, R.E.; Hay; Bonner; Hardinge, R.A.; Leslie, C.B.; Dundas, C.B., R.A.; Brereton, R.H.A.; English, R.E.; Underwood, Sturt, Derville, and Spiller. *Majors* Cuppage, R.A.; Walpole, Sappers and Miners; Davis, 52nd Foot; Sturt, Showers, Coghlan, Roxburgh, and Fanshawe, R.E. *Captains* McKertie, R.E.; Talbot, R.A.; Savage, R.A.; Moorsom, Scotch Fusilier Guards, Warden, R.N., and P. Melvill. *Messieurs* C. G. Prendergast (Bombay C.S.), S. H. Christie (R.M. Acad.), W. T. Hooper, Mullins, A. T. Willoughby, W. A. Venour, Penrhyn, M. J. Turnbull, James Bandinell, Southey, Donne, Wilkieson, Garrett, and Hitchins. *The Reverend*—Hodgson, G. Coles, — Park, and Andrews (Ordnance School).

There were brought forward for public examination thirty-eight Gentlemen Cadets, viz.—

For the Engineers (5):—

James John McLeod Innes	Alexander Davidson
Edmund Walker	John Archibald Ballard
George Tomkyns Chesney	

For the Artillery (12):—

Theodore Emilius Galiagan	William Hamilton (2nd)
John Mullins	Burnett Ashburner
Thomas Netherlton Harward	Robert Atkins Peach
Andrew Hugh Bogle	William Ingilby
Frederick Henry Turnbull	Adam Gordon Newall
Francis Hastings McLeod	Henry John Evans

For the Infantry (21):—

De Vic Francis Carey	Richard Round Carnell
Henry Dundas Gloag	Edward Brandt
Edward Dacre Fraser Lewis	William Hamilton (1st)
George Johnson Reeves	Edward Sampson Whish
Henry Charles Astley Cooper	Alfred Johannes Clarke Farre
Edward Adolphe Mottet	Philip Hautrey Comyn Buriton
John Campbell Hobson	William Frederick Stewart
Alfred Anthony Des Vœux	John Philip Pedler
James Dupré Lance	Alexander Egerton Cumming
Francis Booth Norman	Thomas Dyer
Francis John Craigie	

The distribution of prizes was as follows, viz.—

First Class.

James M. Innes	{ 2nd Mathematical, 2nd Fortification, The Pollock Medal,—in pre-
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senting which, the Chairman addressed Mr. Innes as follows: "Yours is the enviable distinction to receive, and mine the pleasure of presenting to you, the Pollock Medal, instituted by the inhabitants of Calcutta as a prize to the most distinguished Cadet in each term at this Seminary, to commemorate the gallant and most important services of Sir George Pollock, who has honoured us with his presence this day, and whom we are all most happy to see in such good health. I congratulate you, Sir, that by your talent and conduct you have been selected to receive this most valuable mark of the Court's approbation."

Edmund Walker	.....	{ 1st Mathematical, French, 1st Hindustani.
George T. Chesney	.....	{ 1st Fortification, Military Surveying, Geology, 1st Good Conduct,—in pre-

senting which, Sir James Lushington spoke to the following effect. "Mr. Chesney, it is in the performance of a most pleasing duty that I present you this sword, on behalf of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, as a testimony of their approbation of your exemplary conduct at this institution, and which has been so favourably reported by the Lieut. Governor. From the auspicious manner in which you have commenced your career, we may confidently hope that, with the blessing of God, it will be, throughout your service, one of honour and distinction. You cannot, I am certain, look upon

this early prize without its awakening feelings in your mind which will determine you to continue in the same meritorious course, and which will secure to you the esteem and regard of your superior officers, and all who know and serve with you."

John A. Ballard	Military Drawing, Civil Drawing, 2nd Good Conduct.
Theodore E. Gahagan	Latin, 2nd Hindustani.
Second Class.	
J. G. Ryves	Mathematical, 3rd Good Conduct,
Thos. G. Montgomerie	Fortification, Hindustani.
Leverson Donaldson	Military Drawing, Military Surveying, Civil Drawing,
E. T. Cotgrave	French.
T. E. Hughes	Latin.
Third Class.	
W. E. Warrand	4th Good Conduct.

Mathematical Department.—The mathematical examination was according to the following course, viz.—Logarithms; Trigonometry, part 1; Mensuration. (The above is the test for the service of Infantry.) Geometry, chaps. 4 and 5; application of Algebra to Geometry; Trigonometry (analytical), part 2, chap. 3; Statics, chaps. 1, 3, and 4; Dynamics, to the end of Projectiles, chap. 5. (The above is the minimum for the service of Artillery.) Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics; theory of curved lines and conic sections, chaps. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7; the 2nd and 3rd parts of Algebra, chaps. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16, comprehending the theory of Equations and expansion of series; Differential Calculus, chaps. 1, 2, 3, and 4. (The above is the minimum for the service of Engineers.) Differential Calculus, chap. 5, and Integral Calculus, chaps. 1, 3, and 4; Spherical Trigonometry; Astronomy, chaps. 1, 2, and 3.

Fortification Department.—The proceedings in the fortification department commenced in the spacious sand modelling hall. A handsome model of the Tête de Pont (or bridge head) of Ingoldstadt, on the left bank of the Danube, was explained by Cadet Ballard; a sunken battery by Cadet Evans, and an elevated battery by Cadet Reeves; two methods of defending the ditches of field redoubts, by covered caponiers and by reverse galleries, by Cadet Hobson; Fort Alexander, near Coblenz, by Cadets Gahagan and Bogle; a front of Vauban's 1st system, the enceinte showing the fausse braie tracing, a counterguard being before the ravelin, by Cadets Hargrave and Walker; a second front of the same system, the enceinte showing the orillon and retired flank facing with tenaillons before the ravelin, by Cadet Innes; while a third front of Vauban showed the Chemin des Rondes tracing in the enceinte, the ravelin being strengthened by demi-tenaillons, by Cadet Mullins; and lastly, a double direct sap was explained by Cadet Norman. These models were well executed on scales of from one-eighth of an inch to two inches to a foot. The plans in this department were of the usual description. The Cadets were further examined by Sir C. Pasley, in the examination-hall, on fortification and other subjects.

Military Drawing Department.—List of military drawings:—
First Class.

Mr. Ballard ...	(Prize), Peniscola.
Chesney ...	
Innes ...	Several ably-done contours from models.
Walker ...	Sagonte.
Bogle ...	Peniscola.
Hamilton (2nd) ...	Peniscola.
Gahagan ...	Ground near Tortosa.
Davidson ...	Part of St. Helena, from a model.
Harward ...	Sagonte.
Reeves ...	Passage of the Douro.
Mullins ...	Fort St. Philip.
Newall ...	Ground in Spain.
Carey ...	Mequinensa.
Evans ...	Part of the environs of Corunna.
Turnbull ...	Fort d'Oropesa, contouring and sections.
Peach ...	Passage of the Douro.
Norman ...	Tarbes.
Lewis ...	Foz d'Aruce.
Gloag ...	Ground in Spain.
Carnell ...	Vimeira.

Second Class.

Mr. Donaldson ...	(Prize), Ground about Saragosa.
Blagrove ...	

Montgomerie...	The Addington Hills.
Ryves ...	Orthes.
Hughes...	Almeida.
Cotgrave ...	Ground near Pampeluna.
Lucas ...	Battle of Maida.
Murray ...	Battle of Salamanca.
Nicholls...	Algiers.
Brown ...	Ground near Pampeluna.
Malcolmson ...	Tarragona.
J. Martin	Battle of Vimeira.
Hardy ...	Belchite.
Maynard ...	Contours of models.
Fitzgerald ...	Belchite.
M. Stuart ...	Sabugal.
G. C. Martin...	Passage of the Ceira.
Græme ...	West part of the Addington Hills.

Landscape Drawing Department.—Many very beautiful paintings in water-colours on a large scale were exhibited, comprising landscape, figures, marine views, &c. The first prize in this department was given to Gentleman Cadet J. A. Ballard, of the first class; but many others, by Gentlemen Cadets T. N. Harward, J. McInnes, T. E. Gahagan, G. T. Chesney, A. H. Bogle, J. Mullins, F. H. McLeod, F. H. Turnbull, A. Davidson, G. J. Reeves, H. J. Evans, &c. (all of the first class), evince a great degree of talent and care. Other drawings of the second class, by Gentlemen Cadets L. Donaldson, E. R. Blagrove, T. E. Hughes, H. Murray, J. R. Martin, and R. E. T. Cotgrave, displayed proofs of great improvement. The second prize was awarded to Gentleman Cadet L. Donaldson. The lithographic specimens were very creditable.

Hindustani.—In order to obtain the full number of good marks at the general examinations, which were conducted wholly in writing, proper answers were to be given to the questions contained in six papers. These were issued in succession, and no reference was permitted to a grammar or dictionary.

The 1st paper contained questions on Grammar, &c. 2nd paper,—Extracts from sixty pages of the first volume of Mr. Shakespear's Selections, in the Persian character, to be translated into English; and some words to be parsed. 3rd paper,—Extracts from thirty pages in the Nāgarī character, to be translated into English, with parsing; also, questions to be answered, alternately, in the Persian and Nāgarī characters, from twenty-five pages of dialogue. 4th paper,—Extracts from about thirty pages of the more difficult portion of the Selections, to be translated into English; some parsing. 5th paper,—Extracts from twenty-five pages, part in the Persian and part in the Nāgarī character, in the second volume of Selections, to be translated into English. 6th paper,—A story in English, containing fourteen or fifteen lines, to be translated into Hindustānī, and written in both Persian and Nāgarī characters.

The foregoing represents the work to be done at the general examinations of the whole seminary. Subsequent to these, the Gentlemen Cadets of the first class, or fourth term, and a portion of the second class, or third term, underwent a similar examination, but carried on, *vis à vis*, by Professor Wilson, the Oriental examiner. An exercise, comprising fourteen lines in English, was translated in his presence into Hindustānī, without the help of a dictionary or grammar, and written in the Persian and part in Nāgarī characters. At the close of the day's business, a number of specimens were taken by the Oriental examiner to town, without correction, as received from the Cadets, and are now in his possession. In short, the examination extended over one hundred and fifty pages of Mr. Shakespear's volumes of Selections, in the Persian and Nāgarī characters, besides twenty-five pages of dialogue, and a translation from English into Hindustānī, written in both Nāgarī and Persian characters.

After the reports of the Public Examiner and the Lieut.-Governor had been read by Mr. Thos. R. Clarke, the Chairman addressed the Cadets as follows:—

"Gentlemen Cadets,—It is with the most sincere regret that, on this occasion, the last on which I shall ever address you from this chair, I am unable to express myself with that perfect approbation of and satisfaction at your conduct I have hitherto always been enabled to do. It is not my intention or wish to enter into any details of the circumstances which have caused this dissatisfaction;—you are all well acquainted with them, and with the consequence to several of your number, which has been the marked and severe displeasure of the Court of Directors, for disobedience of positive orders, followed up by a disgraceful and unmanly assault on an unoffending member of your body. On this painful subject I will only further say, that the Court are firmly determined to punish with the utmost severity any attempt to revive

the practice of fagging at this institution, which is utterly opposed to the first principle of military usage and of gentlemanly demeanour. It is, however, gratifying to learn by the Report of the Lieut. Governor that, since the interruption which the tranquillity of the seminary experienced at the commencement of the present term, you have fully supported your usual character for honourable conduct and strict conformity to the regulations, and I trust I am justified in entertaining the hope that we shall never again have the pain of witnessing the recurrence of any similar breach of good order to that to which I have alluded.

"The favourable reports of the public examiner of the proceedings, and the result of this day's examination, must have proved most acceptable and pleasing to those of my colleagues who are present, and equally to the distinguished individuals who have favoured us with their company. You must all feel greatly indebted to the attention, care, and guidance which have been bestowed upon you by the public examiner, lieut. governor, officers, professors, and masters; and I hesitate not to express the acknowledgment of the Court of Directors to those gentlemen for their continued and well-directed exertions.

"You, Gentlemen Cadets, who will return here after the vacation, I entreat to reflect seriously on what I have already said to you, and the consequences will be to your advantage. I must ever feel the warmest interest in the welfare of a service to which I owe all of honour, rank, and independence I possess; and it is this feeling and this conviction which urge me to offer to your acceptance, my young friends, who are about proceeding to your destination, a few friendly observations in the nature of advice.

"In the performance of your military duty, endeavour, by punctuality, activity, and cheerful obedience, to satisfy your commanding officer that you are worthy of his approbation and confidence. In your conduct towards the sepoy, whose courage and fidelity have stood the test of many actions and many temptations, be kind and indulgent, as regards their religion and habits, and you may rely on their devoted attachment. But there is one thing necessary to produce this good,—a knowledge of the native language. Indeed, so forcibly is the Court of Directors impressed with the absolute necessity that their officers should possess this knowledge, that without it you can neither hope nor expect to be appointed to any staff situation, regulations having been made to that effect.

"Finally, I most earnestly advise you to be moderate and temperate in your mode of living, and economical in your expenditure. If you adopt these recommendations, you have the best possible chance, under Divine Providence, of ultimate retirement from the service with an unbroken constitution and perfect independence.

In bidding you an affectionate farewell, I most sincerely wish you, one and all, health and happiness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXAMINATION OF THE DEAD SEA.—The *Courier de Constantinople* publishes some interesting facts observed in a recent expedition by Capt. Lynch, and some of his officers, of the United States' brig *Supply*, with the permission of the Ottoman Government, to explore the lake Tiberias, or Sea of Galilee, and the Dead Sea. The expedition was composed of fifteen persons, in two metal boats, one of copper, the other of iron, which were conveyed by land, on carts, from St. Jean D'Acre, forty miles: On the 8th April last, the two boats were launched on the Sea. The navigation of the Jordan was very difficult and dangerous, on account of the rapid currents, twenty-seven "dreadful rapids" occurring between Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea, the difference of the level between the two being 2,000 feet. The water of the Dead Sea is without smell, but bitter, salt, and disgusting to the taste. On the arrival of the expedition at the southern extremity of the Sea, on passing the mountain of Sodom, a large column was observed to the S.E., in the shape of a funnel, which was found to be composed of solid rock salt, and covered by carbonate of calcium. The expedition made the complete tour of the Dead Sea, and ascertained the following facts:—The bottom of the northern part of the Dead Sea is almost a flat. The meridional lines, at a short distance from the shore, vary but little in depth; the greatest depth found was 1,128 feet. Near the shore the bottom is generally a saline incrustation, but the intermediate portion is of soft mud, with rectangular crystals—most frequently cubes of pure salt. In the same proportion that the north part of the Dead Sea is deep, so is the southern part shallow, to the extent that for a quarter of its length the depth was found to be but 15 feet. Its southern bed presented no crystallizations. The shores in face of the peninsula, and its western side, present evident marks of destruction. Birds and insects are to be found on the shore, and sometimes ducks on the sea, for they

saw some, but they could find no living object in this sea. "I feel certain," says Capt. Lynch, "that the result of our expedition will confirm to the very letter the history of the Holy Land, as regards the sunken cities."

THE LE BAS PRIZE.—*Cambridge, Dec. 15.*—A sum, amounting to about 1,920*l.*, Three per Cent. Consols, having been accepted by the University for the purpose of founding an annual prize, consisting of the interest of the above-mentioned fund, to be called the Le Bas Prize, for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire:—The examiners have this day issued notice that the subject for the first prize is—"The Historical and Chronological Determination of the Extent, Duration, and Succession of the several Principalities established in Bactria, and on the Confines of India, by Greek Princes after Alexander's Invasion of India." Candidates for the prize must be, at the time when the subject is given out, Bachelors of Arts under the standing of M.A., or students in Civil Law or Medicine of not less than four or more than seven years' standing; not being graduates in either faculty, but having kept the exercises necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Law or Medicine. The essays must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor before the end of the Easter Term, 1849, each bearing some motto, and accompanied by a sealed paper, bearing the same motto, and enclosing the name of the candidate, and that of his college. The successful candidate is required to publish the essay at his own expense.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 5. *Golden Spring*, Smith, Bombay.—**6.** *Thomas Brocklebank*, Ponsonby, Bengal.—**7.** *John Bibby*, Pearson, and *John Mathie*, Groom, Bengal.—**8.** *George Home*, Distant, South Seas; *City of Poona*, Nelson, New South Wales.—**9.** *Seringapatam*, Brodrick, Bengal.—**11.** *Mary Sparks*, Bashby, and *Sunda*, Brown, Whampoa; *Eleanor*, Strettell, Maulmain; *Lady Jocelyn*, Chipp, Zanzibar; *Jane Cain*, Dunsford, Port Phillip and Sydney; *Samarang*, Pollock, Bengal; *Mirzapore*, Hickman, and *Meg of Meldon*, Rickerty, Bengal; *Richmond*, Greengrass, Algoa Bay.—**12.** *Zealona*, Wilson, South Australia; *Lady Bruce*, Burns, Bengal; *Brunette*, Cousens, Ceylon.—**13.** *Hondurus*, Cayser, and *Jane Catherine*, Wilson, New South Wales; *Conservatrice*, Tuit, Madras; *Black Prince*, McPherson, and *Isabella Harnett*, Cockroft, Bengal; *W. & M. Brown*, Bainton, Ceylon.—**14.** *Isabella Blyth*, Hale, Mauritius; *John Scott*, Noeworthy, Madras; *Neptune*, Vautier, Cape; *Rambler*, Hutchison, Akyab; *Margaret Connell*, Arral, and *Duke of York*, Chandler, Bengal; *Christina*, Craig, Singapore; *Reaper*, Thomson, Akyab.—**15.** *Victor*, Kirkus, Samarang; *Rookery*, Greig, Adelaide; *Albion*, Hinderwell, Bombay.—**16.** *Warlock*, Bell, Bimilpatam; *Herald*, Vertue, Madras; *Jenny Wren*, Varian, and *Crisis*, Gibson, Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

From the DOWNS.—**DEC. 12.** *Lady Flora*, Eagles, Cape and Madras; *Greyhound*, Hutchison, Ceylon.—**10.** *Calphurnia*, Nicholson, Adelaide.—**11.** *Oslewo*, Snow, New South Wales.—**16.** *Tory*, Rowe, New South Wales; *Elizabeth Jane*, Messum, Port Natal; *Punjab*, Palmer, Calcutta; *Devonshire*, Browne, Cape and Mauritius; *Sophia Moffat*, Poole, Bombay.—**13.** *Fairy Queen*, Doyle, Algoa Bay.—**12.** *Ramillies*, M'Lean, Adelaide; *Beulah*, Streuben, Port Phillip and Sydney; *Talghott*, Jolliffe, New South Wales.—**16.** *Juliana*, Rowe, Cape.—**17.** *General Palma*, Seon, Port Phillip; *Julindur*, Burn, and *Milothian*, Gibson, Sydney; *Mary Catherine*, Warner, New South Wales and Auckland; *Hashem*, Ross, New South Wales; *Protector*, Crouch, Mauritius; *Frances Burn*, Woolley, Algoa Bay; *Arab*, Baker, Cape and Mauritius.

From COWES.—**DEC. 16.** *Sir Bevis*, Dudman, Cape; *Mary Hounsell*, Baker, St. Helena.

From DARTMOUTH.—**DEC. 16.** *Iris*, Trivett, Ceylon.

From LIVERPOOL.—**DEC. 7.** *Emily*, Anderson, Cape; *Gipsy Queen*, Roy, Port Phillip and Sydney.—**12.** *Enterprise*, Campbell, Singapore.—**17.** *William Parker*, Smith, Bombay.

From PLYMOUTH.—**DEC. 16.** *Pakenham*, Bryce, Adelaide; *Coromandel*, Norman, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney; *William Watson*, Morrison, Adelaide, and Port Phillip; *Digby*, Taber, Sydney; *Cadet*, Pratt, Hobart Town.—**17.** *Tughoni*, Jolliffe, New South Wales.

From the CLYDE.—**DEC. 7.** *Rajasthan*, Stewart, Bombay.—**11.** *Alexander Johnstone*, Turner, Singapore; *Majestic*, Dick, Calcutta.

From PORTSMOUTH.—**DEC. 10.** *Merope*, Harding, Swan River.—**16.** *Stratford*, Butterwick, Mauritius.—**10.** *Palmyra*, Campbell, Hong-Kong; *Tropic*, Robertson, New South Wales.

From HARTLEPOOL.—**DEC. 1.** *Toronto*, Seaton, Suva.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

DEC. 24.—Per steamer *Indus*.—Mrs. Donnelly, child, and servant; Mrs. Webb, 4 children, and servant; Mrs. Cope, Mrs. Winford, Mr. Officer, Capt. Woodley, Mr. Cowell, Mrs. Moseley, child, and servant; Mrs. Kelsall, Mrs. Col. Yaldwin, 3 children, and native

servant; Col. Rumley, Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Holderness and 3 children, Lieut. Walter, Lieut. Pardoe, Ens. Head, Dr. Hewetson, Mr. Hwitalett, Senor Annayor, Rev. J. B. Gill, Mr. J. Dunn, Mr. J. Abernethie, Mr. E. Bahre, Mr. J. Cramer, Miss Elgar and native servant, Mrs. Dyce, 3 children, and native female servant; Lieut. Orilbar, Mrs. Leeson, Lieut. Piers, Capt. Birch, Maj. White and child, Mrs. Larkins, child, and native man-servant; Lieut. Aylesbury, Mr. J. Williamson, Mr. Langborn, Mrs. Haliburton, child, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Breunant, Eur. servant; Dr. Laurence, Mrs. Outran, Lady Harris, Mrs. Ramsay and servant, Mrs. Hallam, Capt. Hall, Lieut. Manley, Mrs. Wallace and servant, Senor Mascarenhas, Senor Coira and 2 native men-servants, J. Wood, H. Williams, J. Trevelyan, H. M. Sachlan, F. Williams.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CRABBE, the wife of G. of Ceylon, s. (since dead), at Hackney, Dec. 1.
GARDNER, the wife of Major R. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, d. at Balmgarie House, Cupar, Fife, Dec. 11.
STEVENSON, the lady of James, late superintending surgeon Madras establishment, s. at 11, St. Bernard's Crescent, Edinburgh, Dec. 8.

MARRIAGES.

BORRER, John H. jun. to Emily, d. of the late Lieut. col. W. Forrest, at Hove Church, Brighton, Dec. 5.
DOBBIE, Capt. R. S. Madras N.I. to Isabella, d. of R. Monteith, at St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Glasgow, Dec. 2.
ELLIS, Rev. R. to Mary Ann, d. of Alexander Erekin, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Dec. 7.
GORDON, Capt. R. 32nd Madras N.I. to Susan Hannay, d. of Capt. Rainsford, at Kirkdale-house, Nov. 30.
KENNEDY, Robert B. to Alicea E. M. d. of the late Lieut. col. Cruikshank, K.H. at the chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, Nov. 30.
ROGERS, Charles J. Madras med. est. to Annie, d. of the late T. Jennings, at Marylebone church, Dec. 2.

DEATHS.

ANNESLEY, George M. D. s. of G. R. L. at Wiesbaden, aged 3, Dec. 4.
ASHBURTON, the Dowager Lady, at Bay-house, near Gosport, Dec. 5.
BRIDGES, Ann Mary, d. of the late Sir Egerton, at Dover, aged 49, Dec. 6.
GARRETT, Harry N. Indian navy, washed overboard from the steamer *Scotia*, in the Irish Channel, aged 27, Dec. 4.
JEFFREYS, Elizabeth M. wife of Maj. E. Bengal army, at Cheltenham, aged 55, Dec. 10.
MACLEAN, General Sir H. K.C.B. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at No. 3, Northwick-terrace, aged 93, Dec. 11.
MUNN, Harriett C. widow of the late Lieut. col. H. 27th Madras N.I., at Dover, Dec. 9.
PRITCHARD, Sarah, relict of the late Maj. Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at 16, Dorchester-place, Blandford-square, Dec. 12.
SMITH, Sydney J. of the East-India House, at Brighton, aged 43 Dec. 14.
WEBB, Lydia, relict of George, formerly of the Hon. East-India Co.'s service, at 15, Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, aged 74, Dec. 9.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 6th and 13th, 1848.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. George Scott.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. George R. Cookson, 4th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Ens. John Primatt Maud, 5th N.I.
Lieut. John A. Wilson, 13th N.I.
Lieut. Charles O. Lukin, 41st N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. Augustus S. Hawkins, 8th N.I.
Lieut. Richard J. Edgerley, 29th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. William P. Maason.
Mr. Richard P. Harrison.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-col. Peter Innes, 14th N.I., overland, 20th inst.
Ens. Charles G. Brodie, 25th N.I.
Lieut. James T. Norgate, 69th N.I., overland, via Bombay.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. Thomas Raikes, 1st Eur. Reg., overland, in February.
Assist. surg. John Brett, M.D.

PERMITTED TO RETURN, CANCELLED.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. Alexander M. M. Minto.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. Henry B. Rose, 1st Eur. Reg.

GRANTED AN EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Coutts T. Arbuthnot, 6 months.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. Alexander C. Stuart, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Henry Mills, 2nd N.I., 6 months.
Capt. John R. Revell, Invalids, 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. Alexander G. Tod, 1st Lt. Cav., 6 months.
Major John R. Sandford, 22nd N.I., 6 months.
Capt. and lieut. col. George P. Cameron, C.B., 40th N.I., till 30th April.
Bombay Estab.—Major William Jacob, Artillery, 6 months.
Capt. John B. M. Gillanders, 2nd Eur. Reg., 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Francis A. Cumberland, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Robert H. Mockler, Invalids.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. George Richard Evans, appointed a volunteer for the Indian navy.

HAILEYBURY.

The destination of Mr. E. P. Robertson, a student at the East-India College has been changed from the presidency of Madras to that of Bombay.

ADDISCOMBE.

Application has been made to the Commander-in-Chief for temporary commissions and local rank as ensigns in H.M.'s army for the undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets whilst doing duty at the establishment for field instruction, under the command of Col. Sir Frederick Smith, at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham:—

Mr. James John McLeod Innes.
Mr. Edmund Walker.
Mr. George Tomkyns Chesney.
Mr. Alexander Davidson.
Mr. John Archibald Ballard.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, 8TH DEC. 1848.

Bengal 18th Foot.—Paymaster John Mackenzie Kennedy, from 44th Foot, to be paymaster, v. Francis Levett Bennett, who has retired upon half-pay as lieut. Dated 8th Dec. 1848.

53rd Foot.—Brev. col. Henry William Breton, from from 4th Foot, to be lieut. col., v. Gold, who exchanges. Dated 8th Dec. 1848.

WAR OFFICE, 15TH DEC. 1848.

Bengal, 10th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Radford Norman to be capt. without purch., v. Hollingsworth, died of his wounds. Dated 4th Oct. 1848.

Ens. Patrick Brown Lucas to be lieut., v. Norman. Dated 4th Oct. 1848.

Memorandum.—The removal of Ens. Joseph Charles Goodfellow, from the 10th Foot to the 22nd Foot, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 15th of August, 1848, has been cancelled.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, London, 13th Dec. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready on Wednesday, the 20th Dec., before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, at this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus; viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India, on the delivery of the stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 1s. 9d. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

187 tons of Dead Weight (including 184 barrels of Stockholm and Coal Tar).
150 „ Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 6th Dec. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 20th December, 1848, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 2,000 Tons of Coal, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Alexandria, in Egypt, viz.—

WEST HARTLEY COAL,
CARR'S HARTLEY COAL,
BUDDLE'S HARTLEY COAL,
DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL,
HARTLEPOOL WEST HARTLEY COAL,
STEWART'S WALLSEND STEAM COAL,

Screened.

The Tenders are to be made according to a form, which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's office in the East-India House, with Conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 20th day of December aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 13th Dec. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before Wednesday, the 17th January, 1849, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MEAT,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
MALT and HOPS,
CANDLES, OIL, and SOAP,

for the use of their Military Seminary at Addiscombe, near Croydon; and that the conditions of the contract may be had upon application at the Military Department, East-India House, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 17th January, 1849, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 13th Dec. 1848.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a proprietor of East-India Stock has given notice that, at the Quarterly General Court of the said Company, appointed to be held at their House in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., he will submit the following motions, viz.—

"That copies of the papers in the case of the removal of the judges of the late Sudder Court at Madras be laid before this Court."

"That copies of the papers in the case of the illegal residence of Lord Tweeddale on the Netherhill Hills, and his exercising the power of Governor of Madras in direct violation of an Act of Parliament which divested him of all authority when absent from Council on the ground of indisposition, be laid before this Court."

"That copies of the papers in the case of the suit filed by M. Vencutarooyloo, a person removed from office by the Madras Government, as reported in the Fort St. George Gazette, 25th January, 1849, be laid before this Court."

That another proprietor has given notice that he will submit the following motion, viz.—

"That a copy of the minute of the Court of Directors, granting a pension of one hundred pounds (£100) a year to Lieut. Waghorn, R.N., for his exertions in promoting the Overland Mail to India, and also a copy of the correspondence with the India Board on that subject, be laid before this Court."

That another proprietor has given notice that he will submit the following motion, viz.—

"That the petitions from Leicester, Nottingham (1 and 2), Newcastle (1 and 2), Boston, Leamington, and Gamston, presented to the Court upon the subject of Juggernaut and other temples in India, be taken into consideration by the Court of Proprietors."

And that another proprietor has also given notice that it is his intention to bring under the consideration of the Court of Proprietors the questions of the establishment of railways in India and of the relations of the existing Indian Railway Companies with the Government."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

This day is published,

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20	12 4	" 23 "
25	19 13	" 18 "
30	34 7	" 13 "
35	58 11	" 8 "
40	94 0	" 6 "

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35	516 0	7 0	" 8 "
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20	On or before 10th of May, 1843.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£11 2 4
30		1,000	24 8 4	14 0 9
40		1,000	32 10 0	18 2 3
50		1,000	43 15 0	24 11 7
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